

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

- ☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023
- OR
- ☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____

<u>Commission File Number</u>	<u>Registrant; State of Incorporation; Address and Telephone Number</u>	<u>IRS Employer Identification No.</u>
1-11459	PPL Corporation (Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter) Pennsylvania Two North Ninth Street Allentown, PA 18101-1179 (610) 774-5151	23-2758192
1-905	PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter) Pennsylvania Two North Ninth Street Allentown, PA 18101-1179 (610) 774-5151	23-0959590
1-2893	Louisville Gas and Electric Company (Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter) Kentucky 220 West Main Street Louisville, KY 40202-1377 (502) 627-2000	61-0264150
1-3464	Kentucky Utilities Company (Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter) (Kentucky and Virginia) One Quality Street Lexington, KY 40507-1462 (502) 627-2000	61-0247570

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol:</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock of PPL Corporation	PPL	New York Stock Exchange
Junior Subordinated Notes of PPL Capital Funding, Inc. 2007 Series A due 2067	PPL/67	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

PPL Corporation	Yes ☒	No ☐
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	Yes ☒	No ☐
Louisville Gas and Electric Company	Yes ☒	No ☐
Kentucky Utilities Company	Yes ☒	No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to submit such files).

PPL Corporation	Yes ☒	No ☐
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	Yes ☒	No ☐
Louisville Gas and Electric Company	Yes ☒	No ☐
Kentucky Utilities Company	Yes ☒	No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are large accelerated filers, accelerated filers, non-accelerated filers, smaller reporting companies or emerging growth companies. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company
PPL Corporation	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Louisville Gas and Electric Company	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Kentucky Utilities Company	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

If emerging growth companies, indicate by check mark if the registrants have elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

PPL Corporation	☐
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	☐
Louisville Gas and Electric Company	☐
Kentucky Utilities Company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

PPL Corporation	Yes ☐	No ☒
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	Yes ☐	No ☒
Louisville Gas and Electric Company	Yes ☐	No ☒
Kentucky Utilities Company	Yes ☐	No ☒

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

PPL Corporation Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 737,067,641 shares outstanding at April 28, 2023.

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation Common stock, no par value, 66,368,056 shares outstanding and all held by PPL Energy Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of PPL Corporation, at April 28, 2023.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company Common stock, no par value, 21,294,223 shares outstanding and all held by LG&E and KU Energy LLC, a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of PPL Corporation, at April 28, 2023.

Kentucky Utilities Company Common stock, no par value, 37,817,878 shares outstanding and all held by LG&E and KU Energy LLC, a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of PPL Corporation, at April 28, 2023.

This document is available free of charge at the Investors section of PPL Corporation's website at www.pplweb.com. However, other information on this website does not constitute a part of this Form 10-Q.

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**PPL CORPORATION
PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES CORPORATION
LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY**

FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by the following Registrants in their individual capacity: PPL Corporation, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company. Information contained herein relating to any individual Registrant is filed by such Registrant solely on its own behalf, and no Registrant makes any representation as to information relating to any other Registrant, except that information under "Forward-Looking Information" relating to subsidiaries of PPL Corporation is also attributed to PPL Corporation.

Unless otherwise specified, references in this Report, individually, to PPL Corporation, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company are references to such entities directly or to one or more of their subsidiaries, as the case may be, the financial results of which subsidiaries are consolidated into such Registrants' financial statements in accordance with GAAP. This presentation has been applied where identification of particular subsidiaries is not material to the matter being disclosed, and to conform narrative disclosures to the presentation of financial information on a consolidated basis.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

PPL Corporation and its subsidiaries

CEP Reserves - CEP Reserves Inc., a cash management subsidiary of PPL that maintains cash reserves for the balance sheet management of PPL and certain subsidiaries.

KU - Kentucky Utilities Company, a public utility subsidiary of LKE engaged in the regulated generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity, primarily in Kentucky.

LG&E - Louisville Gas and Electric Company, a public utility subsidiary of LKE engaged in the regulated generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity and the distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky.

LKE - LG&E and KU Energy LLC, a subsidiary of PPL and the parent of LG&E, KU and other subsidiaries.

LKS - LG&E and KU Services Company, a subsidiary of LKE that provides administrative, management, and support services primarily to LG&E and KU, as well as to LKE and its other subsidiaries.

Narragansett Electric - The Narragansett Electric Company, an entity that serves electric and natural gas customers in Rhode Island. On May 25, 2022, PPL and its subsidiary, PPL Rhode Island Holdings announced the completion of the acquisition of Narragansett Electric, which will continue to provide services under the name Rhode Island Energy.

PPL - PPL Corporation, the parent holding company of PPL Capital Funding and PPL Energy Holdings, which is the holding company of PPL Electric, PPL Energy Funding, LKE, Rhode Island Energy, PPL Services and other subsidiaries.

PPL Capital Funding - PPL Capital Funding, Inc., a financing subsidiary of PPL that provides financing for the operations of PPL and certain subsidiaries. Debt issued by PPL Capital Funding is fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment by PPL.

PPL Electric - PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, a public utility subsidiary of PPL engaged in the regulated transmission and distribution of electricity in its Pennsylvania service area and that provides electricity supply to its retail customers in this area as a PLR.

PPL Energy Funding - PPL Energy Funding Corporation, a subsidiary of PPL and the parent holding company of PPL Global, LLC and other subsidiaries.

PPL Energy Holdings - PPL Energy Holdings, LLC, a subsidiary of PPL and the parent holding company of PPL Energy Funding, LKE, PPL Electric, PPL Rhode Island Holdings, PPL Services and other subsidiaries.

PPL Rhode Island Holdings - PPL Rhode Island Holdings, LLC, a subsidiary of PPL formed for the purpose of acquiring Narragansett Electric to which certain interests of PPL Energy Holdings in the Narragansett share purchase agreement were assigned.

PPL Services - PPL Services Corporation, a subsidiary of PPL that provides administrative, management and support services to PPL and its subsidiaries.

PPL WPD Limited - PPL WPD Limited, a U.K. subsidiary of PPL Global, LLC. Prior to the sale of the U.K. utility business on June 14, 2021, PPL WPD Limited was an indirect parent to PPL WPD Limited Investments. PPL WPD Limited was not included in the sale of the U.K. utility business on June 14, 2021.

RIE - Rhode Island Energy – the name under which Narragansett Electric will continue to provide services subsequent to its acquisition by PPL and its subsidiary, PPL Rhode Island Holdings, LLC on May 25, 2022.

Other terms and abbreviations

£ - British pound sterling.

2022 Form 10-K - Annual Report to the SEC on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Act 11 - Act 11 of 2012 that became effective in April 2012. The Pennsylvania legislation authorized the PUC to approve two specific ratemaking mechanisms: the use of a fully projected future test year in base rate proceedings and, subject to certain conditions, a DSIC.

Act 129 - Act 129 of 2008 that became effective in October 2008. The law amended the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code and created an energy efficiency and conservation program and smart metering technology requirements, adopted new PLR electricity supply procurement rules, provided remedies for market misconduct and changed the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (AEPS).

Act 129 Smart Meter program - PPL Electric's system wide meter replacement program that installs wireless digital meters that provide secure communication between PPL Electric and the meter as well as all related infrastructure.

Adjusted Gross Margins - a non-GAAP financial measure of performance used in "Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (MD&A).

AFUDC - allowance for funds used during construction. The cost of equity and debt funds used to finance construction projects of regulated businesses, which is capitalized as part of construction costs.

AOCI - accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

ARO - asset retirement obligation.

Bcf - billion cubic feet. A unit of measure commonly used in quoting volumes of natural gas.

CCR(s) - coal combustion residual(s). CCRs include fly ash, bottom ash and sulfur dioxide scrubber wastes.

Clean Air Act - federal legislation enacted to address certain environmental issues related to air emissions, including acid rain, ozone and toxic air emissions.

COVID-19 - the disease caused by the novel coronavirus identified in 2019 that caused a global pandemic.

CPCN - Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. Authority granted by the KPSC pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute 278.020 to provide utility service to or for the public or the construction of certain plant, equipment, property or facilities for furnishing of utility service to the public. A CPCN is required for any capital addition, subject to KPSC jurisdiction, in excess of \$100 million.

Customer Choice Act - the Pennsylvania Electricity Generation Customer Choice and Competition Act, legislation enacted to restructure the state's electric utility industry to create retail access to a competitive market for generation of electricity.

DSIC - Distribution System Improvement Charge. Authorized under Act 11, which is an alternative ratemaking mechanism providing more-timely cost recovery of qualifying distribution system capital expenditures.

DSM - Demand Side Management. Pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute 278.285, the KPSC may determine the reasonableness of DSM programs proposed by any utility under its jurisdiction. DSM programs consist of energy efficiency programs intended to reduce peak demand and delay the investment in additional power plant construction, provide customers with tools and information regarding their energy usage and support energy efficiency.

Earnings from Ongoing Operations - a non-GAAP financial measure of earnings adjusted for the impact of special items and used in "Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (MD&A).

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ECR - Environmental Cost Recovery. Pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute 278.183, Kentucky electric utilities are entitled to the current recovery of costs of complying with the Clean Air Act, as amended, and those federal, state or local environmental requirements that apply to coal combustion wastes and byproducts from the production of energy from coal.

ELG(s) - Effluent Limitation Guidelines, regulations promulgated by the EPA.

Environmental Response Fund - Established in RIPUC Docket No. 2930. Created to satisfy remedial and clean-up obligations of RIE arising from the past ownership and/or operation of manufactured gas plants and sites associated with the operation and disposal activities of such gas plants.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency, a U.S. government agency.

EPS - earnings per share.

FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the U.S. federal agency that regulates, among other things, interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electricity, hydroelectric power projects and related matters.

GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S.

GHG(s) - greenhouse gas(es).

GLT - gas line tracker. The KPSC approved mechanism for LG&E's recovery of costs associated with gas transmission lines, gas service lines, gas risers, leak mitigation, and gas main replacements.

If-Converted Method - A method applied to calculate diluted EPS for a company with outstanding convertible debt. This method generally adds back the interest charges of the debt to net income and the convertible debt is assumed to have been converted to equity at the beginning of the period, and the resulting common shares are treated as outstanding shares for diluted EPS calculations.

IRS - Internal Revenue Service, a U.S. government agency.

ISO - Independent System Operator.

KPSC - Kentucky Public Service Commission, the state agency that has jurisdiction over the regulation of rates and service of utilities in Kentucky.

LIBOR - London Interbank Offered Rate.

Moody's - Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a credit rating agency.

MW - megawatt, one thousand kilowatts.

MWac - megawatt, alternating current. The measure of the power output from a solar installation.

NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards periodically adopted pursuant to the Clean Air Act.

NEP - New England Power Company, a National Grid USA affiliate.

NERC - North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

NGCC - Natural gas combined cycle.

NPNS - the normal purchases and normal sales exception as permitted by derivative accounting rules. Derivatives that qualify for this exception may receive accrual accounting treatment.

OCI - other comprehensive income or loss.

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OVEC - Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, located in Piketon, Ohio, an entity in which LG&E owns a 5.63% interest and KU owns a 2.50% interest, which are recorded at cost. OVEC owns and operates two coal-fired power plants, the Kyger Creek plant in Ohio and the Clifty Creek plant in Indiana, with combined capacities of 2,120 MW.

PAPUC - Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, the state agency that regulates certain ratemaking, services, accounting and operations of Pennsylvania utilities.

PLR - Provider of Last Resort, the role of PPL Electric in providing default electricity supply within its delivery area to retail customers who have not chosen to select an alternative electricity supplier under the Customer Choice Act.

PP&E - property, plant and equipment.

PPA(s) - power purchase agreement(s).

PPL EnergyPlus - prior to the June 1, 2015 spinoff, PPL Energy Supply, LLC, PPL EnergyPlus, LLC, a subsidiary of PPL Energy Supply that marketed and traded wholesale and retail electricity and gas and supplied energy and energy services in competitive markets.

PPL Energy Supply - prior to the June 1, 2015 spinoff, PPL Energy Supply, LLC, a subsidiary of PPL Energy Funding and the indirect parent company of PPL Montana, LLC.

PPL Montana - prior to the June 1, 2015 spinoff of PPL Energy Supply, PPL Montana, LLC, an indirect subsidiary of PPL Energy Supply that generated electricity for wholesale sales in Montana and the Pacific Northwest.

RAR - Retired Asset Recovery rider, established by KPSC orders in 2021 to provide for recovery of and return on the remaining investment in certain electric generating units upon their retirement over a ten-year period following retirement.

Registrant(s) - refers to the Registrants named on the cover of this Report (each a "Registrant" and collectively, the "Registrants").

Regulation S-X - SEC regulation governing the form and content of and requirements for financial statements required to be filed pursuant to the federal securities laws.

RIPUC - Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, a three-member quasi-judicial tribunal with jurisdiction, powers, and duties to implement and enforce the standards of conduct under R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.6 and to hold investigations and hearings involving the rates, tariffs, tolls, and charges, and the sufficiency and reasonableness of facilities and accommodations of public utilities in the state of Rhode Island.

Riverstone - Riverstone Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and, as of December 6, 2016, ultimate parent company of the entities that own the competitive power generation business contributed to Talen Energy.

Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers - the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers, which is headed by an Administrator who is not a Commissioner of the RIPUC, exercises the jurisdiction, supervision, power, and duties not specifically assigned to the RIPUC.

Safari Energy - Safari Energy, LLC, which was, prior to the sale on November 1, 2022, a subsidiary of Safari Holdings that provides solar energy solutions for commercial customers in the U.S.

Safari Holdings - Safari Holdings, LLC, which was, prior to the sale on November 1, 2022, a subsidiary of PPL and parent holding company of Safari Energy.

Sarbanes-Oxley - Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which sets requirements for management's assessment of internal controls for financial reporting. It also requires an independent auditor to make its own assessment.

Scrubber - an air pollution control device that can remove particulates and/or gases (primarily sulfur dioxide) from exhaust gases.

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SEC - the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, a U.S. government agency primarily responsible to protect investors and maintain the integrity of the securities markets.

Smart metering technology - technology that can measure, among other things, time of electricity consumption to permit offering rate incentives for usage during lower cost or demand intervals. The use of this technology also has the potential to strengthen network reliability.

SOFR - Secured Overnight Financing Rate, a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities.

S&P - S&P Global Ratings, a credit rating agency.

Superfund - federal environmental statute that addresses remediation of contaminated sites; states also have similar statutes.

Talen Energy - Talen Energy Corporation, the Delaware corporation formed to be the publicly traded company and owner of the competitive generation assets of PPL Energy Supply and certain affiliates of Riverstone, which as of December 6, 2016, became wholly owned by Riverstone.

Talen Energy Marketing - Talen Energy Marketing, LLC, the successor name of PPL EnergyPlus after the spinoff of PPL Energy Supply that marketed and traded wholesale and retail electricity and gas, and supplied energy and energy services in competitive markets, after the June 1, 2015 spinoff of PPL Energy Supply.

TCJA - Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Comprehensive U.S. federal tax legislation enacted on December 22, 2017.

Treasury Stock Method - a method applied to calculate diluted EPS that assumes any proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options and warrants (and their equivalents) would be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the relevant period.

U.K. utility business - PPL WPD Investments Limited and its subsidiaries, including, notably, Western Power Distribution plc and the four distribution network operators, which substantially represented PPL's U.K. Regulated segment. The U.K. utility business was sold on June 14, 2021.

VEBA - Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association, a tax-exempt trust under the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(9) used by employers to fund and pay eligible medical, life and similar benefits.

VSCC - Virginia State Corporation Commission, the state agency that has jurisdiction over the regulation of Virginia corporations, including utilities.

Forward-looking Information

Statements contained in this Form 10-Q concerning expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements that are other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Although the Registrants believe that the expectations and assumptions reflected in these statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in forward-looking statements. In addition to the specific factors discussed in each Registrant's 2022 Form 10-K and in "Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this Form 10-Q, the following are among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from the forward-looking statements:

- strategic acquisitions, dispositions, or similar transactions, and our ability to consummate these business transactions or realize expected benefits from them;
- pandemic health events or other catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes and other extreme weather-related events (including events potentially caused or exacerbated by climate change) and their impact on economic conditions, financial markets and supply chains;
- capital market conditions, including the availability of capital, credit or insurance, changes in interest rates and certain economic indices, and decisions regarding capital structure;
- volatility in or the impact of other changes in financial markets, commodity prices and economic conditions, including inflation;
- the outcome of rate cases or other cost recovery, revenue or regulatory proceedings;
- the direct or indirect effects on PPL or its subsidiaries or business systems of cyber-based intrusion or the threat of cyberattacks;
- significant changes in the demand for electricity;
- expansion of alternative and distributed sources of electricity generation and storage;
- the effectiveness of our risk management programs, including commodity and interest rate hedging;
- defaults by counterparties or suppliers for energy, capacity, coal, natural gas or key commodities, goods or services;
- a material decline in the market value of PPL's equity;
- significant decreases in the fair value of debt and equity securities and their impact on the value of assets in defined benefit plans, and the related cash funding requirements if the fair value of those assets decline;
- interest rates and their effect on pension and retiree medical liabilities, ARO liabilities, interest payable on certain debt securities, and the general economy;
- the potential impact of any unrecorded commitments and liabilities of the Registrants and their subsidiaries;
- new accounting requirements or new interpretations or applications of existing requirements;
- adverse changes in the corporate credit ratings or securities analyst rankings of the Registrants and their securities;
- any requirement to record impairment charges pursuant to GAAP with respect to any of our significant investments;
- laws or regulations to reduce emissions of GHGs or the physical effects of climate change;
- continuing ability to access fuel supply for LG&E and KU, as well as the ability to recover fuel costs and environmental expenditures in a timely manner at LG&E and KU and natural gas supply costs at LG&E and RIE;
- weather and other conditions affecting generation, transmission and distribution operations, operating costs and customer energy use;
- war, armed conflicts, terrorist attacks, or similar disruptive events, including the war in Ukraine;
- changes in political, regulatory or economic conditions in states, regions or countries where the Registrants or their subsidiaries conduct business;
- receipt of necessary governmental permits and approvals;
- changes in state or federal tax law or regulations;
- changes in state, federal or foreign legislation or regulatory developments;
- the impact of any state, federal or foreign investigations applicable to the Registrants and their subsidiaries and the energy industry;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified employees;
- the effect of changing expectations and demands of our customers, regulators and stakeholders, including heightened emphasis on environmental, social and governance concerns;
- the effect of any business or industry restructuring;
- development of new projects, markets and technologies;
- performance of new ventures;
- collective labor bargaining negotiations and labor costs; and
- the outcome of litigation involving the Registrants and their subsidiaries.

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Any forward-looking statements should be considered in light of these important factors and in conjunction with other documents of the Registrants on file with the SEC.

New factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Registrants to predict all such factors, or the extent to which any such factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and the Registrants undertake no obligation to update the information contained in the statement to reflect subsequent developments or information.

Investors should note that PPL announces material financial information in SEC filings, press releases and public conference calls. In accordance with SEC guidelines, PPL also uses the Investors section of its website, www.pplweb.com, to communicate with investors. It is possible that the financial and other information posted there could be deemed to be material information. The information on PPL's website is not part of this document.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, except share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,415	\$ 1,782
Operating Expenses		
Operation		
Fuel	201	212
Energy purchases	734	352
Other operation and maintenance	559	433
Depreciation	313	271
Taxes, other than income	110	60
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,917</u>	<u>1,328</u>
Operating Income	498	454
Other Income (Expense) - net (Note 12)	30	—
Interest Expense	<u>164</u>	<u>107</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	364	347
Income Taxes	<u>79</u>	<u>74</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock:		
Basic and Diluted		
Net Income Available to PPL Common Shareowners	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.37
Weighted-Average Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (in thousands)		
Basic	736,829	735,503
Diluted	737,698	736,184

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 285	\$ 273
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Amounts arising during the period - gains (losses), net of tax (expense) benefit:		
Equity investees' other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of \$0, \$0	1	1
Defined benefit plans:		
Prior service costs, net of tax of \$0, \$0	—	(1)
Reclassifications from AOCI - (gains) losses, net of tax expense (benefit):		
Qualifying derivatives, net of tax of \$0, \$0	1	1
Defined benefit plans:		
Prior service costs, net of tax of \$0, \$0	—	1
Net actuarial (gain) loss, net of tax of \$0, (\$1)	(1)	3
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	1	5
Comprehensive income	\$ 286	\$ 278

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 285	\$ 273
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	313	271
Amortization	17	7
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	77	39
Other	(10)	7
Change in current assets and current liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(94)	(38)
Accounts payable	(63)	4
Unbilled revenues	109	28
Fuel, materials and supplies	10	42
Prepayments	(83)	(75)
Taxes payable	(42)	(4)
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	(46)	(41)
Accrued interest	67	57
Other	(14)	(53)
Other operating activities		
Defined benefit plans - funding	(3)	(3)
Other assets	(61)	(18)
Other liabilities	(32)	6
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>430</u>	<u>502</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(499)	(427)
Other investing activities	(4)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(503)</u>	<u>(427)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of long-term debt	3,127	—
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,750)	—
Payment of common stock dividends	(171)	(306)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	(985)	916
Other financing activities	(44)	(7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>177</u>	<u>603</u>
Net Increase in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	104	678
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at Beginning of Period	357	3,572
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>\$ 4,250</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued expenditures for property, plant and equipment at March 31,	\$ 257	\$ 236

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 460	\$ 356
Accounts receivable (less reserve: 2023, \$102; 2022, \$87)		
Customer	1,033	896
Other	121	150
Unbilled revenues (less reserve: 2023, \$5; 2022, \$6)	443	552
Fuel, materials and supplies	434	443
Prepayments	175	92
Regulatory assets	313	258
Other current assets	59	77
Total Current Assets	<u>3,038</u>	<u>2,824</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Regulated utility plant	37,276	36,961
Less: accumulated depreciation - regulated utility plant	8,580	8,352
Regulated utility plant, net	<u>28,696</u>	<u>28,609</u>
Non-regulated property, plant and equipment	63	92
Less: accumulated depreciation - non-regulated property, plant and equipment	22	46
Non-regulated property, plant and equipment, net	<u>41</u>	<u>46</u>
Construction work in progress	1,720	1,583
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	<u>30,457</u>	<u>30,238</u>
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Regulatory assets	1,820	1,819
Goodwill	2,248	2,248
Other intangibles	310	313
Other noncurrent assets (less reserve for accounts receivable: 2023, \$1; 2022 \$2)	429	395
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	<u>4,807</u>	<u>4,775</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 38,302</u>	<u>\$ 37,837</u>

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ 985
Long-term debt due within one year	104	354
Accounts payable	1,133	1,201
Taxes	82	124
Interest	164	97
Dividends	173	166
Regulatory liabilities	282	238
Other current liabilities	542	624
Total Current Liabilities	2,480	3,789
Long-term Debt	14,481	12,889
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	3,092	3,007
Investment tax credits	116	117
Accrued pension obligations	185	206
Asset retirement obligations	127	138
Regulatory liabilities	3,419	3,412
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	366	361
Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	7,305	7,241
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6 and 10)		
Equity		
Common stock - \$0.01 par value (a)	8	8
Additional paid-in capital	12,310	12,317
Treasury stock	(950)	(967)
Earnings reinvested	2,788	2,681
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(123)	(124)
Total Shareowners' Common Equity	14,033	13,915
Noncontrolling interests	3	3
Total Equity	14,036	13,918
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 38,302	\$ 37,837

(a) 1,560,000 shares authorized, 770,013 shares issued and 737,067 shares outstanding at March 31, 2023. 1,560,000 shares authorized, 770,013 shares issued and 736,487 shares outstanding at December 31, 2022.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

PPL Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Common stock shares outstanding (a)	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock	Earnings reinvested	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Noncontrolling interests	Total
December 31, 2022	736,487	\$ 8	\$ 12,317	\$ (967)	\$ 2,681	\$ (124)	\$ 3	\$ 13,918
Treasury stock issued	580		2	17				19
Stock-based compensation			(9)					(9)
Net income					285			285
Dividends and dividend equivalents (b)					(178)			(178)
Other comprehensive income						1		1
March 31, 2023	737,067	\$ 8	\$ 12,310	\$ (950)	\$ 2,788	\$ (123)	\$ 3	\$ 14,036
December 31, 2021	735,112	\$ 8	\$ 12,303	\$ (1,003)	\$ 2,572	\$ (157)	\$ —	\$ 13,723
Common stock issued	123		4					4
Treasury stock issued	530			16				16
Stock-based compensation			(8)					(8)
Net income					273			273
Dividends and dividend equivalents (b)					(148)			(148)
Other comprehensive income						5		5
March 31, 2022	735,765	\$ 8	\$ 12,299	\$ (987)	\$ 2,697	\$ (152)	\$ —	\$ 13,865

(a) Shares in thousands. Each share entitles the holder to one vote on any question presented at any shareholders' meeting.

