

Duke Energy Holding Corp.
Form S-4/A
August 23, 2005

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As Filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2005

Registration No. 333-126318

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CORP.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	4931	20-2777218
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)

**526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 594-6200**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
Registrant's principal executive offices)

B. Keith Trent, Esq.
Group Vice President General Counsel and Secretary
Duke Energy Corporation
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 382-0714

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Agent for Service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this preliminary joint proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary joint proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY COPY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 22, 2005

MERGERS PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Dear Shareholders:

The boards of directors of Duke Energy Corporation and Cinergy Corp. have approved the merger of Duke Energy and Cinergy. A new company incorporated in Delaware, currently named Duke Energy Holding Corp., will hold what today are Duke Energy and Cinergy's independent businesses. Upon consummation of the merger, the new company will be renamed Duke Energy Corporation.

If the merger is completed, Duke Energy shareholders will receive one share of the new company's common stock for each share of Duke Energy common stock held, and Cinergy shareholders will receive 1.56 shares of the new company's common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock held.

Based on the number of shares of common stock of Duke Energy and Cinergy outstanding on May 6, 2005, the last trading day prior to the public announcement of the merger, former Duke Energy shareholders will own approximately 76% of the common stock of the new company and former Cinergy shareholders will own approximately 24% of the common stock of the new company.

Duke Energy and Cinergy will each hold a special meeting of their shareholders to consider and vote on the mergers. Every vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend your company's special meeting, please take the time to vote by following the instructions on your proxy card.

The places, dates and times of the special meetings are as follows:

For Duke Energy shareholders:
10:00 a.m., [], [], 2005
O.J. Miller Auditorium in the Energy Center
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

For Cinergy shareholders:
[]

We enthusiastically support this combination of our companies and join with our boards in recommending that you vote **FOR** the approval of the agreement and plan of merger and the mergers.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Anderson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Duke Energy Corporation

Sincerely,

James E. Rogers
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Cinergy Corp.

For a discussion of risk factors which you should consider in evaluating the mergers, see "RISK FACTORS" beginning on page 21.

Based on the number of Duke Energy and Cinergy shares outstanding on [], 2005, we expect that approximately [] shares of the new company's common stock, no par value per share, will be issued in connection with the mergers and that the new company's common stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulator has approved or disapproved the mergers and other transactions described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus nor have they approved or disapproved the issuance of the new company's common stock to be issued in connection with the mergers, or determined if this joint proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated [], 2005, and is first being mailed to shareholders on or about [], 2005.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON [], 2005**

To the Shareholders of Duke Energy Corporation:

We will hold a special meeting of the shareholders of Duke Energy Corporation, on [], [], 2005 at 10:00 a.m., local time, in the O.J. Miller Auditorium in the Energy Center located at 526 South Church Street in Charlotte, North Carolina, to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 8, 2005, as amended, by and among Duke Energy Corporation, Cinergy Corp., Duke Energy Holding Corp., Deer Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding that will merge into Duke Energy, and Cougar Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding that will merge into Cinergy.

We will transact no other business at the special meeting, except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it by the Duke Energy board of directors.

Only holders of record of shares of Duke Energy common stock and Duke Energy preferred stock at the close of business on [], 2005, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to notice of the special meeting, and only holders of record of shares of Duke Energy common stock at the close of business on the record date are entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

We cannot complete the mergers described above unless holders of a majority of all shares of Duke Energy common stock outstanding that are entitled to vote at the Duke Energy special meeting vote to approve the agreement and plan of merger and thereby approve the mergers.

For more information about the mergers described above and the other transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger, please review the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus and the agreement and plan of merger attached to it as Annex A.

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy and return it promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. You may also cast your vote by telephone or electronically by following the instructions on your proxy card.

Please do not send any share certificates at this time. If the mergers are consummated, we will notify you of the procedures for exchanging Duke Energy share certificates for shares of Duke Energy Holding Corp.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Name: B. Keith Trent, Esq.
Title: Group Vice President General Counsel and Secretary

Charlotte, North Carolina
[], 2005

CINERGY CORP.

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON [], 2005**

To the Shareholders of Cinergy Corp.:

We will hold a special meeting of the shareholders of Cinergy Corp. on [], [], 2005 at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the [], to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 8, 2005, as amended, by and among Cinergy Corp., Duke Energy Corporation, Duke Energy Holding Corp., Deer Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding that will merge into Duke Energy, and Cougar Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding that will merge into Cinergy.

We will transact no other business at the special meeting, except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it by the Cinergy board of directors.

Only holders of record of shares of Cinergy common stock at the close of business on [], 2005, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

We cannot complete the mergers described above unless holders of a majority of all shares of Cinergy common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Cinergy special meeting vote to adopt the agreement and plan of merger and thereby approve the mergers.

For more information about the mergers described above and the other transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger, please review the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus and the agreement and plan of merger attached to it as Annex A.

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy and return it promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. You may also cast your vote by telephone or electronically by following the instructions on your proxy card.

Please do not send any share certificates at this time. If the mergers are consummated, we will notify you of the procedures for exchanging Cinergy share certificates for shares of Duke Energy Holding Corp.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Name: Julia S. Janson
Title: Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer

Cincinnati, Ohio
[], 2005

REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about Duke Energy and Cinergy from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This information is available for you to review at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549, and through the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. You can also obtain those documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company at the following addresses and telephone numbers:

Duke Energy Corporation
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(800) 488-3853
Attention: Investor Relations
www.duke-energy.com/investors

Cinergy Corp.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(800) 262-3000 Ext. 1235
Attention: Investor Relations
www.cinergy.com/investors

If you would like to request documents, please do so by [], 2005 in order to receive them before the special meetings.

See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 171.

VOTING BY INTERNET, TELEPHONE OR MAIL

Duke Energy shareholders of record may submit their proxies by:

Internet. You can vote over the Internet by accessing the website at www.proxyvote.com and following the instructions on the website. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote over the Internet, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Telephone. You can vote by telephone by calling the toll-free number (800) 690-6903 in the United States, Canada or Puerto Rico on a touch-tone phone. You will then be prompted to enter the control number printed on your proxy card and to follow the subsequent instructions. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote by telephone, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Mail. You can vote by mail by simply completing, signing, dating and mailing your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) in the postage-paid envelope included with this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Cinergy shareholders of record may submit their proxies by:

Internet. You can vote over the Internet by accessing the website at www.cesvote.com and following the instructions on the website. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote over the Internet, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Telephone. You can vote by telephone by calling the toll-free number (888) 693-8683 in the United States, Canada or Puerto Rico on a touch-tone phone. You will then be prompted to enter the control number printed on your proxy card and to follow subsequent instructions. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote by telephone, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Mail. You can vote by mail by simply completing, signing, dating and mailing your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) in the postage-paid envelope included with this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

If you hold your shares through a bank, broker, custodian or other recordholder, please refer to your proxy card or voting instruction form or the information forwarded by your bank, broker, custodian or other recordholder to see which options are available to you.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this joint proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand the agreement and plan of merger and the mergers fully and for a more complete description of the legal terms of the agreement and plan of merger and the mergers, you should carefully read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which we have referred you. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 171. We have included page references parenthetically to direct you to a more complete description of the topics presented in this summary.

Except where indicated otherwise, as used in this joint proxy statement/prospectus "Duke Energy" refers to Duke Energy Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, and "Cinergy" refers to Cinergy Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

References to "we" or "our" and other first person references and to "Duke Energy Holding" in this joint proxy statement/prospectus refer to Duke Energy Holding Corp. (formerly named Deer Holding Corp.) and are intended, unless otherwise indicated by the context, to refer to Duke Energy Holding Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries following consummation of the mergers (as described more fully herein).

In this joint proxy statement/prospectus, we refer to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 8, 2005, as amended as of July 11, 2005, including all exhibits and schedules thereto, by and among Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding Corp. (formerly named Deer Holding Corp.), Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp. as the "merger agreement."

Questions and Answers About the Mergers

Q: Why am I receiving this document?

A:

We are delivering this document to you because it is a joint proxy statement being used by both the Duke Energy and Cinergy boards of directors to solicit proxies of Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders in connection with the merger agreement and the mergers. In addition, this document is a prospectus being delivered to Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders because Duke Energy Holding is offering shares of its common stock to be issued in exchange for shares of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock if the mergers are completed.

Q: When and where are the meetings of the shareholders?

