



PG&E Corporation

2025 SECOND QUARTER EARNINGS

Delivering For
Customers AND
Investors

July 31, 2025





Forward-Looking Statements



This presentation and the oral remarks made in connection with it contain statements regarding PG&E Corporation's and Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (the "Utility") future performance, including expectations, objectives, and forecasts about operating results (including 2025 non-GAAP core earnings), debt and equity issuances, refinancing activity, rate base growth, capital expenditures, cash flow, cost savings, customer bills, wildfire risk mitigation, wildfire-related cost recovery, dividends, load growth, operating and maintenance costs, financing efficiency, capital to expense ratio, and regulatory developments. These statements and other statements that are not purely historical constitute forward-looking statements that are necessarily subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. PG&E Corporation and the Utility are not able to predict all the factors that may affect future results. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties associated with:

- wildfires that have occurred or may occur in the Utility's service area, including the extent of the Utility's liability in connection with the 2019 Kincadee fire, the 2021 Dixie fire, the 2022 Mosquito fire, and future wildfires;
- the Utility's ability to recover wildfire-related costs, including costs for the 2021 Dixie fire, from the Wildfire Fund (including the Utility's maintenance of a valid safety certificate and whether the Wildfire Fund has sufficient remaining funds), and through the WEMA and FERC TO rate cases;
- the Utility's implementation of its wildfire mitigation programs, including PSPS, EPSS, situational awareness and response, undergrounding, and the programs' effectiveness;
- the Utility's ability to safely and reliably operate, maintain, construct, and decommission its facilities;
- changes in the electric power and natural gas industries driven by technological advancements and a decarbonized economy;
- a cyber incident, cybersecurity breach, or physical attack;
- severe weather events, extended drought, and climate change, particularly their impact on the likelihood and severity of wildfires;
- the impact of legislative and regulatory developments, including those regarding the Wildfire Fund, wildfires, the environment, California's clean energy goals, the nuclear industry, extended operations at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, utilities' transactions with their affiliates, municipalization, privacy, import tariffs, and taxes;
- the timing and outcome of FERC and CPUC proceedings, including regarding ratemaking, cost recovery, and other matters;
- the outcome of self-reports, agency compliance reports, investigations, or other enforcement actions;
- PG&E Corporation and the Utility's substantial indebtedness, which may adversely affect their financial health and limit their operating flexibility;
- the timing and outcome of PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's litigation, including securities class action claims, and wildfire-related litigation;
- the Utility's ability to manage its costs effectively, timely recover costs through rates, and achieve projected savings and the extent of excess unrecoverable costs;
- the tax treatment of certain assets and liabilities, including whether PG&E Corporation or the Utility undergoes an "ownership change" that limits certain tax attributes;
- the impact of growing distributed and renewable generation resources, and changing customer demand for its natural gas and electric services;
- the Utility's ability and cost to construct necessary infrastructure and the extent of customer demand for new load; and
- the other factors disclosed in PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's joint Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, their joint Quarterly Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 (the "Form 10-Q"), and other reports filed with the SEC, which are available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Undefined, capitalized terms have the meanings set forth in the Form 10-Q. Unless otherwise indicated, the statements in this presentation are made as of July 31, 2025. PG&E Corporation and the Utility undertake no obligation to update information contained herein. This presentation was attached to PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's joint Current Report on Form 8-K that was furnished to the SEC on July 31, 2025, and is also available on PG&E Corporation's website at www.pgecorp.com.



Non-GAAP Core EPS¹

2025 Results

31¢

Second Quarter

64¢

First Half



On Track

Guidance

\$1.48 - \$1.52

2025

**Mid-Point
up 10%**

At Least **9%**

2026 - 2028



Derisked

**2024 - 2028
Equity Need**

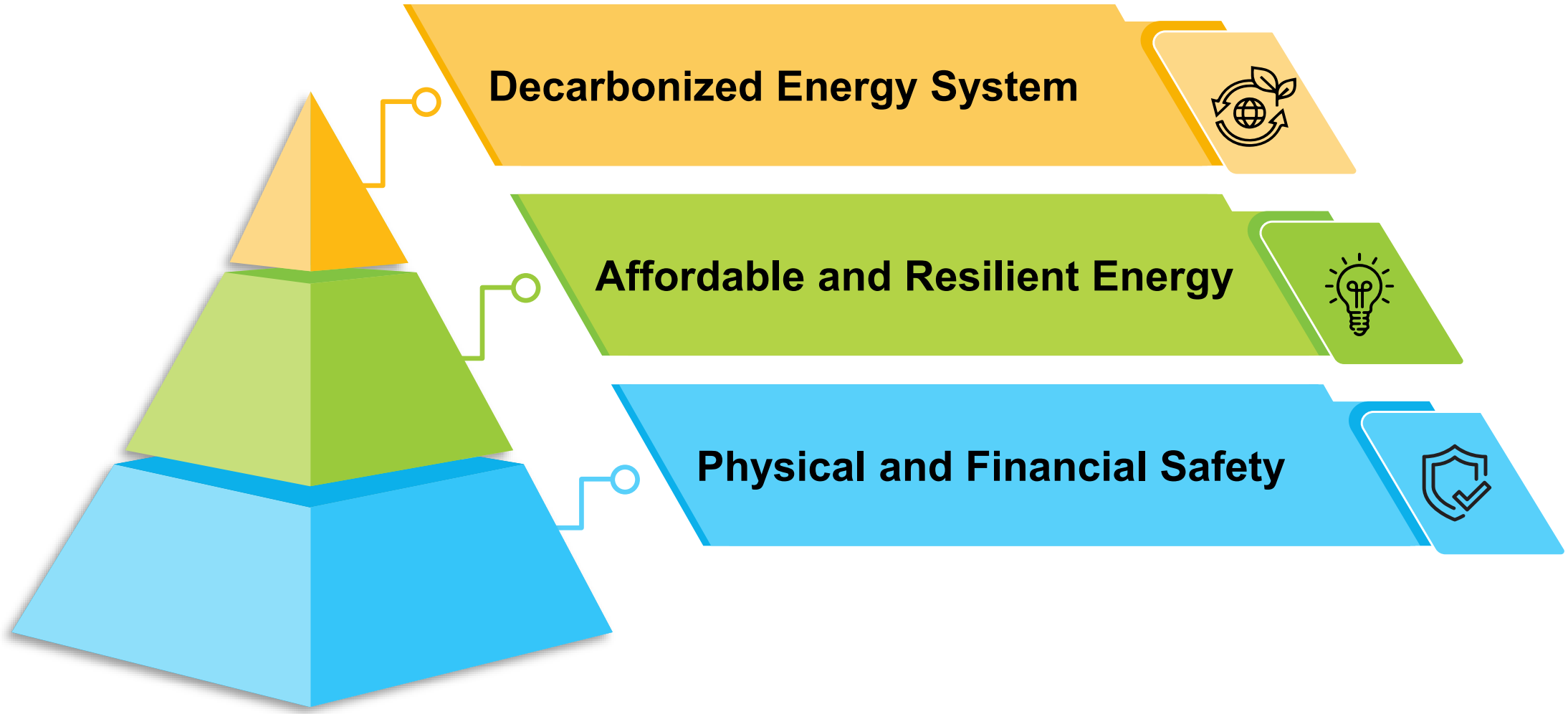
Key Takeaways

- ▶ **On Track** for 2025 core EPS guidance (+10%)
- ▶ **Reaffirming** 2026 - 2028 core EPS guidance
- ▶ **Targeting** 20% dividend payout by 2028
- ▶ **Flat to Down** 2027 bills
- ▶ **10 GW** data center pipeline

...For Customers AND Investors



PG&E Power Pyramid...



...Delivering For Customers AND Investors



Layers Of Physical And Financial Protections...



Physical Layers Of Protection Improving Every Year

- ▶ Real-time monitoring with automated alerts; 10,000 devices installed in highest risk areas with continued deployment planned
- ▶ 4 Black Hawk helicopters strategically positioned in high fire risk areas for rapid response
- ▶ Permanently abandoned transmission lines removed
- ▶ Expanded scope of PSPS modeling captures fuel risk beyond designated high fire threat boundaries
- ▶ Performed defensible space clearing on more than 2,000 transmission structures in the highest fire risk areas

Financial Protections In Place Today

- ✓ 2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan approved with Safety Certificate issued December 2024
- ✓ Independent safety regulator (OEIS)
- ✓ Utility conduct presumed prudent with valid annual safety certificate
- ✓ Enhanced cost recovery standard distinct from Wildfire Fund¹
- ✓ Monthly Wildfire Fund reimbursement process for 2021 Dixie Fire
- ✓ Customer-funded self-insurance covers claims up to Wildfire Fund's \$1 billion attachment point



GRC Proposal Reflects Simple, Affordable Model...



Customer Capital Investment

Enablers

O&M cost reduction (non-fuel)²

Electric load growth³

Other (including efficient financing)⁴

Subtotal

Customer Bills: At or Below Assumed Inflation

PLAN¹

~9%

2%

1% - 3%

2%

5% - 7%

2% - 4%

OPPORTUNITY¹

9% - 10%

2% - 3%

2% - 4%

2%

6% - 9%

1% - 3%

Combined Electric and Gas Residential Bills

- ▶ Customer bills in 2027 are forecasted to remain flat compared to 2025 bills⁵
- ▶ Headline GRC revenue requirement increase expected to be offset by non-GRC items
- ▶ Plan supports bill increases consistent with the Simple, Affordable Model (2-4%)
- ▶ DOE Loan, IG credit rating and incremental beneficial load growth could lower customer bill trajectory to 1-3%



Enabling Affordable Load Growth...

Data Center Pipeline¹

MWs	March 2025	June 2025
Total	8,700	10,000
Application & Preliminary Engineering	7,250	8,450
Final Engineering	1,400	1,500
Construction	50	50

Estimated Long-Term Customer Savings²:

1 GW = 1%-2% Electric Bill Reduction



“...continue to lead the AI revolution by increasing grid capacity, reliability, and efficiency...[we’re] making sure businesses get the power they need, when they need it.”