(b) Dividends declared per share of common stock were \$0.240 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and \$0.200 for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Revenues	\$ 891	\$ 775
Operating Expenses		
Operation		
Energy purchases	358	256
Other operation and maintenance	162	160
Depreciation	99	98
Taxes, other than income	44	37
Total Operating Expenses	663	551
Operating Income	228	224
Other Income (Expense) - net (Note 12)	12	6
Interest Income from Affiliate	—	2
Interest Expense	57	39
Income Before Income Taxes	183	193
Income Taxes	45	50
Net Income (a)	\$ 138	\$ 143

(a) Net income equals comprehensive income.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 138	\$ 143
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	99	98
Amortization	9	3
Defined benefit plans - expense (income)	(10)	(6)
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	26	41
Other	(5)	(4)
Change in current assets and current liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(115)	(52)
Accounts payable	30	20
Unbilled revenues	20	14
Prepayments	(77)	(72)
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	(12)	(43)
Taxes payable	(36)	(15)
Other	15	2
Other operating activities		
Defined benefit plans - funding	(1)	—
Other assets	(22)	(2)
Other liabilities	(20)	(5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>39</u>	<u>122</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(156)	(188)
Notes receivable from affiliates	—	203
Net cash (used in) investing activities	<u>(156)</u>	<u>15</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of long-term debt	1,329	—
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,150)	—
Contributions from parent	200	—
Return of capital to parent	—	(40)
Payment of common stock dividends to parent	(74)	(72)
Net decrease in short-term debt	(145)	—
Debt issuance costs	(12)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>148</u>	<u>(112)</u>
Net Increase in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	31	25
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at Beginning of Period	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued expenditures for property, plant and equipment at March 31,	\$ 142	\$ 153

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56	\$ 25
Accounts receivable (less reserve: 2023, \$35; 2022, \$28)		
Customer	488	357
Other	9	12
Accounts receivable from affiliates	4	3
Unbilled revenues (less reserve: 2023, \$2; 2022, \$2)	204	224
Materials and supplies	86	69
Prepayments	111	34
Regulatory assets	34	13
Other current assets	25	22
Total Current Assets	<u>1,017</u>	<u>759</u>
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Regulated utility plant	14,921	14,794
Less: accumulated depreciation - regulated utility plant	3,611	3,544
Regulated utility plant, net	<u>11,310</u>	<u>11,250</u>
Construction work in progress	629	593
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	<u>11,939</u>	<u>11,843</u>
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Regulatory assets	560	568
Intangibles	268	269
Other noncurrent assets (less reserve for accounts receivable: 2023, \$1; 2022, \$2)	137	126
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	<u>965</u>	<u>963</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 13,921</u>	<u>\$ 13,565</u>

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ 145
Long-term debt due within one year	90	340
Accounts payable	492	480
Accounts payable to affiliates	43	16
Taxes	—	36
Interest	50	35
Regulatory liabilities	94	85
Other current liabilities	105	86
Total Current Liabilities	874	1,223
Long-term Debt	4,566	4,146
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	1,536	1,514
Regulatory liabilities	832	820
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	98	111
Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	2,466	2,445
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6 and 10)		
Equity		
Common stock - no par value (a)	364	364
Additional paid-in capital	4,284	4,084
Earnings reinvested	1,367	1,303
Total Equity	6,015	5,751
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 13,921	\$ 13,565

(a) 170,000 shares authorized; 66,368 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Common stock shares outstanding (a)	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Earnings reinvested	Total
December 31, 2022	66,368	\$ 364	\$ 4,084	\$ 1,303	\$ 5,751
Net income				138	138
Capital contributions from parent			200		200
Dividends declared				(74)	(74)
March 31, 2023	66,368	\$ 364	\$ 4,284	\$ 1,367	\$ 6,015
December 31, 2021	66,368	\$ 364	\$ 4,254	\$ 1,118	\$ 5,736
Net income				143	143
Return of capital to parent			(40)		(40)
Dividends declared				(72)	(72)
March 31, 2022	66,368	\$ 364	\$ 4,214	\$ 1,189	\$ 5,767

(a) Shares in thousands. All common shares of PPL Electric stock are owned by PPL Energy Holdings.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Revenues		
Retail and wholesale	\$ 461	\$ 481
Electric revenue from affiliate	13	12
Total Operating Revenues	<u>474</u>	<u>493</u>
Operating Expenses		
Operation		
Fuel	79	81
Energy purchases	84	91
Energy purchases from affiliate	1	2
Other operation and maintenance	91	100
Depreciation	75	74
Taxes, other than income	12	12
Total Operating Expenses	<u>342</u>	<u>360</u>
Operating Income	132	133
Other Income (Expense) - net	2	(1)
Interest Expense	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	109	112
Income Taxes	<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>
Net Income (a)	\$ 86	\$ 93

(a) Net income equals comprehensive income.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 86	\$ 93
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	75	74
Amortization	3	(1)
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	—	(4)
Other	—	1
Change in current assets and current liabilities		
Accounts receivable	28	4
Accounts receivable from affiliates	14	2
Accounts payable	(35)	(1)
Accounts payable to affiliates	31	(10)
Unbilled revenues	33	10
Fuel, materials and supplies	41	42
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	21	5
Taxes payable	(27)	—
Accrued interest	18	17
Other	(11)	(6)
Other operating activities		
Expenditures for asset retirement obligations	(2)	(6)
Other assets	(10)	(1)
Other liabilities	(1)	(1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	264	218
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(86)	(99)
Net increase in notes receivable with affiliates	(9)	(4)
Net cash used in investing activities	(95)	(103)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net decrease in notes payable to affiliates	—	(324)
Issuance of long-term debt	399	—
Retirement of long-term debt	(300)	—
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	(179)	284
Payment of common stock dividends to parent	(31)	(75)
Return of capital to parent	(120)	—
Other financing activities	(3)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(234)	(115)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(65)	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	93	9
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 28	\$ 9
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued expenditures for property, plant and equipment at March 31,	\$ 46	\$ 30

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28	\$ 93
Accounts receivable (less reserve: 2023, \$4; 2022, \$4)		
Customer	124	157
Other	17	13
Unbilled revenues (less reserve: 2023, \$0; 2022, \$0)	79	112
Accounts receivable from affiliates	23	37
Notes receivable from affiliates	9	—
Fuel, materials and supplies	125	166
Prepayments	14	13
Regulatory assets	8	23
Other current assets	—	2
Total Current Assets	427	616
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Regulated utility plant	7,444	7,429
Less: accumulated depreciation - regulated utility plant	1,403	1,355
Regulated utility plant, net	6,041	6,074
Construction work in progress	317	268
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	6,358	6,342
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Regulatory assets	378	373
Goodwill	389	389
Other intangibles	22	24
Other noncurrent assets	71	66
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	860	852
Total Assets	\$ 7,645	\$ 7,810

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ 179
Accounts payable	132	165
Accounts payable to affiliates	90	60
Customer deposits	33	32
Taxes	14	41
Price risk management liabilities	1	1
Regulatory liabilities	13	7
Interest	33	15
Asset retirement obligations	14	13
Other current liabilities	35	46
Total Current Liabilities	365	559
Long-term Debt	2,404	2,307
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	775	771
Investment tax credits	31	31
Price risk management liabilities	7	6
Asset retirement obligations	65	73
Regulatory liabilities	834	833
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	63	64
Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	1,775	1,778
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6 and 10)		
Stockholder's Equity		
Common stock - no par value (a)	424	424
Additional paid-in capital	1,967	2,087
Earnings reinvested	710	655
Total Equity	3,101	3,166
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 7,645	\$ 7,810

(a) 75,000 shares authorized; 21,294 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Common stock shares outstanding (a)	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Earnings reinvested	Total
December 31, 2022	21,294	\$ 424	\$ 2,087	\$ 655	\$ 3,166
Net income				86	86
Return of capital to parent			(120)		(120)
Dividends declared				(31)	(31)
March 31, 2023	<u>21,294</u>	<u>\$ 424</u>	<u>\$ 1,967</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	<u>\$ 3,101</u>
December 31, 2021	21,294	\$ 424	\$ 1,997	\$ 658	\$ 3,079
Net income				93	93
Dividends declared				(75)	(75)
March 31, 2022	<u>21,294</u>	<u>\$ 424</u>	<u>\$ 1,997</u>	<u>\$ 676</u>	<u>\$ 3,097</u>

(a) Shares in thousands. All common shares of LG&E stock are owned by LKE.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Revenues		
Retail and wholesale	\$ 498	\$ 523
Electric revenue from affiliate	1	2
Total Operating Revenues	<u>499</u>	<u>525</u>
Operating Expenses		
Operation		
Fuel	122	131
Energy purchases	6	5
Energy purchases from affiliate	13	12
Other operation and maintenance	109	113
Depreciation	98	95
Taxes, other than income	10	11
Total Operating Expenses	<u>358</u>	<u>367</u>
Operating Income	141	158
Other Income (Expense) - net	2	—
Interest Expense	<u>33</u>	<u>27</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	110	131
Income Taxes	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>
Net Income (a)	\$ 88	\$ 107

(a) Net income equals comprehensive income.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 88	\$ 107
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	98	95
Amortization	5	4
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	(1)	(3)
Other	(1)	1
Change in current assets and current liabilities		
Accounts receivable	16	(6)
Accounts payable	(16)	—
Accounts payable to affiliates	2	(12)
Unbilled revenues	25	4
Fuel, materials and supplies	(8)	3
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	8	(3)
Taxes payable	(11)	20
Accrued interest	26	26
Other	2	(5)
Other operating activities		
Expenditures for asset retirement obligations	(5)	(6)
Other assets	(13)	(6)
Other liabilities	(1)	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>214</u>	<u>219</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	<u>(141)</u>	<u>(129)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(141)</u>	<u>(129)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net decrease in notes payable to affiliates	9	(290)
Issuance of long-term debt	399	—
Retirement of long-term debt	(300)	—
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	(101)	285
Payment of common stock dividends to parent	(35)	(90)
Return of capital to parent	(54)	—
Other financing activities	(3)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(85)</u>	<u>(95)</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	21	13
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued expenditures for property, plant and equipment at March 31,	\$ 60	\$ 49

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9	\$ 21
Accounts receivable (less reserve: 2023, \$3; 2022, \$3)		
Customer	140	158
Other	11	13
Unbilled revenues (less reserve: 2023, \$0; 2022, \$0)	89	114
Fuel, materials and supplies	175	167
Prepayments	12	14
Regulatory assets	23	32
Other current assets	—	1
Total Current Assets	459	520
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Regulated utility plant	9,575	9,515
Less: accumulated depreciation - regulated utility plant	2,275	2,201
Regulated utility plant, net	7,300	7,314
Construction work in progress	595	522
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	7,895	7,836
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Regulatory assets	447	442
Goodwill	607	607
Other intangibles	20	21
Other noncurrent assets	124	116
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	1,198	1,186
Total Assets	\$ 9,552	\$ 9,542

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars, shares in thousands)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ 101
Long-term debt due within one year	13	13
Notes payable to affiliates	9	—
Accounts payable	113	123
Accounts payable to affiliates	101	101
Customer deposits	34	33
Taxes	15	26
Regulatory liabilities	5	6
Interest	45	19
Asset retirement obligations	24	26
Other current liabilities	50	51
Total Current Liabilities	409	499
Long-term Debt	3,003	2,907
Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	902	896
Investment tax credits	84	85
Asset retirement obligations	54	56
Regulatory liabilities	1,028	1,029
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	35	32
Total Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities	2,103	2,098
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6 and 10)		
Stockholder's Equity		
Common stock - no par value (a)	308	308
Additional paid-in capital	2,987	3,041
Earnings reinvested	742	689
Total Equity	4,037	4,038
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 9,552	\$ 9,542

(a) 80,000 shares authorized; 37,818 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Unaudited)

(Millions of Dollars)

	Common stock shares outstanding (a)	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Earnings reinvested	Total
December 31, 2022	37,818	\$ 308	\$ 3,041	\$ 689	\$ 4,038
Net income				88	88
Return of capital to parent			(54)		(54)
Dividends declared				(35)	(35)
March 31, 2023	37,818	\$ 308	\$ 2,987	\$ 742	\$ 4,037
December 31, 2021	37,818	\$ 308	\$ 2,957	\$ 663	\$ 3,928
Net income				107	107
Dividends declared				(90)	(90)
March 31, 2022	37,818	\$ 308	\$ 2,957	\$ 680	\$ 3,945

(a) Shares in thousands. All common shares of KU stock are owned by LKE.

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

Combined Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Index to Combined Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

The notes to the condensed financial statements that follow are a combined presentation. The following list indicates the Registrants to which the notes apply:

	Registrant			
	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
1. Interim Financial Statements	x	x	x	x
2. Segment and Related Information	x	x	x	x
3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers	x	x	x	x
4. Earnings Per Share	x			
5. Income Taxes	x	x	x	x
6. Utility Rate Regulation	x	x	x	x
7. Financing Activities	x	x	x	x
8. Acquisitions, Development and Divestitures	x			
9. Defined Benefits	x	x	x	x
10. Commitments and Contingencies	x	x	x	x
11. Related Party Transactions		x	x	x
12. Other Income (Expense) - net	x	x		
13. Fair Value Measurements	x	x	x	x
14. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities	x	x	x	x
15. Asset Retirement Obligations	x		x	x
16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	x			

1. Interim Financial Statements

(All Registrants)

Capitalized terms and abbreviations appearing in the unaudited combined notes to condensed financial statements are defined in the glossary. Dollars are in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise noted. The specific Registrant to which disclosures are applicable is identified in parenthetical headings in italics above the applicable disclosure or within the applicable disclosure for each Registrant's related activities and disclosures. Within combined disclosures, amounts are disclosed for any Registrant when significant.

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and, therefore, do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation in accordance with GAAP are reflected in the condensed financial statements. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, except as otherwise disclosed. Each Registrant's Balance Sheet at December 31, 2022 is derived from that Registrant's 2022 audited Balance Sheet. The financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes contained in each Registrant's 2022 Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2023 or other future periods, because results for interim periods can be disproportionately influenced by various factors, developments and seasonal variations.

(PPL)

On May 25, 2022, PPL Rhode Island Holdings acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Narragansett Electric from National Grid USA, a subsidiary of National Grid plc (the Acquisition). The results of Narragansett Electric are included in the consolidated results of PPL from the date of the Acquisition. Following the closing of the Acquisition,

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Narragansett Electric provides services doing business under the name Rhode Island Energy (RIE). See Note 8 for additional information.

2. Segment and Related Information

(PPL)

PPL is organized into three segments: Kentucky Regulated, Pennsylvania Regulated and Rhode Island Regulated. PPL's segments are determined by geographic location.

Beginning on January 1, 2023, the Kentucky Regulated segment consists primarily of the regulated electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations conducted by LG&E and KU, as well as LG&E's regulated distribution and sale of natural gas. Prior to January 1, 2023, the Kentucky Regulated segment also included the financing activities of LKE. The financing activity of LKE is presented in "Corporate and Other" beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change. As a result, PPL's segments consist of its regulated operations in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island and exclude any incremental financing activities of holding companies, which Management believes is a more meaningful presentation as it provides information on the core regulated operations of PPL.

The Pennsylvania Regulated segment includes the regulated electricity transmission and distribution operations of PPL Electric.

The Rhode Island Regulated segment includes the regulated electricity transmission and distribution and natural gas distribution operations of RIE, which were acquired on May 25, 2022.

"Corporate and Other" primarily includes corporate level financing costs, certain unallocated costs, certain non-recoverable costs incurred in conjunction with the acquisition of Narragansett Electric and the financial results of Safari Energy, prior to its sale on November 1, 2022. "Corporate and Other" is presented to reconcile segment information to PPL's consolidated results.

Income Statement data for the segments and reconciliation to PPL's consolidated results for the periods ended March 31 are as follows:

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Operating Revenues from external customers		
Kentucky Regulated	\$ 960	\$ 1,004
Pennsylvania Regulated	891	775
Rhode Island Regulated	565	—
Corporate and Other	(1)	3
Total	<u>\$ 2,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,782</u>
Net Income (Loss)		
Kentucky Regulated	\$ 166	\$ 189
Pennsylvania Regulated	138	143
Rhode Island Regulated	54	—
Corporate and Other	(73)	(59)
Total	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>

The following provides Balance Sheet data for the segments and reconciliation to PPL's consolidated Balance Sheets as of:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Kentucky Regulated	\$ 16,738	\$ 16,904
Pennsylvania Regulated	13,921	13,565
Rhode Island Regulated	6,253	6,081
Corporate and Other (a)	1,390	1,287
Total	<u>\$ 38,302</u>	<u>\$ 37,837</u>

(a) Primarily consists of unallocated items, including cash, PP&E, goodwill and the elimination of inter-segment transactions.

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(PPL Electric, LG&E and KU)

PPL Electric has two operating segments, distribution and transmission, which are aggregated into a single reportable segment. LG&E and KU are individually single operating and reportable segments.

3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(All Registrants)

See Note 3 in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for a discussion of the principal activities from which PPL Electric, LG&E and KU and PPL's Pennsylvania Regulated, Rhode Island Regulated, and Kentucky Regulated segments generate their revenues.

The following tables reconcile "Operating Revenues" included in each Registrant's Statement of Income with revenues generated from contracts with customers for the periods ended March 31.

2023 Three Months				
	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Operating Revenues (a)	\$ 2,415	\$ 891	\$ 474	\$ 499
Revenues derived from:				
Alternative revenue programs (b)	36	1	1	—
Other (c)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Revenues from Contracts with Customers	\$ 2,447	\$ 890	\$ 474	\$ 498

2022 Three Months				
	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Operating Revenues (a)	\$ 1,782	\$ 775	\$ 493	\$ 525
Revenues derived from:				
Alternative revenue programs (b)	(27)	(36)	6	3
Other (c)	(7)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Revenues from Contracts with Customers	\$ 1,748	\$ 735	\$ 497	\$ 527

- (a) PPL includes \$565 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 of revenues from external customers reported by the Rhode Island Regulated segment. PPL Electric represents revenues from external customers reported by the Pennsylvania Regulated segment and LG&E and KU, net of intercompany power sales and transmission revenues, represent revenues from external customers reported by the Kentucky Regulated segment. See Note 2 for additional information.
- (b) This line item shows the over/under collection of rate mechanisms deemed alternative revenue programs with over-collections of revenue shown as positive amounts in the table above and under-collections shown as negative amounts. For PPL Electric, the three months ended March 31, 2022, included \$44 million related to the amortization of the regulatory liability recorded in 2021 for a reduction in the transmission formula rate return on equity that was reflected in rates in 2022.
- (c) Represents additional revenues outside the scope of revenues from contracts with customers, such as lease and other miscellaneous revenues.

The following tables show revenues from contracts with customers disaggregated by customer class for the periods ended March 31.

Three Months									
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other (a)	Wholesale - municipality	Wholesale - other (b)	Transmission	Revenues from Contracts with Customers	
PPL									
2023									
PA Regulated	\$ 537	\$ 128	\$ 20	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 192	\$	890
KY Regulated	443	274	164	60	7	11	—		959
RI Regulated	229	101	9	215	—	—	45		599
Corp and Other	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—		(1)
Total PPL	\$ 1,209	\$ 503	\$ 193	\$ 287	\$ 7	\$ 11	\$ 237	\$	2,447

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Three Months

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other (a)	Wholesale - municipality	Wholesale - other (b)	Transmission	Revenues from Contracts with Customers
2022								
PA Regulated	\$ 453	\$ 108	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 147	\$ 735
KY Regulated	478	270	154	83	6	19	—	1,010
RI Regulated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corp and Other	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Total PPL	\$ 931	\$ 378	\$ 169	\$ 98	\$ 6	\$ 19	\$ 147	\$ 1,748
PPL Electric								
2023	\$ 537	\$ 128	\$ 20	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 192	\$ 890
2022	\$ 453	\$ 108	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 147	\$ 735
LG&E								
2023	\$ 241	\$ 152	\$ 49	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ 474
2022	\$ 246	\$ 146	\$ 45	\$ 39	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ 497
KU								
2023	\$ 202	\$ 123	\$ 115	\$ 44	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 498
2022	\$ 232	\$ 124	\$ 109	\$ 44	\$ 6	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 527

(a) Primarily includes revenues from pole attachments, street lighting, other public authorities and other non-core businesses. The Rhode Island Regulated segment primarily includes open access tariff revenues, which are calculated on combined customer classes.

(b) Includes wholesale power and transmission revenues. LG&E and KU amounts include intercompany power sales and transmission revenues, which are eliminated upon consolidation at the Kentucky Regulated segment.

As discussed in Note 2, PPL segments its business by geographic location. Revenues from external customers for each segment/geographic location are reconciled to revenues from contracts with customers in the footnotes to the tables above.

Contract receivables from customers are primarily included in "Accounts receivable - Customer", "Unbilled revenues", and "Other noncurrent assets" on the Balance Sheets.

The following table shows the accounts receivable and unbilled revenues balances that were impaired for the periods ended March 31.

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
PPL	\$ 21	\$ 7
PPL Electric	10	5
LG&E	1	1
KU	—	1

The following table shows the balances and certain activity of contract liabilities resulting from contracts with customers.

	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Contract liabilities at December 31, 2022	\$ 34	\$ 23	\$ 5	\$ 6
Contract liabilities at March 31, 2023	46	35	5	5
Revenue recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2023 that was included in the contract liability balance at December 31, 2022	17	6	5	6
Contract liabilities at December 31, 2021	\$ 42	\$ 25	\$ 6	\$ 6
Contract liabilities at March 31, 2022	33	17	4	5
Revenue recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2022 that was included in the contract liability balance at December 31, 2021	22	10	6	6

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Contract liabilities result from recording contractual billings in advance for customer attachments to the Registrants' infrastructure and payments received in excess of revenues earned to date. Advanced billings for customer attachments are generally recognized as revenue ratably over the quarterly billing period. Payments received in excess of revenues earned to date are recognized as revenue as services are delivered in subsequent periods.

4. Earnings Per Share

(PPL)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to PPL common shareowners by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing income available to PPL common shareowners by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, increased by incremental shares that would be outstanding if potentially dilutive share-based payment awards were converted to common shares as calculated using the Two-Class Method or Treasury Stock Method. The If-Converted Method is applied to the Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2028 issued in February 2023. See Note 7 for additional information.

Reconciliations of the amounts of income and shares of PPL common stock (in thousands) for the periods ended March 31 used in the EPS calculation are:

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Income (Numerator)		
Net income attributable to PPL	\$ 285	\$ 273
Less amounts allocated to participating securities	1	—
Net income available to PPL common shareowners - Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>
Shares of Common Stock (Denominator)		
Weighted-average shares - Basic EPS	736,829	735,503
Add: Dilutive share-based payment awards	869	681
Weighted-average shares - Diluted EPS	<u>737,698</u>	<u>736,184</u>
Basic and Diluted EPS		
Available to PPL common shareowners:		
Net Income available to PPL common shareowners	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.37

For the periods ended March 31, PPL issued shares of common stock related to stock-based compensation plans as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Stock-based compensation plans	—	124

For the periods ended March 31, the following shares (in thousands) were excluded from the computations of diluted EPS because the effect would have been antidilutive.

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Stock-based compensation awards	534	154

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5. Income Taxes

Reconciliations of income tax expense (benefit) for the periods ended March 31 are as follows.

(PPL)

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Federal income tax on Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes at statutory tax rate - 21%	\$ 76	\$ 73
Increase (decrease) due to:		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	22	21
Depreciation and other items not normalized	(5)	(3)
Amortization of excess deferred federal and state income taxes	(12)	(18)
Other	(2)	1
Total increase (decrease)	3	1
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 79	\$ 74

(PPL Electric)

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Federal income tax on Income Before Income Taxes at statutory tax rate - 21%	\$ 38	\$ 41
Increase (decrease) due to:		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	14	16
Depreciation and other items not normalized	(4)	(3)
Amortization of excess deferred federal and state income taxes	(2)	(3)
Other	(1)	(1)
Total increase (decrease)	7	9
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 45	\$ 50

(LG&E)

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Federal income tax on Income Before Income Taxes at statutory tax rate - 21%	\$ 23	\$ 24
Increase (decrease) due to:		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	4	4
Amortization of excess deferred federal and state income taxes	(3)	(7)
Other	(1)	(2)
Total increase (decrease)	—	(5)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 23	\$ 19

(KU)

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Federal income tax on Income Before Income Taxes at statutory tax rate - 21%	\$ 23	\$ 28
Increase (decrease) due to:		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	4	5
Amortization of excess deferred federal and state income taxes	(4)	(6)
Other	(1)	(3)
Total increase (decrease)	(1)	(4)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 22	\$ 24

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Other

Narragansett Electric Acquisition (PPL)

The acquisition of Narragansett Electric on May 25, 2022 was deemed an asset acquisition for federal and state income tax purposes, as a result of PPL and National Grid making a tax election under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §338(h)(10). Accordingly, the tax bases of substantially all of the assets acquired were increased to fair market value, which equaled net book value, thereby eliminating the related deferred tax assets and liabilities. This election resulted in tax goodwill that will be amortized for tax purposes over 15 years.