A:

The special meeting of Duke Energy shareholders will take place at 10:00 a.m., local time, on [], 2005, in the O.J. Miller Auditorium in the Energy Center located at 526 South Church Street in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The special meeting of Cinergy shareholders will take place at 9:00 a.m., local time, on [], 2005, in [].

The locations of the Duke Energy and Cinergy special meetings are set forth on pages 44 and 49, respectively.

Q: What will happen in the proposed transaction?

A:

Prior to entering into the merger agreement, Duke Energy formed a new Delaware corporation, Duke Energy Holding Corp. When the transactions are consummated, Duke Energy Holding's two newly-created wholly-owned subsidiaries, Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp., will merge with and into Duke Energy and Cinergy, respectively, as a result of which each of Duke Energy and Cinergy will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Duke Energy Holding. These mergers are referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "mergers." The merger of

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Deer Acquisition Corp. with and into Duke Energy is referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Duke Energy merger" and the merger of Cougar Acquisition Corp. with and into Cinergy is referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Cinergy merger."

Immediately following the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy intends to convert to a limited liability company named Duke Power Company LLC (which we refer to as Duke Power) and transfer ownership of Duke Capital LLC to Duke Energy Holding. The conversion of Duke Energy to a limited liability company is referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Duke Energy conversion." The Duke Energy merger and the Duke Energy conversion taken together are referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Duke Energy reorganization." After the mergers, the current shareholders of Duke Energy and Cinergy will be the shareholders of Duke Energy Holding. Following the mergers, the structure of the combined company is expected to look like this:

Additional information on the mergers is located beginning on page 46.

Q: What will I receive for my shares?

A:

As a result of the mergers, each Duke Energy shareholder will receive one share of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Duke Energy common stock held. Each Cinergy shareholder will receive 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock held, which we refer to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Cinergy exchange ratio." Shareholders of Duke Energy and Cinergy will receive cash in lieu of fractional shares, except in connection with the rollover of shares held in each of Duke Energy's and Cinergy's dividend reinvestment plans into a new dividend reinvestment plan to be established by Duke Energy Holding, pursuant to which fractional shares will be issued. Immediately following the mergers, based on the number of shares of common stock of Duke Energy and Cinergy outstanding as of May 6, 2005, the last trading day prior to the public announcement of the

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mergers, former Duke Energy shareholders will own approximately 76% of Duke Energy Holding's common stock and former Cinergy shareholders will own approximately 24% of Duke Energy Holding's common stock.

Additional information on the consideration to be received in the mergers is located beginning on page 121.

Q: Why have Duke Energy and Cinergy decided to merge?

A:

Duke Energy and Cinergy believe that the combination will provide substantial strategic and financial benefits to their shareholders, employees and customers, including:

increased financial strength and flexibility;

expanded capacity to generate electricity;

stronger utility business platform;

greater scale and fuel diversity, as well as improved operational efficiencies for the merchant generation and trading and marketing businesses;

broadened electric distribution platform;

improved reliability and customer service through the sharing of best practices;

increased scale and scope of the electric and gas businesses with stand-alone strength;

complementary positions in the midwest;

greater customer diversity; and

combined expertise and significant synergies.

Additional information on the reasons for the mergers is located beginning on page 56 for Duke Energy and on page 81 for Cinergy.

Q: What vote is required to approve the mergers?

A:

For both Duke Energy and Cinergy, the affirmative vote of a majority of their respective shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote as of the respective record dates is required to approve or adopt the merger agreement and approve the mergers. Because approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy as of the respective record dates, if you abstain or fail to vote your shares in favor of approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers, this will have the same effect as voting your shares against approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

At the close of business on May 20, 2005, directors and executive officers of Duke Energy beneficially owned less than 1% of the then outstanding shares of Duke Energy common stock. Each Duke Energy director and executive officer has indicated his or her present intention to vote, or cause to be voted, the shares of Duke Energy common stock owned by him or her for the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers.

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At the close of business on May 6, 2005, directors and executive officers of Cinergy beneficially owned approximately 1.71% of the then outstanding shares of Cinergy common stock. Each Cinergy director and executive officer has indicated his or her present intention to vote, or cause to be voted, the shares of Cinergy common stock owned by him or her for the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

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Additional information on the vote required to approve the transactions is located on page 37 for Duke Energy and on page 42 for Cinergy.

Q: What will happen to my future dividends?

A:

As permitted under the merger agreement, Duke Energy increased its regular quarterly cash dividend to \$0.31 per share of common stock beginning with the September 2005 quarterly payment, and its annual dividend accordingly is \$1.24 per share of common stock.

Cinergy may continue to pay its regular quarterly cash dividend not to exceed \$0.48 per share of common stock and does not currently anticipate making any changes to its dividend policies prior to the consummation of the mergers. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Cinergy is not permitted to increase its dividend absent the consent of Duke Energy.

After the mergers, it is currently expected that Duke Energy Holding will continue the dividend policy of Duke Energy in effect at the time of the mergers.

Additional information on Duke Energy Holding's expected dividend policy is located on page 104.

Q: Will Duke Energy Holding's shares be traded on an exchange?

A:

It is a condition to the completion of the mergers that the shares of common stock of Duke Energy Holding that will be issuable pursuant to the mergers be approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. We intend to apply to the NYSE prior to the consummation of the mergers to list Duke Energy Holding common stock and intend that shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will trade under the symbol "DUK."

Q: What do I need to do now?

A:

After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, please complete and sign your proxy card and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope as soon as possible so that your shares may be represented at your special meeting. In order to ensure that your vote is recorded, please vote your proxy as instructed on your proxy card even if you currently plan to attend your special meeting in person. You may also cast your vote by telephone or Internet by following the instructions on your proxy card.

Additional information on voting procedures is located beginning on page 38 for Duke Energy and on page 42 for Cinergy.

Q: How will my proxy be voted?

A:

If you vote by telephone, by Internet, or by completing, signing, dating and returning your signed proxy card, your proxy will be voted in accordance with your instructions. If you sign, date, and send your proxy and do not indicate how you want to vote, your shares will be voted **FOR** the approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

Additional information on voting procedures is located beginning on page 38 for Duke Energy and on page 42 for Cinergy.

Q: May I vote in person?

A:

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Yes. If you are a shareholder of record of Duke Energy common stock at the close of business on [], 2005 or of Cinergy common stock at the close of business on [], 2005, you may attend your special meeting and vote your shares in person, in lieu of submitting your proxy by telephone, Internet or returning your signed proxy card.

Q: What must I bring to attend my special meeting?

A: Admittance to the special meetings is limited to shareholders of Duke Energy or Cinergy, as the case may be, or their authorized representatives. If you wish to attend your special meeting, bring your proxy or your voter information form. You must also bring photo identification.

Q: What does it mean if I receive more than one set of materials?

A: This means you own shares of both Duke Energy and Cinergy or you own shares of Duke Energy or Cinergy that are registered under different names. For example, you may own some shares directly as a shareholder of record and other shares through a broker or you may own shares through more than one broker. In these situations, you will receive multiple sets of proxy materials. You must vote, sign and return all of the proxy cards or follow the instructions for any alternative voting procedure on each of the proxy cards you receive in order to vote all of the shares you own. Each proxy card you receive will come with its own postage-paid return envelope; if you vote by mail, make sure you return each proxy card in the return envelope that accompanied that proxy card.

Q: What do I do if I want to change my vote?

A: Send a later-dated, signed proxy card to your company's Corporate Secretary prior to the date of your special meeting or attend your company's special meeting in person and vote. You may also revoke your proxy card by sending a notice of revocation to your company's Corporate Secretary at the address under "Summary The Companies" beginning on page 14. You may also change your vote by telephone or Internet. You may change your vote by using any one of these methods regardless of the procedure used to cast your previous vote.

Additional information on changing your vote is located on page 39 for Duke Energy and on page 44 for Cinergy.

Q: If my broker holds my shares in "street name," will my broker vote my shares?

A: If you do not provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your "street name" shares, your broker will not be permitted to vote them at your special meeting. You should therefore be sure to provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your shares. Shareholders should check the voting form used by their brokers to see if your broker offers telephone or Internet voting.

If you do not give voting instructions to your broker, your shares will be counted towards a quorum at your respective special meeting, but will be treated as voting against the merger agreement and the mergers unless you appear and vote in person at your special meeting. If your broker holds your shares and you plan to attend and vote at your special meeting, please bring a letter from your broker identifying you as the beneficial owner of the shares and authorizing you to vote.