– Matt Mahan, San Jose Mayor

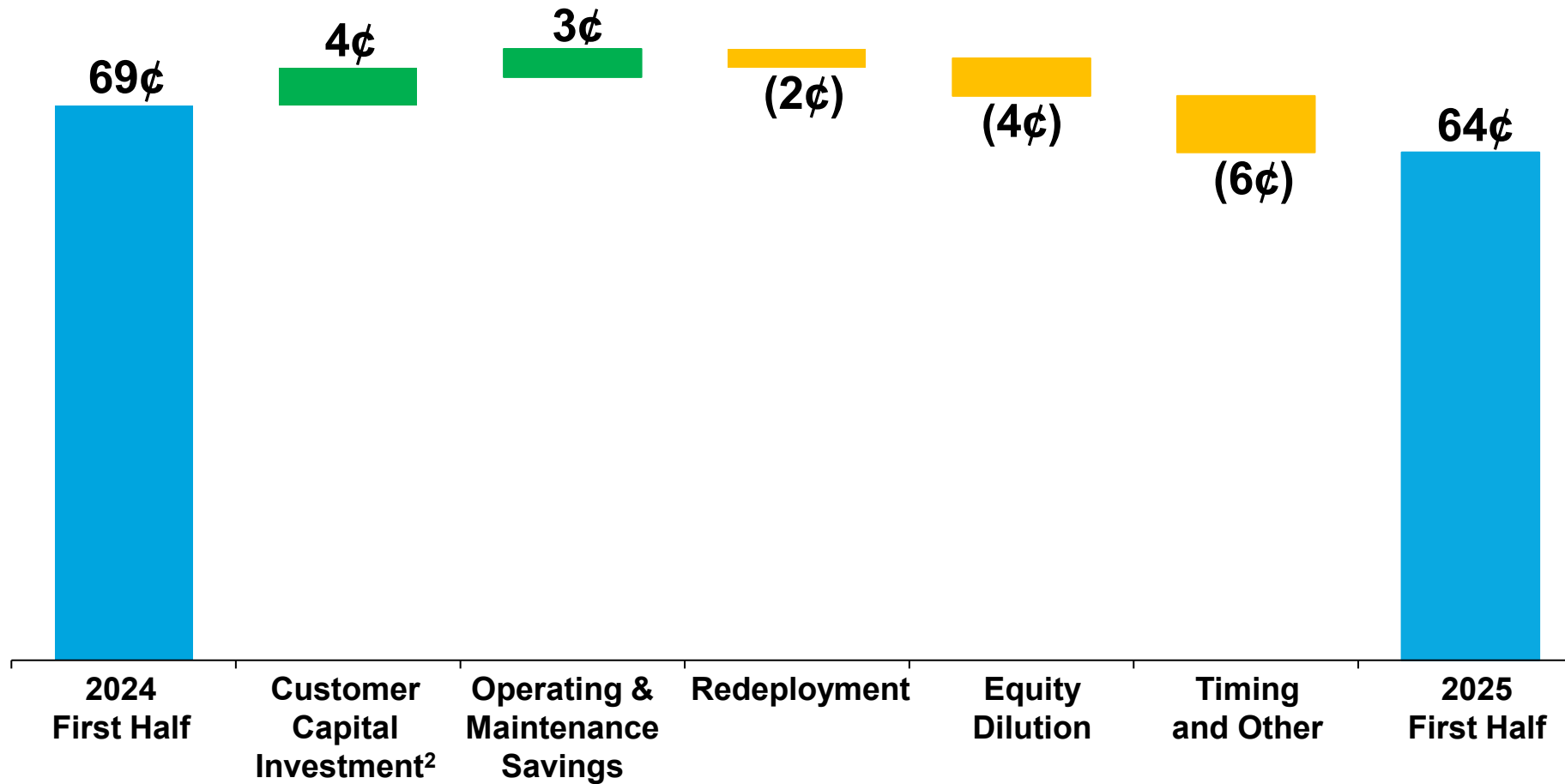
...And Economic Prosperity For Customers And California



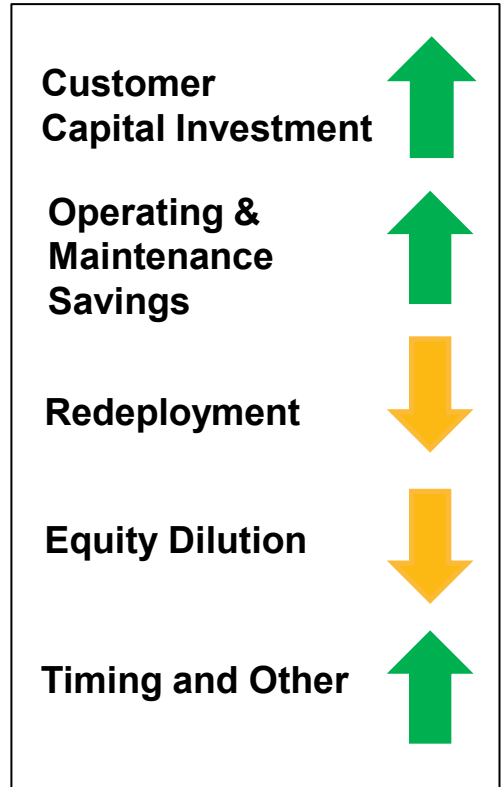
Non-GAAP Core EPS¹ Comparison...



First Half 2025 vs. 2024



Second Half Factors

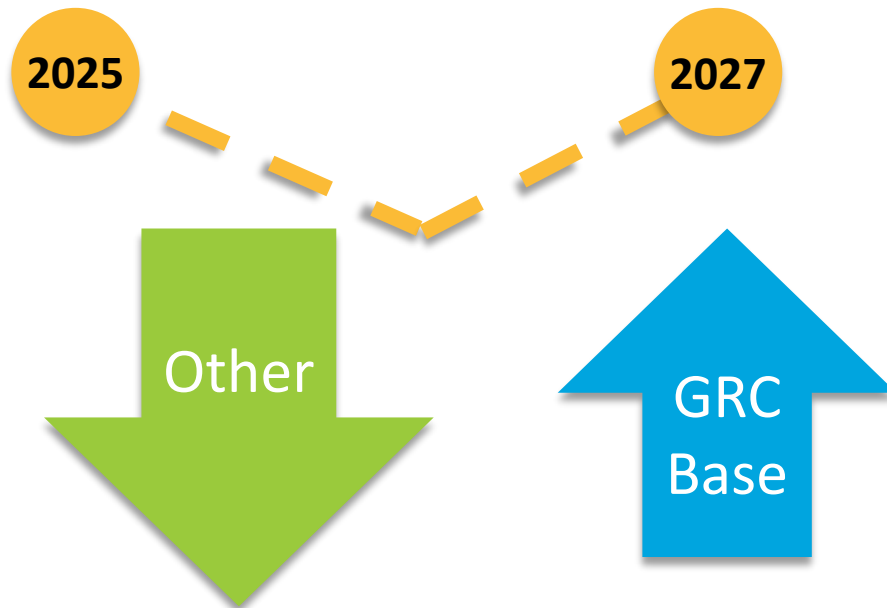


...On Track For 2025 Guidance Of \$1.48 - \$1.52



Residential Combined Bill

Bills expected flat to down in 2027¹



*Based on annual average gas and electric combined bills with constant usage.
Graphic is illustrative; not to scale.*

2027 GRC By The Numbers

Flat

2027 Combined Residential Bills vs. 2025²

307 miles

Annual Powerline Undergrounding

20,000

Annual Customer New Connections by 2030

\$2.5B

Capital & Expense Enterprise Savings 2022-2024

...Stabilizing Bills AND Funding Energy System Of The Future



O&M Cost Reduction Performance...

	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Plan	LONG-TERM PLAN ¹	OPPORTUNITY ¹
Examples of O&M Cost Reductions (Non-Fuel)²	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)
Resource Management	\$90	\$60	\$60	\$65	\$65 - \$100
Efficiencies and Insurance	350	370	25	50	50
Capital Conversion	-- ³	45	45	30	30 - 100
Planning, Execution, Automation and AI	130	155	155	195	195 - 250
Net Cost Increases	<u>(60)⁴</u>	<u>(290)</u>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(140) - (200)</u>
Net Savings	<u>\$510</u>	<u>\$340</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$200 - \$300</u>
Percent Savings	5½%	4%	2%	2%	2% - 3%

...Track Record Of Exceeding 2% Annual Reduction Target

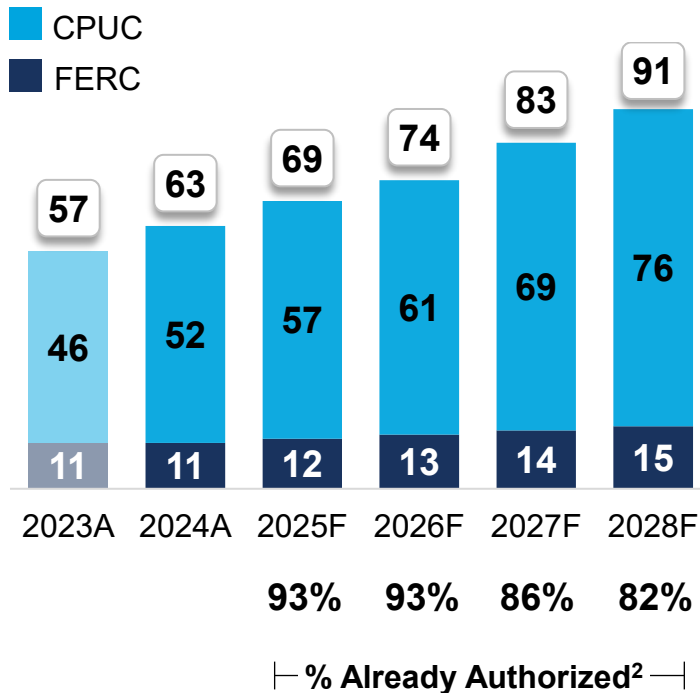


Five-Year Capital Plan...