Pennsylvania State Tax Reform (PPL and PPL Electric)

On July 8, 2022, the Governor of Pennsylvania signed into law Pennsylvania House Bill 1342 (H.B. 1342). Among other changes to the state tax code, the bill reduces the corporate net income tax rate from 9.99% to 8.99% beginning January 1, 2023, and further reduces the rate annually by half a percentage point until the rate reaches 4.99% in 2031.

Inflation Reduction Act (All Registrants)

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed into law. Among other things, the IRA enacted a new 15% corporate "book minimum tax," which is based on adjusted GAAP pre-tax income and is only applicable to corporations whose pre-tax income exceeds a certain threshold. PPL does not expect to be subject to the book minimum tax in 2023. PPL will continue to assess the impacts of the IRA on its financial statements and will monitor guidance issued by the U.S. Treasury in the future. In addition, the IRA enacted numerous new tax credits, largely associated with renewable energy.

IRS Revenue Procedure 2023-15 (PPL and LG&E)

On April 14, 2023, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2023-15, which provides a safe harbor method of accounting that taxpayers may use to determine whether expenses to repair, maintain, replace, or improve natural gas transmission and distribution property must be capitalized for tax purposes. The Registrants are currently reviewing the revenue procedure to determine what impact the newly issued guidance may have on their financial statements.

6. Utility Rate Regulation

(All Registrants)

The following table provides information about the regulatory assets and liabilities of cost-based rate-regulated utility operations.

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	PPL		PPL Electric		LG&E		KU	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Regulatory Assets:								
Gas supply clause	\$ —	\$ 41	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —
Rate adjustment mechanisms	194	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate class charge	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renewable energy certificates	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative Instruments	13	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smart meter rider	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Universal service rider	20	3	20	3	—	—	—	—
Storm damage costs	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel adjustment clause	25	38	—	—	6	9	19	29
Other	21	34	6	5	2	1	4	3
Total current regulatory assets	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>
Noncurrent Regulatory Assets:								
Defined benefit plans	\$ 771	\$ 778	\$ 353	\$ 353	\$ 205	\$ 209	\$ 136	\$ 140
Plant outage costs	43	46	—	—	11	12	32	34
Net metering	70	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental cost recovery	101	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxes recoverable through future rates	46	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storm costs	123	118	—	—	15	7	14	3
Unamortized loss on debt	24	21	4	3	11	11	7	7
Interest rate swaps	8	7	—	—	8	7	—	—
Terminated interest rate swaps	63	63	—	—	37	37	26	26
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	203	212	203	212	—	—	—	—
AROs	293	295	—	—	76	76	217	219
Derivative instruments	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	68	69	—	—	15	14	15	13
Total noncurrent regulatory assets	<u>\$ 1,820</u>	<u>\$ 1,819</u>	<u>\$ 560</u>	<u>\$ 568</u>	<u>\$ 378</u>	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>	<u>\$ 442</u>
	PPL		PPL Electric		LG&E		KU	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Regulatory Liabilities:								
Generation supply charge	\$ 48	\$ 37	\$ 48	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Transmission service charge	11	14	11	7	—	—	—	—
TCJA customer refund	6	15	6	15	—	—	—	—
Act 129 compliance rider	16	14	16	14	—	—	—	—
Transmission formula rate	13	12	13	12	—	—	—	—
Rate adjustment mechanism	124	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy efficiency	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas supply clause	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Other	32	27	—	—	4	7	5	6
Total current regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 282</u>	<u>\$ 238</u>	<u>\$ 94</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

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	PPL		PPL Electric		LG&E		KU	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Noncurrent Regulatory Liabilities:								
Accumulated cost of removal of utility plant	\$ 965	\$ 950	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 293	\$ 287	\$ 393	\$ 389
Power purchase agreement - OVEC	24	26	—	—	17	18	7	8
Net deferred taxes	2,086	2,094	780	775	473	477	541	546
Defined benefit plans	212	187	52	45	21	21	57	56
Terminated interest rate swaps	60	60	—	—	30	30	30	30
Energy efficiency	36	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	36	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 3,419</u>	<u>\$ 3,412</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 820</u>	<u>\$ 834</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>	<u>\$ 1,028</u>	<u>\$ 1,029</u>

Regulatory Matters

Rhode Island Activities (PPL)

Rate Case proceedings

Pursuant to Report and Order No. 23823 issued May 5, 2020, the RIPUC approved the terms of an Amended Settlement Agreement (ASA), reflecting an allowed return on equity (ROE) rate of 9.275% based on a common equity ratio of approximately 51%. RIE is currently in year five of the multi-year rate plan (Rate Plan). On June 30, 2021, the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers consented to an open-ended extension of the term of the Rate Plan. Pursuant to the settlement with the Rhode Island Office of the Attorney General in connection with the acquisition of RIE by PPL, RIE currently does not anticipate filing a new base rate case before May 25, 2025. Pursuant to the open-ended extension, the Rate Year 3 level of base distribution rates under ASA will remain in effect and RIE will continue to operate under the current Rate Plan until a new Rate Plan is approved by the RIPUC.

The ASA includes additional provisions, including (i) an Electric Transportation Initiative (the ET Initiative) to facilitate the growth of Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption and scaling of the market for EV charging equipment to advance Rhode Island's zero emission vehicles and greenhouse gas emissions policy goals, (ii) two energy storage demonstration projects, which are on track for timely completion, (iii) an incentive-only performance incentive for System Efficiency: Annual Megawatt Capacity Savings, which sunset in 2021 and is now a tracking and reporting only metric, and (iv) several additional metrics for tracking and reporting purposes only. The RIPUC discussed the ET Initiative at an Open Meeting on August 30, 2022, advising RIE to seek RIPUC authorization to continue the ET Initiative and/or to alter any of the targets established in the ASA for Rate Year 5 and beyond. No votes or official rulings were taken; however, based on this feedback, RIE has paused the ET programs in Rate Year 5. As of March 31, 2023, the RIPUC had not made any rulings regarding the timing of crediting customers the deferral balance pursuant to the ASA.

Advanced Metering Functionality and Grid Modernization

In 2021, RIE filed its Updated Advanced Metering Functionality (AMF) Business Case and Grid Modernization Plan (GMP) with the RIPUC in accordance with the ASA, and which, among other things, sought approval to deploy smart meters throughout the service territory. In 2021, the RIPUC stayed the AMF and GMP proceedings pending further consideration following the issuance of a final Order by the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers on the acquisition of RIE. RIE filed notice of withdrawal of the original Updated AMF Business Case and GMP with the RIPUC, and in November 2022 filed a new AMF Business Case with the RIPUC. The new AMF Business Case filing consists of a detailed proposal for full-scale deployment of AMF across its electric service territory. The proposal will enable significant customer and grid benefits in line with the state's climate mandates. In its filing, RIE estimated that the proposed program would cost \$188 million on a net present value (NPV) basis and provide benefits of \$729 million NPV over the 20-year project life, yielding a benefit-cost ratio of 3.9%. RIE believes AMF is a foundational technology that is a necessary first step to transforming Rhode Island's electric distribution system.

In its filing, RIE requested a RIPUC decision by June 2023; the RIPUC issued a revised procedural schedule for the AMF Business Case filing that provides for hearings in July 2023. In addition, the RIPUC held a public comment hearing on April 4, 2023, and a technical session on February 22, 2023 and has scheduled additional technical sessions in May and June 2023. The

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RIPUC also held a separate evidentiary hearing on April 14, 2023, regarding certain Motions for Confidential Treatment by RIE.

RIE filed a new GMP with the RIPUC on December 30, 2022. The new GMP filing consists of a holistic suite of grid modernization investments that will provide RIE with the tools and capability to manage the electric distribution system more granularly considering a range of distributed energy resources adoption levels, accelerated by Rhode Island's climate mandates, while at the same time maintaining a safe and reliable electric distribution system. The GMP is an informational guidance document that supports the grid modernization investments to be proposed in future electric ISR plans. Consequently, RIE did not request approval from the RIPUC for any specific investments or seek cost recovery as part of the GMP; rather, RIE requested that the RIPUC issue an order affirming RIE's compliance with its obligation to file a GMP that meets the requirements of the ASA.

COVID-19 Deferral Filing

On April 30, 2021, RIE filed a petition for approval to recognize regulatory assets related to COVID-19 impacts (RIPUC Docket No. 5154). In its petition, RIE sought the RIPUC's authorization to create regulatory assets and consideration of future cost recovery for the following COVID-19 costs: (1) the increased cost of customer accounts receivable that RIE will be unable to collect as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the executive orders and RIPUC orders restricting RIE's collection activities as a result of the pandemic, which will result in increased net charge-offs; (2) lost revenue from unassessed late payment charges; and (3) charges to RIE for other fees that RIE has waived pursuant to the RIPUC's orders in RIPUC Docket No. 5022. RIE is evaluating its request to create a regulatory asset for COVID-19-related bad debt expense to consider the impact, if any, of the proposed arrearage forgiveness sought in RIE's Petition to Forgive Certain Arrearage Balances for Low-Income and Protected Customers in Docket No. 22-08-GE, which RIE filed with the RIPUC to fulfill its obligations under PPL's settlement with the Rhode Island Attorney General.

FY 2023 Gas Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability (ISR) Plan

At an Open Meeting on March 29, 2022, the RIPUC conditionally approved RIE's FY 2023 Gas ISR Plan and associated revenue requirement, subject to further review regarding RIE's Proactive Main Replacement Program and its decision to reconstruct and purchase heating and pressure regulation equipment located at RIE's Wampanoag and Tiverton take stations. The RIPUC held an Open Meeting on September 13, 2022, and issued its Order on November 18, 2022 regarding the Proactive Main Replacement Program and made the following rulings: (1) commencing with the Gas ISR plan to be filed in this calendar year 2022 (prospectively), new main constructed to replace leak prone pipe will not be considered used and useful, and therefore not eligible for rate base treatment, until the related old main is abandoned; and (2) approved the proactive main replacement revenue requirement set forth in the FY2023 Gas ISR plan. Also, the RIPUC directed RIE to submit prefiled testimony on the issue of its replacement of heating and pressure regulation facilities at the Wampanoag and Tiverton take stations and to address three issues, specifically: (i) a cost-benefit analysis arising from RIE's decision to take ownership of the reconstructed take station equipment; (ii) the potential that the benefits derived from the reconstruction and ownership transfer of the take station equipment will not be realized due to the future use of hydrogen or abandonment of the gas system; and (iii) the depreciation and accounting treatment of the reconstructed take station equipment. RIE filed this testimony with the RIPUC on May 16, 2022, the RIPUC has not taken any action to date on this issue.

FY 2024 Gas ISR Plan

On December 23, 2022, RIE filed its FY 2024 Gas ISR Plan with the RIPUC. At its January 20, 2023 Open Meeting, the RIPUC directed RIE to file supplemental budget and rate schedules to reflect an April 1 to March 31 fiscal year. The supplemental budget that was filed with the RIPUC on January 27, 2023 includes \$187 million of capital investment spend. The supplemental rate schedules were filed on February 3, 2023. RIE and the Division reached an agreement on an approximately \$171 million capital investment spending plan, and RIE filed a second supplemental budget on March 13, 2023. The RIPUC held a hearing on the plan on March 14, 2023. At an Open Meeting on March 29, 2023, the RIPUC approved the plan with an adjustment to the budget for the Proactive Main Replacement Program category resulting in a total approved FY 2024 Gas ISR Plan of \$163 million for capital investment spend. On March 31, 2023, the RIPUC approved RIE's March 30, 2023 compliance filing for rates effective April 1, 2023.

FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan

On December 23, 2022, RIE filed its FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan with the RIPUC. At its January 20, 2023 Open Meeting, the RIPUC directed RIE to file supplemental budget and rate schedules to reflect an April 1 to March 31 fiscal year. The

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supplemental budget filed with the RIPUC on January 27, 2023 includes \$176 million of capital investment spend, \$14 million of vegetation operations and management (O&M) spend and \$3 million of Other O&M spend. The supplemental rate schedules were filed on February 3, 2023. RIE filed second supplemental budget schedules on March 21, 2023, which includes \$166 million of capital investment spend, \$14 million of vegetation management O&M spend and \$1 million of Other O&M spend. The RIPUC held hearings in March 2023, and on March 29, 2023, approved the plan with modifications to the proposed capital investment spend, resulting in a total approved FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan of \$112 million for capital investment spend, \$14 million for vegetation management O&M spend, and \$1 million for Other O&M spend. On March 31, 2023, the RIPUC approved RIE's March 30, 2023 compliance filing for rates effective April 1, 2023.

Kentucky Activities (PPL, LG&E and KU)

CPCN

On December 15, 2022, LG&E and KU filed an application with the KPSC for a CPCN for the construction of two 621 MW net summer rating NGCC combustion turbine facilities, one at LG&E's Mill Creek Generating Station in Jefferson County, Kentucky and the other at KU's E.W. Brown Generating Station in Mercer County, Kentucky, including on-site natural gas and electric transmission construction associated with those facilities and site compatibility certificates. LG&E and KU also applied for a CPCN to construct a 120 MWac solar photovoltaic electric generating facility in Mercer County, Kentucky, and for a CPCN to acquire a 120 MWac solar facility to be built by a third-party solar developer in Marion County, Kentucky. LG&E and KU further applied for a CPCN to construct a 125 MW, 4-hour battery energy storage system facility at KU's E.W. Brown Generating Station and for approval of their proposed 2024-2030 DSM programs. The plan includes adding 14 new, adjusted or expanded energy efficiency programs, which would reduce LG&E's and KU's overall need by approximately 100 MW each. Finally, LG&E and KU requested a declaratory order to confirm that their entry into non-firm energy-only power-purchase agreements for the output of four solar photovoltaic facilities with a combined capacity of 637 MW does not require KPSC approval and that LG&E and KU may recover the costs of the solar PPAs through their fuel adjustment clause mechanisms as previously approved for a prior solar PPA. LG&E and KU plan to accrue AFUDC on the constructed NGCC facilities, the solar facility in Mercer County, Kentucky and the battery energy storage system facility and have requested regulatory asset treatment to recover the financing costs of these projects.

The new NGCC facilities would be jointly owned by LG&E (31%) and KU (69%) and the solar units would be jointly owned by LG&E (37%) and KU (63%), the battery storage unit would be owned by LG&E, and the proposed PPA transactions and DSM programs would be entered into or conducted jointly by LG&E and KU, consistent with LG&E and KU's shared dispatch, cost allocation, tariff or other frameworks.

The filing also notes planned retirement dates for certain existing coal-fired generation units, including Mill Creek 1 (300 MW) in 2024 and E.W. Brown 3 (412 MW) in 2028, and updates and advances the planned retirement dates for Mill Creek 2 (297 MW) to 2027 and Ghent 2 (486 MW) to 2028. LG&E and KU anticipate the recovery of associated retirement costs, including the remaining net book value, for these coal-fired generating units through the RAR or other rate mechanisms.

The KPSC accepted the filing as of January 6, 2023 and has indicated its intention to issue an order on all issues by November 6, 2023. PPL, LG&E and KU cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

Kentucky Law on Retirement of Fossil-Fueled Generation

On March 24, 2023, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation requiring Kentucky public utilities to apply for and receive KPSC approval prior to retiring fossil-fuel electric generating units. The law establishes a rebuttable presumption against retirement and certain regulatory standards for approval of such retirements or recovery of related costs, including relating to matters of reliability and resiliency, avoidable incremental ratepayer costs, and absence of federal incentives. The law provides for a 30-day prior notice and an approximate 180-day approval process for such regulatory applications and approvals. On April 10, 2023, LG&E and KU filed their notice of intent to make such a filing and anticipate submitting an application in May 2023 in connection with relevant proposed retirements of certain existing coal-fired generation units contemplated in LG&E's and KU's December 2022 CPCN application. PPL, LG&E and KU do not expect the new law to impact the timing of a KPSC decision on the CPCN filing as discussed above. PPL, LG&E and KU cannot predict the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings. PPL, LG&E and KU continue to assess the new law, but do not currently anticipate that it will have a material effect on their operations or financial condition.

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Kentucky March 2023 Storm

On March 3, 2023, LG&E and KU experienced significant windstorm activity in their service territories, resulting in substantial damage to certain of LG&E's and KU's assets with total costs incurred through March 31, 2023 of \$72 million (\$31 million at LG&E and \$41 million at KU). On March 17, 2023, LG&E and KU submitted a filing with the KPSC requesting regulatory asset treatment of the extraordinary operations and maintenance expenses portion of the costs incurred related to the windstorm. On April 5, 2023, the KPSC issued an order approving the request for accounting purposes, noting that approval for recovery would be determined in LG&E's and KU's next base rate cases. As of March 31, 2023, LG&E and KU recorded regulatory assets related to the storm of \$8 million and \$11 million.

Pennsylvania Activities *(PPL and PPL Electric)*

PAPUC investigation into billing issues

On January 31, 2023, the PAPUC initiated an investigation focused on billing issues related to estimated, irregular bills and customer service concerns following customer complaints, which for many customers were driven by increased prices for electricity supply. Certain bills issued during the time period of December 20, 2022 through January 25, 2023 were estimated due to a technical issue that prevented PPL Electric from providing actual collected meter data to customer facing and other internal systems. Customers also reported difficulties accessing PPL Electric's website and contacting the customer service call center. The PAPUC's Bureau of Investigation & Enforcement has directed PPL Electric to respond to certain inquiries and document requests. PPL Electric has submitted and will continue to submit its responses to the information request and cooperate fully with the investigation. PPL Electric cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Federal Matters

FERC Transmission Rate Filing (PPL, LG&E and KU)

In 2018, LG&E and KU applied to the FERC requesting elimination of certain on-going credits to a sub-set of transmission customers relating to the 1998 merger of LG&E's and KU's parent entities and the 2006 withdrawal of LG&E and KU from the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), a regional transmission operator and energy market. The application sought termination of LG&E's and KU's commitment to provide certain Kentucky municipalities mitigation for certain horizontal market power concerns arising out of the 1998 LG&E and KU merger and 2006 MISO withdrawal. The amounts at issue are generally waivers or credits granted to a limited number of Kentucky municipalities for either certain LG&E and KU or MISO transmission charges incurred for transmission service received. In 2019, the FERC granted LG&E's and KU's request to remove the ongoing credits, conditioned upon the implementation by LG&E and KU of a transition mechanism for certain existing power supply arrangements, which was subsequently filed, modified, and approved by the FERC in 2020 and 2021. In 2020, LG&E and KU and other parties filed appeals with the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the FERC's orders on the elimination of the mitigation and required transition mechanism. On August 4, 2022, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order remanding the proceedings back to the FERC. LG&E and KU cannot predict the outcome of the proceedings at the FERC on remand. LG&E and KU currently receive recovery of the waivers and credits provided through other rate mechanisms and such rate recovery would be anticipated to be adjusted consistent with potential changes or terminations of the waivers and credits, as such become effective.

Recovery of Transmission Costs (PPL)

Until December 2022, RIE's transmission facilities were operated in combination with the transmission facilities of National Grid's New England affiliates, Massachusetts Electric Company (MECO) and New England Power (NEP), as a single integrated system with NEP designated as the combined operator. As of January 1, 2023, RIE operates its own transmission facilities. NE-ISO allocates RIE's costs among transmission customers in New England, in accordance with the ISO Open Access Transmission Tariff (ISO-NE OATT). According to the FERC orders, RIE is compensated for its actual monthly transmission costs, with its authorized maximum ROE of 11.74% on its transmission assets.

The ROE for transmission rates under the ISO-NE OATT is the subject of four complaints that are pending before the FERC. On October 16, 2014, the FERC issued an order on the first complaint, Opinion No. 531-A, resetting the base ROE applicable to

transmission assets under the ISO-NE OATT from 11.14% to 10.57% effective as of October 16, 2014 and establishing a maximum ROE of 11.74%. On April 14, 2017, this order was vacated and remanded by the D. C. Circuit Court of Appeals

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(Court of Appeals). After the remand, the FERC issued an order on October 16, 2018 applicable to all four pending cases where it proposed a new base ROE methodology that, with subsequent input and support from the New England Transmission Owners (NETO), yielded a base ROE of 10.41%. Subsequent to the FERC's October 2018 order in the New England Transmission Owners cases, the FERC further refined its ROE methodology in another proceeding and has applied that refined methodology to transmission owners' ROEs in other jurisdictions, and the NETOs filed further information in the New England matters to distinguishing their case. Those determinations in other jurisdictions are currently on appeal before the Court of Appeals. The proceeding and the final base rate ROE determination in the New England matters remain open, pending a final order from the FERC. PPL cannot predict the outcome of this matter, and an estimate of the impact cannot be determined.

Other

Purchase of Receivables Program

(PPL and PPL Electric)

In accordance with a PAPUC-approved purchase of accounts receivable program, PPL Electric purchases certain accounts receivable from alternative electricity suppliers at a discount, which reflects a provision for uncollectible accounts. The alternative electricity suppliers have no continuing involvement or interest in the purchased accounts receivable. Accounts receivable that are acquired are initially recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, PPL Electric purchased \$358 million and \$348 million of accounts receivable from alternative suppliers.

(PPL)

In 2021 and 2022, the RIPUC approved various components of a Purchase of Receivables Program (POR) in Rhode Island for effect on April 1, 2022. Municipal aggregators and non-regulated power producers (collectively, Competitive Suppliers) are eligible to participate in accordance with RIE's approved electric tariffs for municipal aggregation and non-regulated power producers. Under the POR program, RIE will purchase the Competitive Suppliers' accounts receivables, including existing receivables, at discounted rates, regardless of whether RIE has collected the owed monies from customers. The program is intended to make RIE whole through the implementation of a discount rate or Standard Complete Bill Percentage (SCBP) paid by Competitive Suppliers. RIE calculates the SCBP for each customer class and file the calculations with the RIPUC for review and approval by February 15 of each year. At an Open Meeting on March 29, 2023, the RIPUC approved the SCBP for effect beginning on April 1, 2023, for a one-year period.

7. Financing Activities

Credit Arrangements and Short-term Debt

(All Registrants)

The Registrants maintain credit facilities to enhance liquidity, provide credit support and provide a backstop to commercial paper programs. For reporting purposes, on a consolidated basis, the credit facilities and commercial paper programs of PPL Electric, LG&E and KU are attributable to PPL. The amounts listed in the borrowed column below are recorded as "Short-term debt" on the Balance Sheets except for borrowings under PPL Electric's term loan agreement due March 2024 and borrowings under LG&E's and KU's term loan agreements due July 2024, which are reflected in "Long-term debt" at December 31, 2022. The following credit facilities were in place at:

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		March 31, 2023				December 31, 2022		
	Expiration Date	Capacity	Borrowed	Letters of Credit and Commercial Paper Issued (d)	Unused Capacity	Borrowed	Letters of Credit and Commercial Paper Issued (d)	
PPL								
PPL Capital Funding (a)								
Syndicated Credit Facility (b)	Dec. 2027	\$ 1,250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,250	\$ —	\$ 561	
Bilateral Credit Facility	Mar. 2024	100	—	—	100	—	—	
Bilateral Credit Facility (c)	Mar. 2024	100	—	58	42	—	58	
Total PPL Capital Funding Credit Facilities		<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 619</u>	
PPL Electric								
Syndicated Credit Facility	Dec. 2027	\$ 650	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 649	\$ —	\$ 146	
Term Loan Credit Facility	Mar. 2024	—	—	—	—	250	—	
Total PPL Electric Credit Facilities		<u>\$ 650</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 649</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 146</u>	
LG&E								
Syndicated Credit Facility	Dec. 2027	\$ 500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 500	\$ —	\$ 180	
Term Loan Credit Facility	Jul. 2024	—	—	—	—	300	—	
Total LG&E Credit Facilities		<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	
KU								
Syndicated Credit Facility	Dec. 2027	\$ 400	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 400	\$ —	\$ 101	
Term Loan Credit Facility	Jul. 2024	—	—	—	—	300	—	
Total KU Credit Facilities		<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>	

(a) PPL Capital Funding's obligations are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by PPL.

(b) Includes a \$250 million borrowing sublimit for RIE and a \$1 billion sublimit for PPL Capital Funding.

(c) Includes a \$45 million letter of credit on behalf of RIE.

(d) Commercial paper issued reflects the undiscounted face value of the issuance.

(PPL)

In March 2023, RIE was added as an authorized borrower under the PPL Capital Funding syndicated credit facility. At March 31, 2023, RIE's borrowing limit under the facility was set at \$250 million and PPL Capital Funding's borrowing limit was set at \$1.0 billion. At March 31, 2023, neither PPL Capital Funding nor RIE had any borrowings outstanding under the facility.