Because approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy as of the respective record dates, if you abstain or fail to vote your shares in favor of approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers, this will have the same effect as voting your shares against approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

Additional information on changing how to vote if your shares are held in street name is located on page 38 for Duke Energy and on page 43 for Cinergy.

Q: As a participant in the Duke Energy Retirement Savings Plan, how do I vote shares held in my plan account?

A:

If you are a participant in the Duke Energy Retirement Savings Plan, you have the right to provide voting directions to the plan trustee on any issue properly presented at the Duke Energy special meeting, by submitting your proxy card for those shares of Duke Energy common stock that are held by the plan and allocated to your plan account. Plan participant proxies will be treated confidentially. If you elect not to provide voting directions to the plan trustee, shares of Duke Energy common stock allocated to your plan account are to be voted by the plan trustee in the same proportion as those shares held by the plan for which the plan trustee has received voting directions from plan participants. The plan trustee will follow participants' voting directions and the plan procedure for voting in the absence of voting directions, unless it determines that to do so would be contrary to its fiduciary responsibility. Because the plan trustee must process voting instructions from participants before the date of the Duke Energy special meeting, you are urged to deliver your instructions well in advance of the Duke Energy special meeting so that the instructions are received no later than [], 2005.

Q: As a participant in Cinergy's 401(k) plan, how do I vote shares held in my plan account?

A:

Cinergy sponsors three 401(k) plans that hold shares of Cinergy common stock: the Cinergy Corp. Non-Union Employees' 401(k) Plan, the Cinergy Corp. Union Employees' 401(k) Plan and the Cinergy Corp. Union Employees' Savings Incentive Plan. These plans are collectively referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Cinergy 401(k) Plan." If you are a participant in the Cinergy 401(k) Plan, you have the right to provide voting directions to the plan trustee by submitting your proxy card for those shares of Cinergy common stock that are held by the Cinergy 401(k) Plan and allocated to your plan account on any issue properly presented at the special meeting of Cinergy shareholders. Plan participant voting directions will be treated confidentially. The plan trustee will follow participants' voting directions unless it determines that to do so would be contrary to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. If you elect not to provide voting directions, the plan trustee will vote the Cinergy shares allocated to your plan account as it determines in its discretion. Because the plan trustee must process voting instructions from participants before the date of the Cinergy special meeting, you are urged to deliver your instructions well in advance of the Cinergy special meeting so that the instructions are received no later than [].

Q: Should I send in my share certificates now?

A:

No. If the mergers are completed, we will send former shareholders of both Duke Energy and Cinergy written instructions for exchanging their share certificates. Duke Energy Holding shares will be in uncertificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested by the holder.

Q: When do you expect to complete the mergers?

A:

Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding are working to complete the mergers by mid-2006 although we cannot assure completion by any particular date.

Additional information on completing the mergers is located beginning on page 123.

Q: Do I have dissenters' or appraisal rights?

A:

Under North Carolina law, holders of shares of Duke Energy common stock who do not vote in favor of the Duke Energy merger and who perfect their dissenters' rights under North Carolina law will have dissenters' rights, also referred to as appraisal rights, as a result of the Duke Energy

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merger. Under Delaware law, holders of Cinergy common stock will not have dissenters' or appraisal rights as a result of the Cinergy merger.

Additional information on the Duke Energy shareholders dissenters' rights is located beginning on page 108.

Q: How important is my vote?

A:

Every vote is important. Approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy as of the respective record dates. Therefore, if you abstain or fail to vote your Duke Energy or Cinergy shares in favor of approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers, this will have the same effect as voting your Duke Energy or Cinergy shares against approval or adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

Q: Who can answer any questions I may have about the special meeting or the mergers?

A:

Duke Energy shareholders may call Innisfree M&A Incorporated toll-free at (877) 825-8906 with any questions they may have. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

Cinergy shareholders may call Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc. toll-free at (866) 729-6803 with any questions they may have. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 440-9800.

Other Information Regarding the Mergers

Recommendations by the Boards

Duke Energy

At its meeting on May 7, 2005, after due consideration, the Duke Energy board of directors:

determined that the mergers are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Duke Energy and its shareholders;

adopted the merger agreement and the mergers; and

recommended that Duke Energy shareholders vote for the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers.

Cinergy

At its meeting on May 8, 2005, after due consideration, the Cinergy board of directors:

determined that the mergers are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Cinergy and its shareholders;

approved and adopted the merger agreement and the mergers; and

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recommended that Cinergy shareholders vote for the adoption of the merger agreement and approve the mergers.

To review the background and reasons for the mergers in greater detail see page 46, to review the risks related to the mergers, see page 21.

Fairness Opinions Presented to the Boards of Directors

Duke Energy

In deciding to adopt the merger agreement and the mergers, the Duke Energy board of directors considered the opinion of each of UBS Securities LLC, or UBS, its financial advisor, and of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, or Lazard, who was engaged to provide a financial opinion with respect to the proposed mergers, that, as of the date of its opinion, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken set forth in the respective opinion, the Cinergy exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to Duke Energy in the mergers. Copies of the written UBS and Lazard opinions are attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annexes B and C, respectively. The opinions of UBS and Lazard are addressed to Duke Energy's board of directors and are not a recommendation to any shareholder of Duke Energy as to how to vote with respect to the merger agreement and the proposed mergers or any other matter. Each holder of Duke Energy common stock should read the opinions completely to understand the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by, and on the opinion of, each of UBS and Lazard.

Cinergy

In deciding to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the mergers, the Cinergy board of directors considered the opinion of its financial advisor, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated, or Merrill Lynch, to the effect that, as of May 8, 2005, and based upon the assumptions made, matters considered and limits of review set forth in its written opinion, the Cinergy exchange ratio was fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Cinergy common stock. A copy of Merrill Lynch's written opinion is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D. Merrill Lynch's opinion was intended for the use and benefit of the Cinergy board of directors, does not address the merits of the underlying decision by Cinergy to engage in the Cinergy merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how that shareholder should vote on the merger agreement, the Cinergy merger or any related matter. Each holder of Cinergy common stock should read the opinion completely to understand the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations concerning the review undertaken by and the opinion of Merrill Lynch.

Additional information on the fairness opinions presented to the Duke Energy board of directors and the opinion of Cinergy's financial advisor is located beginning on pages 61 and 85, respectively.

Interests of Directors and Executive Officers in the Mergers

Duke Energy

Shareholders should note that some Duke Energy directors and executive officers have interests in the mergers as directors or officers that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Duke Energy shareholders. As provided in the merger agreement, at the completion of the mergers, the Duke Energy Holding board of directors will include ten Duke Energy designees and five Cinergy designees. The merger agreement also provides that certain executive officers of Duke Energy may become officers of Duke Energy Holding when the mergers are consummated. Paul M. Anderson, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy, will become the Chairman of the Duke Energy Holding board of directors.

The compensation committee of Duke Energy's board of directors has determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will not constitute a change in control within the meaning of the Duke Energy 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Moreover, the transactions contemplated

by the merger agreement will not constitute a change in control within the meaning of the employment and severance agreements of Duke Energy executive officers.

Additional information relating to the interests of Duke Energy's directors and executive officers in the mergers is located on page 80.

Cinergy

Shareholders should note that some Cinergy directors and executive officers have interests in the mergers as directors or officers that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Cinergy shareholders. As provided in the merger agreement, at the completion of the mergers, the Duke Energy Holding board of directors will include five Cinergy designees and ten Duke Energy designees. The merger agreement also provides that certain executive officers of Cinergy may become officers of Duke Energy Holding when the mergers are consummated. James E. Rogers, the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cinergy, will become the President and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy Holding.

Certain of Cinergy's executive officers have previously entered into employment agreements with Cinergy that include change in control provisions. These agreements provide these officers with severance and other benefits if their employment is terminated or materially adversely modified in certain respects after the mergers. In addition, certain of Cinergy's benefit plans and agreements provide for accelerated vesting or payment of benefits to Cinergy's executive officers upon the consummation of the Cinergy merger.

Additional information relating to the interests of Cinergy's directors and executive officers in the mergers is located beginning on page 97.

The Mergers

The merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read the merger agreement in its entirety. It is the principal document governing the mergers and the other related transactions.