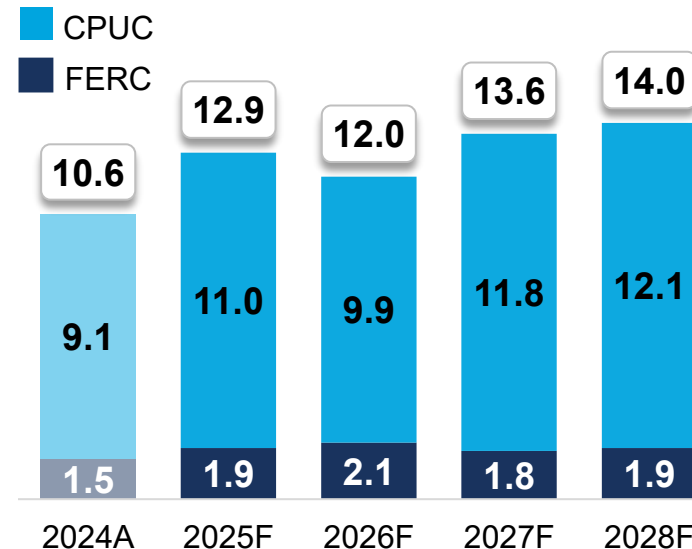
Weighted Average Rate Base (\$B)¹

~10% CAGR 2023-2028



CapEx (\$B)¹

\$63B 2024-2028

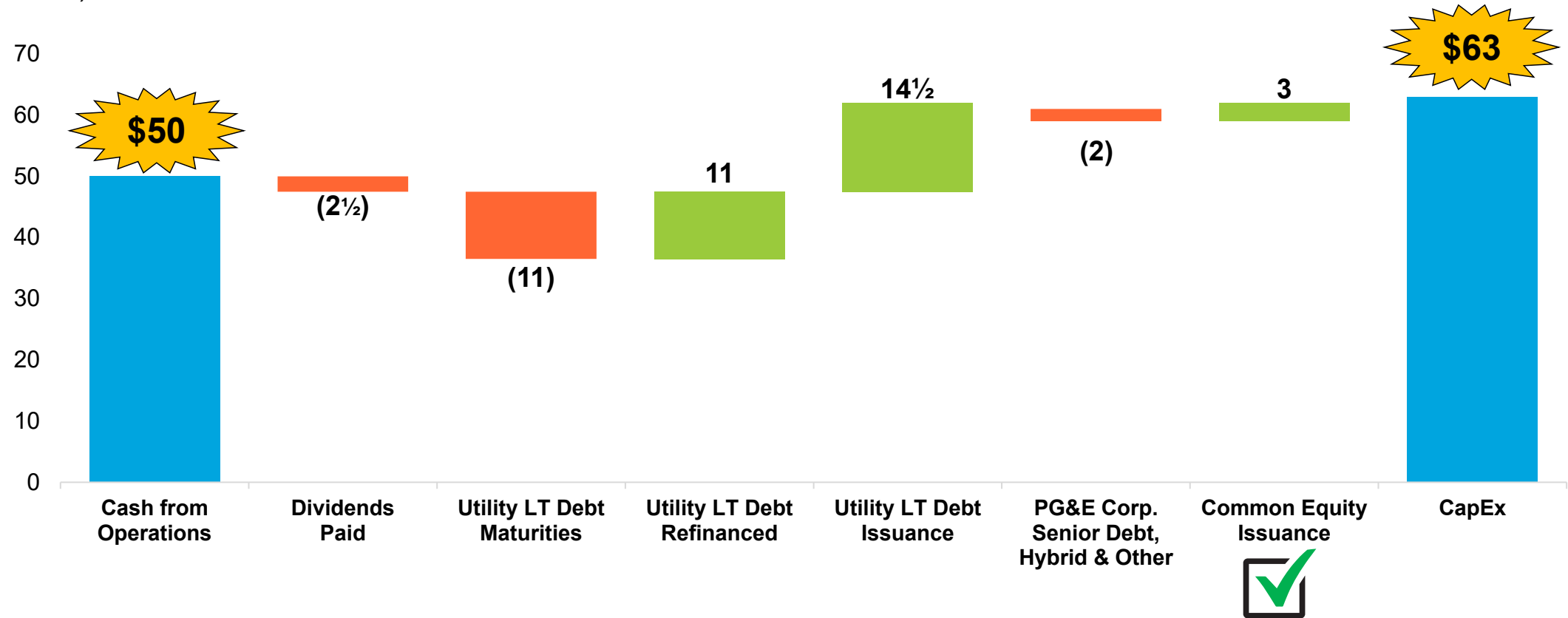


Plus At Least \$5B Customer Beneficial Investment Opportunities³

- ▶ Transportation Electrification Capacity Investments
- ▶ Transmission Upgrades: Data Centers and System Investments
- ▶ Incremental New Business Connections
- ▶ Hydro and Storage
- ▶ IT and Automation

Five-Year Financing Plan 2024 – 2028

Amount
(\$billions)



2025 Utility Debt (billions)

\$4¹

\$1

...Supports Customer Capital Investment



Credit Rating Improvements¹...

	SCALE		DEBT RATING		
	Moody's	S&P/Fitch	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Investment Grade	A2	A			
	A3	A-			
	Baa1	BBB+			
	Baa2	BBB			
	Baa3	BBB-			
Sub-Investment Grade	Ba1	BB+			
	Ba2	BB			
	Ba3	BB-			
	B1	B+			
Outlook	Stable Positive Positive				

Utility Secured Debt Rating

- Present
- 2020

Corporation Secured Debt Rating

- Present
- 2020



Working With Policymakers And Stakeholders...



Regulatory and Policy Environment

- ✓ 4-Year Revenue Certainty
- ✓ 3-Year CoC Cycle w/ ROE Adjustment Mechanism
- ✓ FERC Formula Rate
- ✓ Constructive Legislation SB 884, SB 846, SB 410



...To Deliver For Customers



Differentiated Performance...



	2023A	2024A	2025F	Future
Customer Investment				
Rate Base Growth	14.5%	10.5%	9.5%	~10% ⁵
CA Regulatory Ranking (RRA)	Average/1	Average/1	Average/1	Above Average
Affordable Model				
Non-Fuel O&M Reduction ¹	5½%	4%	2%	2%
Load Growth ²	1% - 3%			
Customer Bills ³	2% - 4%			
Credit Ratings	BB-↑ /Ba2↑	BB↑ /Ba1↑ Mid-teens FFO/Debt ⁶	Investment Grade	
Consistent Performance				
Non-GAAP Core EPS Growth ⁴	12%	11%	10%	At Least 9% 2026 - 2028
Operating Cashflow	\$4.7B	\$8.0B	\$9B	\$10B+
Risk Reduction				
Safety Certification	✓	✓	Valid through 12/11/25	
Financial	Common Dividend / Fire Victim Trust Exit	Equity Issuance / Dividend Guidance	Stronger Valuation	

...Benefits Customers AND Investors

Investing In California's Prosperity...



Commitment to California's Prosperity and Growth



5-Year Capital Plan (2024-2028)
invests \$63B in California,
supporting grid **safety** and
reliability, while keeping
affordability top of mind



Critical partner to California, the
world's 4th largest economy,¹
delivering energy and **driving**
economic growth and
development

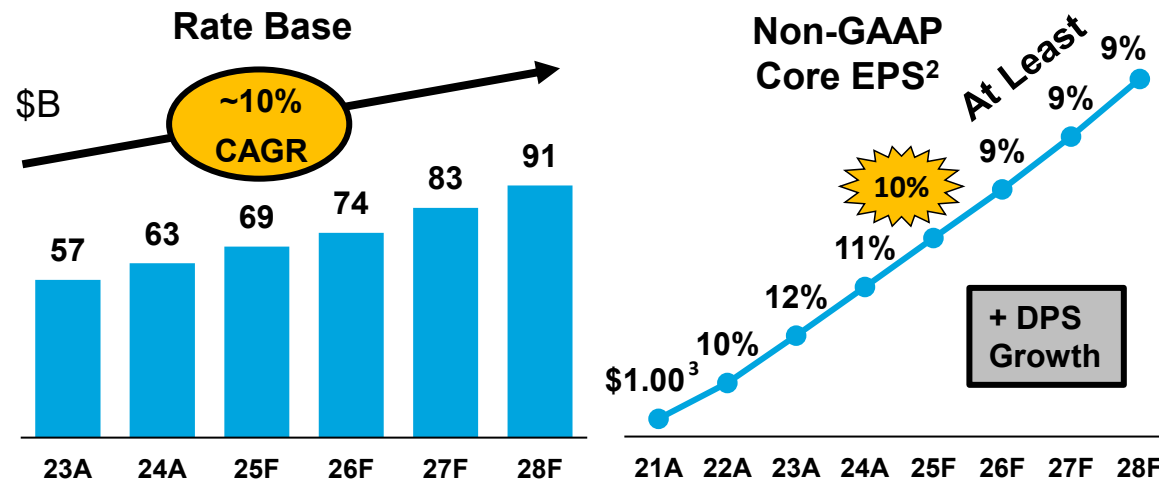


Delivered **98% greenhouse**
gas-free electricity to retail
customers in 2024

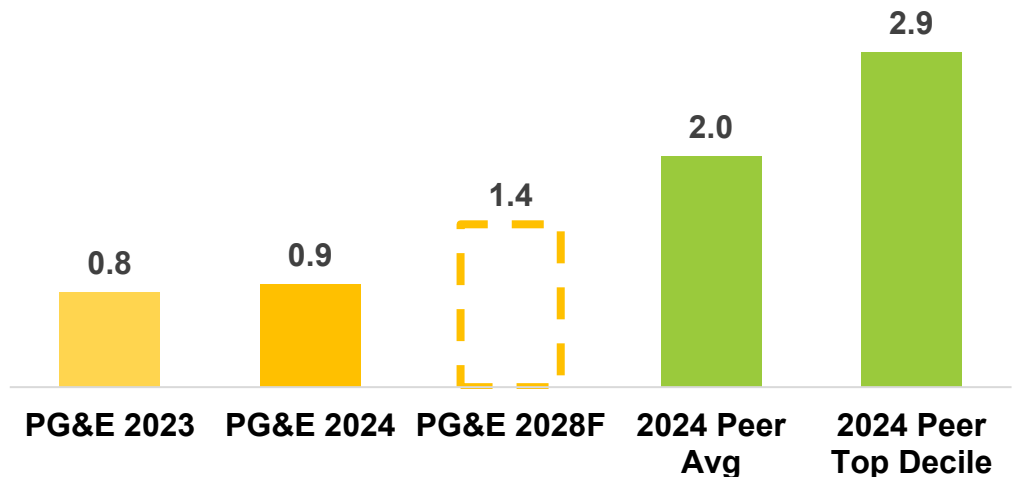


Collaborates with other
utilities and local and state
agencies to prevent, forecast,
and improve response
protocols for emergencies