(PPL and PPL Electric)

In March 2023, PPL Electric repaid its \$250 million term loan expiring in March 2024 and terminated the facility.

(PPL and LG&E)

In March 2023, LG&E repaid its \$300 million term loan expiring in July 2024 and terminated the facility.

(PPL and KU)

In March 2023, KU repaid its \$300 million term loan expiring in July 2024 and terminated the facility.

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(All Registrants)

PPL Capital Funding, PPL Electric, LG&E and KU maintain commercial paper programs to provide an additional financing source to fund short-term liquidity needs. Commercial paper issuances, included in "Short-term debt" on the Balance Sheets, are supported by the respective Registrant's credit facilities. The following commercial paper programs were in place at:

	March 31, 2023				December 31, 2022	
	Weighted - Average Interest Rate	Capacity	Commercial Paper Issuances (b)	Unused Capacity	Weighted - Average Interest Rate	Commercial Paper Issuances (b)
PPL Capital Funding (a)		\$ 1,350	\$ —	\$ 1,350	4.84%	\$ 561
PPL Electric		650	—	650	4.74%	145
LG&E		500	—	500	4.94%	180
KU		400	—	400	4.90%	101
Total		\$ 2,900	\$ —	\$ 2,900		\$ 987

(a) PPL Capital Funding's obligations are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by PPL.

(b) Commercial paper issued reflects the undiscounted face value of the issuance.

(PPL Electric, LG&E, and KU)

See Note 11 for discussion of intercompany borrowings.

Long-term Debt

(PPL)

In February 2023, PPL Capital Funding issued \$1.0 billion of 2.875% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2028 (the Notes). PPL Capital Funding received proceeds of \$980 million, net of underwriting fees, which were used to repay short-term debt and for general corporate purposes. The Notes are senior unsecured notes, fully guaranteed by PPL. The Notes are scheduled to mature on March 15, 2028, unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased.

The Notes are exchangeable at an initial exchange rate of 29.3432 shares of PPL's common stock per \$1,000 principal amount (equivalent to an initial exchange price of approximately \$34.08 per share of common stock). The initial exchange rate is subject to adjustment, as provided in the indenture for anti-dilutive events and fundamental change and redemption provisions. Upon exchange of the Notes, PPL Capital Funding will redeem the aggregate principal amount of the Notes in cash. PPL Capital Funding will pay cash, deliver shares of common stock or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, at PPL Capital Funding's election, in respect of the remainder, if any, of its exchange obligation in excess of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes being exchanged. Prior to December 15, 2027, the Notes will be exchangeable at the option of the noteholders only upon the satisfaction of specified conditions and during certain periods described in the indenture pursuant to which the Notes were issued. On or after December 15, 2027 until the maturity date, the Notes will be exchangeable at the option of the noteholders at any time regardless of these conditions or periods.

PPL Capital Funding may redeem all or any portion of the Notes, at its option, on or after March 20, 2026, if the last reported sale price of the common stock has been at least 130% of the exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive), during any 30 consecutive trading day period, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. No sinking fund is provided for the Notes.

Subject to certain conditions, holders of the Notes will have the right to require PPL Capital Funding to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, as defined in the indenture pursuant to which the Notes were issued at a repurchase price of 100% of their principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with certain corporate events or if PPL Capital Funding calls any Notes for redemption, PPL Capital Funding will, under certain circumstances, increase the exchange rate for noteholders who elect to exchange their Notes in connection with any such corporate event or exchange their Notes called for redemption.

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(PPL and PPL Electric)

In March 2023, PPL Electric issued \$600 million of 5.00% First Mortgage Bonds due 2033 and \$750 million of 5.25% First Mortgage Bonds due 2053. PPL Electric received proceeds of \$1.32 billion, net of discounts and underwriting fees, which were used to repay debt, including PPL Electric's \$250 million term loan, and for other general corporate purposes.

In March 2023, PPL Electric redeemed all of the outstanding \$650 million aggregate principal amount of its First Mortgage Bonds, Floating Rate Series due 2024.

In March 2023, PPL Electric redeemed all of the outstanding \$250 million aggregate principal amount of its First Mortgage Bonds, Floating Rate Series due 2023.

(PPL and LG&E)

In March 2023, LG&E issued \$400 million of 5.45% First Mortgage Bonds due 2033. LG&E received proceeds of \$396 million, net of discounts and underwriting fees, which were used to repay LG&E's \$300 million term loan and for other general corporate purposes.

(PPL and KU)

In March 2023, KU issued \$400 million of 5.45% First Mortgage Bonds due 2033. KU received proceeds of \$396 million, net of discounts and underwriting fees, which were used to repay KU's \$300 million term loan and for general corporate purposes.

Dividends (PPL)

In February 2023, PPL declared a quarterly cash dividend on its common stock, payable April 3, 2023, of 24.0 cents per share (equivalent to 96.0 cents per annum).

8. Acquisitions, Development and Divestitures

(PPL)

Acquisitions

Acquisition of Narragansett Electric

On May 25, 2022, PPL Rhode Island Holdings acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Narragansett Electric from National Grid USA, a subsidiary of National Grid plc (the Acquisition) for approximately \$3.8 billion. Following the closing of the Acquisition, Narragansett Electric provides services doing business under the name Rhode Island Energy (RIE).

In connection with the Acquisition, National Grid USA Service Company, Inc., National Grid USA and Narragansett Electric have entered into a transition services agreement (TSA), pursuant to which National Grid has agreed to provide certain transition services to Narragansett Electric to facilitate the transition of the operation of Narragansett Electric to PPL following the Acquisition, as agreed upon in the Narragansett share purchase agreement. The TSA is for an initial two-year term and is subject to extension as necessary to complete the successful transition. TSA costs of \$58 million were incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Commitments to the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers and the Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island

As a condition to the Acquisition, PPL made certain commitments to the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers and the Attorney General of the State of Rhode Island. See Note 9 in PPL's 2022 Form 10-K for a complete listing of those commitments. PPL incurred the following expenses related to some of the remaining commitments for the three months ended March 31, 2023:

- RIE will forgo potential recovery of any and all transition costs which includes (1) the installation of certain information technology systems; (2) modification and enhancements to physical facilities in Rhode Island; and (3)

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incurring costs related to severance payments, communications and branding changes, and other transition related costs. These costs, which are being expensed as incurred, were \$54 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

- RIE will not seek to recover in rates any markup charged by National Grid USA and/or its affiliates under the TSA which were \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Divestitures

Sale of Safari Holdings

On September 29, 2022, PPL signed a definitive agreement to sell all of Safari Holdings membership interests to Aspen Power Services, LLC (Aspen Power). On November 1, 2022, PPL completed the sale of Safari Holdings (the Transaction).

The accounting for the closing of the Transaction was substantially completed in the fourth quarter of 2022. Final closing adjustments were completed in the first quarter of 2023, resulting in an increase to the loss on sale of \$6 million (\$4 million net of tax), which was recorded in "Other operation and maintenance" on the Statements of Income for the quarter ended March 31, 2023.

In connection with the closing of the Transaction, PPL provided certain guarantees and other assurances. See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for additional information.

9. Defined Benefits

(PPL)

Certain net periodic defined benefit costs are applied to accounts that are further distributed among capital, expense, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, including certain costs allocated to applicable subsidiaries for plans sponsored by PPL Services and LKE. Following are the net periodic defined benefit costs (credits) of the plans sponsored by PPL and its subsidiaries for the periods ended March 31:

	Pension Benefits	
	Three Months	
	2023	2022
<u>PPL</u>		
Service cost	\$ 9	\$ 12
Interest cost	46	32
Expected return on plan assets	(78)	(64)
Amortization of:		
Prior service cost	2	2
Actuarial loss	—	12
Net periodic defined benefit costs (credits)	<u>\$ (21)</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>

	Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Three Months	
	2023	2022
<u>PPL</u>		
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 1
Interest cost	7	4
Expected return on plan assets	(8)	(6)
Amortization of:		
Actuarial loss	(1)	—
Net periodic defined benefit costs (credits)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>

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(All Registrants)

The non-service cost components of net periodic defined benefit costs (credits) (interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of prior service cost and amortization of actuarial gain and loss) are presented in "Other Income (Expense) - net" on the Statements of Income. See Note 12 for additional information.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Long-term Contracts for Renewable Energy (PPL)

In July 2022, Rhode Island passed an amendment to the Affordable Clean Energy Security Act (ACES) that requires RIE to issue a request for proposals (RFP) for at least 600 MW but no greater than 1,000 MW of newly developed offshore wind capacity no later than October 15, 2022. The RFP was issued on October 14, 2022, following a public comment period, and subsequently revised on November 7, 2022. On March 17, 2023, RIE announced that it will evaluate a joint proposal from Orsted and Eversource to develop 884 MW of offshore wind, which was the sole response to RIE's RFP. RIE must negotiate in good faith to achieve a commercially reasonable contract and must file such contract with the RIPUC for approval no later than March 15, 2024, unless RIE can show that the bids are unlikely to lead to a contract that meets all the statutory requirements.

Legal Matters

(All Registrants)

PPL and its subsidiaries are involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation in the ordinary course of business. PPL and its subsidiaries cannot predict the outcome of such matters, or whether such matters may result in material liabilities, unless otherwise noted.

Talen Litigation

Background (PPL)

In September 2013, one of PPL's former subsidiaries, PPL Montana entered into an agreement to sell its hydroelectric generating facilities. In June 2014, PPL and PPL Energy Supply, the parent company of PPL Montana, entered into various definitive agreements with affiliates of Riverstone to spin off PPL Energy Supply and ultimately combine it with Riverstone's competitive power generation businesses to form a stand-alone company named Talen Energy. In November 2014, after executing the spinoff agreements but prior to the closing of the spinoff transaction, PPL Montana closed the sale of its hydroelectric generating facilities. Subsequently, on June 1, 2015, the spinoff of PPL Energy Supply was completed. Following the spinoff transaction, PPL had no continuing ownership interest in or control of PPL Energy Supply. In connection with the spinoff transaction, PPL Montana became Talen Montana, LLC (Talen Montana), a subsidiary of Talen Energy and Talen Energy Marketing, LLC also became a subsidiary of Talen Energy. Talen Energy has owned and operated both Talen Montana and Talen Energy Marketing, LLC since the spinoff. At the time of the spinoff, affiliates of Riverstone acquired a 35% ownership interest in Talen Energy. Riverstone subsequently acquired the remaining interests in Talen Energy in a take private transaction in December 2016.

In October 2018, Talen Montana Retirement Plan and Talen Energy Marketing, LLC filed a putative class action complaint on behalf of current and contingent creditors of Talen Montana (the Montana Action) who allegedly suffered harm or allegedly will suffer reasonably foreseeable harm as a result of, among other things, the November 2014 allegedly fraudulent transfer of proceeds from the sale of then-PPL Montana's hydroelectric generating facilities.

In November 2018, PPL, certain PPL affiliates, and certain current and former officers and directors (PPL plaintiffs) filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware seeking various forms of relief against Riverstone, Talen Energy and certain of their affiliates (the Delaware Action), in response to the Montana Action and as part of the defense strategy.

Talen Energy Supply, LLC et al. and Talen Montana LLC v. PPL Corp., PPL Capital Funding, Inc., PPL Electric Utilities Corp., and PPL Energy Funding (PPL and PPL Electric)

On May 9, 2022, Talen Energy Supply, LLC and 71 affiliates, including Talen Montana, LLC, filed petitions for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas (Texas Bankruptcy Court).

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On May 10, 2022, Talen Montana, LLC, as debtor-in-possession, filed a complaint initiating an adversary proceeding (Adversary Proceeding) in the Texas Bankruptcy Court against PPL Corporation, PPL Capital Funding, Inc., PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, and PPL Energy Funding Corporation. Similar to the litigation in Montana, the Adversary Proceeding seeks the recovery of an allegedly fraudulent transfer relating to PPL Montana's November 2014 sale of hydroelectric assets to Northwestern and subsequent distribution of certain proceeds of that sale of approximately \$900 million, reiterating claims that the parties had already been litigating in Montana and Delaware.

Both the Montana Action and the Delaware Action have now been transferred to and consolidated in the Texas Bankruptcy Court. PPL has filed its Answer and asserted a Counterclaim against the Talen and Riverstone entities, similar to the claims previously asserted in the Delaware Action, and has filed a motion for partial summary judgment that was heard on October 31, 2022. Mediation occurred on February 22, 2023 before Judge David R. Jones of the Texas Bankruptcy Court. The parties did not settle the case, and mediation was discontinued. The motion for partial summary judgment is still pending.

PPL believes that the 2014 distribution of proceeds was made in compliance with all applicable laws and that PPL Montana was solvent at all relevant times. Additionally, the agreements entered into in connection with the spinoff, which PPL and affiliates of Talen Energy and Riverstone negotiated and executed prior to the 2014 distribution, directly address the treatment of the proceeds from the sale of PPL Montana's hydroelectric generating facilities; in those agreements, Talen Energy and Riverstone definitively agreed that PPL was entitled to retain the proceeds.

PPL believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims made in the Adversary Proceeding and intends to vigorously defend against this action. At this time, PPL cannot predict the outcome of the Adversary Proceeding or estimate the range of possible losses, if any, that PPL might incur as a result of the claims, although they could be material.

Narragansett Electric Litigation (PPL)

Energy Efficiency Programs Investigation

Narragansett Electric, while under the ownership of National Grid, performed an internal investigation into conduct associated with its energy efficiency programs. Any adjustments that may be a result of the internal investigation remain subject to review and approval by the RIPUC. At this time, it is not possible to predict the final outcome or determine the total amount of any additional liabilities that may be incurred in connection with it by Narragansett Electric. This review by the RIPUC may be impacted by other investigations that are ongoing related to National Grid. Narragansett Electric does not expect this matter will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

On June 27, 2022, the RIPUC opened a new docket (RIPUC Docket 22-05-EE) to investigate RIE's actions and the actions of its National Grid employees during the time RIE was a National Grid USA affiliate being provided services by National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. relating to the manipulation of the reporting of invoices affecting the calculation of past energy efficiency shareholder incentives and the resulting impact on customers. The Rhode Island Attorney General and National Grid USA intervened in the docket. On January 19, 2023, the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (the Division) filed a motion to dismiss the docket without prejudice. As grounds for its motion, the Division stated that sufficient evidence exists in the docket to warrant an independent summary investigation by the Division, to include an audit of RIE, pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws Section 39-4-13. If the Division finds sufficient grounds, the Division may proceed to a formal hearing regarding the matters under investigation pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws Sections 39-4-14 and 39-4-15. Upon the conclusion of its investigation, the Division will provide the RIPUC with a report outlining the Division's findings and final decision. On January 30, 2023, the Rhode Island Attorney General filed an objection to the Division's motion to dismiss; RIE and National Grid each filed responses with the RIPUC requesting that any additional action taken by the RIPUC or the Division be considered after National Grid completes its internal investigation report, which National Grid filed with the RIPUC on March 10, 2023. The RIPUC held a hearing on March 28, 2023 to hear oral arguments regarding the Division's motion to dismiss and subsequently denied the motion.

E.W. Brown Environmental Assessment (PPL and KU)

KU is undertaking extensive remedial measures at the E.W. Brown plant including closure of the former ash pond, implementation of a groundwater remedial action plan and performance of a corrective action plan including aquatic study of adjacent surface waters and risk assessment. The aquatic study and risk assessment are being undertaken pursuant to a 2017 agreed Order with the Kentucky

Energy and Environment Cabinet (KEEC). KU conducted sampling of Herrington Lake in 2017 and 2018. In June 2019, KU submitted to the KEEC the required aquatic study and risk assessment, conducted by an

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independent third-party consultant, finding that discharges from the E.W. Brown plant have not had any significant impact on Herrington Lake and that the water in the lake is safe for recreational use and meets safe drinking water standards. On May 31, 2021, the KEEC approved the report and released a response to public comments. On August 6, 2021, KU submitted a Supplemental Remedial Alternatives Analysis report to the KEEC that outlines proposed additional fish, water, and sediment testing. On February 18, 2022, the KEEC provided approval to KU to proceed with the proposed sampling, which commenced in the spring of 2022. On November 17, 2022, KU submitted a Supplemental Performance Monitoring Report to the KEEC finding that there are no significant unaddressed risks to human health or the environment at the plant.

Water/Waste (PPL, LG&E and KU)

ELGs

In 2015, the EPA finalized ELGs for wastewater discharge permits for new and existing steam electricity generating facilities. These guidelines require deployment of additional control technologies providing physical, chemical and biological treatment and mandate operational changes including "zero discharge" requirements for certain wastewaters. The implementation date for individual generating stations was to be determined by the states on a case-by-case basis according to criteria provided by the EPA. Legal challenges to the final rule were consolidated before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. In April 2017, the EPA announced that it would grant petitions for reconsideration of the rule. In September 2017, the EPA issued a rule to postpone the compliance date for certain requirements. In October 2020, the EPA published final revisions to its best available technology standards for certain wastewaters and potential extensions to compliance dates (the Reconsideration Rule). In March 2023, the EPA released a proposed rule that would modify the 2020 ELG revisions. The proposed rule would increase the stringency of previous control technology and zero discharge requirements, revise certain exemptions for generating units planned for retirement, and require case-by-case limitations for legacy wastewaters based on the best professional judgment of the state regulators. Compliance with the Reconsideration Rule is required during the pendency of the rulemaking process. The proposed rule is currently under evaluation, but could potentially result in significant operational changes and additional controls for LG&E and KU plants. The ELGs are expected to be implemented by the states or applicable permitting authorities in the course of their normal permitting activities. LG&E and KU are currently implementing responsive compliance strategies and schedules. Certain aspects of these compliance plans and estimates relate to developments in state water quality standards, which are separate from the ELG rule or its implementation. Certain costs are included in the Registrants' capital plans and expected to be recovered from customers through rate recovery mechanisms, but additional costs and recovery will depend on further regulatory developments at the state level.

CCRs

In 2015, the EPA issued a final rule governing management of CCRs which include fly ash, bottom ash and sulfur dioxide scrubber wastes. The CCR Rule imposes extensive new requirements for certain CCR impoundments and landfills, including public notifications, location restrictions, design and operating standards, groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements, and closure and post-closure care requirements, and specifies restrictions relating to the beneficial use of CCRs. In July 2018, the EPA issued a final rule extending the deadline for closure of certain impoundments and adopting other substantive changes. In August 2018, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated and remanded portions of the CCR Rule. In December 2019, the EPA addressed certain deficiencies identified by the court and proposed amendments to change the closure deadline. In August 2020, the EPA published a final rule extending the deadline to initiate closure to April 11, 2021, while providing for certain extensions. The EPA is conducting ongoing rulemaking actions regarding various other amendments to the rule including potentially making the rule applicable to certain inactive impoundments and landfills not currently subject to the rule. Certain ongoing legal challenges to various provisions of the CCR Rule have been held in abeyance pending review by the EPA pursuant to the President's executive order. PPL, LG&E, and KU are monitoring the EPA's ongoing efforts to refine and implement the regulatory program under the CCR Rule. In January 2022, the EPA issued several proposed regulatory determinations, facility notifications, and public announcements which indicate increased scrutiny by the EPA to determine the adequacy of measures taken by facility owners and operators to achieve closure of CCR surface impoundments and landfills. In particular, the agency indicated that it will focus on certain practices which it views as posing a threat of continuing groundwater contamination. Future guidance, regulatory determinations, rulemakings, and other developments could potentially require revisions to current LG&E and KU compliance plans including additional monitoring and remediation at surface impoundments and landfills, the cost of which could be substantial. PPL, LG&E and KU are unable to predict the outcome of the ongoing litigation, rulemaking, and regulatory determinations or potential impacts on current LG&E and KU compliance plans. The Registrants are currently finalizing closure plans and schedules.

In January 2017, Kentucky issued a new state rule relating to CCR management, effective May 2017, aimed at reflecting the requirements of the federal CCR rule. As a result of a subsequent legal challenge, in January 2018, the Franklin County,

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Kentucky Circuit Court issued an opinion invalidating certain procedural elements of the rule. LG&E and KU presently operate their facilities under continuing permits authorized under the former program and do not currently anticipate material impacts as a result of the judicial ruling. Associated costs are expected to be subject to rate recovery.

LG&E and KU received KPSC approval for a compliance plan providing for the closure of impoundments at the Mill Creek, Trimble County, E.W. Brown, and Ghent stations, and construction of process water management facilities at those plants. In addition to the foregoing measures required for compliance with the federal CCR rule, KU also received KPSC approval for its plans to close impoundments at the retired Green River, Pineville and Tyrone plants to comply with applicable state law. LG&E and KU have completed planned closure measures at most of the subject impoundments and have commenced post closure groundwater monitoring as required at those facilities. LG&E and KU generally expect to complete all impoundment closures within five years of commencement, although a longer period may be required to complete closure of some facilities. Associated costs are expected to be subject to rate recovery.

In connection with the final CCR rule, LG&E and KU recorded adjustments to existing AROs beginning in 2015 and continue to record adjustments as required. See Note 15 for additional information. Further changes to AROs, current capital plans or operating costs may be required as estimates are refined based on closure developments, groundwater monitoring results, and regulatory or legal proceedings. Costs relating to this rule are expected to be subject to rate recovery.

Superfund and Other Remediation

(All Registrants)

The Registrants are potentially responsible for investigating and remediating contamination under the federal Superfund program and similar state programs. Actions are under way at certain sites including former coal gas manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Kentucky previously owned or operated by, or currently owned by predecessors or affiliates of, PPL subsidiaries.

Depending on the outcome of investigations at identified sites where investigations have not begun or been completed, or developments at sites for which information is incomplete, additional costs of remediation could be incurred. PPL, PPL Electric, LG&E and KU lack sufficient information about such additional sites to estimate any potential liability or range of reasonably possible losses, if any, related to these sites. Such costs, however, are not currently expected to be significant.

The EPA is evaluating the risks associated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and naphthalene, chemical by-products of coal gas manufacturing. As a result, individual states may establish stricter standards for water quality and soil cleanup, that could require several PPL subsidiaries to take more extensive assessment and remedial actions at former coal gas manufacturing plants. The Registrants cannot reasonably estimate a range of possible losses, if any, related to these matters.

(PPL and PPL Electric)

PPL Electric is a potentially responsible party for a share of clean-up costs at certain sites including the Columbia Gas Plant site and the Brodhead site. Cleanup actions have been or are being undertaken at these sites as requested by governmental agencies, the costs of which have not been and are not expected to be significant to PPL Electric.

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, PPL Electric had a recorded liability of \$11 million, representing its best estimate of the probable loss incurred to remediate the sites identified above.

(PPL)

RIE is a potentially responsible party for a share of clean-up costs at certain sites including former manufactured gas plant (MGP) facilities formerly owned by the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company and the Rhode Island gas distribution assets of the New England Gas division of Southern Union Company and electric operations at certain RIE facilities. RIE is currently investigating and remediating, as necessary, those MGP sites and certain other properties under agreements with governmental agencies, the costs of which have not been and are not expected to be significant to PPL.

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As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, PPL had a recorded liability of \$100 million, representing its best estimate of the remaining costs of RIE's environmental remediation activities. These undiscounted costs are expected to be incurred over approximately 30 years and generally to be subject to rate recovery. However, remediation costs for each site may be materially higher than estimated, depending on changing technologies and regulatory standards, selected end uses for each site, and actual environmental conditions encountered. RIE has recovered amounts from certain insurers and potentially responsible parties, and, where appropriate, may seek additional recovery from other insurers and from other potentially responsible parties, but it is uncertain whether, and to what extent, such efforts will be successful.

The RIPUC has approved two settlement agreements that provide for rate recovery of qualified remediation costs of certain contaminated sites located in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Rate-recoverable contributions for electric operations of approximately \$3 million are added annually to RIE's Environmental Response Fund, established with RIPUC approval in March 2000 to address such costs, along with interest and any recoveries from insurance carriers and other third parties. In addition, RIE recovers approximately \$1 million annually for gas operations under a distribution adjustment charge in which the qualified remediation costs are amortized over 10 years. See Note 6 for additional information on RIE's recorded environmental regulatory assets and liabilities.

Regulatory Issues

(All Registrants)

See Note 6 for information on regulatory matters related to utility rate regulation.

Electricity - Reliability Standards

The NERC is responsible for establishing and enforcing mandatory reliability standards (Reliability Standards) regarding the bulk electric system in North America. The FERC oversees this process and independently enforces the Reliability Standards.

The Reliability Standards have the force and effect of law and apply to certain users of the bulk electric system, including electric utility companies, generators and marketers. Under the Federal Power Act, the FERC may assess civil penalties for certain violations.