Conditions to the Completion of the Mergers

The merger agreement contains customary closing conditions, including the following conditions that apply to both Duke Energy and Cinergy:

Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholder approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the mergers;

the absence of governmental action preventing the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part;

the approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of common stock of Duke Energy Holding that will be issuable pursuant to the mergers;

the truth and accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party, except where the failure to be true and accurate would not have a material adverse effect;

the performance in all material respects of the other party's obligations under the merger agreement;

the receipt by each party of a tax opinion from such party's legal counsel;

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the receipt by each party of all required statutory approvals on terms that would not have a material adverse effect (or to certain specified dispositions) on the combined company and its prospective subsidiaries, on Cinergy and its subsidiaries, or on Duke Energy and its subsidiaries;

the receipt by each party of the required closing certificate from the other party; and

the absence of any change, event, occurrence or development that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy or Cinergy.

See "Conditions to Completion of the Mergers" on page 123.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the completion of the mergers by the mutual written consent of Duke Energy and Cinergy. It can also be terminated by either Duke Energy or Cinergy under certain specified circumstances, including if:

the mergers have not been consummated by the agreed upon termination date (which is 12 months from the date of the merger agreement, subject to extension);

the Duke Energy shareholders or the Cinergy shareholders do not approve the merger agreement;

any final and nonappealable government action preventing the mergers is in effect;

any closing condition becomes incapable of satisfaction, provided the terminating party is not responsible for the failure to satisfy the closing condition due to its material breach of the merger agreement;

the non-terminating party materially breaches the merger agreement and such breach is incapable of being or is not timely cured and gives rise to the failure to satisfy a closing condition; or

under certain circumstances the party receives an unsolicited takeover proposal from a third party.

Furthermore, subject to specified conditions, the merger agreement can be terminated by either Duke Energy or Cinergy if the board of directors of the other party:

withdraws or modifies, or proposes publicly to withdraw or modify, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the mergers;

fails to reaffirm its recommendation of the merger agreement within 15 business days of receipt of a request by the other party, if a third-party acquisition proposal with respect to such party has been made and has not been rejected or recinded; or

approves or recommends a third-party takeover proposal.

See "Termination of the Merger Agreement" beginning on page 124.

Termination Fees; Reimbursement of Expenses

Under certain circumstances involving a third-party acquisition proposal or a change in a board of directors' recommendation of the merger agreement and the mergers, Duke Energy or Cinergy, as applicable, may be required, subject to certain conditions, to (i) reimburse the other party for its fees and expenses in an amount not to exceed \$35 million and/or (ii) pay a termination fee of \$300 million, in the case of a termination fee payable by Cinergy to Duke Energy, and a termination fee of \$500 million, in the case of a termination fee payable by Duke Energy to Cinergy, provided that any

termination fee payable will be reduced by any amount of any fees and expenses previously reimbursed by such party.

See "Termination Fees, Reimbursement of Expenses" on page 126.

No Solicitation

The merger agreement restricts the ability of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy to solicit or engage in discussions or negotiations with a third-party regarding a proposal to acquire a significant interest in Duke Energy or Cinergy, respectively. If, however, either party receives an unsolicited takeover proposal from a third-party that the party's board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its legal and financial advisors, constitutes a superior proposal or would reasonably be expected to lead to a superior proposal, that party may furnish information to the third-party and engage in negotiations regarding a takeover proposal with the third-party, subject to specified conditions. In circumstances other than in connection with a takeover proposal, at any time prior to receipt of a party's shareholder approval, the board of directors of either Duke Energy or Cinergy may withdraw its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement, subject to certain conditions, if such board first determines in good faith, after consulting with outside counsel, that the failure to take such action would be reasonably likely to result in a breach of the board of directors' fiduciary obligations under applicable law.

See "No Solicitation" on page 127.

Legal Proceedings Related to the Mergers

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Duke Energy and Cinergy are aware of one purported class action lawsuit that had been filed against Cinergy and each member of Cinergy's board of directors in connection with the mergers. Among other things, the lawsuit seeks injunctive relief that would prevent the consummation of the Cinergy merger in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement. Cinergy and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss this lawsuit in July 2005. Both Duke Energy and Cinergy believe that the lawsuit is without merit.

Additional information on legal proceedings is located on page 129.

Accounting Treatment

The Cinergy merger will be accounted for as a purchase by Duke Energy Holding under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Cinergy will be recorded, as of completion of the Cinergy merger, at their respective fair values and added to those of Duke Energy Holding. The reported financial condition and results of operations of Duke Energy Holding issued after completion of the Cinergy merger will reflect Cinergy's balances and results after completion of the Cinergy merger, but will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of Cinergy. Following completion of the Cinergy merger, the earnings of the combined company will reflect purchase accounting adjustments, including increased amortization and depreciation expense for acquired assets.

Additional information relating to accounting treatment is located on page 107.

Material U.S. Income Tax Consequences of the Duke Energy Reorganization and the Cinergy Merger

Assuming the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger qualify as reorganizations under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as Duke Energy and Cinergy anticipate, holders of Duke Energy common stock whose shares of Duke Energy common stock are exchanged in the Duke Energy reorganization for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will not recognize gain or loss, except to the extent of cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock, and holders of Cinergy common stock whose shares of Cinergy common stock are exchanged in the Cinergy merger for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will not recognize gain or loss, except to the extent of cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock.

It is a condition to the obligation of Duke Energy to effect the Duke Energy reorganization that Duke Energy receive a written opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, counsel to Duke Energy, dated as of the closing date, to the effect that both the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger will qualify as reorganizations under Section 368(a) of the Code. It is a condition to the obligation of Cinergy to complete the Cinergy merger that Cinergy receive a written opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, counsel to Cinergy, dated as of the closing date, to the effect that the Cinergy merger will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization or the Cinergy merger.

The discussion of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is intended to provide only a general summary and is not a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger. The discussion does not address tax consequences that may vary with, or are contingent on, individual circumstances. In addition, it does not address the effects of any foreign, state or local tax laws.

Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders are strongly urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger to them, as applicable, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

Additional information relating to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger is located beginning on page 104.

Regulatory Matters

The approval of, among others, the following Canadian and U.S. federal, state and local regulatory authorities must be obtained before the mergers can be completed:

the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which we refer to as the FERC;

the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which we refer to as the NRC;

the regulatory agencies in several of the states in which Duke Energy and/or Cinergy operate electric and/or gas utility businesses; and

the Federal Communications Commission, which we refer to as the FCC.

In addition, prior to completing the mergers, the applicable waiting period under the U.S. federal antitrust law, the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, or HSR Act, must expire or terminate. The Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and the Department of Justice granted early termination of this waiting period on August 11, 2005. No other approvals have been obtained as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, prior to completing the mergers, certain information must be filed with the Canadian Competition Bureau and the Greek

Antitrust authorities and the applicable waiting period under the Canadian Competition Act and the Greek Competition Act, respectively, must expire or terminate.

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, each of Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding was in the process of making such applications and obtaining such approvals as are required by applicable law or regulations.

On August 8, 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 which, among other things, repealed the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which we refer to as PUHCA of 1935. The repeal of PUHCA of 1935 takes effect six months from the date of enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, or February 8, 2006. Although the mergers would require approval under PUHCA of 1935 if they were consummated prior to that date, because the mergers are not expected to close until after that date, Securities and Exchange Commission approval under PUHCA of 1935 is not being sought and will not be required.

Additional information relating to regulatory matters is located beginning on page 115.

The Companies

Duke Energy Holding Corp.

526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 594-6200

Duke Energy Holding (formerly named Deer Holding Corp.) is a Delaware corporation formed on May 3, 2005 for the purpose of holding both Duke Energy and Cinergy as wholly-owned subsidiaries following completion of the mergers. Following the mergers, it will own Duke Energy and Cinergy as wholly-owned subsidiaries and will have no significant assets other than the stock or other voting securities of its subsidiaries. Upon consummation of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will change its name to Duke Energy Corporation.

Duke Energy Corporation

526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 594-6200

Duke Energy Corporation is a diversified energy company with a portfolio of natural gas and electric businesses, both regulated and non-regulated, and an affiliated real estate company. Duke Energy supplies, delivers and processes energy for customers in the United States and selected international markets.

Duke Power provides safe, reliable and economically-priced electricity to more than 2 million customers in North Carolina and South Carolina.

Duke Energy Gas Transmission (DEGT) serves its customers by processing, transporting and distributing natural gas from North America's major supply areas to growing markets in the northeastern and southeastern United States and in Canada.

Duke Energy North America owns and operates merchant power generation facilities and markets electricity, natural gas, energy management and related services to wholesale customers throughout North America.