Premium Growth



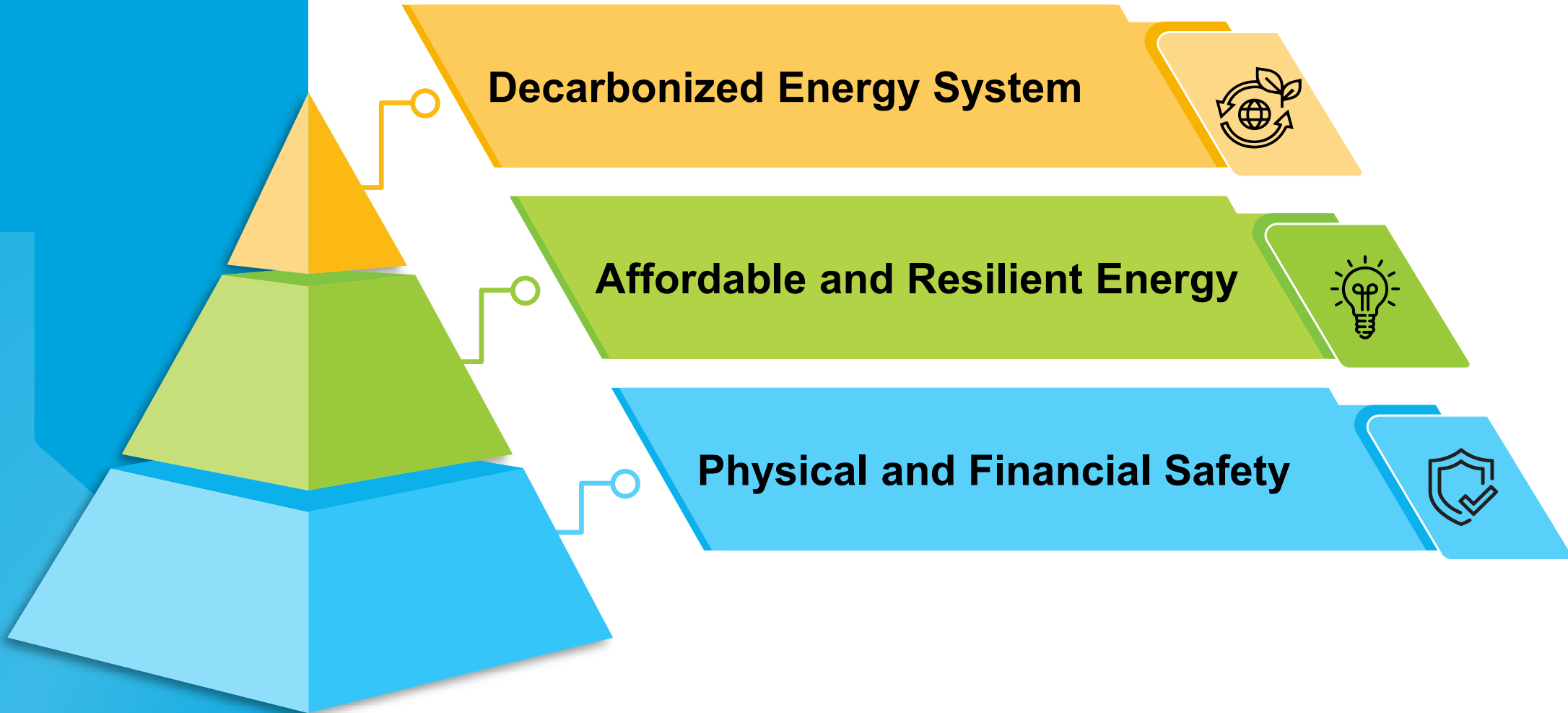
Capital to Expense Ratio⁴



...And Providing Differentiated Growth For Investors



Q&A





PG&E Corporation

Appendix 1

Presentation Endnotes





Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 3: Reaffirming Guidance](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibits A and C for reconciliations of EPS results and guidance, respectively, on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.

[Slide 5: Layers Of Physical And Financial Protections](#)

1. Prior to the enactment of AB 1054, utilities bore the burden of proving that their conduct was reasonable in order to obtain recovery of costs through rates. AB 1054 changed the standard so that the conduct of a utility is deemed reasonable unless a party to the proceeding creates a serious doubt as to the reasonableness of the utility's conduct. Reasonable conduct is not limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of others, but rather encompasses a spectrum of possible practices, methods, or acts consistent with utility system needs, the interest of the ratepayers, and the requirements of governmental agencies of competent jurisdiction.

[Slide 6: GRC Proposal Reflects Simple, Affordable Model](#)

1. These numbers are illustrative approximations and should not be interpreted as a guarantee of future performance.
2. The Utility's cost reduction strategies include increased efficiency and waste elimination driven by implementing the Lean operating system, improving its work management, identifying additional opportunities to improve its capital-to-expense ratio, and an improved organizational design. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include whether the Utility can control its operating costs within the authorized levels of spending and timely recover its costs through rates; whether the Utility can achieve projected savings; the extent to which the Utility incurs unrecoverable costs that are higher than the forecasts of such costs; and changes in cost forecasts or the scope and timing of planned work resulting from changes in customer demand for electricity and natural gas or other reasons. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility's operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility's role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
3. Expected drivers of forecasted electric load growth include electric vehicle adoption, data centers, and building electrification.
4. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include the ability of PG&E Corporation and the Utility to access capital markets and other sources of debt and equity financing in a timely manner on acceptable terms; their ability to raise financing through securitization transactions; actions by credit rating agencies to downgrade PG&E Corporation's or the Utility's credit ratings; the supply and price of electricity, natural gas, and nuclear fuel; its use of self-insurance for wildfire liability insurance; and the impact of any changes in federal or state tax laws, policies, regulations, or their interpretation, and PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's ability to obtain efficient tax treatment.
5. Based on information available as of the date of this presentation, residential gas and electric bills are expected to stay flat in 2027 compared to 2025, assuming full approval of the 2027 GRC proposal along with other reductions, such as cost recovery currently in rates expiring and subsequently being removed from rates. See "Forward Looking Statements" on slide 2.

[Slide 7: Enabling Affordable Load Growth](#)

1. Scope includes applications received to serve new data center load, requesting 20 megawatts of power or more. Application & Preliminary Engineering goes from application to selection of service option and requires a study fee. Final Engineering begins after approval of preliminary engineering study (includes engineering, ordering long lead materials & permitting). Final Engineering requires payment commensurate with work performed. Construction ends with customer energization.
2. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from this forecast include the Utility's interconnection costs, the amount of power used by customers, the price of power, and the amount of cost recovery approved in the Utility's ratemaking proceedings. Assumes additional power supply costs from serving new data center load are not borne by other customers.

[Slide 8: Non-GAAP Core EPS Comparison](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibits A and C for reconciliations of EPS results and guidance, respectively, on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
2. Year over year changes for customer capital investment were primarily due to the earnings impact from higher rate base, primarily offset by the change of the Utility's authorized return on equity from 10.7% to 10.28%.

[Slide 9: PG&E's 2027 General Rate Case Proposal](#)

1. Compared to 2025
2. Based on information available as of the date of this presentation, residential gas and electric bills are expected to stay flat in 2027 compared to 2025, assuming full approval of the 2027 GRC proposal along with other reductions, such as cost recovery currently in rates expiring and subsequently being removed from rates. See "Forward Looking Statements" on slide 2.

[Slide 10: O&M Cost Reduction Performance](#)

1. These numbers are illustrative approximations and should not be interpreted as a guarantee of future performance. See "Forward-Looking Statements" on slide 2.
2. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility's operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility's role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
3. Denoted amount is not material.
4. A higher discount rate used to measure the projected benefit costs at December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022 resulted in lower pension and other post-retirement benefits service cost in the amount of \$321 million. This decrease is embedded in 2023 net cost increases.



Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 11: Five-Year Capital Plan](#)

1. Rate base point estimates reflect authorized capital expenditures from the 2023 GRC final decision, SB 410 incremental authorized spend in July 2024, Oakland headquarters Petition for Modification in August 2024 and other CPUC-jurisdictional approvals (including the full amount recoverable through a balancing account where applicable) and above-authorized capital spend that will support the Utility's plan, including strategic capital investments in electrification, energization, undergrounding, and wildfire mitigation.
2. Percentage already authorized for CPUC-jurisdictional rate base holds constant the 2026 revenue requirement for 2027 and 2028 and assumes FERC-jurisdictional rate base is equivalent to amounts requested in the formula rate through Transmission Owner rate proceedings for years 2024 through 2028.
3. Investment opportunities of at least \$5 billion are not reflected in the CapEx or rate base numbers.