PPL Electric, LG&E, KU and RIE monitor their compliance with the Reliability Standards and self-report or self-log potential violations of applicable reliability requirements whenever identified, and submit accompanying mitigation plans, as required. The resolution of a small number of potential violations is pending. Penalties incurred to date have not been significant. Any Regional Reliability Entity determination concerning the resolution of violations of the Reliability Standards remains subject to the approval of the NERC and the FERC.

In the course of implementing their programs to ensure compliance with the Reliability Standards by those PPL affiliates subject to the standards, certain other instances of potential non-compliance may be identified from time to time. The Registrants cannot predict the outcome of these matters, and an estimate or range of possible losses cannot be determined.

Gas - Security Directives (PPL and LG&E)

In May and July of 2021, the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Transportation Security Administration (TSA) released two security directives applicable to certain notified owners and operators of natural gas pipeline facilities (including local distribution companies) that the TSA has determined to be critical. The TSA has determined that LG&E is within scope of the directive, while RIE has not been notified of this distinction. The first security directive required notified owners/operators to implement cybersecurity incident reporting to the DHS, designate a cybersecurity coordinator, and perform a gap assessment of current entity cybersecurity practices against certain voluntary TSA security guidelines and report relevant results and proposed mitigation to applicable DHS agencies. The second security directive, revised in July of 2022, requires the submission of a cybersecurity implementation plan and upon approval, the development of a cybersecurity assessment program. LG&E does not believe the security directives have had or will have a significant impact on LG&E's operations or financial condition.

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Other

Guarantees and Other Assurances

(All Registrants)

In the normal course of business, the Registrants enter into agreements that provide financial performance assurance to third parties on behalf of certain subsidiaries. Examples of such agreements include: guarantees, stand-by letters of credit issued by financial institutions and surety bonds issued by insurance companies. These agreements are entered into primarily to support or enhance the creditworthiness attributed to a subsidiary on a stand-alone basis or to facilitate the commercial activities in which these subsidiaries engage.

(PPL)

PPL fully and unconditionally guarantees all of the debt securities and loan obligations of PPL Capital Funding.

(All Registrants)

The table below details guarantees provided as of March 31, 2023. "Exposure" represents the estimated maximum potential amount of future payments that could be required to be made under the guarantee. The Registrants believe the probability of expected payment/performance under each of these guarantees is remote, except for the guarantees and indemnifications related to the sale of Safari Holdings, which PPL believes are reasonably possible but not probable of occurring. For reporting purposes, on a consolidated basis, the guarantees of PPL include the guarantees of its subsidiary Registrants.

	Exposure at March 31, 2023	Expiration Date
<u>PPL</u>		
Indemnifications related to certain tax liabilities related to the sale of the U.K. utility business	£ 50 (a)	2028
PPL guarantee of Safari payment obligations under certain sale/leaseback financing transactions related to the sale of Safari Holdings	\$ 146 (b)	2028
PPL guarantee of Safari payment obligations under certain PPAs related to the sale of Safari Holdings	55 (c)	
Indemnifications for losses suffered related to items not covered by Aspen Power's representation and warranty insurance associated with the sale of Safari Holdings	140 (d)	2028
<u>LG&E and KU</u>		
LG&E and KU obligation of shortfall related to OVEC	(e)	

- (a) PPL WPD Limited entered into a Tax Deed dated June 9, 2021, in which it agreed to a tax indemnity regarding certain potential tax liabilities of the entities sold with respect to periods prior to the completion of the sale, subject to customary exclusions and limitations. Because National Grid Holdings One plc, the buyer, agreed to purchase indemnity insurance, the amount of the cap on the indemnity for these liabilities is £1, except with respect to certain surrenders of tax losses, for which the amount of the cap on the indemnity is £50 million.
- (b) PPL guaranteed the payment obligations of Safari under certain sale/leaseback financing transactions executed by Safari. These guarantees will remain in place until Safari exercises its option to buy-out the projects under the sale/leaseback financings by the year 2028. Safari will indemnify PPL for any payments made by PPL or claims against PPL under the sale/leaseback transaction guarantees up to \$25 million. The estimated maximum exposure of this guarantee is \$146 million.
- (c) PPL guaranteed the payment obligations of Safari under certain PPAs executed by Safari. Aspen Power is expected to replace these guarantees and retain liability for any payments made by PPL or claims against PPL under any guarantee that is not replaced. The estimated maximum exposure of this guarantee is \$55 million.
- (d) Aspen Power has obtained representation and warranty insurance, therefore, PPL generally has no liability for its representations and warranties under the agreement except for losses suffered related to items not covered. Pursuant to the agreement, expiration of these indemnifications range from 18 months to 6 years from the date of the closing of the transaction, and PPL's aggregate liability for these claims will not exceed \$140 million, pursuant to the agreement, subject to certain adjustments plus the support obligations provided by PPL under sale-leaseback financings and PPAs that will be replaced by Aspen Power.
- (e) Pursuant to the OVEC power purchase contract, LG&E and KU are obligated to pay for their share of OVEC's excess debt service, post-retirement, and decommissioning costs, as well as any shortfall from amounts included within a demand charge designed and expected to cover these costs over the term of the contract. PPL's proportionate share of OVEC's outstanding debt was \$88 million at March 31, 2023, consisting of LG&E's share of \$61 million and KU's share of \$27 million. The maximum exposure and the expiration date of these potential obligations are not presently determinable. See "Energy Purchase Commitments" in Note 14 in PPL's, LG&E's and KU's 2022 Form 10-K for additional information on the OVEC power purchase contract.

The Registrants provide other miscellaneous guarantees through contracts entered into in the normal course of business. These guarantees are primarily in the form of indemnification or warranties related to services or equipment and vary in duration. The amounts of these guarantees often are not explicitly stated, and the overall maximum amount of the obligation under such guarantees cannot be reasonably estimated. Historically, no significant payments have been made with respect to these types of guarantees and the probability of payment/performance under these guarantees is generally remote.

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PPL, on behalf of itself and certain of its subsidiaries, maintains insurance that covers liability assumed under contract for bodily injury and property damage. The coverage provides maximum aggregate coverage of \$225 million. This insurance may be applicable to obligations under certain of these contractual arrangements.

11. Related Party Transactions

Support Costs (*PPL Electric, LG&E and KU*)

PPL Services and LKS provide the Registrants, their respective subsidiaries and each other with administrative, management and support services. For all services companies, the costs of directly assignable and attributable services are charged to the respective recipients as direct support costs. General costs that cannot be directly attributed to a specific entity are allocated and charged to the respective recipients as indirect support costs. PPL Services uses a three-factor methodology that includes the applicable recipients' invested capital, operation and maintenance expenses and number of employees to allocate indirect costs. LKS bases its indirect allocations on the subsidiaries' number of employees, total assets, revenues, number of customers and/or other statistical information. PPL Services and LKS charged the following amounts for the periods ended March 31, including amounts applied to accounts that are further distributed between capital and expense on the books of the recipients, based on methods that are believed to be reasonable.

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
PPL Electric from PPL Services	\$ 59	\$ 61
LG&E from LKS	32	39
LG&E from PPL Services	8	—
KU from LKS	41	44
KU from PPL Services	9	—

In addition to the charges for services noted above, LKS makes payments on behalf of LG&E and KU for fuel purchases and other costs for products or services provided by third-parties. LG&E and KU also provide services to each other and to LKS. Billings between LG&E and KU relate to labor and overheads associated with union and hourly employees performing work for the other company, charges related to jointly-owned generating units and other miscellaneous charges. Tax settlements between PPL and LG&E and KU are reimbursed through LKS.

Intercompany Borrowings

(PPL Electric)

CEP Reserves maintains a \$500 million revolving line of credit with a PPL Electric subsidiary. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, CEP Reserves had no borrowings outstanding. The interest rates on borrowings are equal to one-month LIBOR plus a spread. Interest income is reflected in "Interest Income from Affiliate" on the applicable Income Statements.

(LG&E and KU)

LG&E participates in an intercompany money pool agreement whereby LKE and/or KU make available to LG&E funds up to the difference between LG&E's FERC borrowing limit and LG&E's commercial paper issued at an interest rate based on the lower of a market index of commercial paper issues and two additional rate options based on LIBOR. At March 31, 2023, LG&E's money pool unused capacity was \$750 million. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, LG&E had no borrowings outstanding from KU and/or LKE.

KU participates in an intercompany money pool agreement whereby LKE and/or LG&E make available to KU funds up to the difference between KU's FERC borrowing limit and KU's commercial paper issued at an interest rate based on the lower of a market index of commercial paper issues and two additional rate options based on LIBOR. At March 31, 2023, KU's money pool unused capacity was \$641 million. At March 31, 2023, KU had borrowings outstanding from LG&E and/or LKE of \$9 million. These balances are reflected in "Notes payable to affiliates" on the KU Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2022, KU had no borrowings outstanding from LG&E and/or LKE.

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VEBA Funds Receivable *(PPL Electric)*

In 2018, PPL received a favorable private letter ruling from the IRS permitting a transfer of excess funds from the PPL Bargaining Unit Retiree Health Plan VEBA to a new subaccount within the VEBA, to be used to pay medical claims of active bargaining unit employees. Based on PPL Electric's participation in PPL's Other Postretirement Benefit plan, PPL Electric was allocated a portion of the excess funds from PPL Services. These funds have been recorded as an intercompany receivable on PPL Electric's Balance Sheets. The receivable balance decreases as PPL Electric pays incurred medical claims and is reimbursed by PPL Services. There was no intercompany receivable balance associated with these funds as of March 31, 2023, which would be reflected in "Accounts receivable from affiliates" on the PPL Electric Balance Sheets. The intercompany receivable balance associated with these funds was immaterial as of December 31, 2022.

12. Other Income (Expense) - net

(PPL)

The details of "Other Income (Expense) - net" for the periods ended March 31, were:

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Defined benefit plans - non-service credits (Note 9)	\$ 17	\$ 10
Interest income (expense)	9	(1)
AFUDC - equity component	6	4
Charitable contributions	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous	(1)	(12)
Other Income (Expense) - net	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

(PPL Electric)

The details of "Other Income (Expense) - net" for the periods ended March 31, were:

	Three Months	
	2023	2022
Defined benefit plans - non-service credits (Note 9)	\$ 5	\$ 4
Interest income (expense)	4	1
AFUDC - equity component	4	4
Charitable contributions	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous	—	(2)
Other Income (Expense) - net	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

13. Fair Value Measurements

(All Registrants)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). A market approach (generally, data from market transactions), an income approach (generally, present value techniques and option-pricing models) and/or a cost approach (generally, replacement cost) are used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability, as appropriate. These valuation approaches incorporate inputs such as observable, independent market data and/or unobservable data that management believes are predicated on the assumptions market participants would use to price an asset or liability. These inputs may incorporate, as applicable, certain risks such as nonperformance risk, which includes credit risk. The fair value of a group of financial assets and liabilities is measured on a net basis. See Note 1 in each Registrant's 2022 Form 10-K for information on the levels in the fair value hierarchy.

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Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value were:

	March 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>PPL</u>								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 460	\$ 460	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 356	\$ 356	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (a)	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash (b)	461	461	—	—	357	357	—	—
Special use funds (a):								
Money market fund	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Commingled debt fund measured at NAV (c)	12	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Commingled equity fund measured at NAV (c)	12	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Total special use funds	25	1	—	—	25	1	—	—
Price risk management assets (d):								
Gas contracts	1	—	1	—	25	—	25	—
Total assets	\$ 487	\$ 462	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 407	\$ 358	\$ 25	\$ —
Liabilities								
Price risk management liabilities (d):								
Interest rate swaps	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —
Gas contracts	23	—	22	1	66	—	10	56
Total price risk management liabilities	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 30	\$ 1	\$ 73	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ 56
<u>PPL Electric</u>								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —
Total assets	\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —
<u>LG&E</u>								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ —
Total assets	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities								
Price risk management liabilities:								
Interest rate swaps	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —
Total price risk management liabilities	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —
<u>KU</u>								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ —
Total assets	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ —

(a) Included in "Other current assets" on the Balance Sheets.

(b) Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash provides a reconciliation of these items reported within the Balance Sheets to the sum shown on the Statements of Cash Flows.

(c) In accordance with accounting guidance, certain investments that are measured at fair value using net asset value per share (NAV), or its equivalent, have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in the table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the Balance Sheets.

(d) Current portion is included in "Other current asset" and "Other current liabilities" and noncurrent portion is included in "Other noncurrent assets" and "Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities" on the Balance Sheets.

A reconciliation of net assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 for the year ended March 31 is as follows:

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	Gas Contracts
2023	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 56
Settlements	(55)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 1</u>

Special Use Funds (PPL)

The special use funds are investments restricted for paying active union employee medical costs. In 2018, PPL received a favorable private letter ruling from the IRS permitting a transfer of excess funds from the PPL Bargaining Unit Retiree Health Plan VEBA to a new subaccount within the VEBA to be used to pay medical claims of active bargaining unit employees. The funds are invested primarily in commingled debt and equity funds measured at NAV and are classified as investments in equity securities. Changes in the fair value of the funds are recorded to the Statements of Income.

Price Risk Management Assets/Liabilities

Interest Rate Swaps (PPL, LG&E and KU)

To manage interest rate risk, PPL, LG&E and KU use interest rate contracts such as forward-starting swaps, floating-to-fixed swaps and fixed-to-floating swaps. An income approach is used to measure the fair value of these contracts, utilizing readily observable inputs, such as forward interest rates (e.g., LIBOR, SOFR and government security rates), as well as inputs that may not be observable, such as credit valuation adjustments. In certain cases, market information cannot practicably be obtained to value credit risk and therefore internal models are relied upon. These models use projected probabilities of default and estimated recovery rates based on historical observances. When the credit valuation adjustment is significant to the overall valuation, the contracts are classified as Level 3.

Gas Contracts (PPL)

To manage gas commodity price risk associated with natural gas purchases, RIE utilizes over-the-counter (OTC) gas swaps contracts with pricing inputs obtained from the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) and the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), except in cases where the ICE publishes seasonal averages or where there were no transactions within the last seven days. RIE may utilize discounting based on quoted interest rate curves, including consideration of non-performance risk, and may include a liquidity reserve calculated based on bid/ask spread. Substantially all of these price curves are observable in the marketplace throughout at least 95% of the remaining contractual quantity, or they could be constructed from market observable curves with correlation coefficients of 95% or higher. These contracts are classified as Level 2.

RIE also utilizes gas option and purchase and capacity transactions, which are valued based on internally developed models. Industry-standard valuation techniques, such as the Black-Scholes pricing model, are used for valuing such instruments. For valuations that include both observable and unobservable inputs, if the unobservable input is determined to be significant to the overall inputs, the entire valuation is classified as Level 3. This includes derivative instruments valued using indicative price quotations whose contract tenure extends into unobservable periods. In instances where observable data is unavailable, consideration is given to the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. This includes assumptions about market risks such as liquidity, volatility, and contract duration. Such instruments are classified as in Level 3 as the model inputs generally are not observable. RIE considers non-performance risk and liquidity risk in the valuation of derivative instruments classified as Level 2 and Level 3.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the gas derivative instruments are implied volatility and gas forward curves. A relative change in commodity price at various locations underlying the open positions can result in significantly different fair value estimates.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value *(All Registrants)*

Long-term debt is classified as Level 2. The effect of third-party credit enhancements is not included in the fair value measurement. The carrying amounts of long-term debt on the Balance Sheets and their estimated fair values are set forth below.

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	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount (a)	Fair Value	Carrying Amount (a)	Fair Value
PPL	\$ 14,585	\$ 14,023	\$ 13,243	\$ 12,239
PPL Electric	4,656	4,604	4,486	4,259
LG&E	2,404	2,291	2,307	2,128
KU	3,016	2,814	2,920	2,616

(a) Amounts are net of debt issuance costs.

The carrying amounts of other current financial instruments (except for long-term debt due within one year) approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature.

14. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

(All Registrants)

Risk Management Objectives

PPL has a risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors to manage market risk associated with commodities, interest rates on debt issuances (including price, liquidity and volumetric risk) and credit risk (including non-performance risk and payment default risk). The Risk Management Committee, comprised of senior management and chaired by the Senior Director-Risk Management, oversees the risk management function. Key risk control activities designed to ensure compliance with the risk policy and detailed programs include, but are not limited to, credit review and approval, validation of transactions, verification of risk and transaction limits, value-at-risk analyses (VaR, a statistical model that attempts to estimate the value of potential loss over a given holding period under normal market conditions at a given confidence level) and the coordination and reporting of the Enterprise Risk Management program.

Market Risk

Market risk includes the potential loss that may be incurred as a result of price changes associated with a particular financial or commodity instrument as well as market liquidity and volumetric risks. Forward contracts, futures contracts, options, swaps and structured transactions are utilized as part of risk management strategies to minimize unanticipated fluctuations in earnings caused by changes in commodity prices and interest rates. Many of these contracts meet the definition of a derivative. All derivatives are recognized on the Balance Sheets at their fair value, unless NPNS is elected.

The following summarizes the market risks that affect PPL and its subsidiaries.

Interest Rate Risk

- PPL and its subsidiaries are exposed to interest rate risk associated with forecasted fixed-rate and existing floating-rate debt issuances. PPL and LG&E utilize over-the-counter interest rate swaps to limit exposure to market fluctuations on floating-rate debt. PPL, LG&E and KU utilize forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge changes in benchmark interest rates, when appropriate, in connection with future debt issuance.
- PPL and its subsidiaries are exposed to interest rate risk associated with debt securities and derivatives held by defined benefit plans. This risk is significantly mitigated to the extent that the plans are sponsored at, or sponsored on behalf of, the regulated utilities due to the recovery methods in place.

Commodity Price Risk

PPL is exposed to commodity price risk through its subsidiaries as described below.

- PPL Electric is required to purchase electricity to fulfill its obligation as a PLR. Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its PAPUC-approved cost recovery mechanism and full-requirement supply agreements to serve its PLR customers which transfer the risk to energy suppliers.
- LG&E's and KU's rates include certain mechanisms for fuel, fuel-related expenses and energy purchases. In addition, LG&E's rates include a mechanism for natural gas supply costs. These mechanisms generally provide for timely recovery of market price

fluctuations associated with these costs.

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- RIE utilizes derivative instruments pursuant to its RIPUC-approved plan to manage commodity price risk associated with its natural gas purchases. RIE's commodity price risk management strategy is to reduce fluctuations in firm gas sales prices to its customers. RIE's costs associated with derivatives instruments are recoverable through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms. RIE is required to purchase electricity to fulfill its obligation to provide Last Resort Service (LRS). Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms and full requirements service agreements to serve LRS customers, which transfer the risk to energy suppliers. RIE is required to contract through long-term agreements for clean energy supply under the Rhode Island Renewable Energy Growth program and Long-term Clean Energy Standard. Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms, which true-up cost differences between contract prices and market prices.

Volumetric Risk

Volumetric risk is the risk related to the changes in volume of retail sales due to weather, economic conditions or other factors. PPL is exposed to volumetric risk through its subsidiaries as described below:

- PPL Electric, LG&E and KU are exposed to volumetric risk on retail sales, mainly due to weather and other economic conditions for which there is limited mitigation between rate cases.
- RIE is exposed to volumetric risk, which is significantly mitigated by regulatory mechanisms. RIE's electric and gas distribution rates both have a revenue decoupling mechanism, which allows for annual adjustments to RIE's delivery rates.

Equity Securities Price Risk

- PPL and its subsidiaries are exposed to equity securities price risk associated with the fair value of the defined benefit plans' assets. This risk is significantly mitigated due to the recovery methods in place.
- PPL is exposed to equity securities price risk from future stock sales and/or purchases.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential loss that may be incurred due to a counterparty's non-performance.

PPL is exposed to credit risk from "in-the-money" transactions with counterparties as well as additional credit risk through certain of its subsidiaries, as discussed below.

In the event a supplier of PPL, PPL Electric, LG&E or KU defaults on its contractual obligation, those Registrants would be required to seek replacement power or replacement fuel in the market. In general, subject to regulatory review or other processes, appropriate incremental costs incurred by these entities would be recoverable from customers through applicable rate mechanisms, thereby mitigating the financial risk for these entities.

PPL and its subsidiaries have credit policies in place to manage credit risk, including the use of an established credit approval process, daily monitoring of counterparty positions and the use of master netting agreements or provisions. These agreements generally include credit mitigation provisions, such as margin, prepayment or collateral requirements. PPL and its subsidiaries may request additional credit assurance, in certain circumstances, in the event that the counterparties' credit ratings fall below investment grade, their tangible net worth falls below specified percentages or their exposures exceed an established credit limit.

Master Netting Arrangements (PPL, LG&E and KU)

Net derivative positions on the balance sheets are not offset against the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) under master netting arrangements.

PPL had no obligation to return or post cash collateral under master netting arrangements at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

LG&E and KU had no obligation to return or post cash collateral under master netting arrangements at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

See "Offsetting Derivative Instruments" below for a summary of derivative positions presented in the balance sheets where a right of setoff exists under these arrangements.

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Interest Rate Risk

(All Registrants)

PPL and its subsidiaries issue debt to finance their operations, which exposes them to interest rate risk. A variety of financial derivative instruments are utilized to adjust the mix of fixed and floating interest rates in their debt portfolios, adjust the duration of the debt portfolios and lock in benchmark interest rates in anticipation of future financing, when appropriate. Risk limits under PPL's risk management program are designed to balance risk exposure to volatility in interest expense and changes in the fair value of the debt portfolio due to changes in benchmark interest rates. In addition, the interest rate risk of certain subsidiaries is potentially mitigated as a result of the existing regulatory framework or the timing of rate cases.

Cash Flow Hedges (PPL)

Interest rate risks include exposure to adverse interest rate movements for outstanding variable rate debt and for future anticipated financings. Financial interest rate swap contracts that qualify as cash flow hedges may be entered into to hedge floating interest rate risk associated with both existing and anticipated debt issuances. PPL had no such contracts at March 31, 2023.

Cash flow hedges are discontinued if it is no longer probable that the original forecasted transaction will occur by the end of the originally specified time period and any amounts previously recorded in AOCI are reclassified into earnings once it is determined that the hedged transaction is not probable of occurring.

For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, PPL had no cash flow hedges reclassified into earnings associated with discontinued cash flow hedges.

At March 31, 2023, the amount of accumulated net unrecognized after-tax gains (losses) on qualifying derivatives expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next 12 months is insignificant. Amounts are reclassified as the hedged interest expense is recorded.

Economic Activity (PPL and LG&E)

LG&E enters into interest rate swap contracts that economically hedge interest payments. Because realized gains and losses from the swaps, including terminated swap contracts, are recoverable through regulated rates, any subsequent changes in fair value of these derivatives are included in regulatory assets or liabilities until they are realized as interest expense. Realized gains and losses are recognized in "Interest Expense" on the Statements of Income at the time the underlying hedged interest expense is recorded. At March 31, 2023, LG&E held contracts with a notional amount of \$64 million that mature in 2033.

Commodity Price Risk (PPL)

Economic Activity

RIE enters into financial and physical derivative contracts that economically hedge natural gas purchases. Realized gains and losses from the derivatives are recoverable through regulated rates, therefore subsequent changes in fair value are included in regulatory assets or liabilities until they are realized as purchased gas. Realized gains and losses are recognized in "Energy Purchases" on the Statements of Income upon settlement of the contracts. At March 31, 2023, RIE held contracts with notional volumes of 40 Bcf that range in maturity through 2025.

Accounting and Reporting

(All Registrants)

All derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on the Balance Sheet as an asset or liability unless NPNS is elected. NPNS contracts include certain full requirement purchase contracts and other physical purchase contracts. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as NPNS are recognized in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met and designated as such, except for the changes in fair values of LG&E's interest rate swaps and certain RIE commodity gas contracts that are recognized as regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities. See Note 6 for amounts recorded in regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

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See Note 1 in each Registrant's 2022 Form 10-K for additional information on accounting policies related to derivative instruments.

(PPL)

The following table presents the fair value and the location on the Balance Sheets of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current:				
Price Risk Management Assets/Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps (a)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Gas contracts (a)	1	15	20	62
Total current	1	16	20	63
Noncurrent:				
Price Risk Management Assets/Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps (a)	—	7	—	6
Gas contracts (a)	—	8	5	4
Total noncurrent	—	15	5	10
Total derivatives	\$ 1	\$ 31	\$ 25	\$ 73

(a) Current portion is included in "Other current assets" and "Other current liabilities" and noncurrent portion is included in "Other noncurrent assets" and "Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities" on the Balance Sheets. Excludes accrued interest, if applicable.

The following tables present the pre-tax effect of derivative instruments recognized in income, OCI or regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities for the period ended March 31, 2023.