Duke Energy International owns and operates power generation facilities and engages in sales and marketing of electric power and natural gas. Its primary focus is on power generation activities in Latin America.

Duke Energy Field Services gathers, processes, transports, markets and stores natural gas and produces, transports and markets natural gas liquids.

Crescent Resources manages land holdings and develops high-quality commercial, residential and multi-family real estate projects in nine states.

Duke Energy is headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, and, as of May 31, 2005, had approximately 20,500 employees.

Cinergy Corp.

139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 421-9500

Cinergy Corp. is a Delaware corporation and a registered holding company under PUHCA of 1935. Cinergy is the parent company of:

PSI Energy, Inc., an operating utility that provides electric service to customers in north central, central and southern Indiana;

The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, an operating utility that provides electric and gas service to customers in southwestern Ohio and, through a principal subsidiary, The Union Light, Heat and Power Company, to customers in adjacent areas in Kentucky;

Cinergy Services, Inc., the subsidiary used to provide a variety of centralized administrative, management and support services to Cinergy's companies; and

Cinergy Investments, Inc., the subsidiary that holds most of Cinergy's domestic, non-regulated, energy-related businesses and investments, including Cinergy's natural gas marketing and trading operations.

Cinergy has other subsidiaries, formed for a variety of purposes, including holding Cinergy's interests in international businesses, new technology initiatives and investment opportunities in the telecommunications industry and in energy and power generation. Cinergy's regulated public utilities in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky serve approximately 1.5 million electric customers and 500,000 gas customers. Cinergy is headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio and as of May 31, 2005, had approximately 7,400 employees.

Deer Acquisition Corp.

526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 594-6200

Deer Acquisition Corp. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Deer Acquisition Corp. was formed on May 5, 2005, solely for the purpose of engaging in the Duke Energy merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Deer Acquisition Corp. has not conducted any business operations other than incidental to its formation and in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Cougar Acquisition Corp.

526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 594-6200

Cougar Acquisition Corp. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy. Cougar Acquisition Corp. was formed on May 4, 2005, solely for the purpose of engaging in the Cinergy merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Cougar Acquisition Corp. has not conducted any business operations other than incidental to its formation and in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Comparative Stock Prices and Dividends

Shares of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The following table presents the last reported closing sale price per share of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transaction reporting system on May 6, 2005, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the mergers, and on August 19, 2005, the last trading day for which this information could be calculated prior to the filing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

	Duke Energy Common Stock	Cinergy Common Stock	Cinergy Common Stock Equivalent Per Share(1)
May 6, 2005	\$ 29.36	\$ 40.38	\$ 45.80
August 19, 2005	\$ 28.49	\$ 42.62	\$ 44.44

- (1) The equivalent per share data for Cinergy common stock has been determined by multiplying the closing market price of a share of Duke Energy common stock on each of the dates by the exchange ratio of 1.56.

The most recent quarterly dividend declared by Duke Energy was \$0.31 per share payable on September 16, 2005. Duke Energy's current dividend is \$1.24 per share of common stock on an annual basis. The most recent quarterly dividend declared by Cinergy was \$0.48 per share payable on August 15, 2005. Cinergy's current dividend is \$1.92 per share of common stock on an annual basis.

Selected Historical Financial Data

Duke Energy and Cinergy are providing the following financial information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the mergers. This information is only a summary, and you should read it in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Duke Energy and Cinergy and the related notes contained in the annual reports and other information that each of Duke Energy and Cinergy has previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which is incorporated herein by reference. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 171.

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Duke Energy

	At or for the six months ended June 30,		At or for the year ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2004	2003(b)	2002	2001	2000
(Millions, except per share amounts)							
Operating revenues	\$ 11,403	\$ 10,952	\$ 22,503	\$ 22,080	\$ 15,860	\$ 17,889	\$ 15,800
Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$ 1,178	\$ 471	\$ 1,232	\$ (1,003)	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,800
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (1)	\$ 272	\$ 258	\$ (158)	\$ (261)	\$ (4)	\$ (24)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles net of tax			\$	\$ (162)	\$	\$ (96)	
Net income	\$ 1,177	\$ 743	\$ 1,490	\$ (1,323)	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,898	\$ 1,776
Earnings per common share (EPS) basic(a):							
Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$ 1.25	\$.50	\$ 1.31	\$ (1.13)	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.42
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	\$.30	\$.28	\$ (.17)	\$ (.31)	\$ (.01)	\$ (.03)
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, net of tax	\$ 1.25	\$.80	\$ 1.59	\$ (1.30)	\$ 1.22	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.39
Net income	\$ 1.25	\$.80	\$ 1.59	\$ (1.48)	\$ 1.22	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.39
EPS diluted(a):							
Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$ 1.20	\$.49	\$ 1.27	\$ (1.13)	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.41
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	\$.29	\$.27	\$ (.17)	\$ (.31)	\$ (.01)	\$ (.03)
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, net of tax	\$ 1.20	\$.78	\$ 1.54	\$ (1.30)	\$ 1.22	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.38
Net income	\$ 1.20	\$.78	\$ 1.54	\$ (1.48)	\$ 1.22	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.38
Dividends declared per share of common stock(a)	\$.86	\$.825	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10
Total assets	\$ 55,995	\$ 54,827	\$ 55,470	\$ 57,225	\$ 60,122	\$ 49,624	\$ 59,276
Long-term debt(c)	\$ 18,284	\$ 20,716	\$ 18,764	\$ 21,822	\$ 21,552	\$ 12,595	\$ 11,187

(a) Amounts prior to 2001 were restated to reflect the two-for-one common stock split effective January 26, 2001.

(b) As of January 1, 2003, Duke Energy adopted the remaining provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-03, "Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and for Contracts involved in Energy Trading and Risk

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Management Activities" and SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." In accordance with the transition guidance for these standards, Duke Energy recorded a net-of-tax and minority interest cumulative effect adjustment for change in accounting principles of \$162 million.

(c)

Including amounts due within one year.

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Cinergy

	At or for the six months ended June 30,		At or for the year ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(Millions, except per share amounts)						
Operating revenues	\$ 2,459	\$ 2,342	\$ 4,688	\$ 4,416	\$ 4,059	\$ 3,950	\$ 3,752
Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$ 168	\$ 162	\$ 401	\$ 435	\$ 397	\$ 457	\$ 400
Discontinued operations, net of tax(1)				\$ 9	\$ (25)	\$ (15)	\$ (1)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, net of tax(2)				\$ 26	\$ (11)		
Net income	\$ 168	\$ 162	\$ 401	\$ 470	\$ 361	\$ 442	\$ 399
Earnings per common share	(EPS) basic:						
Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$.85	\$.90	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.87	\$ 2.52
Discontinued operations, net of tax(1)				\$ 0.05	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, net of tax(2)				\$ 0.15	\$ (0.06)		
Net income	\$.85	\$.90	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.51
EPS diluted:	Income before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles						
	\$.85	\$.89	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.51
				\$ 0.05	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)
				\$ 0.15	\$ (0.06)		
Net income	\$.85	\$.89	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.63	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.50
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$.96	\$.94	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.80
Total assets	\$ 15,258	\$ 13,991	\$ 14,982	\$ 14,119	\$ 13,832	\$ 12,792	\$ 12,801
Long-term debt(3)	\$ 4,453	\$ 4,657	\$ 4,448	\$ 4,971	\$ 4,188	\$ 3,656	\$ 2,868

(1) See Note 14 of the "Notes to Financial Statements" in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of Cinergy's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on February 25, 2005 for further explanation.

(2) In 2003, Cinergy recognized a gain/(loss) on cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles of \$39 million (net of tax) and \$(13) million (net of tax) as a result of the reversal of accrued cost of removal for non-regulated generating assets and the change in

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accounting for certain energy related contracts from fair value to accrual. In 2002, Cinergy recognized a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$(11) million (net of tax) as a result of an impairment charge for goodwill related to certain of its international assets.

(3)

Including amounts due within one year.

Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data

The following selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data give effect to the mergers. The information presented below is based on the assumption that the mergers occurred at the beginning of each of the periods presented and reflect only adjustments directly related to the mergers. The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and assumptions that each company's management believes are reasonable and in accordance with SEC requirements. The selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data are presented for illustrative purposes only and should not be read for any other purpose. The companies may have performed differently had they always been combined. You should not rely on this information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or the future results that the combined company will experience after the mergers. The selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data (i) have been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information" and the related notes beginning on page 146 in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and (ii) should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Duke Energy and Cinergy incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

	At or for the six months ended June 30, 2005	At or for the year ended December 31, 2004
(Millions, except per share amounts)		
Pro Forma Income Statement Data		
Operating revenues	13,866	27,239
Income from continuing operations	1,338	1,596
Earnings per share from continuing operations:		
Basic	1.07	1.32
Diluted	1.04	1.28
Pro Forma Balance Sheet Data		
Total assets	76,932	
Long-term debt (includes current maturities of \$2,404)	22,865	

Unaudited Comparative Per Share Data

The December 31, 2004 selected comparative per share information of Duke Energy and Cinergy, set forth below, was derived from audited financial statements. The June 30, 2005 selected comparative per share information of Duke Energy and Cinergy set forth below was derived from unaudited financial statements and, in the opinion of the management of Duke Energy and Cinergy, includes all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation for such periods. Due to the effect of seasonal fluctuations and other factors on the operations of Duke Energy and Cinergy, financial results for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of results for the year ending December 31, 2005.

You should read the information in this section along with Duke Energy's and Cinergy's historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the periods referred to above included in the documents described under "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 171. You should also read the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information and accompanying discussion and notes included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page 146.

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At or for the
six months ended
June 30, 2005

At or for the
year ended
December 31, 2004

(Millions, except per share amounts)

Duke Energy Historical

Earnings per share (from continuing operations):			
Basic	\$	1.25	\$ 1.31
Diluted	\$	1.20	\$ 1.27
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$	.86	\$ 1.10
Book value per share of common stock	\$	17.58	\$ 17.18

Cinergy Historical

Earnings per share (from continuing operations):			
Basic	\$	.85	\$ 2.22
Diluted	\$	.85	\$ 2.18
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$	.96	\$ 1.88
Book value per share of common stock	\$	22.49	\$ 21.89

At or for the
six months ended
June 30, 2005

At or for the
year ended
December 31, 2004

(Millions, except per share amounts)

Duke Energy Holding unaudited pro forma combined amounts:

Earnings per share (from continuing operations):			
Basic	\$	1.07	\$ 1.32
Diluted	\$	1.04	\$ 1.28
Dividends declared per share of common stock ¹	\$	.86	\$ 1.10
Book value per share of common stock	\$	20.49	\$

Cinergy per share equivalent based on combination of Duke Energy and Cinergy:

Earnings per share (from continuing operations):			
Basic	\$	1.67	\$ 2.06
Diluted	\$	1.62	\$ 2.00
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$	1.34	\$ 1.716
Book value per share of common stock	\$	31.96	\$

¹ We expect Duke Energy Holding will continue the dividend policy of Duke Energy in effect at the time of the mergers. On June 29, 2005, the Duke Energy board of directors increased Duke Energy's quarterly dividend to \$0.31 per share of common stock, beginning with the quarterly dividend payable September 16, 2005, and accordingly its annual dividend was increased to \$1.24 per share of common stock.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to the Mergers

In addition to the other information included and incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders should carefully consider the matters described below to determine whether to approve or adopt the merger agreement and thereby approve the mergers.

The value of the shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock that you receive upon the consummation of the mergers may be less than the value of your shares of Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock as of the date of the merger agreement or on the dates of the special meetings.

The exchange ratios in the Duke Energy merger and the Cinergy merger, respectively, are fixed and will not be adjusted in the event of any change in the stock prices of Duke Energy or Cinergy prior to the mergers. There may be a significant amount of time between the dates when the shareholders of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy vote on the merger agreement at the special meeting of each company and the date when the mergers are completed. The relative prices of shares of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock may vary significantly between the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the dates of the special meetings and the date of the completion of the mergers. These variations may be caused by, among other things, changes in the businesses, operations, results and prospects of our companies, market expectations of the likelihood that the mergers will be completed and the timing of completion, the prospects of post-merger operations, the effect of any conditions or restrictions imposed on or proposed with respect to the combined company by regulatory agencies and authorities, general market and economic conditions and other factors. In addition, it is impossible to predict accurately the market price of the Duke Energy Holding common stock to be received by Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders after the completion of the mergers. Accordingly, the prices of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock on the dates of the special meetings may not be indicative of their prices immediately prior to completion of the mergers and the price of Duke Energy Holding common stock after the mergers are completed.

The integration of Duke Energy and Cinergy following the mergers will present significant challenges that may result in a decline in the anticipated potential benefits of the mergers.

Duke Energy and Cinergy will face significant challenges in consolidating functions, integrating their organizations, procedures and operations in a timely and efficient manner, as well as retaining key Duke Energy and Cinergy personnel. The integration of Duke Energy and Cinergy will be complex and time-consuming, due to the size and complexity of each organization and their many business units. The respective managements of Duke Energy and Cinergy will have to dedicate substantial effort to integrating the businesses. The principal challenges will be integrating the combined regulated electric utility operations, combining each of the unregulated wholesale power generation businesses and combining the energy marketing and trading businesses. All of these businesses are complex, and some of the business units are dispersed. Such efforts could also divert management's focus and resources from other strategic opportunities during the integration process. There can be no assurance that the integration will be completed in a timely manner.

The anticipated benefits of combining the companies may not be realized.

Duke Energy and Cinergy entered into the merger agreement with the expectation that the mergers would result in various benefits, including, among other things, synergies, cost savings and operating efficiencies. Although we expect to achieve the anticipated benefits of the mergers, achieving them, including the synergies, cannot be assured. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the regulatory agencies, which have jurisdiction over certain of our businesses and operations, will not require us to pass some or all of any of the achieved cost savings to ratepayers.

The mergers are subject to the receipt of consent or approval from governmental entities that could delay the completion of the mergers or impose conditions that could have a material adverse effect on the combined company or that could cause abandonment of the mergers.

Completion of the mergers is conditioned upon the receipt of consents, orders, approvals or clearances, as required, from the FERC, the NRC, the FCC, and the public utility commissions or similar entities with jurisdiction in North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Although the parties expect to receive such consents, orders, approvals, and clearances in a timely and acceptable manner, a substantial delay in obtaining satisfactory approvals or the imposition of unfavorable terms or conditions in connection with such approvals could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations of Duke Energy or Cinergy and/or may cause the abandonment of the mergers by Duke Energy or Cinergy.

The merger agreement provides that Duke Energy and Cinergy will use their reasonable best efforts to transfer five generating stations located in the midwest from Duke Energy North America to The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company. This transfer will require regulatory approval by the FERC and may require regulatory approval by the IURC. There can be no guarantee that such approvals will be obtained or will be obtained on terms or with conditions acceptable to Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding.

The mergers will combine two companies that are currently affected by developments in the electric and gas utility industries, including changes in regulation and increased competition. A failure to adapt to the changing regulatory environment and increased competition after the mergers could adversely affect the stability of our earnings and could result in the erosion of the combined company's market positions, revenues and profits.

Because Duke Energy and Cinergy and their subsidiaries are regulated in the United States and Canada at the federal level and in a number of provinces, states and municipalities, the two companies, as well as Duke Energy Holding after the mergers, have been and will continue to be impacted by legislative and regulatory developments. After the mergers, we and/or our subsidiaries including Duke Energy and Cinergy will be subject in the United States to extensive federal regulation as well as to state and local regulation in each of the following jurisdictions: North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. We will also be subject in Canada to extensive federal regulation as well as to provincial and local regulation, most significantly in Ontario. Each of these jurisdictions has implemented, is in the process of implementing or possibly will implement changes to the regulatory and legislative framework applicable to the electric and gas utilities industry. The continuing effects of recent developments such as the end of the market development period in Ohio under its retail electric competition law, the continuing failure of the Department of Energy to take possession of spent nuclear fuel from commercial nuclear reactors, and the implementation of MISO's energy markets tariff, along with the possible effects of changes under consideration and the possible effects of changes that may occur in the future, could have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy, Cinergy and/or Duke Energy Holding.

The costs and burdens associated with complying with the increased number of regulatory jurisdictions may have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy Holding. Moreover, increased competition resulting from potential legislative changes, regulatory changes or otherwise may create greater risks to the stability of utility earnings generally. If Duke Energy Holding is not responsive to the competitive energy marketplace, it could suffer erosion in market position, revenues and profits as competitors gain access to the service territories of its utility subsidiaries.

We must meet credit quality standards. If we or our rated subsidiaries are unable to maintain an investment grade credit rating, we would be required under trading agreements to provide collateral in the form of letters of credit or cash, which may materially adversely affect our liquidity. We cannot be sure that

Duke Energy Holding and its rated subsidiaries will maintain investment grade credit ratings following the mergers and the other contemplated transactions.