[Slide 12: Five-Year Financing Plan](#)

1. Includes funds to refinance long-term debt maturing in 2026.

[Slide 13: Credit Rating Improvements](#)

1. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

[Slide 15: Differentiated Performance](#)

1. The Utility's cost reduction strategies include increased efficiency driven by implementing the Lean operating system, improving its work management, identifying additional opportunities to convert expenses to capital expenditures, and an improved organizational design. Factors that may cause the Utility's actual results to differ materially from its forecasts include whether the Utility can control its operating costs within the authorized levels of spending and timely recover its costs through rates; whether the Utility can achieve projected savings; the extent to which the Utility incurs unrecoverable costs that are higher than the forecasts of such costs; and changes in cost forecasts or the scope and timing of planned work resulting from changes in customer demand for electricity and natural gas or other reasons. Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs is designed to represent the Utility's operational efficiency. It excludes certain state-mandated programs where the Utility's role is to facilitate achieving public policy goals regarding energy efficiency, the cost of which the Utility recovers; and expenses paid for using the statutory revenues associated with Diablo Canyon extended operations authorized by SB 846. This calculation also does not include balancing account deferrals; property taxes; non-core items; and other adjustments such as write-offs for canceled work including the Pacific Generation transaction. 2% reduction is calculated relative to the prior year. Reductions available for redeployment.
2. Expected drivers of forecasted electric load growth include electric vehicle adoption, data centers, and building electrification.
3. Factors that may cause customer bills to differ from forecast include risks and uncertainties associated with energy supply costs, emergency response costs, the timing and outcomes of regulatory proceedings, and customer energy usage.
4. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibits A and C for reconciliations of EPS results and guidance, respectively, on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
5. CAGR is from 2023 through 2028.
6. FFO/Debt is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit E for a reconciliation of Operating income and Total debt on a GAAP basis to FFO/Debt and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.

[Slide 16: Investing In California's Prosperity](#)

1. Source: <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2025/04/23/california-is-now-the-4th-largest-economy-in-the-world/>
2. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibits A and C for reconciliations of EPS results and guidance, respectively, on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
3. Non-GAAP core EPS for the full year 2020 was \$1.61 based on weighted average of approximately 1.257 billion shares outstanding. For illustrative purposes, 2020 non-GAAP core EPS has been recast using common shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis as of December 31, 2020 of approximately 2.124 billion shares. Non-GAAP core EPS for the full year 2021 was \$1.00 per share on a fully diluted basis and \$1.08 using a basic share count. The impact of dilution was \$(0.08) per share. See Appendix 9, Exhibit A of the earnings presentation for the fourth quarter and full year 2021, available [here](#), for a reconciliation of EPS results on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share and Appendix 9, Exhibit H regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
4. Represents Capital expenditures divided by Operating and maintenance, as disclosed in the applicable Annual Report on Form 10-K for prior periods.



Appendix 1: Presentation Endnotes



Slide titles are hyperlinks

[Slide 23: Appendix 2: 2025 Factors Impacting Earnings](#)

1. Non-GAAP core EPS is not calculated in accordance with GAAP. See Appendix 3, Exhibit C for a reconciliation of EPS guidance on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings per share guidance and Appendix 3, Exhibit F regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
2. The low end of the share count range assumes no PG&E Corporation mandatory convertible preferred shares (MCPs) have converted into common stock. The high end of the range assumes all of the MCPs have converted based on a PG&E Corporation common stock price of \$20.55, consistent with the prospectus supplement filed December 3, 2024.
3. 2025 equity-earning weighted-average rate base reflects 2023 GRC final decision and the April 15, 2021 FERC order denying the Utility's request for rehearing related to TO18, TO19, and TO20 formula rates.
4. The capital structure of an investor-owned utility is the proportional authorization of shareholders' equity and debt that comprise a company's long-range financing or its capitalization. The CPUC currently authorized capital structure is comprised of 47.5% long-term debt, 0.5% preferred equity, and 52% common equity.
5. Refer to Appendix 3, Exhibit C: PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance.
6. Cash amounts for non-core items are after tax, directional, and subject to change.
7. Non-GAAP core earnings assumptions include no 2025 impacts from changes in the federal tax code.
8. Unrecoverable net interest includes PG&E Corporation long-term debt, Wildfire Fund contribution debt financing, and other interest above authorized, netted against the Utility's balancing account interest.

[Slide 25: Appendix 2: Existing Construct In California Offers Sector-Leading Financial Protection](#)

1. Prior to the enactment of AB 1054, utilities bore the burden of proving that their conduct was reasonable in order to obtain recovery of costs through rates. AB 1054 changed the standard so that the conduct of a utility is deemed reasonable unless a party to the proceeding creates a serious doubt as to the reasonableness of the utility's conduct. Reasonable conduct is not limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of others, but rather encompasses a spectrum of possible practices, methods, or acts consistent with utility system needs, the interest of the ratepayers, and the requirements of governmental agencies of competent jurisdiction.
2. For fires in any calendar year.
3. Cap does not apply if Utility found to have acted with conscious or willful disregard of the rights and safety of others. Amount reflects 2025 electric transmission and distribution equity rate base.

[Slide 28: Appendix 2: SB 846 Diablo Canyon Legislation](#)

1. The pre-extension period extends through the scheduled retirement dates of November 2024 and August 2025 for Units 1 and 2, respectively.
2. The extension period covers the additional 5-year life for each Unit.



PG&E Corporation

Appendix 2

Supplemental Earnings Materials





2025 Factors Impacting Earnings



Key Ranges

**Non-GAAP
Core EPS¹**

.....
\$1.48 - \$1.52

**Diluted Shares
2025²**

.....
2,195M - 2,285M

Weighted Average Rate Base³

Equity Ratio:⁴ 52%

Return on Equity: 10.28%

CPUC

\$57B

FERC

\$12B

.....
Total Rate Base

\$69B

Non-Core Items⁵

(\$ millions after tax)

Estimated non-core items guidance **\$470 - \$510**

Non-core items cash portion⁶ **\$310**

Key Factors Affecting Non-GAAP Core Earnings⁷

(\$ millions after tax)

Unrecoverable net interest⁸ **\$350 - \$400**

Other earnings factors including AFUDC equity, incentive revenues, tax benefits, and cost savings, net of below-the-line costs

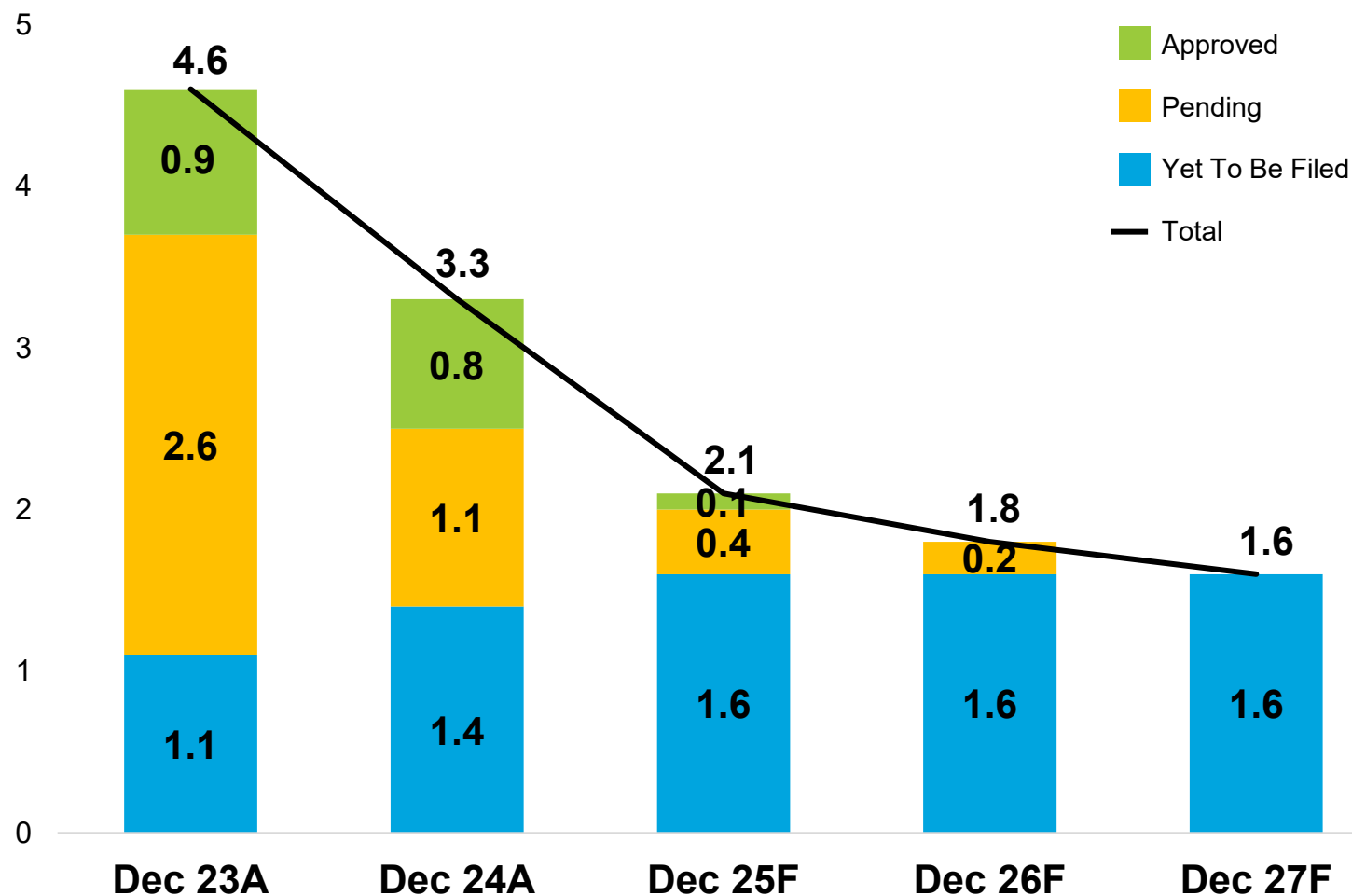
Changes from prior quarter noted in **blue text**