Derivative Relationships	Three Months	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months
	Derivative Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	Interest expense	\$ (1)
Total	\$ —		\$ (1)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ —
Gas contracts	Energy purchases	(2)
	Other income(expense) -net	1
	Total	\$ (1)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized as Regulatory Liabilities/Assets	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Regulatory assets - noncurrent	\$ (1)
Gas contracts	Regulatory assets - current	28
	Regulatory assets - noncurrent	(7)
	Total	\$ 20

The following tables present the pre-tax effect of derivative instruments recognized in income, OCI or regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities for the period ended March 31, 2022.

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Derivative Relationships	Three Months	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months
	Derivative Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	Interest expense	\$ (1)
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Three Months
Interest rate swaps		Interest expense	\$ 1
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized as Regulatory Liabilities/Assets	Three Months
Interest rate swaps		Regulatory assets - noncurrent	\$ 4

The following table presents the effect of cash flow hedge activity on the Statement of Income for the period ended March 31, 2023.

	Location and Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Hedging Relationships	
	Three Months	
	Interest Expense	Other Income (Expense) - net
Total income and expense line items presented in the income statement in which the effect of cash flow hedges are recorded	\$ 164	\$ 30
The effects of cash flow hedges:		
Gain (Loss) on cash flow hedging relationships:		
Interest rate swaps:		
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to income	(1)	—

The following table presents the effect of cash flow hedge activity on the Statement of Income for the period ended March 31, 2022.

	Location and Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Hedging Relationships	
	Three Months	
	Interest Expense	Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations (net of taxes)
Total income and expense line items presented in the income statement in which the effect of cash flow hedges are recorded	\$ 107	\$ —
The effects of cash flow hedges:		
Gain (Loss) on cash flow hedging relationships:		
Interest rate swaps:		
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to income	(1)	—

(LG&E)

The following table presents the fair value and the location on the Balance Sheets of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

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	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current:				
Price Risk Management Assets/Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Total current	—	1	—	1
Noncurrent:				
Price Risk Management Assets/Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	—	7	—	6
Total noncurrent	—	7	—	6
Total derivatives	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 7

The following tables present the pre-tax effect of derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges that are recognized in income or regulatory assets for the period ended March 31, 2023.

Derivative Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ —
Derivative Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Regulatory Assets	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Regulatory assets - noncurrent	\$ (1)

The following tables present the pre-tax effect of derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges that are recognized in income or regulatory assets for the period ended March 31, 2022.

Derivative Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ 1
Derivative Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Regulatory Assets	Three Months
Interest rate swaps	Regulatory assets - noncurrent	\$ 4

(PPL, LG&E and KU)

Offsetting Derivative Instruments

PPL, LG&E and KU or certain of their subsidiaries have master netting arrangements in place and also enter into agreements pursuant to which they purchase or sell certain energy and other products. Under the agreements, upon termination of the agreement as a result of a default or other termination event, the non-defaulting party typically would have a right to set off amounts owed under the agreement against any other obligations arising between the two parties (whether under the agreement or not), whether matured or contingent and irrespective of the currency, place of payment or place of booking of the obligation.

PPL, LG&E and KU have elected not to offset derivative assets and liabilities and not to offset net derivative positions against the right to reclaim cash collateral pledged (an asset) or the obligation to return cash collateral received (a liability) under derivatives agreements. The table below summarizes the derivative positions presented in the balance sheets where a right of setoff exists under these arrangements and related cash collateral received or pledged.

	Assets				Liabilities			
	Eligible for Offset				Eligible for Offset			
	Gross	Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net	Gross	Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net
March 31, 2023								
Derivatives								
PPL	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 30
LG&E	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8

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	Assets				Liabilities			
	Eligible for Offset				Eligible for Offset			
	Gross	Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net	Gross	Derivative Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net
December 31, 2022								
Derivatives								
PPL	\$ 25	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 73	\$ 62	\$ —	\$ 11
LG&E	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7

Credit Risk-Related Contingent Features

Certain derivative contracts contain credit risk-related contingent features which, when in a net liability position, would permit the counterparties to require the transfer of additional collateral upon a decrease in the credit ratings of PPL, LG&E and KU or certain of their subsidiaries. Most of these features would require the transfer of additional collateral or permit the counterparty to terminate the contract if the applicable credit rating were to fall below investment grade. Some of these features also would allow the counterparty to require additional collateral upon each downgrade in credit rating at levels that remain above investment grade. In either case, if the applicable credit rating were to fall below investment grade, and assuming no assignment to an investment grade affiliate were allowed, most of these credit contingent features require either immediate payment of the net liability as a termination payment or immediate and ongoing full collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions.

Additionally, certain derivative contracts contain credit risk-related contingent features that require adequate assurance of performance be provided if the other party has reasonable concerns regarding the performance of PPL's, LG&E's and KU's obligations under the contracts. A counterparty demanding adequate assurance could require a transfer of additional collateral or other security, including letters of credit, cash and guarantees from a creditworthy entity. This would typically involve negotiations among the parties. However, amounts would represent assumed immediate payment or immediate and ongoing full collateralization for derivative instruments in net liability positions with "adequate assurance" features.

(PPL)

At March 31, 2023, derivative contracts in a net liability position that contain credit risk-related contingent features, collateral posted on those positions and the related effect of a decrease in credit ratings below investment grade was \$19 million. The aggregate fair value of additional collateral requirements in the event of a credit downgrade below investment grade was \$20 million.

15. Asset Retirement Obligations

(PPL, LG&E and KU)

PPL's, LG&E's and KU's ARO liabilities are primarily related to CCR closure costs. See Note 10 for information on the CCR rule. LG&E also has AROs related to natural gas mains and wells. LG&E's and KU's transmission and distribution lines largely operate under perpetual property easement agreements, which do not generally require restoration upon removal of the property. Therefore, no material AROs are recorded for transmission and distribution assets. For LG&E and KU, all ARO accretion and depreciation expenses are reclassified as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability. ARO regulatory assets associated with certain CCR projects are amortized to expense in accordance with regulatory approvals. For other AROs, deferred accretion and depreciation expense is recovered through cost of removal.

The changes in the carrying amounts of AROs were as follows.

	PPL	LG&E	KU
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 177	\$ 86	\$ 82
Accretion	2	1	1
Changes in estimated cash flow or settlement date	(2)	—	—
Obligations settled	(7)	(2)	(5)
Other	(5)	(6)	—
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 165	\$ 79	\$ 78

16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(PPL)

The after-tax changes in AOCI by component for the periods ended March 31 were as follows.

	Unrealized gains (losses) on qualifying derivatives	Equity investees' AOCI	Defined benefit plans		Total
			Prior service costs	Actuarial gain (loss)	
PPL					
December 31, 2022	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (5)	\$ (124)	\$ (124)
Amounts arising during the period	—	1	—	—	1
Reclassifications from AOCI	1	—	—	(1)	—
Net OCI during the period	1	1	—	(1)	1
March 31, 2023	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (125)</u>	<u>\$ (123)</u>
December 31, 2021	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (6)	\$ (152)	\$ (157)
Amounts arising during the period	—	1	(1)	—	—
Reclassifications from AOCI	1	—	1	3	5
Net OCI during the period	1	1	—	3	5
March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (149)</u>	<u>\$ (152)</u>

The following table presents PPL's gains (losses) and related income taxes for reclassifications from AOCI for the periods ended March 31.

Details about AOCI	Three Months		Affected Line Item on the Statements of Income
	2023	2022	
Qualifying derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	Interest Expense
Total Pre-tax	(1)	(1)	
Income Taxes	—	—	
Total After-tax	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	
Defined benefit plans			
Prior service costs (a)	—	(1)	
Net actuarial loss (a)	1	(4)	
Total Pre-tax	1	(5)	
Income Taxes	—	1	
Total After-tax	<u>1</u>	<u>(4)</u>	
Total reclassifications during the period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	

(a) These AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic defined benefit cost. See Note 9 for additional information.

Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(All Registrants)

This "Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is separately filed by PPL, PPL Electric, LG&E and KU. Information contained herein relating to any individual Registrant is filed by such Registrant solely on its own behalf, and no Registrant makes any representation as to information relating to any other Registrant. The specific Registrant to which disclosures are applicable is identified in parenthetical headings in italics above the applicable disclosure or within the applicable disclosure for each Registrant's related activities and disclosures. Within combined disclosures, amounts are disclosed for individual Registrants when significant.

The following should be read in conjunction with the Registrants' Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes and with the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K. Capitalized terms and abbreviations are defined in the glossary. Dollars are in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise noted.

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" includes the following information:

- "Overview" provides a description of each Registrant's business strategy and a discussion of important financial and operational developments.
- "Results of Operations" for all Registrants includes a "Statement of Income Analysis," which discusses significant changes in principal line items on the Statements of Income, comparing the three months ended March 31, 2023 with the same period in 2022. The PPL "Results of Operations" also includes "Segment Earnings" and "Adjusted Gross Margins," which provide a detailed analysis of earnings by reportable segment. These discussions include non-GAAP financial measures, including "Earnings from Ongoing Operations" and "Adjusted Gross Margins" and provide explanations of the non-GAAP financial measures and a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable GAAP measure.
- "Financial Condition - Liquidity and Capital Resources" provides an analysis of the Registrants' liquidity positions and credit profiles. This section also includes a discussion of rating agency actions.
- "Financial Condition - Risk Management" provides an explanation of the Registrants' risk management programs relating to market and credit risk.

Overview

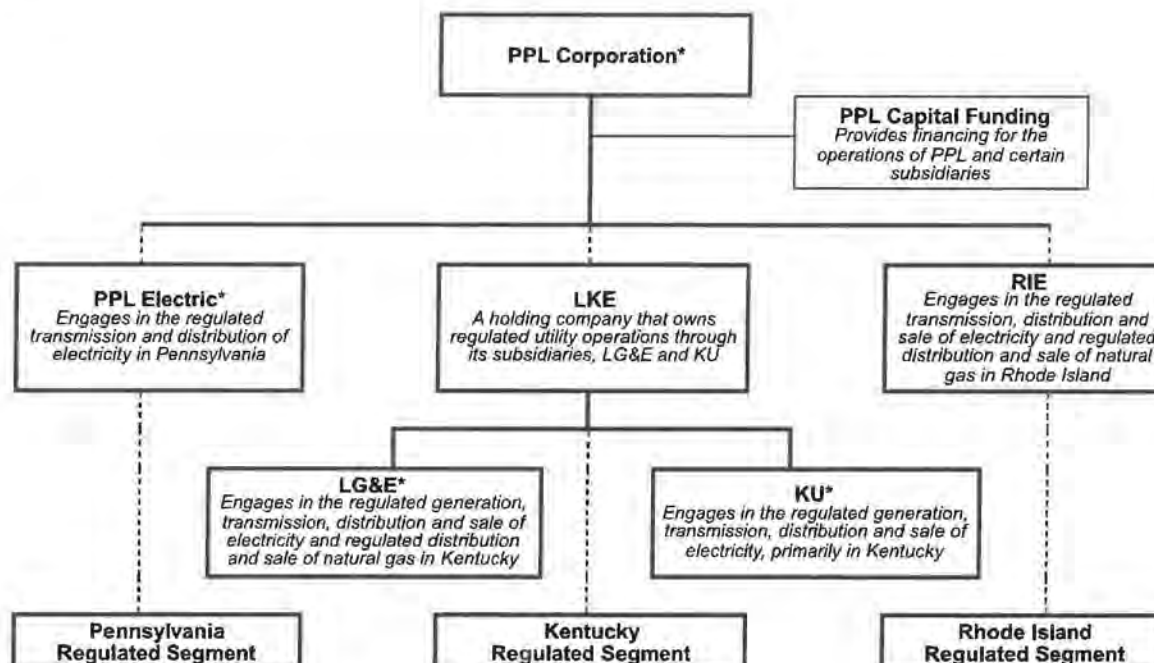
Introduction

(PPL)

PPL, headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a utility holding company. PPL, through its regulated utility subsidiaries, delivers electricity to customers in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and Rhode Island; delivers natural gas to customers in Kentucky and Rhode Island; and generates electricity from power plants in Kentucky.

PPL's principal subsidiaries are shown below (* denotes a Registrant).

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In addition to PPL, the other Registrants included in this filing are as follows.

(PPL Electric)

PPL Electric, headquartered in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PPL and a regulated public utility that is an electricity transmission and distribution service provider in eastern and central Pennsylvania. PPL Electric is subject to regulation as a public utility by the PAPUC, and certain of its transmission activities are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC under the Federal Power Act. PPL Electric delivers electricity in its Pennsylvania service area and provides electricity supply to retail customers in that area as a PLR under the Customer Choice Act. PPL Electric was organized in 1920 as Pennsylvania Power & Light Company.

(LG&E)

LG&E, headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LKE and a regulated utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity and distribution and sale of natural gas in Kentucky. LG&E is subject to regulation as a public utility by the KPSC, and certain of its transmission activities are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC under the Federal Power Act.

(KU)

KU, headquartered in Lexington, Kentucky, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LKE and a regulated utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Kentucky and Virginia. KU is subject to regulation as a public utility by the KPSC and the VSCC, and certain of its transmission and wholesale power activities are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC under the Federal Power Act. KU serves its Kentucky customers under the KU name and its Virginia customers under the Old Dominion Power name.

Segment Information (PPL)

Beginning on January 1, 2023, the Kentucky Regulated segment consists primarily of the regulated electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations conducted by LG&E and KU, as well as LG&E's regulated distribution and sale of natural gas. Prior to January 1, 2023, the Kentucky Regulated segment also included the financing activities of LKE. The financing activity of LKE is presented in "Corporate and Other" beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change. As a result, PPL's segments consist of its regulated operations in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Rhode

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Island and exclude any incremental financing activities of holding companies, which Management believes is a more meaningful presentation as it provides information on the core regulated operations of PPL.

Business Strategy

(All Registrants)

PPL operates four fully regulated utilities located in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Rhode Island, which are constructive regulatory jurisdictions with distinct regulatory structures and customer classes.

PPL's strategy, which is supported by the other Registrants and subsidiaries, is to achieve industry-leading performance in safety, reliability, customer satisfaction and operational efficiency; to advance a clean energy transition while maintaining affordability and reliability; to maintain a strong financial foundation and create long-term value for our shareowners; to foster a diverse and exceptional workplace; and to build strong communities in areas that we serve.

Central to PPL's and the other Registrants' strategy is recovering capital project costs efficiently through various rate-making mechanisms, including periodic base rate case proceedings using forward test years, annual FERC formula rate mechanisms and other regulatory agency-approved recovery mechanisms designed to limit regulatory lag. In Kentucky, in addition to FERC formula rates, the KPSC has adopted a series of regulatory mechanisms (ECR, DSM, GLT, fuel adjustment clause, and gas supply clause) and recovery on construction work-in-progress that reduce regulatory lag and provide timely recovery of and return on, as appropriate, prudently incurred costs. In Pennsylvania, FERC formula rates, DSIC mechanism; Smart Meter Rider and other recovery mechanisms operate to reduce regulatory lag and provide for timely recovery of and a return on, as appropriate, prudently incurred costs. In Rhode Island, FERC formula rates, the gas cost adjustment, net metering, infrastructure, safety and reliability (ISR) and revenue decoupling mechanisms and other rate adjustment mechanisms operate to reduce regulatory lag and provide timely recovery of and return on, as appropriate, prudently incurred costs.

Financial and Operational Developments

IRS Revenue Procedure 2023-15 (PPL and LG&E)

On April 14, 2023, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2023-15, which provides a safe harbor method of accounting that taxpayers may use to determine whether expenses to repair, maintain, replace, or improve natural gas transmission and distribution property must be capitalized for tax purposes. The Registrants are currently reviewing the revenue procedure to determine what impact the newly issued guidance may have on their financial statements.

Regulatory Requirements

(All Registrants)

The Registrants cannot predict the impact that future regulatory requirements may have on their financial condition or results of operations.

(PPL, LG&E and KU)

Environmental Considerations for Coal-Fired Generation

The businesses of LG&E and KU are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws, rules and regulations, including those pertaining to CCRs, GHG, and ELGs. See Notes 6, 10 and 15 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of these significant environmental matters. These and other environmental requirements led PPL, LG&E and KU to retire approximately 1,200 MW of coal-fired generating plants in Kentucky since 2010. As part of the long-term generation planning process, LG&E and KU evaluate a range of factors including the impact of potential stricter environmental regulations, fuel price scenarios, the cost of replacement generation, continued operations and major maintenance costs and the risk of major equipment failures in determining when to retire generation assets.

As a result of environmental requirements and aging infrastructure, LG&E anticipates retiring two older coal-fired units at the Mill Creek Plant and KU anticipates retiring one coal-fired unit at each of the E.W. Brown and Ghent plants. Mill Creek Unit 1, with 300 MW of capacity, is expected to be retired in 2024. Mill Creek Unit 2, with 297 MW of capacity, is expected to be retired in 2027. E.W. Brown Unit 3, with 412 MW of capacity, and Ghent Unit 2, with 486 MW of capacity, are expected to be

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retired in 2028, LG&E and KU anticipate requesting KPSC approval in May 2023 to retire these facilities. LG&E and KU expect to recover the associated retirement costs, including the remaining net book value, for these coal-fired generating units through the RAR or other rate mechanisms in the future.

CPCN

On December 15, 2022, LG&E and KU filed an application with the KPSC for a CPCN for the construction of two 621 MW net summer rating NGCC combustion turbine facilities, one at LG&E's Mill Creek Generating Station in Jefferson County, Kentucky and the other at KU's E.W. Brown Generating Station in Mercer County, Kentucky, including on-site natural gas and electric transmission construction associated with those facilities and site compatibility certificates. LG&E and KU also applied for a CPCN to construct a 120 MWac solar photovoltaic electric generating facility in Mercer County, Kentucky, and for a CPCN to acquire a 120 MWac solar facility to be built by a third-party solar developer in Marion County, Kentucky. LG&E and KU further applied for a CPCN to construct a 125 MW, 4-hour battery energy storage system facility at KU's E.W. Brown Generating Station and for approval of their proposed 2024-2030 DSM programs. The plan includes adding 14 new, adjusted or expanded energy efficiency programs, which would reduce LG&E's and KU's overall need by approximately 100 MW each. Finally, LG&E and KU requested a declaratory order to confirm that their entry into non-firm energy-only power-purchase agreements for the output of four solar photovoltaic facilities with a combined capacity of 637 MW does not require KPSC approval and that LG&E and KU may recover the costs of the solar PPAs through their fuel adjustment clause mechanisms as previously approved for a prior solar PPA. LG&E and KU plan to accrue AFUDC on the constructed NGCC facilities, the solar facility in Mercer County, Kentucky and the battery energy storage system facility and have requested regulatory asset treatment to recover the financing costs of these projects.

The plan is consistent with PPL's goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. PPL has estimated that the replacement strategy contemplated by the plan would reduce the carbon intensity of LG&E and KU's generation fleet and result in nearly a 25% reduction in CO2 emissions from existing levels by 2050.

The KPSC accepted the filing as of January 6, 2023 and has indicated its intention to issue an order on all issues by November 6, 2023. LG&E and KU cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

Kentucky Law on Retirement of Fossil-Fueled Generation

On March 24, 2023, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation requiring Kentucky public utilities to apply for and receive KPSC approval prior to retiring fossil-fuel electric generating units. The law establishes a rebuttable presumption against retirement and certain regulatory standards for approval of such retirements or recovery of related costs, including relating to matters of reliability and resiliency, avoidable incremental ratepayer costs, and absence of federal incentives. The law provides for a 30-day prior notice and an approximate 180-day approval process for such regulatory applications and approvals. On April 10, 2023, LG&E and KU filed their notice of intent to make such a filing and anticipate submitting an application in May 2023 in connection with relevant proposed retirements of certain existing coal-fired generation units contemplated in LG&E's and KU's December 2022 CPCN application. PPL, LG&E and KU do not expect the new law to impact the timing of a KPSC decision on the CPCN filing as discussed above. PPL, LG&E and KU cannot predict the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings. PPL, LG&E and KU continue to assess the new law, but do not currently anticipate that it will have a material effect on their operations or financial condition or materially alter LG&E and KU's generation investment plans.

Kentucky March 2023 Storm

On March 3, 2023, LG&E and KU experienced significant windstorm activity in their service territories, resulting in substantial damage to certain of LG&E's and KU's assets with total costs incurred through March 31, 2023 of \$72 million (\$31 million at LG&E and \$41 million at KU). On March 17, 2023, LG&E and KU submitted a filing with the KPSC requesting regulatory asset treatment of the extraordinary operations and maintenance expenses portion of the costs incurred related to the windstorm. On April 5, 2023, the KPSC issued an order approving the request for accounting purposes, noting that approval for recovery would be determined in LG&E's and KU's next base rate cases. As of March 31, 2023, LG&E and KU recorded regulatory assets related to the storm of \$8 million and \$11 million.

FERC Transmission Rate Filing

In 2018, LG&E and KU applied to the FERC requesting elimination of certain on-going credits to a sub-set of transmission customers relating to the 1998 merger of LG&E's and KU's parent entities and the 2006 withdrawal of LG&E and KU from the

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Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), a regional transmission operator and energy market. The application sought termination of LG&E's and KU's commitment to provide certain Kentucky municipalities mitigation for certain horizontal market power concerns arising out of the 1998 LG&E and KU merger and 2006 MISO withdrawal. The amounts at issue are generally waivers or credits granted to a limited number of Kentucky municipalities for either certain LG&E and KU or MISO transmission charges incurred for transmission service received. In 2019, the FERC granted LG&E's and KU's request to remove the ongoing credits, conditioned upon the implementation by LG&E and KU of a transition mechanism for certain existing power supply arrangements, which was subsequently filed, modified, and approved by the FERC in 2020 and 2021. In 2020, LG&E and KU and other parties filed appeals with the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the FERC's orders on the elimination of the mitigation and required transition mechanism. On August 4, 2022, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order remanding the proceedings back to the FERC. LG&E and KU cannot predict the outcome of the proceedings at the FERC on remand. LG&E and KU currently receive recovery of the waivers and credits provided through other rate mechanisms and such rate recovery would be anticipated to be adjusted consistent with potential changes or terminations of the waivers and credits, as such become effective.

(PPL)

FY 2024 Gas Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability (ISR) Plan

On December 23, 2022, RIE filed its FY 2024 Gas ISR Plan with the RIPUC. At its January 20, 2023 Open Meeting, the RIPUC directed RIE to file supplemental budget and rate schedules to reflect an April 1 to March 31 fiscal year. The supplemental budget that was filed with the RIPUC on January 27, 2023 includes \$187 million of capital investment spend. The supplemental rate schedules were filed on February 3, 2023. RIE and the Division reached an agreement on an approximately \$171 million capital investment spending plan, and RIE filed a second supplemental budget on March 13, 2023. The RIPUC held a hearing on the plan on March 14, 2023. At an Open Meeting on March 29, 2023, the RIPUC approved the plan with an adjustment to the budget for the Proactive Main Replacement Program category resulting in a total approved FY 2024 Gas ISR Plan of \$163 million for capital investment spend. On March 31, 2023, the RIPUC approved RIE's March 30, 2023 compliance filing for rates effective April 1, 2023.

FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan

On December 23, 2022, RIE filed its FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan with the RIPUC. At its January 20, 2023 Open Meeting, the RIPUC directed RIE to file supplemental budget and rate schedules to reflect an April 1 to March 31 fiscal year. The supplemental budget filed with the RIPUC on January 27, 2023 includes \$176 million of capital investment spend, \$14 million of vegetation operations and management (O&M) spend and \$3 million of Other O&M spend. The supplemental rate schedules were filed on February 3, 2023. RIE filed second supplemental budget schedules on March 21, 2023, which includes \$166 million of capital investment spend, \$14 million of vegetation management O&M spend and \$1 million of Other O&M spend. The RIPUC held hearings in March 2023, and on March 29, 2023, approved the plan with modifications to the proposed capital investment spend, resulting in a total approved FY 2024 Electric ISR Plan of \$112 million for capital investment spend, \$14 million for vegetation management O&M spend, and \$1 million for Other O&M spend. On March 31, 2023, the RIPUC approved RIE's March 30, 2023 compliance filing for rates effective April 1, 2023.

Results of Operations

(PPL)

The "Statement of Income Analysis" discussion below describes significant changes in principal line items on the Statements of Income, comparing the three months ended March 31, 2023 with the same period in 2022. The "Segment Earnings" and "Adjusted Gross Margins" discussions provide a review of results by reportable segment. These discussions include non-GAAP financial measures, including "Earnings from Ongoing Operations" and "Adjusted Gross Margins," and provide explanations of the non-GAAP financial measures and a reconciliation of those measures to the most comparable GAAP measure.

(PPL Electric, LG&E and KU)

A "Statement of Income Analysis" is presented separately for PPL Electric, LG&E and KU. The "Statement of Income Analysis" discussion below describes significant changes in principal line items on the Statements of Income, comparing the three months ended March 31, 2023 with the same period in 2022.