Each of Duke Energy's, Duke Capital's and Cinergy's senior unsecured long-term debt is rated investment grade by various rating agencies. We cannot be sure that following the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement the senior unsecured long-term debt of Duke Energy Holding or its rated subsidiaries will be rated investment grade.

If the rating agencies were to rate Duke Energy Holding or its rated subsidiaries below investment grade, the entity's borrowing costs would increase, perhaps significantly. In addition, the entity would likely be required to pay a higher interest rate in future financings, and its potential pool of investors and funding sources would likely decrease. Further, if its short-term debt rating were to fall, the entity's access to the commercial paper market could be significantly limited. Any downgrade or other event negatively affecting the credit ratings of our subsidiaries could make their costs of borrowing higher or access to funding sources more limited, which in turn could increase our need to provide liquidity in the form of capital contributions or loans to such subsidiaries, thus reducing the liquidity and borrowing availability of the consolidated group.

Many of our trading counterparties in our power and gas trading businesses would likely require us to deposit additional collateral if the ratings agencies were to downgrade our ratings below investment grade. Failure to deposit collateral may result in a default under the applicable trading agreement, which could lead to termination of that agreement and require us to pay its termination value. A downgrade below investment grade could also trigger termination clauses in some interest rate and foreign exchange derivative agreements, which would require cash payments. All of these events would likely reduce our liquidity and profitability and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Duke Energy and Cinergy will incur significant transaction and merger-related integration costs in connection with the mergers.

Duke Energy and Cinergy expect to incur costs associated with consummating the mergers and integrating the operations of the two companies, as well as approximately \$32 million in transaction fees in the case of Duke Energy and \$35 million in the case of Cinergy. The estimated \$32 million of transaction costs incurred by Duke Energy will be included as a component of the purchase price for purposes of purchase accounting. The amount of transaction fees expected to be incurred by each of Duke Energy and Cinergy are preliminary estimates and are subject to change. Duke Energy currently estimates integration costs associated with the mergers to be approximately \$768 million over a period of five years, with approximately \$495 million being incurred in the first year after completion of the mergers and approximately \$139 million being incurred in the second year after completion of the mergers. Duke Energy is in the early stages of assessing the magnitude of these costs, and, therefore, these estimates may change substantially, and additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of the businesses of Duke Energy and Cinergy. Although Duke Energy and Cinergy believe that the elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses, will offset incremental transaction and merger-related costs over time, we cannot assure you that this net benefit will be achieved in the near term, or at all.

Duke Energy and Cinergy will be subject to business uncertainties and contractual restrictions while the mergers are pending which could adversely affect their businesses.

Uncertainty about the effect of the mergers on employees and customers may have an adverse effect on Duke Energy and Cinergy and, consequently, on the combined company. Although Duke Energy and Cinergy intend to take steps to reduce any adverse effects, these uncertainties may impair Duke Energy's and Cinergy's ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the mergers are consummated and for a period of time thereafter, and could cause customers, suppliers and others that

deal with Duke Energy and Cinergy to seek to change existing business relationships with Duke Energy and Cinergy. Employee retention may be particularly challenging during the pendency of the mergers, as employees may experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined company. If, despite Duke Energy's and Cinergy's retention efforts, key employees depart because of issues relating to the uncertainty and difficulty of integration or a desire not to remain with the combined company, the combined company's business could be seriously harmed. In addition, the merger agreement restricts Duke Energy and Cinergy, without the other party's consent, from making certain acquisitions and taking other specified actions until the mergers occur or the merger agreement terminates. These restrictions may prevent Duke Energy and Cinergy from pursuing otherwise attractive business opportunities and making other changes to their businesses that may arise prior to completion of the mergers or termination of the merger agreement.

Risks Relating to the Businesses of the Combined Company

After consummation of the mergers, the combined business of Duke Energy Holding will be subject to many risks and uncertainties.

Gas transmission, distribution, gathering, and processing activities involve numerous risks that may result in accidents and other operating risks and costs.

There are inherent in our gas transmission, distribution, gathering, and processing properties a variety of hazards and operating risks, such as leaks, explosions and mechanical problems, that could cause substantial financial losses. In addition, these risks could result in loss of human life, significant damage to property, environmental pollution, impairment of our operations and substantial losses to us. For our pipelines located near populated areas, including residential areas, commercial business centers, industrial sites and other public gathering areas, the level of damages resulting from these risks is greater. We do not maintain insurance coverage against all of these risks and losses, and the insurance coverage we maintain may not fully cover the damages caused by those risks and losses for which we do maintain insurance and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Our franchised electric revenues, earnings and results are dependent on state legislation and regulation that affect electric generation, distribution and related activities, which may limit our ability to recover costs.

Our franchised electric businesses are regulated on a cost-of-service/rate-of-return basis subject to the statutes and regulatory commission rules and procedures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. If our franchised electric earnings exceed the returns established by our state regulatory commissions, our retail electric rates may be subject to review by the commissions and possible reduction, which may decrease our future earnings.

We may incur substantial costs and liabilities due to our ownership and operation of nuclear generating facilities.

Our ownership interest in and operation of three nuclear stations subject us to various risks including, among other things: the potential harmful effects on the environment and human health resulting from the operation of nuclear facilities and the storage, handling and disposal of radioactive materials; limitations on the amounts and types of insurance commercially available to cover losses that might arise in connection with nuclear operations; and uncertainties with respect to the technological and financial aspects of decommissioning nuclear plants at the end of their licensed lives.

Our ownership and operation of nuclear generation facilities requires us to meet licensing and safety-related requirements imposed by the NRC. In the event of non-compliance, the NRC may increase regulatory oversight, impose fines, and/or shut down a unit, depending upon its assessment of the severity of the situation. Revised security and safety requirements promulgated by the NRC, which could be prompted by, among other things, events within or outside of our control, such as a serious

nuclear incident at a facility owned by a third-party, could necessitate substantial capital and other expenditures at our nuclear plants. In addition, if a serious nuclear incident were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our ownership and operation of nuclear generation facilities also requires us to maintain funded trusts that are intended to pay for the decommissioning costs of our nuclear power plants. Poor investment performance of these decommissioning trusts' holdings and other factors impacting decommissioning costs could unfavorably impact our liquidity and results of operations as we could be required to significantly increase our cash contributions to the decommissioning trusts.

Our sales may decrease if we are unable to gain adequate, reliable and affordable access to transmission and distribution assets.

We depend on transmission and distribution facilities owned and operated by utilities and other energy companies to deliver the electricity and natural gas we sell to the wholesale market, as well as the natural gas we purchase to supply some of our electric generation facilities. FERC's power transmission regulations require wholesale electric transmission services to be offered on an open-access, non-discriminatory basis, however, not all markets are as open and accessible as needed. If transmission is disrupted, or if transmission capacity is inadequate, our ability to sell and deliver products may be hindered. Such disruptions could also hinder our providing electricity or natural gas to our retail electric and gas customers and may materially adversely affect our business.

The different regional power markets have changing regulatory structures, which could affect our growth and performance in these regions. In addition, the independent system operators who oversee the transmission systems in regional power markets, such as California, have imposed in the past, and may impose in the future, price limitations and other mechanisms to address volatility in the power markets. These types of price limitations and other mechanisms may adversely impact the profitability of our wholesale power marketing and trading business.

We may be unable to secure long term power purchase agreements or transmission agreements, which could expose our sales to increased volatility.

In the future, we may not be able to secure long-term power purchase agreements for our power generation facilities. Similarly, we may not be able to secure long-term transportation agreements for our gas transmission business. If we are unable to secure either of these types of agreements, our sales volumes would be exposed to increased volatility. Without the benefit of long-term power purchase and transmission agreements, we cannot assure you that we will be able to sell the power generated by our facilities, that our pipelines will be utilized to transport gas at efficient capacity levels, or that our facilities will be able to operate profitably. The inability to secure these agreements could materially adversely affect our results and our business.

The long-term financial condition of our U.S. and Canadian natural gas transmission, distribution, gathering and processing businesses are dependent on the continued availability of natural gas reserves.