Expected Recovery Of Wildfire-Related Costs

Recovery Outstanding By Year

Amount
(\$billions)



Recovery Status as of June 30, 2025

\$0.4B

Approved

\$0.6B

Pending

2023 WMCE \$520M
2023 WGSC \$79M

\$1.6B

Yet To Be Filed

\$2.6B

Total



Physical Risk Reduction Drives Financial Protections

1

Physical Risk Mitigations

2

Approved Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP)

3

Wildfire Safety Certification

Protections Offered Under AB 1054

Cost Recovery

Improved prudence standard¹

- Utility conduct presumed prudent
- Enhanced cost recovery standard distinct from Wildfire Fund
- Self-insurance up to \$1B began in 2023

Liquidity

Available when needed

- Liquidity available as soon as claims paid exceed \$1B²
- Wildfire Fund with at least \$21B claims paying capacity
- CPUC empowered to authorize securitization

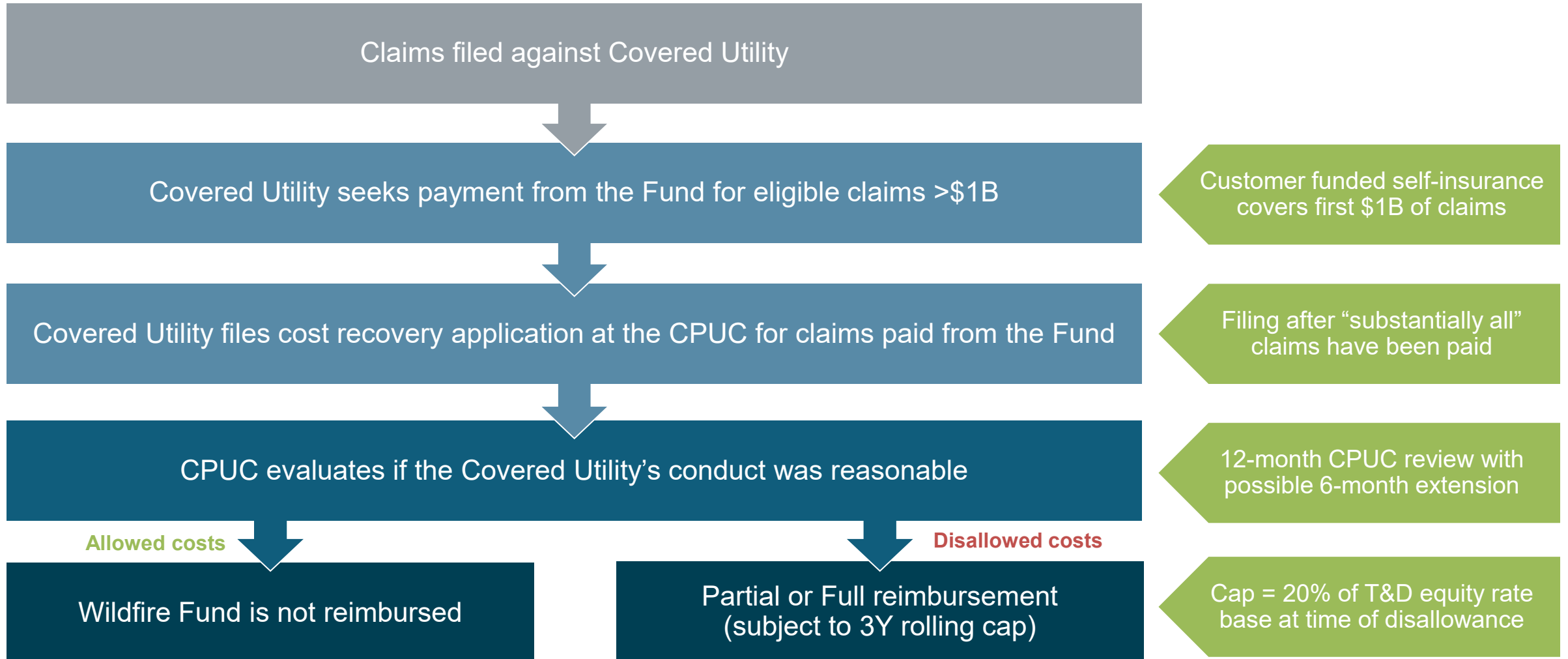
Reimbursement

Maximum liability capped

- If found prudent: Wildfire Fund reimbursement not required
-
- If found imprudent: reimburse Wildfire Fund
- Obligation is capped at 20% of electric T&D equity rate base on a 3-year rolling basis (~\$4.7B)³



AB 1054 Wildfire Fund Mechanics

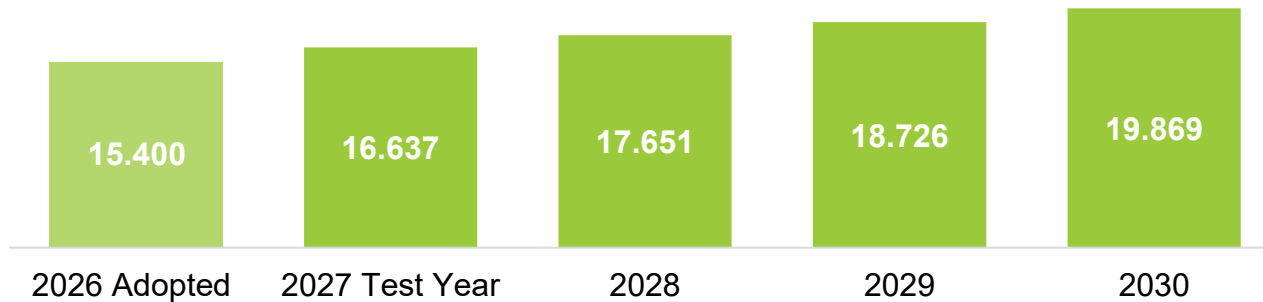


Proposal Benefits Customers And Builds On Safety And Reliability Progress



2027-2030 GRC Proposal (\$B)

Revenue Requirement



Weighted Average Rate Base

CapEx

CPUC Jurisdictional (GRC Only)*

	Weighted Average Rate Base	CapEx
2027 Test Year	\$67	\$11.0
2028	\$73	\$11.0
2029	\$79	\$11.2
2030	\$85	\$11.9

* Amounts in the 2027 GRC proposal are a significant sub-set of CPUC jurisdictional rate base and CapEx as shown in PG&E's overall Five-Year Capital Plan, which remains unchanged along with non-GAAP Core earnings per share guidance for 2025 through 2028. See page 10 of PG&E's [2025 First Quarter Earnings presentation](#) for the Five-Year Capital Plan.

Funding Customer Priorities



Wildfire Safety

- Replace **760** miles of powerlines with stronger poles and covered powerlines
- Underground **307** miles of powerlines per year in highest fire-risk areas as bridge to 10Y plan
- Install **114** weather stations



Modern Grid

- Prepare the Grid to serve new homes, businesses, **3M** EVs by 2030, and AI-powered data centers
- Ramp up to **20K** new service customer connections per year by 2030



Gas System

- Replace **164** miles of distribution pipeline and upgrade in-line inspections
- Complete **600K** calls to locate and mark lines
- Use advanced mobile leak detection technology

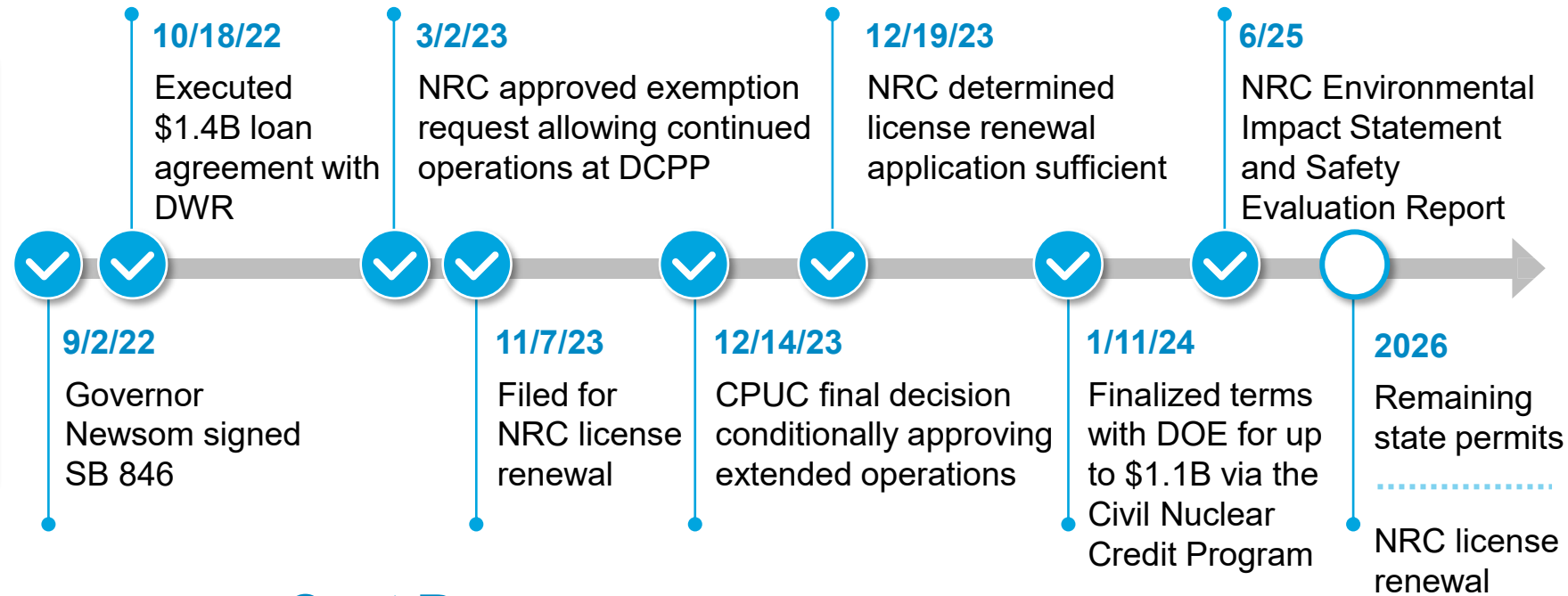


Clean Energy & System Resilience

- Invest in lower-cost solar and battery **energy storage**
- Install more **microgrids** in remote areas
- Accelerate **EV adoption**