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(All Registrants)

The results for interim periods can be disproportionately influenced by numerous factors and developments and by seasonal variations. As such, the results of operations for interim periods do not necessarily indicate results or trends for the year or future periods.

PPL: Statement of Income Analysis, Segment Earnings and Adjusted Gross Margins

Statement of Income Analysis

Net income for the periods ended March 31 includes the following results:

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,415	\$ 1,782	\$ 633
Operating Expenses			
Operation			
Fuel	201	212	(11)
Energy purchases	734	352	382
Other operation and maintenance	559	433	126
Depreciation	313	271	42
Taxes, other than income	110	60	50
Total Operating Expenses	1,917	1,328	589
Other Income (Expense) - net	30	—	30
Interest Expense	164	107	57
Income Before Income Taxes	364	347	17
Income Taxes	79	74	5
Net Income	\$ 285	\$ 273	\$ 12

Operating Revenues

The increase (decrease) in operating revenues was due to:

	Three Months
PPL Electric distribution price (a)	\$ 27
PPL Electric distribution volume (b)	(29)
PPL Electric PLR (c)	113
PPL Electric transmission formula rate (d)	8
LG&E volumes (b)	(43)
LG&E fuel and other energy prices (e)	11
LG&E economic relief billing credit, net of amortization of \$0	6
KU volumes (b)	(45)
KU fuel and other energy prices (e)	9
KU economic relief billing credit, net of amortization of \$0	3
Rhode Island Energy	565
Other	8
Total	\$ 633

- (a) The increase was primarily due to reconcilable cost recovery mechanisms approved by the PAPUC.
(b) The decrease was primarily due to weather.
(c) The increase was primarily due to higher energy prices, lower volumes of shopping customers, partially offset by lower customer volumes including weather.
(d) The increase was primarily due to the point to point border rate settlement variance and returns on additional transmission capital investments, partially offset by a lower PPL zonal peak load billing factor in 2023.
(e) The increase was primarily due to higher recoveries of fuel and energy purchases due to higher commodity costs.

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Fuel

Fuel decreased \$11 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to a \$15 million decrease in volumes due to weather, partially offset by a \$7 million increase in commodity costs at KU.

Energy Purchases

Energy purchases increased \$382 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to higher PLR prices of \$124 million at PPL Electric, an increase in commodity costs at LG&E of \$14 million and an additional \$286 million due to the operations of RIE, partially offset by lower PLR volumes of \$26 million at PPL Electric and a \$22 million decrease in volumes at LG&E due to weather.

Other Operation and Maintenance

The increase (decrease) in other operation and maintenance was due to:

	Three Months
LG&E gas losses	\$ (3)
LG&E vegetation management expenses	(3)
LG&E storm costs	(2)
KU plant outages	(3)
KU storm expenses	(3)
KU vegetation management expenses	(2)
Rhode Island Energy (a)	143
Other	(1)
Total	<u>\$ 126</u>

(a) Includes activity associated with the operations of RIE, along with integration and related costs. See Note 8 to the Financial Statements for additional information.

Depreciation

The increase (decrease) in depreciation was due to:

	Three Months
Additions to PP&E, net	\$ 5
Rhode Island Energy	39
Other	(2)
Total	<u>\$ 42</u>

Taxes, Other Than Income

The increase (decrease) in taxes, other than income was due to:

	Three Months
State gross receipts tax (a)	\$ 27
Domestic property tax expense (a)	22
Other	1
Total	<u>\$ 50</u>

(a) The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of RIE.

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Other Income (Expense) - net

The increase (decrease) in other income (expense) - net was due to:

	Three Months
Defined benefit plans - non-service credits (Note 9)	\$ 7
Interest income	10
Other	13
Total	<u>\$ 30</u>

Interest Expense

The increase (decrease) in interest expense was due to:

	Three Months
Long-term debt (a)	\$ 34
Rhode Island Energy	17
Short-term debt	5
Other	1
Total	<u>\$ 57</u>

(a) The increase was primarily due to increased borrowings at LG&E, KU and PPL Electric, along with higher rates at PPL Electric and PPL Capital Funding.

Segment Earnings

PPL's Net Income by reportable segment for the periods ended March 31 was as follows:

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Kentucky Regulated (a)	\$ 166	\$ 189	\$ (23)
Pennsylvania Regulated	138	143	(5)
Rhode Island Regulated	54	—	54
Corporate and Other (a) (b)	(73)	(59)	(14)
Net Income	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>

(a) The financing activity of LKE is presented in Corporate and Other beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change.

(b) Primarily represents financing and certain other costs incurred at the corporate level that have not been allocated or assigned to the segments, which are presented to reconcile segment information to PPL's consolidated results.

Earnings from Ongoing Operations

Management utilizes "Earnings from Ongoing Operations" as a non-GAAP financial measure that should not be considered as an alternative to net income, an indicator of operating performance determined in accordance with GAAP. PPL believes that Earnings from Ongoing Operations is useful and meaningful to investors because it provides management's view of PPL's earnings performance as another criterion in making investment decisions. In addition, PPL's management uses Earnings from Ongoing Operations in measuring achievement of certain corporate performance goals, including targets for certain executive incentive compensation. Other companies may use different measures to present financial performance.

Earnings from Ongoing Operations is adjusted for the impact of special items. Special items are presented in the financial tables on an after-tax basis with the related income taxes on special items separately disclosed. Income taxes on special items, when applicable, are calculated based on the statutory tax rate of the entity where the activity is recorded. Special items may include items such as:

- Gains and losses on sales of assets not in the ordinary course of business.
- Impairment charges.
- Significant workforce reduction and other restructuring effects.
- Acquisition and divestiture-related adjustments.
- Significant losses on early extinguishment of debt.

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- Other charges or credits that are, in management's view, non-recurring or otherwise not reflective of the company's ongoing operations.

PPL's Earnings from Ongoing Operations by reportable segment for the periods ended March 31 were as follows:

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Kentucky Regulated (a)	\$ 167	\$ 193	\$ (26)
Pennsylvania Regulated	137	143	(6)
Rhode Island Regulated	71	—	71
Corporate and Other (a)	(23)	(31)	8
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 305</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>

(a) The financing activity of LKE is presented in Corporate and Other beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change.

See "Reconciliation of Earnings from Ongoing Operations" below for a reconciliation of this non-GAAP financial measure to Net Income.

Kentucky Regulated Segment

The Kentucky Regulated segment consists primarily of the regulated electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations conducted by LG&E and KU, as well as LG&E's regulated distribution and sale of natural gas.

Net Income and Earnings from Ongoing Operations for the periods ended March 31 include the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022 (a)	\$ Change
Operating revenues	\$ 960	\$ 1,004	\$ (44)
Fuel	201	212	(11)
Energy purchases	90	96	(6)
Other operation and maintenance	209	225	(16)
Depreciation	173	169	4
Taxes, other than income	23	23	—
Total operating expenses	<u>696</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Other Income (Expense) - net	3	(2)	5
Interest Expense	58	47	11
Income Taxes	43	41	2
Net Income	<u>166</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>(23)</u>
Less: Special Items	(1)	(4)	3
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 193</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>

(a) The financing activity of LKE is presented in Corporate and Other beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change.

The following after-tax gains (losses), which management considers special items, impacted the Kentucky Regulated segment's results and are excluded from Earnings from Ongoing Operations during the periods ended March 31.

	Income Statement Line Item	Three Months	
		2023	2022
Strategic corporate initiatives, net of tax of \$0, \$0 (a)	Other operation and maintenance	\$ (1)	\$ —
Strategic corporate initiatives, net of tax of \$0, \$1 (a)	Other Income (Expense) - net	—	(4)
Total Special Items		<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>

(a) Costs incurred related to PPL's corporate centralization efforts.

The changes in the components of the Kentucky Regulated segment's results between these periods were due to the factors set forth below, which reflect amounts classified as Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins and the items that management considers special on

separate lines and not in their respective Statement of Income line items.

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	Three Months
Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins	\$ (26)
Other operation and maintenance	15
Depreciation	(4)
Taxes, other than income	1
Other Income (Expense) - net	(1)
Interest Expense	(10)
Income Taxes	(1)
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	(26)
Special items, after-tax	3
Net Income	\$ (23)

- See "Adjusted Gross Margins - Changes in Adjusted Gross Margins" for an explanation of Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins.
- Lower other operation and maintenance expense primarily due to a \$5 million decrease in vegetation management expenses, a \$5 million decrease in storm expenses and a \$3 million decrease in outage expenses.
- Higher interest expense primarily due to increased borrowings.

Pennsylvania Regulated Segment

The Pennsylvania Regulated segment includes the regulated electricity transmission and distribution operations of PPL Electric.

Net Income and Earnings from Ongoing Operations for the periods ended March 31 include the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating revenues	\$ 891	\$ 775	\$ 116
Energy purchases	358	256	102
Other operation and maintenance	162	160	2
Depreciation	99	98	1
Taxes, other than income	44	37	7
Total operating expenses	663	551	112
Other Income (Expense) - net	12	8	4
Interest Expense	57	39	18
Income Taxes	45	50	(5)
Net Income	138	143	(5)
Less: Special Items	1	—	1
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	\$ 137	\$ 143	\$ (6)

The following after-tax gains (losses), which management considers special items, impacted the Pennsylvania Regulated segment's results and are excluded from Earnings from Ongoing Operations during the periods ended March 31.

	Income Statement Line Item	Three Months	
		2023	2022
PA tax rate change (a)	Income Taxes	\$ 1	\$ —
Total Special Items		\$ 1	\$ —

(a) Impact of Pennsylvania state tax reform. See Note 5 to the Financial Statements for additional information.

The changes in the components of the Pennsylvania Regulated segment's results between these periods are due to the factors set forth below, which reflect amounts classified as Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins and the items that management considers special on separate lines and not in their respective Statement of Income line items.

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	Three Months
Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins	\$ 4
Other operation and maintenance	(2)
Depreciation	2
Taxes, other than income	—
Other Income (Expense) – net	4
Interest Expense	(18)
Income Taxes	4
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	(6)
Special Items, after tax	1
Net Income	\$ (5)

- See "Adjusted Gross Margins - Changes in Adjusted Gross Margins" for an explanation of Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins.
- Higher interest expense primarily due to increased borrowings and higher rates.

Rhode Island Regulated Segment

The Rhode Island Regulated segment consists primarily of the regulated electricity transmission and distribution operations and regulated distribution and sale of natural gas conducted by RIE.

Net Income and Earnings from Ongoing Operations from acquisition through the periods ended March 31 include the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating revenues	\$ 565	\$ —	\$ 565
Energy purchases	286	—	286
Other operation and maintenance	120	—	120
Depreciation	39	—	39
Taxes, other than income	43	—	43
Total operating expenses	488	—	488
Other Income (Expense) - net	10	—	10
Interest Expense	19	—	19
Income Taxes	14	—	14
Net Income	54	—	54
Less: Special Items	(17)	—	(17)
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ 71

The following after-tax gains (losses), which management considers special items, impacted the Rhode Island Regulated segment's results and are excluded from Earnings from Ongoing Operations during the periods ended March 31.

	Income Statement Line Item	Three Months	
		2023	2022
Acquisition integration, net of tax of \$5, \$0 (a)	Other operation and maintenance	\$ (17)	\$ —
Total Special Items		\$ (17)	\$ —

(a) Certain TSA costs related to IT for systems that will not be part of PPL's ongoing operations.

Reconciliation of Earnings from Ongoing Operations

The following tables contain after-tax gains (losses), in total, which management considers special items, that are excluded from Earnings from Ongoing Operations and a reconciliation to PPL's "Net Income" for the periods ended March 31.

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	2023 Three Months				
	KY Regulated	PA Regulated	RI Regulated	Corporate and Other	Total
Net Income	\$ 166	\$ 138	\$ 54	\$ (73)	\$ 285
Less: Special Items (expense) benefit:					
Talen litigation costs, net of tax of \$0 (a)	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Strategic corporate initiatives, net of tax of \$0, \$0 (b)	(1)	—	—	(1)	(2)
Acquisition integration, net of tax of \$5, \$12 (c)	—	—	(17)	(44)	(61)
PA tax rate change	—	1	—	—	1
Sale of Safari Holdings, net of tax of \$0 (d)	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Total Special Items	(1)	1	(17)	(50)	(67)
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	\$ 167	\$ 137	\$ 71	\$ (23)	\$ 352

	2022 Three Months				
	KY Regulated (e)	PA Regulated	RI Regulated	Corporate and Other (e)	Total
Net Income	\$ 189	\$ 143	\$ —	\$ (59)	\$ 273
Less: Special Items (expense) benefit:					
Talen litigation costs, net of tax of \$1 (a)	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Strategic corporate initiatives, net of tax of \$1, \$1 (b)	(4)	—	—	(4)	(8)
Acquisition integration, net of tax of \$6 (c)	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Solar panel impairment, net of tax of \$0	—	—	—	1	1
Total Special Items	(4)	—	—	(28)	(32)
Earnings from Ongoing Operations	\$ 193	\$ 143	\$ —	\$ (31)	\$ 305

- (a) PPL incurred legal expenses related to litigation with its former affiliate, Talen Montana. See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for additional information.
- (b) Costs related to PPL's strategic repositioning and corporate centralization efforts.
- (c) Primarily integration and related costs associated with the acquisition of Rhode Island Energy.
- (d) Final closing adjustments related to the sale of Safari Holdings. See Note 8 to the Financial Statements for additional information.
- (e) The financing activity of LKE is presented in Corporate and Other beginning on January 1, 2023. Prior periods have been adjusted to reflect this change.

Adjusted Gross Margins

Management also utilizes the following non-GAAP financial measures as indicators of performance for its businesses:

- "Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins" is a single financial performance measure of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations of the Kentucky Regulated segment, as well as the Kentucky Regulated segment's distribution and sale of natural gas. In calculating this measure, fuel, energy purchases and certain variable costs of production (recorded in "Other operation and maintenance" on the Statements of Income) are deducted from operating revenues. In addition, certain other expenses, recorded in "Other operation and maintenance," "Depreciation" and "Taxes, other than income" on the Statements of Income, associated with approved cost recovery mechanisms are offset against the recovery of those expenses, which are included in revenues. These mechanisms allow for direct recovery of these expenses and, in some cases, returns on capital investments and performance incentives. As a result, this measure represents the net revenues from electricity and gas operations.
- "Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins" is a single financial performance measure of the electricity transmission and distribution operations of the Pennsylvania Regulated segment. In calculating this measure, utility revenues and expenses associated with approved recovery mechanisms, including energy provided as a PLR, are offset with minimal impact on earnings. Costs associated with these mechanisms are recorded in "Energy purchases," "Other operation and maintenance" (which are primarily Act 129, Storm Damage and Universal Service program costs), "Depreciation" (which is primarily related to the Act 129 Smart Meter program) and "Taxes, other than income" (which is primarily gross receipts tax) on the Statements of Income. This measure represents the net revenues from the Pennsylvania Regulated segment's electricity delivery operations.
- "Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins" is a single financial performance measure of the electricity transmission and distribution operations of the Rhode Island Regulated segment, as well as the Rhode Island Regulated segment's distribution and sale of natural gas. In calculating this measure, utility revenues and expenses associated with approved

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recovery mechanisms are offset with minimal impact on earnings. Costs associated with these mechanisms are recorded in "Energy purchases," "Other operation and maintenance" (which are primarily regional network transmission service, energy efficiency and storm cost related) and "Taxes, other than income" (which is primarily gross earnings tax) on the Statements of Income. This measure represents the net revenues from Rhode Island Regulated segment's electricity and gas delivery operations.

These measures are not intended to replace "Operating Income," which is determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indicator of overall operating performance. Other companies may use different measures to analyze and report their results of operations. Management believes these measures provide additional useful criteria to make investment decisions. These performance measures are used, in conjunction with other information, by senior management and PPL's Board of Directors to manage operations and analyze actual results compared with budget.

Changes in Adjusted Gross Margins

The following table shows Adjusted Gross Margins by PPL's reportable segment and by component, as applicable for the periods ended March 31 as well as the change between periods. The factors that gave rise to the changes are described following the table.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Kentucky Regulated			
Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins	\$ 633	\$ 659	\$ (26)
Pennsylvania Regulated			
Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins			
Distribution	\$ 261	\$ 265	\$ (4)
Transmission	191	183	8
Total Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins	\$ 452	\$ 448	\$ 4
Rhode Island Regulated			
Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins	\$ 251	\$ —	\$ 251

Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins

Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, driven by lower sales volumes of \$45 million primarily related to weather, partially offset by a \$9 million increase due to the expiration of the economic relief billing credit in June 2022 and \$5 million of higher demand revenues.

Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins

Distribution

Distribution Adjusted Gross Margins decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to unfavorable weather of \$16 million, partially offset by \$11 million of higher returns on distribution system improvement capital investments.

Transmission

Transmission Adjusted Gross Margins increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to a \$9 million point to point border rate settlement variance. A significant portion of the settlement variance will be reconciled throughout the remainder of the year through the FERC formula rate accrual.

Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins

Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins increased for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022 due to the acquisition of Narragansett Electric on May 25, 2022.

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Reconciliation of Adjusted Gross Margins

The following tables contain the components from the Statement of Income that are included in the non-GAAP financial measures and a reconciliation to PPL's "Operating Income" for the periods ended March 31.

2023 Three Months					
	Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins	Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins	Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins	Other (a)	Operating Income (b)
Operating Revenues	\$ 960	\$ 891	\$ 565	\$ (1)	\$ 2,415
Operating Expenses					
Fuel	201	—	—	—	201
Energy purchases	90	358	286	—	734
Other operation and maintenance	22	29	8	500	559
Depreciation	14	9	—	290	313
Taxes, other than income	—	43	20	47	110
Total Operating Expenses	327	439	314	837	1,917
Total	\$ 633	\$ 452	\$ 251	\$ (838)	\$ 498

2022 Three Months					
	Kentucky Adjusted Gross Margins	Pennsylvania Adjusted Gross Margins	Rhode Island Adjusted Gross Margins	Other (a)	Operating Income (b)
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,004	\$ 775	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 1,782
Operating Expenses					
Fuel	212	—	—	—	212
Energy purchases	96	256	—	—	352
Other operation and maintenance	24	29	—	380	433
Depreciation	13	6	—	252	271
Taxes, other than income	—	36	—	24	60
Total Operating Expenses	345	327	—	656	1,328
Total	\$ 659	\$ 448	\$ —	\$ (653)	\$ 454

(a) Represents amounts excluded from Adjusted Gross Margins.

(b) As reported on the Statements of Income.

PPL Electric: Statement of Income Analysis

Statement of Income Analysis

Net income for the periods ended March 31 includes the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating Revenues	\$ 891	\$ 775	\$ 116
Operating Expenses			
Operation			
Energy purchases	358	256	102
Other operation and maintenance	162	160	2
Depreciation	99	98	1
Taxes, other than income	44	37	7
Total Operating Expenses	663	551	112
Other Income (Expense) - net	12	6	6
Interest Income from Affiliate	—	2	(2)
Interest Expense	57	39	18
Income Taxes	45	50	(5)
Net Income	\$ 138	\$ 143	\$ (5)

Operating Revenues

The increase (decrease) in operating revenues was due to:

	Three Months
Distribution price (a)	\$ 27
Distribution volume (b)	(29)
PLR (c)	113
Transmission formula rate (d)	8
Other	(3)
Total	\$ 116

- (a) The increase was primarily due to reconcilable cost recovery mechanisms approved by the PAPUC.
 (b) The decrease was primarily due to weather.
 (c) The increase was primarily due to higher energy prices, lower volumes of shopping customers, partially offset by lower customer volumes including weather.
 (d) The increase was primarily due to the point to point border rate settlement variance and returns on additional transmission capital investments, partially offset by a lower PPL zonal peak load billing factor in 2023.

Energy Purchases

Energy purchases increased \$102 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022. This increase was primarily due to higher PLR prices of \$124 million, partially offset by lower PLR volumes of \$26 million.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$18 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to increased borrowings and higher rates.

LG&E: Statement of Income Analysis

Statement of Income Analysis

Net income for the periods ended March 31 includes the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating Revenues			
Retail and wholesale	\$ 461	\$ 481	\$ (20)
Electric revenue from affiliate	13	12	1
Total Operating Revenues	474	493	(19)
Operating Expenses			
Operation			
Fuel	79	81	(2)
Energy purchases	84	91	(7)
Energy purchases from affiliate	1	2	(1)
Other operation and maintenance	91	100	(9)
Depreciation	75	74	1
Taxes, other than income	12	12	—
Total Operating Expenses	342	360	(18)
Other Income (Expense) - net	2	(1)	3
Interest Expense	25	20	5
Income Taxes	23	19	4
Net Income	\$ 86	\$ 93	\$ (7)

Operating Revenues

The increase (decrease) in operating revenues was due to:

	Three Months
Fuel and other energy prices (a)	\$ 11
Volumes (b)	(44)
Economic relief billing credit, net of amortization of \$0	6
Other	8
Total	\$ (19)

(a) The increase was primarily due to higher recoveries of fuel and energy purchases due to higher commodity costs.

(b) The decrease was primarily due to weather.

Energy Purchases

Energy purchases decreased \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to a \$22 million decrease in volumes due to weather, partially offset by a \$14 million increase in commodity costs.

Other Operation and Maintenance

Other operation and maintenance decreased \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to a \$3 million decrease in gas losses, a \$3 million decrease in vegetation management expenses and a \$2 million decrease in storm restoration expenses.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to increased borrowings.

KU: Statement of Income Analysis

Statement of Income Analysis

Net income for the periods ended March 31 includes the following results.

	Three Months		
	2023	2022	\$ Change
Operating Revenues			
Retail and wholesale	\$ 498	\$ 523	\$ (25)
Electric revenue from affiliate	1	2	(1)
Total Operating Revenues	499	525	(26)
Operating Expenses			
Operation			
Fuel	122	131	(9)
Energy purchases	6	5	1
Energy purchases from affiliate	13	12	1
Other operation and maintenance	109	113	(4)
Depreciation	98	95	3
Taxes, other than income	10	11	(1)
Total Operating Expenses	358	367	(9)
Other Income (Expense) - net	2	—	2
Interest Expense	33	27	6
Income Taxes	22	24	(2)
Net Income	\$ 88	\$ 107	\$ (19)

Operating Revenues

The increase (decrease) in operating revenues was due to:

	Three Months
Fuel and other energy prices (a)	\$ 9
Economic relief billing credit, net of amortization of \$0	3
Volumes (b)	(46)
Other	8
Total	\$ (26)

(a) The increase was primarily due to higher recoveries of fuel and energy purchases due to higher commodity costs.

(b) The decrease was primarily due to weather.

Fuel

Fuel decreased \$9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to a \$15 million decrease in volumes due to weather, partially offset by a \$7 million increase in commodity costs.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022, primarily due to increased borrowings.

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Financial Condition

The remainder of this Item 2 in this Form 10-Q is presented on a combined basis, providing information, as applicable, for all Registrants.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(All Registrants)

The Registrants had the following at:

March 31, 2023

	<u>PPL</u>	<u>PPL Electric</u>	<u>LG&E</u>	<u>KU</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 460	\$ 56	\$ 28	\$ 9
Short-term debt	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt due within one year	104	90	—	13
Notes payable to affiliates	—	—	—	9

December 31, 2022

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 356	\$ 25	\$ 93	\$ 21
Short-term debt	985	145	179	101
Long-term debt due within one year	354	340	—	13
Notes payable to affiliates	—	—	—	—

(PPL)

The Statements of Cash Flows separately report the cash flows of discontinued operations. The "Operating Activities", "Investing Activities" and "Financing Activities" sections below include only the cash flows of continuing operations.

(All Registrants)

Net cash provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities for the three month periods ended March 31, and the changes between periods, were as follows.

	<u>PPL</u>	<u>PPL Electric</u>	<u>LG&E</u>	<u>KU</u>
2023				
Operating activities	\$ 430	\$ 39	\$ 264	\$ 214
Investing activities	(503)	(156)	(95)	(141)
Financing activities	177	148	(234)	(85)
2022				
Operating activities	\$ 502	\$ 122	\$ 218	\$ 219
Investing activities	(427)	15	(103)	(129)
Financing activities	603	(112)	(115)	(95)
Change - Cash Provided (Used)				
Operating activities	\$ (72)	\$ (83)	\$ 46	\$ (5)
Investing activities	(76)	(171)	8	(12)
Financing activities	(426)	260	(119)	10

Operating Activities

The components of the change in cash provided by (used in) operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022 were as follows.

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	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Change - Cash Provided (Used)				
Net income	\$ 12	\$ (5)	\$ (7)	\$ (19)
Non-cash components	73	(13)	8	4
Working capital	(76)	(29)	50	17
Defined benefit plan funding	—	(1)	—	—
Other operating activities	(81)	(35)	(5)	(7)
Total	<u>\$ (72)</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>

(PPL)

PPL's cash provided by operating activities in 2023 decreased \$72 million compared with 2022.