SB 846 Diablo Canyon Legislation



Cost Recovery

2022-2024¹

Pre-Extension Period

- Ongoing O&M and rate base recovery through the GRC
- \$1.4B in state funding available to support extended operations
 - \$1.1B in extension costs; to be reimbursed from DOE Civil Nuclear Credit program
 - Up to \$300M available to invest in business through a \$7/MWh transition fee starting 9/2/22

2025-2030²

Extension Period

- \$100M/year in lieu of traditional rate base return
- Annual automatic true-up mechanism for costs
- \$13/MWh performance fee upside to be deployed for customer benefit



Physical Risk Mitigation Progress Then & Now

2017

- ☒ EPSS
- ☒ PSPS
- ☒ 10K UG Program
- ☒ HD Cameras
- ☒ Weather Stations
- ☒ Wildfire Mitigation Plan

2025

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

- ☒ High-Definition Cameras with AI Capability **668** CAMERAS INSTALLED
- ☒ Weather Stations **1,607** STATIONS INSTALLED
- ☒ Hazard Awareness Warning Center **24/7/365** MONITORING
- ☒ Advanced Meteorology and Fire Science Models

ASSET IMPROVEMENTS

- ☒ Undergrounding **931** MILES COMPLETED *
- ☒ System Hardening **2,199** MILES COMPLETED **
- ☒ Sectionalizing Devices **1,782** DEVICES INSTALLED
- ☒ Trees Removed **4.1M** TREES REMOVED

OPERATIONAL MITIGATIONS



EPSS

Partial Voltage
Force Out

Transmission
Operational Controls

PSPS

Safety and Infrastructure
Protection Teams

Downed Conductor
Detection

2019 – June 30, 2025

* The 10,000-Mile Undergrounding Program started in 2021

** System Hardening totals include data starting in 2018



Regulatory Progress

Regulatory Case/Filing	Docket	Status as of April 2025	Expected Milestones
2027 GRC	A.25-05-009	2027 GRC Application filed 5/15/25	
2025 and 2026 Energization Cost Caps (SB 410)	R.24-01-018	Motion to revise 2025 and 2026 Energization Cost Caps filed 10/4/24	Final Decision Q3 2025
TO21	ER24-96-000	- Application filed 10/13/2023 - Settlement filed 3/21/25	
2026 Cost of Capital	A.25-03-010	Application filed 3/20/25	Final Decision Q4 2025
2021 WMCE	A.21-09-008	- Application filed 9/16/21 - Settlement filed 1/18/23 (excludes VMBA) - Final Decision on Settlement 8/31/23 - VMBA Final Decision 12/27/24	
2022 WMCE	A.22-12-009	- Application filed 12/15/22 - Interim rate relief granted 6/8/23 - Settlement filed 12/22/23 (excludes WMBA and VMBA)	
2023 WMCE	A.23-12-001	- Application and interim rate relief request filed 12/1/23 - Interim rate relief Final Decision received 9/12/24 - Settlement filed 6/2/25	
2023 Wildfire Mitigation Plan	2023-2025-WMPs	- Submitted 3/27/23 - Final Decision by OEIS received 12/29/23 - CPUC ratified 2/15/24 2025 Update filed 4/2/24, Supplemental 2025 Update filed 7/5/24 - Final Decision by OEIS received 11/19/24	
2026 Wildfire Mitigation Plan	2026-2028-WMPs	Submitted 4/4/25	OEIS Draft Decision by Oct 10, 2025
2024 Safety Certificate	2024-SCs	- Filed 10/8/24 - Safety Certificate issued by OEIS 12/11/24	
Wildfire and Gas Safety Costs	A.23-06-008	- Filed 6/15/23 - Interim rate relief granted 3/27/24	
Vegetation Management Securitization	A.24-06-013	Application filed 6/20/24	
Electric Rule 30	A.24-11-007	- Application filed 11/21/24 - Final Decision on motion for interim implementation 7/24/25	



PG&E Corporation

Appendix 3

Supplemental Non-GAAP Information





Supplemental Earnings Materials



Exhibit	Title	Slide (Link)
Exhibit A	Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with GAAP to Non-GAAP Core Earnings	<u>Slides 33-35</u>
Exhibit B	Key Drivers of PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Core Earnings per Common Share ("EPS")	<u>Slide 36</u>
Exhibit C	PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance	<u>Slide 37-40</u>
Exhibit D	GAAP Net Income to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation	<u>Slides 41</u>
Exhibit E	Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Operating Income and Total Debt in Accordance with GAAP to Adjusted Funds from Operations ("FFO") and Adjusted Total Debt	<u>Slides 42</u>
Exhibit F	Non-GAAP Financial Measures	<u>Slides 43</u>



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with GAAP to Non-GAAP Core Earnings

Second Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Earnings		Earnings per Common Share		Earnings		Earnings per Common Share	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
PG&E Corporation's earnings/EPS on a GAAP basis	\$ 521	\$ 520	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 1,128	\$ 1,252	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.58
Non-core items: ⁽¹⁾								
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution ⁽²⁾	77	56	0.04	0.03	133	112	0.06	0.05
Bankruptcy and legal costs ⁽³⁾	10	13	—	0.01	15	25	0.01	0.01
Investigation remedies ⁽⁴⁾	30	15	0.01	0.01	48	19	0.02	0.01
Prior period net regulatory impact ⁽⁵⁾	(6)	(6)	—	—	(12)	(12)	(0.01)	(0.01)
SB 901 securitization ⁽⁶⁾	3	3	—	—	11	1	—	—
Tax-related adjustments ⁽⁷⁾	—	70	—	0.03	—	70	—	0.03
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries ⁽⁸⁾	40	4	0.02	—	79	8	0.04	—
PG&E Corporation's non-GAAP core earnings/EPS ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 674	\$ 674	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,474	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.69

All amounts presented in the table above and footnotes below are tax adjusted at PG&E Corporation's statutory tax rate of 27.98% for 2025 and 2024, except for certain costs that are not tax deductible. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

(1) "Non-core items" include items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings and affect comparability of financial results between periods, consisting of the items listed in the table above. See Exhibit F: Non-GAAP Financial Measures.



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with GAAP to Non-GAAP Core Earnings

Second Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

- (2) The Utility recorded costs of \$108 million (before the tax impact of \$31 million) and \$185 million (before the tax impact of \$52 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, associated with the amortization of the Wildfire Fund asset, as well as accretion of the related Wildfire Fund liability. For more information, see Note 2 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in the Form 10-Q.
- (3) PG&E Corporation and the Utility recorded costs of \$14 million (before the tax impact of \$4 million) and \$20 million (before the tax impact of \$5 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, related to costs to resolve proof of claims filed in PG&E Corporation's and the Utility's Chapter 11 filing.
- (4) Includes costs associated with the decision different for the order instituting investigation ("OII") related to the 2017 Northern California Wildfires and 2018 Camp Fire ("Wildfires OII"), the system enhancements related to the locate and mark OII, restoration and rebuilding costs for the town of Paradise, and the settlement agreement resolving the Safety and Enforcement Division's investigation into the 2020 Zogg fire, as shown below.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025
Wildfires OII disallowance and system enhancements	\$ 14	\$ 18
Locate and mark OII system enhancements	1	1
Paradise restoration and rebuild	1	2
2020 Zogg fire settlement	17	31
Investigation remedies	\$ 32	\$ 53
Tax impacts	(2)	(5)
Investigation remedies (post-tax)	\$ 30	\$ 48

- (5) The Utility recorded benefits of \$8 million (before the tax impact of \$2 million) and \$16 million (before the tax impact of \$4 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, related to adjustments associated with the recovery of capital expenditures from 2011 through 2014 above amounts adopted in the 2011 GT&S rate case per the CPUC decision dated July 14, 2022.



Exhibit A: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Earnings Available for Common Shareholders in Accordance with GAAP to Non-GAAP Core Earnings



Second Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

(6) The Utility recorded costs of \$5 million (before the tax impact of \$2 million) and \$15 million (before the tax impact of \$4 million) during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, related to the charge for the establishment of the SB 901 securitization regulatory asset and the SB 901 securitization regulatory liability associated with revenue credits funded by the net operating loss monetization, as well as any earnings-impacting investment losses or gains associated with investments related to the contributions to the Customer Credit Trust and additional contributions to the Customer Credit Trust as a result of the decision voted out on July 24, 2025.

(7) "Tax-related adjustments" includes tax expense costs associated with the deductibility of certain customer bill credits issued in connection with the San Bruno natural gas explosion that occurred in 2010.

(8) Includes costs to resolve third-party claims, net of recoveries, for the 2019 Kincade fire and 2021 Dixie fire, inclusive of outside counsel fees, as shown below.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025
2019 Kincade fire	\$ 52	\$ 104
2021 Dixie fire	3	7
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	\$ 55	\$ 110
Tax impacts	(15)	(31)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries (post-tax)	\$ 40	\$ 79

(9) "Non-GAAP core earnings" is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Exhibit F: Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

Undefined, capitalized terms have the meanings set forth in the Form 10-Q.



Exhibit B: Key Drivers of PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Core Earnings per Common Share ("EPS")

Second Quarter 2025 vs. 2024
(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Second Quarter 2025 vs. 2024		Year to Date 2025 vs. 2024	
	Earnings	Earnings per Common Share	Earnings	Earnings per Common Share
2024 Non-GAAP Core Earnings/EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 674	\$ 0.31	\$ 1,474	\$ 0.69
Customer capital investment	40	0.02	80	0.04
Operating & maintenance savings ⁽²⁾	48	0.02	68	0.03
Redeployment ⁽³⁾	(9)	—	(47)	(0.02)
Equity dilution ⁽⁴⁾	(24)	(0.02)	(48)	(0.04)
Timing and Other ⁽⁵⁾	(55)	(0.02)	(125)	(0.06)
2025 Non-GAAP Core Earnings/EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 674	\$ 0.31	\$ 1,402	\$ 0.64

All amounts presented in the table above are tax adjusted at PG&E Corporation's statutory tax rate of 27.98% for 2025 and 2024. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

(1) See Exhibit A for reconciliations of (i) earnings on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core earnings and (ii) EPS on a GAAP basis to non-GAAP core EPS.

(2) Represents operating and maintenance savings for various initiatives during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. Examples include reduced contract spend through contract rationalization and process improvements driven by the Lean playbook.

(3) Represents redeployment of operating and maintenance savings to fund various programs including those that support risk mitigation such as inspections, gas corrosion, and distribution system maintenance during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

(4) The earnings impact represents the dividend payment for the mandatory convertible preferred (MCP) shares issued in 2024. The earnings per common share figures represent the impact of both the MCP dividend and dilution resulting from the common equity issued in December 2024 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

(5) Represents the impact to quarterly earnings for items considered timing-related such as taxes, and other miscellaneous items such as depreciation and interest expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.



Exhibit C: PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance



EPS guidance	2025	
	Low	High
Estimated EPS on a GAAP basis	~ \$ 1.26	~ \$ 1.32
Estimated non-core items: ⁽¹⁾		
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution ⁽²⁾	~ 0.11	~ 0.11
Bankruptcy and legal costs ⁽³⁾	~ 0.02	~ 0.01
Investigation remedies ⁽⁴⁾	~ 0.04	~ 0.04
Prior period net regulatory impact ⁽⁵⁾	~ (0.01)	~ (0.01)
SB 901 securitization ⁽⁶⁾	~ 0.02	~ 0.02
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries ⁽⁷⁾	~ 0.04	~ 0.04
Estimated EPS on a non-GAAP core earnings basis	~ \$ 1.48	~ \$ 1.52

All amounts presented in the table above and footnotes below are tax adjusted at PG&E Corporation's statutory tax rate of 27.98% for 2025, except for certain costs that are not tax deductible. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

(1) "Non-core items" include items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings and affect comparability of financial results between periods. See Exhibit F: Non-GAAP Financial Measures. All adjustments related to such non-core items in the table above are presented on a diluted per-share basis.

(2) "Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution" represents the amortization of the Wildfire Fund asset, as well as accretion of the related Wildfire Fund liability. For more information, see Note 2 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in the Form 10-Q.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution	~ \$ 340	~ \$ 340
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution	~ \$ 340	~ \$ 340
Tax impacts	~ (95)	~ (95)
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution (post-tax)	~ \$ 245	~ \$ 245



Exhibit C: PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance

(3) “Bankruptcy and legal costs” consists of costs to resolve proof of claims filed in PG&E Corporation’s and the Utility’s Chapter 11 filing.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
Legal and other costs	~ \$ 65	~ \$ 20
Bankruptcy and legal costs	~ \$ 65	~ \$ 20
Tax impacts	~ (18)	~ (6)
Bankruptcy and legal costs (post-tax)	~ \$ 47	~ \$ 14

(4) “Investigation remedies” includes the settlement agreement resolving the Safety and Enforcement Division’s investigation into the 2020 Zogg fire, the Wildfires OII decision different, and costs related to the Paradise restoration and rebuild.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
2020 Zogg fire settlement	~ \$ 60	~ \$ 60
Wildfires OII disallowance and system enhancements	~ 30	~ 30
Paradise restoration and rebuild	~ 5	~ 5
Investigation remedies	~ \$ 95	~ \$ 95
Tax impacts	~ (7)	~ (7)
Investigation remedies (post-tax)	~ \$ 88	~ \$ 88



Exhibit C: PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance



(5) “Prior period net regulatory impact” represents the recovery of capital expenditures from 2011 through 2014 above amounts adopted in the 2011 GT&S rate case.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
2011-2014 GT&S capital audit	~ \$ (20)	~ \$ (20)
Prior period net regulatory impact	~ \$ (20)	~ \$ (20)
Tax impacts	~ 6	~ 6
Prior period net regulatory impact (post-tax)	~ \$ (14)	~ \$ (14)

(6) “SB 901 securitization” includes the establishment of the SB 901 securitization regulatory asset and the SB 901 regulatory liability associated with revenue credits funded by net operating loss monetization. Also included are additional contributions to the Customer Credit Trust as a result of the decision voted out on July 24, 2025.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
SB 901 securitization charge	~ \$ 35	~ \$ 35
Customer Credit Trust contributions	~ 25	~ 25
SB 901 securitization	~ \$ 60	~ \$ 60
Tax impacts	~ (17)	~ (17)
SB 901 securitization (post-tax)	~ \$ 43	~ \$ 43



Exhibit C: PG&E Corporation's 2025 Earnings Guidance

(7) "Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries" includes costs to resolve third-party claims, net of recoveries, for the 2019 Kincadee fire and 2021 Dixie fire, inclusive of outside counsel fees.

(in millions)	2025	
	Low guidance range	High guidance range
2019 Kincadee fire	~ \$ 107	~ \$ 107
2021 Dixie fire	~ 18	~ 18
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	~ \$ 125	~ \$ 125
Tax impacts	~ (35)	~ (35)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries (post-tax)	~ \$ 90	~ \$ 90

Undefined, capitalized terms have the meanings set forth in the Form 10-Q.



Exhibit D: GAAP Net Income to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

Second Quarter, 2025 vs. 2024

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
PG&E Corporation's Net Income on a GAAP basis	\$ 549	\$ 524	\$ 1,183	\$ 1,259
Income tax provision (benefit)	20	82	59	121
Other income, net	(84)	(82)	(154)	(158)
Interest expense	792	812	1,526	1,527
Interest income	(181)	(202)	(298)	(339)
Operating Income	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,134	\$ 2,316	\$ 2,410
Depreciation, amortization, and decommissioning	1,073	1,053	2,170	2,075
Amortization of Wildfire Fund contribution	109	78	185	156
SB 901 securitization	5	4	15	1
Investigation remedies	32	16	53	20
Prior period net regulatory impact	(8)	(8)	(16)	(16)
Wildfire-related costs, net of recoveries	55	6	110	11
PG&E Corporation's Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,283	\$ 4,833	\$ 4,657

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. "Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA" is a non-GAAP financial measure.



Exhibit E: Reconciliation of PG&E Corporation's Operating Income and Total Debt in Accordance with GAAP to Adjusted Funds from Operations ("FFO") and Adjusted Total Debt



Adjusted FFO Calculation

	2024 (in millions)
Operating income	\$ 4,459
Depreciation, amortization, and decommissioning	4,189
SB 901 securitization charges, net	33
Wildfire-related claims, net of recoveries	94
Adjustments:	
Cash interest ⁽¹⁾	(2,421)
ARO accretion	269
Operating lease fixed cost	116
Other	(22)
Adjusted FFO	\$ 6,717

Adjusted Total Debt Calculation

	2024 (in millions)
Long-term debt	\$ 53,569
Long-term debt, classified as current	2,146
Short-term borrowings	1,523
Adjustments:	
Cash and cash equivalents	(940)
Securitized debt	(10,367)
Junior subordinated notes	(750)
Power purchase commitments debt equivalents	1,393
ARO debt	1,273
Operating lease liabilities	524
Financing lease liabilities	581
Noncontrolling Interest - Preferred Stock of Subsidiary	126
Adjusted Total Debt	\$ 49,077

**Adjusted FFO to
Total Debt Ratio**

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted FFO}}{\text{Adjusted Total Debt}} = \frac{\$6,717}{\$49,077} = 13.7\%$$

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. "Adjusted FFO," "Adjusted Total Debt," and "Adjusted FFO to Total Debt" are non-GAAP financial measures.

(1) Cash interest is from PG&E Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized



Exhibit F: Non-GAAP Financial Measures



Non-GAAP Core Earnings and Non-GAAP Core EPS

“Non-GAAP core earnings” and “Non-GAAP core EPS,” also referred to as “non-GAAP core earnings per share,” are non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP core earnings is calculated as income available for common shareholders less non-core items. “Non-core items” include items that management does not consider representative of ongoing earnings and affect comparability of financial results between periods, consisting of the items listed in Exhibit A. Non-GAAP core EPS is calculated as non-GAAP core earnings divided by common shares outstanding on a diluted basis.

PG&E Corporation discloses historical financial results and provides guidance based on “non-GAAP core earnings” and “non-GAAP core EPS” in order to provide a measure that allows investors to compare the underlying financial performance of the business from one period to another, exclusive of non-core items. PG&E Corporation and the Utility use non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS to understand and compare operating results across reporting periods for various purposes including internal budgeting and forecasting, short- and long-term operating planning, and employee incentive compensation. PG&E Corporation and the Utility believe that non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS provide additional insight into the underlying trends of the business, allowing for a better comparison against historical results and expectations for future performance. With respect to our projection of non-GAAP core EPS for the years 2026-2028, PG&E Corporation is unable to predict with reasonable certainty the reconciling items that may affect GAAP net income without unreasonable effort. The reconciling items are primarily due to the future impact of wildfire-related costs, timing of regulatory recoveries, special tax items, and investigation remedies. These reconciling items are uncertain, depend on various factors and could significantly impact, either individually or in the aggregate, the GAAP measures.

Non-GAAP core earnings and non-GAAP core EPS are not substitutes or alternatives for GAAP measures such as consolidated income available for common shareholders and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.