- Net income increased \$12 million between the periods and included an increase in non-cash charges of \$73 million. The increase in non-cash charges was primarily due to an increase in depreciation (primarily due to Rhode Island Energy) and an increase in deferred income taxes and investment tax credits (primarily related to book versus tax plant timing differences and Rhode Island Energy).
- The \$76 million decrease in cash from changes in working capital was primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable (primarily due to pricing), a decrease in accounts payable (primarily due to timing of payments) and a decrease in taxes payable (primarily due to timing of payments), partially offset by an increase in unbilled revenues (primarily due to weather).
- The \$81 million decrease in cash provided by other operating activities was driven primarily by other assets (primarily related to an increase in costs associated with work optimization and management projects).

(PPL Electric)

PPL Electric's cash provided by operating activities in 2023 decreased \$83 million compared with 2022.

- Net income decreased \$5 million between the periods and included a decrease in non-cash components of \$13 million. The decrease in non-cash components was primarily due to a decrease in deferred income taxes and investment tax credits (primarily related to book versus tax plant timing differences).
- The \$29 million decrease in cash from changes in working capital was primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable (primarily due to pricing) and a decrease in regulatory assets (primarily due to a decrease in rate recoveries driven by increased energy prices), partially offset by an increase in regulatory liabilities (primarily due to prior years' refunds to customers related to the transmission formula rate return on equity reduction).
- The \$35 million decrease in cash provided by other operating activities was driven primarily by other assets (primarily related to an increase in costs associated with work optimization and management projects).

(LG&E)

LG&E's cash provided by operating activities in 2023 increased \$46 million compared with 2022.

- Net income decreased \$7 million between the periods and included an increase in non-cash components of \$8 million. The increase in non-cash components was driven by an increase in amortization expense and an increase in deferred income tax expense (primarily due to lower amortization of excess deferred taxes).
- The increase in cash from changes in working capital was primarily due to an increase in accounts payable with affiliates (primarily due to timing of payments), a decrease in accounts receivable and unbilled revenues (primarily due to weather), a decrease in net regulatory assets (primarily due to the timing of rate recovery mechanisms) and a decrease in accounts receivable from affiliates (primarily due to timing of payments), partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable and taxes payable (primarily due to timing of payments).
- The decrease in cash provided by other operating activities was driven by an increase in other assets (primarily related to deferred storm costs recorded as noncurrent regulatory assets).

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(KU)

KU's cash provided by operating activities in 2023 decreased \$5 million compared with 2022.

- Net income decreased \$19 million between the periods and included an increase in non-cash components of \$4 million. The increase in non-cash components was driven by an increase in depreciation expense (primarily due to additional assets placed into service, net of retirements).
- The increase in cash from changes in working capital was primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable and unbilled revenue (primarily due to weather), an increase in accounts payable with affiliates (primarily due to timing of payments) and a decrease in net regulatory assets (primarily due to the timing of rate recovery mechanisms), partially offset by a decrease in taxes payable and accounts payable (primarily due to timing of payments), and an increase in fuels, materials and supplies (primarily due to lower generation).
- The decrease in cash provided by other operating activities was driven by an increase in other assets (primarily related to deferred storm costs recorded as noncurrent regulatory assets).

Investing Activities

(All Registrants)

The components of the change in cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022 were as follows.

	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Change - Cash Provided (Used)				
Expenditures for PP&E	\$ (72)	\$ 32	\$ 13	\$ (12)
Notes receivable from affiliate	—	(203)	(5)	—
Other investing activities	(4)	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ (76)</u>	<u>\$ (171)</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>

For PPL, the increase in expenditures for PP&E was due to project expenditures at RIE and an increase in project expenditures at KU, offset by lower project expenditures at PPL Electric and LG&E. The increase in expenditures at KU was primarily due to higher spending on various projects that are not individually significant.

For PPL Electric, the change in "Notes receivable from affiliate" activity resulted from payments received on the short-term note between affiliates in 2022, issued to support general corporate purposes. See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of intercompany borrowings.

Financing Activities

(All Registrants)

The components of the change in cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared with 2022 were as follows.

	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Change - Cash Provided (Used)				
Debt issuance/retirement, net	\$ 1,377	\$ 179	\$ 99	\$ 99
Dividends	135	(2)	44	55
Capital contributions/distributions, net	—	240	(120)	(54)
Change in short-term debt, net	(1,901)	(145)	(463)	(386)
Net increase (decrease) in notes payable with affiliate	—	—	324	299
Other financing activities	(37)	(12)	(3)	(3)
Total	<u>\$ (426)</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>\$ (119)</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

See Note 7 to the Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q for information on 2023 short-term and long-term debt activity, equity transactions and PPL dividends. See Note 8 to the Financial Statements in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for information on 2022

activity.

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Credit Facilities

The Registrants maintain credit facilities to enhance liquidity, provide credit support and provide a backstop to commercial paper programs. Amounts borrowed under these credit facilities are reflected in "Short-term debt" on the Balance Sheets except for borrowings under PPL Electric's, LG&E's, and KU's term loan agreements, which are reflected in "Long-term debt" on the Balance Sheets. At March 31, 2023, the total committed borrowing capacity under credit facilities and the borrowings under these facilities were:

External

	Committed Capacity	Borrowed	Letters of Credit and Commercial Paper Issued	Unused Capacity
PPL Capital Funding Credit Facilities	\$ 1,350	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,350
PPL Electric Credit Facility	650	—	1	649
LG&E Credit Facilities	500	—	—	500
KU Credit Facilities	400	—	—	400
Total Credit Facilities (a)	<u>\$ 2,900</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2,899</u>

- (a) The commitments under the credit facilities are provided by a diverse bank group, with no one bank and its affiliates providing an aggregate commitment of more than the following percentages of the total committed capacity: PPL - 8%, PPL Electric - 7%, LG&E - 7% and KU - 7%.

See Note 7 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of the Registrants' credit facilities.

Intercompany (LG&E and KU)

	Committed Capacity	Borrowed	Commercial Paper Issued	Unused Capacity
LG&E Money Pool (a)	\$ 750	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 750
KU Money Pool (a)	650	9	—	641

- (a) LG&E and KU participate in an intercompany money pool agreement whereby LKE and/or KU make available to LG&E, and LKE and/or LG&E make available to KU funds up to the difference between LG&E's and KU's FERC borrowing limit and LG&E's and KU's commercial paper issued, at an interest rate based on the lower of a market index of commercial paper issues and two additional rate options based on LIBOR.

See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for further discussion of intercompany credit facilities.

Commercial Paper (All Registrants)

The Registrants maintain commercial paper programs to provide an additional financing source to fund short-term liquidity needs, as necessary. Commercial paper issuances, included in "Short-term debt" on the Balance Sheets, are supported by the respective Registrant's credit facility. The following commercial paper programs were in place at March 31, 2023:

	Capacity	Commercial Paper Issuances	Unused Capacity
PPL Capital Funding	\$ 1,350	\$ —	\$ 1,350
PPL Electric	650	—	650
LG&E	500	—	500
KU	400	—	400
Total PPL	<u>\$ 2,900</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,900</u>

Long-term Debt (All Registrants)

See Note 7 to the Financial Statements for information regarding the Registrants' long-term debt activities.

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Forecasted Uses of Cash (PPL)

Common Stock Dividends

In February 2023, PPL declared a quarterly common stock dividend, payable April 3, 2023, of 24.0 cents per share. Future dividends, declared at the discretion of the Board of Directors, will depend upon future earnings, cash flows, financial and legal requirements and other factors.

Rating Agency Actions

(All Registrants)

Moody's and S&P periodically review the credit ratings of the debt of the Registrants and their subsidiaries. Based on their respective independent reviews, the rating agencies may make certain ratings revisions or ratings affirmations.

A credit rating reflects an assessment by the rating agency of the creditworthiness associated with an issuer and particular securities that it issues. The credit ratings of the Registrants and their subsidiaries are based on information provided by the Registrants and other sources. The ratings of Moody's and S&P are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any securities of the Registrants or their subsidiaries. Such ratings may be subject to revisions or withdrawal by the agencies at any time and should be evaluated independently of each other and any other rating that may be assigned to the securities.

The credit ratings of the Registrants and their subsidiaries affect their liquidity, access to capital markets and cost of borrowing under their credit facilities. A downgrade in the Registrants' or their subsidiaries' credit ratings could result in higher borrowing costs and reduced access to capital markets. The Registrants and their subsidiaries have no credit rating triggers that would result in the reduction of access to capital markets or the acceleration of maturity dates of outstanding debt.

The rating agencies did not take any actions related to the Registrants and their subsidiaries in the first quarter of 2023.

Ratings Triggers

(PPL, LG&E and KU)

Various derivative and non-derivative contracts, including contracts for the sale and purchase of electricity and fuel, commodity transportation and storage, and interest rate instruments, contain provisions that require the posting of additional collateral or permit the counterparty to terminate the contract, if PPL's, LG&E's or KU's or their subsidiaries' credit rating, as applicable, were to fall below investment grade. See Note 14 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of "Credit Risk-Related Contingent Features," including a discussion of the potential additional collateral requirements for PPL for derivative contracts in a net liability position at March 31, 2023.

(All Registrants)

For additional information on the Registrants' liquidity and capital resources, see "Item 7. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K.

Risk Management *(All Registrants)*

Market Risk

See Notes 13 and 14 to the Financial Statements for information about the Registrants' risk management objectives, valuation techniques and accounting designations.

The forward-looking information presented below provides estimates of what may occur in the future, assuming certain adverse market conditions and model assumptions. Actual future results may differ materially from those presented. These are not precise indicators of expected future losses, but are rather only indicators of possible losses under normal market conditions at a given confidence level.

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Interest Rate Risk

PPL and its subsidiaries issue debt to finance their operations, which exposes them to interest rate risk. A variety of financial derivative instruments are utilized to adjust the mix of fixed and floating interest rates in their debt portfolios, adjust the duration of the debt portfolios and lock in benchmark interest rates in anticipation of future financing, when appropriate. Risk limits under PPL's risk management program are designed to balance risk exposure to volatility in interest expense and changes in the fair value of the debt portfolio due to changes in benchmark interest rates. In addition, the interest rate risk of certain subsidiaries is potentially mitigated as a result of the existing regulatory framework or the timing of rate cases.

The following interest rate hedges were outstanding at March 31, 2023.

	Exposure Hedged	Fair Value, Net - Asset (Liability) (a)	Effect of a 10% Adverse Movement in Rates (b)	Maturities Ranging Through
PPL and LG&E				
Economic hedges				
Interest rate swaps (c)	\$ 64	\$ (8)	\$ (1)	2033

(a) Includes accrued interest, if applicable.

(b) Effects of adverse movements decrease assets or increase liabilities, as applicable, which could result in an asset becoming a liability. Sensitivities represent a 10% adverse movement in interest rates.

(c) Realized changes in the fair value of such economic hedges are recoverable through regulated rates and any subsequent changes in the fair value of these derivatives are included in regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities.

The Registrants are exposed to a potential increase in interest expense and to changes in the fair value of their debt portfolios. The estimated impact of a 10% adverse movement in interest rates on the fair value of debt at March 31, 2023 is shown below.

	10% Adverse Movement in Rates on Fair Value of Debt
PPL	\$ 604
PPL Electric	254
LG&E	97
KU	139

Commodity Price Risk

PPL is exposed to commodity price risk through its subsidiaries as described below.

- PPL Electric is required to purchase electricity to fulfill its obligation as a PLR. Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its PAPUC-approved cost recovery mechanism and full-requirement supply agreements to serve its PLR customers which transfer the risk to energy suppliers.
- LG&E's and KU's rates include certain mechanisms for fuel, fuel-related expenses and energy purchases. In addition, LG&E's rates include a mechanism for natural gas supply costs. These mechanisms generally provide for timely recovery of market price fluctuations associated with these costs.
- RIE utilizes derivative instruments pursuant to its RIPUC-approved plan to manage commodity price risk associated with its natural gas purchases. RIE's commodity price risk management strategy is to reduce fluctuations in firm gas sales prices to its customers. RIE's costs associated with derivatives instruments are recoverable through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms. RIE is required to purchase electricity to fulfill its obligation to provide Last Resort Service (LRS). Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms and full requirements service agreements to serve LRS customers, which transfer the risk to energy suppliers. RIE is required to contract through long-term agreements for clean energy supply under the Rhode Island Renewable Energy Growth program and Long-term Clean Energy Standard. Potential commodity price risk is mitigated through its RIPUC-approved cost recovery mechanisms, which true-up cost differences between contract prices and market prices.

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Volumetric Risk

Volumetric risk is the risk related to the changes in volume of retail sales due to weather, economic conditions or other factors. PPL is exposed to volumetric risk through its subsidiaries as described below:

- PPL Electric, LG&E and KU are exposed to volumetric risk on retail sales, mainly due to weather and other economic conditions for which there is limited mitigation between rate cases.
- RIE is exposed to volumetric risk, which is significantly mitigated by regulatory mechanisms. RIE's electric and gas distribution rates both have a revenue decoupling mechanism, which allows for annual adjustments to RIE's delivery rates.

Inflation and Supply Chain Related Risk

PPL and its subsidiaries continue to monitor the impact of inflation and supply chain disruptions. PPL and its subsidiaries monitor the cost of fuel, construction, regulatory and environmental compliance costs and other costs. Mechanisms are in place to mitigate the risk of inflationary effects and supply chain disruptions, to the extent possible, but increased costs and supply chain disruptions may directly or indirectly affect our ongoing operations. These mechanisms include pricing strategies, productivity improvements and cost reductions in order to ensure that the Registrants are able to procure the necessary materials and other resources needed to maintain services in a safe and reliable manner, and to grow infrastructure consistent with the capital expenditure plan. For additional information see "Forward-looking Information" at the beginning of this report and "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential loss that may be incurred due to a counterparty's non-performance.

PPL is exposed to credit risk from "in-the-money" transactions with counterparties as well as additional credit risk through certain of its subsidiaries, as discussed below.

In the event a supplier of PPL, PPL Electric, LG&E or KU defaults on its contractual obligation, those Registrants would be required to seek replacement power or replacement fuel in the market. In general, subject to regulatory review or other processes, appropriate incremental costs incurred by these entities would be recoverable from customers through applicable rate mechanisms, thereby mitigating the financial risk for these entities.

PPL and its subsidiaries have credit policies in place to manage credit risk, including the use of an established credit approval process, daily monitoring of counterparty positions and the use of master netting agreements or provisions. These agreements generally include credit mitigation provisions, such as margin, prepayment or collateral requirements. PPL and its subsidiaries may request additional credit assurance, in certain circumstances, in the event that the counterparties' credit ratings fall below investment grade, their tangible net worth falls below specified percentages or their exposures exceed an established credit limit.

See Notes 13 and 14 to the Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q and "Item 7. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financial Condition - Risk Management - Credit Risk" in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for additional information

Related Party Transactions *(All Registrants)*

The Registrants are not aware of any material ownership interests or operating responsibility by senior management in outside partnerships, including leasing transactions with variable interest entities, or other entities doing business with the Registrants. See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for additional information on related party transactions for PPL Electric, LG&E and KU.

Acquisitions, Development and Divestitures *(All Registrants)*

The Registrants from time to time evaluate opportunities for potential acquisitions, divestitures and development projects. Development projects are reexamined based on market conditions and other factors to determine whether to proceed with, modify or terminate the projects. Any resulting transactions may impact future financial results. See Note 8 to the Financial Statements for additional information on the share purchase agreement to acquire Narragansett Electric.

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Environmental Matters *(All Registrants)*

Extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations are applicable to the Registrants' air emissions, water discharges and the management of hazardous and solid waste, as well as other aspects of the Registrants' businesses. The costs of compliance or alleged non-compliance cannot be predicted with certainty but could be significant. In addition, costs may increase significantly if the requirements or scope of environmental laws or regulations, or similar rules, are expanded or changed. Costs may take the form of increased capital expenditures or operating and maintenance expenses, monetary fines, penalties or other restrictions. Many of these environmental law considerations are also applicable to the operations of key suppliers, or customers, such as coal producers and industrial power users, and may impact the costs for their products or their demand for the Registrants' services. Increased capital and operating costs are expected to be subject to rate recovery. The Registrants can provide no assurances as to the ultimate outcome of future environmental or rate proceedings before regulatory authorities.

See "Environmental Matters" in Item 1. "Business" in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for information about environmental laws and regulations affecting the Registrants' business. See "Financial Condition - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Forecasted Uses of Cash - Capital Expenditures" in "Item 7. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for information on projected environmental capital expenditures for 2023 through 2025. See "Legal Matters" in Note 10 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of the more significant environmental claims. See Note 15 to the Financial Statements for information related to the impacts of CCRs on AROs.

The information below represents an update to "Item 1. Business – Environmental Matters – Air" in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K.

(PPL, LG&E and KU)

NAAQS

In March 2021, the EPA released final revisions to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), aimed at ensuring compliance with the 2008 ozone NAAQS and providing for reductions in ozone season nitrogen oxide emissions for 2021 and subsequent years. Additionally, the EPA reversed its previous approval of the Kentucky State Implementation Plan with respect to these requirements. In March 2023, the EPA Administrator released a final Federal Implementation Plan under the Good Neighbor provisions of the Clean Air Act providing for significant additional nitrogen oxide emission reductions for compliance with the revised 2015 ozone NAAQS. The reductions in Kentucky state-wide nitrogen oxide budgets are scheduled to commence in 2023, with the largest reductions planned for 2026, based on the installation time frame for certain selective catalytic reduction controls, subject to future specific allowance calculations. PPL, LG&E and KU are currently assessing the potential impact of the Good Neighbor Plan revisions on operations. The rules provide for reduced availability of NOx allowances that have historically permitted operational flexibility for fossil units and could potentially result in constraints that may require implementation of additional emission controls or accelerate implementation of lower emission generation technologies. Legal challenges to CSAPR and related determinations remain pending. In January 2023, the EPA released a proposed revision to increase the stringency of the current NAAQS for particulate matter. The EPA is continuing review of its previous determinations made in December 2020 to retain the existing NAAQS for ozone without change.

PPL, LG&E, and KU are unable to predict the outcome of pending litigation or future emission reductions that may be required by future federal rules or state implementation actions. Compliance with the NAAQS, CSAPR, Good Neighbor Plan, and related requirements may require installation of additional pollution controls or other compliance actions, inclusive of retirements, the costs of which PPL, LG&E and KU believe would be subject to rate recovery.

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards

In 2012, the EPA issued the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) rule requiring reductions in mercury and other hazardous air pollutants from fossil fuel-fired power plants. LG&E and KU installed significant controls to achieve compliance with MATS and other rules. In April 2023, the EPA proposed to increase the stringency of MATS and further reduce emissions of certain hazardous air pollutants by reducing certain particulate matter standards by approximately two-thirds to reflect developments in control technologies. While the exact impact will depend on the provisions adopted in the final rule, PPL, LG&E, and KU do not expect significant operational changes or additional controls. PPL, LG&E, and KU will continue to monitor the ongoing rulemaking process.

New Accounting Guidance *(All Registrants)*

There has been no new accounting guidance adopted in 2023 and there is no new significant accounting guidance pending adoption as of March 31, 2023.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies *(All Registrants)*

Financial condition and results of operations are impacted by the methods, assumptions and estimates used in the application of critical accounting policies. The following table summarizes the accounting policies by Registrant that are particularly important to an understanding of the reported financial condition or results of operations and require management to make estimates or other judgments of matters that are inherently uncertain. See "Item 7. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K for a discussion of each critical accounting policy.

	PPL	PPL Electric	LG&E	KU
Defined Benefits	X	X	X	X
Income Taxes	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Assets and Liabilities	X	X	X	X
Price Risk Management	X			
Goodwill Impairment	X		X	X
AROs			X	X
Revenue Recognition - Unbilled Revenue	X	X	X	X

Following is an update to the critical accounting policies disclosed in PPL's 2022 Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition - Unbilled Revenues *(PPL and PPL Electric)*

For PPL Electric, unbilled revenues for a month are typically calculated by multiplying the actual unbilled volumes by the price per tariff. In the first quarter of 2023, PPL Electric estimated deliveries to customers due to a temporary issue. Unbilled volumes are expected to resume being calculated by multiplying the actual unbilled volumes by the price per tariff later in 2023.

**PPL Corporation
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Kentucky Utilities Company**

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Reference is made to "Risk Management" in "Item 2. Combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

The Registrants' principal executive officers and principal financial officers, based on their evaluation of the Registrants' disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) have concluded that, as of March 31, 2023, the Registrants' disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information relating to the Registrants and their consolidated subsidiaries is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms, particularly during the period for which this quarterly report has been prepared. The principal officers have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are also effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive and principal financial officers, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Change in internal controls over financial reporting.

The Registrants' principal executive officers and principal financial officers have concluded that there were no changes in the Registrants' internal controls over financial reporting during the Registrants' first fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrants' internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For information regarding legal, tax, regulatory, environmental or other administrative proceedings that became reportable events or were pending in the first quarter of 2023 see:

- "Item 3. Legal Proceedings" in each Registrant's 2022 Form 10-K; and
- Notes 5, 6, 8 and 10 to the Financial Statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the Registrants' risk factors from those disclosed in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of the Registrants' 2022 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Item 6. Exhibits

The following Exhibits indicated by an asterisk preceding the Exhibit number are filed herewith. The balance of the Exhibits has heretofore been filed with the Commission and pursuant to Rule 12(b)-23 are incorporated herein by reference. Exhibits indicated by a [] are filed or listed pursuant to Item 601(b)(10)(iii) of Regulation S-K.

- 4(a) - Indenture, dated as of February 24, 2023, among PPL Capital Funding, Inc., as the Issuer, PPL Corporation, as the Guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.1 to PPL Corporation Form 8-K Report (File No. 1-11459) dated February 24, 2023).
- 4(b) - Supplemental Indenture No. 24, dated as of March 1, 2023, to Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2001, between PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (Exhibit 4(a) to PPL Corporation Form 8-K Report (File No. 1-11459) dated March 2, 2023).
- 4(c) - Supplemental Indenture No. 8, dated as of March 1, 2023, to Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2010, between Louisville Gas and Electric Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (Exhibit 4(a) to PPL Corporation Form 8-K Report (File No. 1-11459) dated March 20, 2023).
- 4(d) - Supplemental Indenture No. 9, dated as of March 1, 2023, to Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2010, between Kentucky Utilities Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (Exhibit 4(c) to PPL Corporation Form 8-K Report (File No. 1-11459) dated March 20, 2023).
- *10(a) - Amendment No. 1, dated as of March 30, 2023, to the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of December 6, 2021 among PPL Capital Funding, Inc., as Borrower, PPL Corporation, as Guarantor, the Lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Issuing Lender and Swingline Lender.
- *10(b) - Amendment No. 1, dated as of March 30, 2023, to the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2021, among PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, as the Borrower, the Lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Issuing Lender and Swingline Lender.
- *10(c) - Amendment No. 1, dated as of March 30, 2023, to the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of December 6, 2021 among Louisville Gas and Electric Company, as Borrower, the Lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Issuing Lender and Swingline Lender.
- *10(d) - Amendment No. 1, dated as of March 30, 2023, to the Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of December 6, 2021 among Kentucky Utilities Company, as Borrower, the Lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Issuing Lender and Swingline Lender.

Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, filed by the following officers for the following companies:

- *31(a) - PPL Corporation's principal executive officer
- *31(b) - PPL Corporation's principal financial officer
- *31(c) - PPL Electric Utilities Corporation's principal executive officer
- *31(d) - PPL Electric Utilities Corporation's principal financial officer
- *31(e) - Louisville Gas and Electric Company's principal executive officer
- *31(f) - Louisville Gas and Electric Company's principal financial officer
- *31(g) - Kentucky Utilities Company's principal executive officer
- *31(h) - Kentucky Utilities Company's principal financial officer

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Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023, furnished by the following officers for the following companies:

<u>*32(a)</u>	- PPL Corporation's principal executive officer and principal financial officer
<u>*32(b)</u>	- PPL Electric Utilities Corporation's principal executive officer and principal financial officer
<u>*32(c)</u>	- Louisville Gas and Electric Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer
<u>*32(d)</u>	- Kentucky Utilities Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer
101.INS	- XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	- XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	- XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	- XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	- XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	- XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104	- The Cover Page Interactive Data File is formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibits 101.

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. The signature for each undersigned company shall be deemed to relate only to matters having reference to such company or its subsidiaries.

PPL Corporation

(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2023

/s/ Marlene C. Beers

Marlene C. Beers
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2023

/s/ Marlene C. Beers

Marlene C. Beers
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)

Louisville Gas and Electric Company

(Registrant)

Kentucky Utilities Company

(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2023

/s/ Christopher M. Garrett

Christopher M. Garrett
Vice President-Finance and Accounting
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)