Our natural gas businesses are dependent upon the continued availability of natural gas reserves. Unlike some natural gas companies, we do not generally engage in natural gas exploration and therefore rely on others for exploration and development drilling and the installation of production, gathering, storage, transportation, distribution and other facilities that permit natural gas to be produced and delivered to our pipeline systems. Low prices for natural gas, regulatory limitations, or the lack of available capital for these projects could adversely affect the development of additional reserves and production, gathering, storage and pipeline transmission and import and export of natural gas supplies. Additional natural gas reserves may not be developed in commercial quantities and in sufficient amounts to fill the capacities of our pipeline systems and the capacities of our gathering systems and plants. The unavailability of natural gas reserves could materially adversely affect our results and our business.

Competition in the unregulated markets in which we operate may adversely affect the growth and profitability of our business.

We may not be able to respond in a timely or effective manner to the many changes designed to increase competition in the electricity industry. To the extent competitive pressures increase, the economics of our business may come under long-term pressure.

In addition, regulatory changes have been proposed to increase access to electricity transmission grids by utility and non-utility purchasers and sellers of electricity. These changes could continue the disaggregation of many vertically-integrated utilities into separate generation, transmission, distribution and retail businesses. As a result, a significant number of additional competitors could become active in the wholesale power generation segment of our industry.

We may also face competition from new competitors that have greater financial resources than we do, seeking attractive opportunities to acquire or develop energy assets or energy trading operations both in the United States and abroad. These new competitors may include sophisticated financial institutions, some of which are already entering the energy trading and marketing sector, and international energy players, which may enter regulated or unregulated energy businesses. This competition may adversely affect our ability to make investments or acquisitions.

We rely on access to short-term money markets and longer-term capital markets to finance our capital requirements and support our liquidity needs, and our access to those markets can be adversely affected by a number of conditions, many of which are beyond our control.

Our business is financed to a large degree through debt and the maturity and repayment profile of debt used to finance investments often does not correlate to cash flows from our assets. Accordingly, we rely on access to both short-term money markets and longer-term capital markets as a source of liquidity for capital requirements not satisfied by the cash flow from our operations and to fund investments originally financed through debt instruments with disparate maturities. If we are not able to access capital at competitive rates, our ability to finance our operations and implement our strategy will be adversely affected.

Market disruptions may increase our cost of borrowing or adversely affect our ability to access one or more financial markets. Such disruptions could include: further economic downturns; the bankruptcy of an unrelated energy company; capital market conditions generally; market prices for electricity, gas and natural gas liquids; terrorist attacks or threatened attacks on our facilities or unrelated energy companies; or the overall health of the energy industry. Restrictions on our ability to access financial markets may also affect our ability to execute our business plan as scheduled. An inability to access capital may limit our ability to pursue improvements or acquisitions that we may otherwise rely on for future growth.

We maintain revolving credit facilities to provide back-up for commercial paper programs and/or letters of credit at various entities. These facilities typically include financial covenants which limit the amount of debt that can be outstanding as a percentage of the total capital for the specific entity. Some facilities also include targeted EBITDA interest coverage ratios. Failure to maintain these covenants at a particular entity could preclude that entity from issuing commercial paper or letters of credit or borrowing under the revolving credit facility and could require other of our affiliates to immediately pay down any outstanding drawn amounts under other revolving credit agreements.

Our investments and projects located outside of the United States expose us to risks related to laws of other countries, taxes, economic conditions, political conditions and policies of foreign governments. These risks may delay or reduce our realization of value from our international projects.

We currently own and may acquire and/or dispose of material energy-related investments and projects outside the United States. The economic, regulatory, market and political conditions in some of the countries where we have interests or in which we may explore development, acquisition or investment opportunities present risks related to, among others, our ability to obtain non-recourse project or other financing on suitable terms, our customers' ability to honor their obligations with respect to projects and investments, delays in construction, limitations on our ability to enforce legal rights, and interruption of business, as well as risks of war, expropriation, nationalization, renegotiation, trade sanctions or nullification of existing contracts and changes in law, regulations, market rules or tax policy, that are in many instances greater than in the United States. In particular, certain countries in Latin America are implementing changes in their market rules and regulations which could materially and adversely impact our ability to recognize anticipated value from our investments in that region.

Our investments and projects located outside of the United States expose us to risks related to fluctuations in currency rates. These risks, and our activities to mitigate such risks, may adversely effect our cash flows and results of operations.

Our operations and investments outside the United States expose us to risks related to fluctuations in currency rates. As each local currency's value changes relative to the U.S. dollar our principle reporting currency the value of our assets and liabilities in such locality and the cash flows generated in such locality also changes.

We selectively mitigate some risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations by, among other things, indexing contracts to the U.S. dollar and/or local inflation rates, hedging through debt denominated or issued in the foreign currency and hedging through foreign currency derivatives. These efforts, however, may not be effective and, in some cases, may expose us to other risks that could negatively affect our cash flows and results of operations.

Our primary foreign currency rate exposures are expected to be the Canadian Dollar and the Brazilian Real. A 10% devaluation in the currency exchange rate in all of our exposure currencies would result in an estimated net loss on the translation of local currency earnings of approximately \$25 million. The consolidated balance sheets would be negatively impacted by such a devaluation by approximately \$500 million through cumulative currency translation adjustments.

We will be exposed to market risk and may incur losses from the trading operations and/or activities we take to mitigate our commodity exposure.

We have trading operations that primarily consist of contracts to buy and sell commodities, including contracts for electricity, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other commodities that are settled by the delivery of the commodity or cash. Our trading portfolios also include financial derivatives, including swaps, futures and options. If the values of these contracts or derivatives change in a direction or manner that we do not anticipate, we could realize material losses from our trading activities. For instance, at June 30, 2005, the unrealized loss associated with Duke Energy North America, LLC (DENA) power forward sales contracts designated under the normal purchases and normal sales exemption was approximately \$1.4 billion, which amount is partially offset by unrealized net gains on natural gas and power cash flow hedge positions of approximately \$1.2 billion as of June 30, 2005.

In order to manage our financial exposure related to commodity price fluctuations, primarily with respect to power, natural gas and natural gas liquids, our marketing, trading and risk management operations routinely enter into contracts to hedge the value of our assets and operations, including fixed-price, forward, physical purchase and sales contracts, futures, financial swaps and option contracts traded in over-the-counter markets or on exchanges. DENA hedges a substantial portion of its expected power output and its natural gas fuel requirements. Duke Energy and Cinergy Commercial both hedge a portion of their expected commodities exposure. We do not, however, cover the entire exposure of our assets or our positions to market price volatility, and our coverage varies over time.

Our risk management systems, however, may not always be implemented properly or may not always function as planned. In particular, if prices of commodities significantly deviate from historical prices or if the price volatility or distribution of those changes deviates from historical norms, our risk management systems may not protect us from significant losses. In addition, adverse changes in energy prices may result in economic losses in our earnings and cash flows and our balance sheet. To the extent we have unhedged positions or our hedging strategies do not work as planned, fluctuating commodity prices could cause our sales, purchases, and net income to be volatile. In addition, certain types of economic hedging activity may not qualify for hedge accounting under generally accepted accounting principles, resulting in increased volatility in net income.

Poor investment performance of pension plan holdings and other factors impacting pension plan costs could unfavorably impact our liquidity and results of operations.

Our costs of providing non-contributory defined benefit pension plans are dependent upon a number of factors, such as the rates of return on plan assets, discount rates, the level of interest rates used to measure the required minimum funding levels of the plans, future government regulation and our required or voluntary contributions made to the plans. While both Duke Energy and Cinergy comply with the minimum funding requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as of September 30, 2004, our combined pro forma pension plan obligations exceeded the value of plan assets by approximately \$900 million. Without sustained growth in the pension investments over time to increase the value of our plan assets and depending upon the other factors impacting our costs as listed above, we could be required to fund our plans with significant amounts of cash. Such cash funding obligations could have a material impact on our liquidity by reducing our cash flows and could negatively affect our results of operations.

Possible changes and developments in the Canadian regulatory environment may have a negative impact on our business and operations.

The majority of our Canadian natural gas assets are subject to various degrees of federal and provincial regulation. Changes in such regulation may impact our capacity to conduct this business effectively and sustain or increase profitability. Furthermore, as the regulatory environment within which we conduct our business and operate our facilities continues to evolve from a traditional cost recovery model to a more competitive, market-based approach, there is increasing competition among pipeline companies. We cannot predict the timing or scope of these changes and developments in the regulatory environment or the impact they may ultimately have on our business and operations.

In connection with the Kyoto Protocol, the Canadian government is developing a greenhouse gas emission plan, which may include caps on emissions and allowance trading programs. If implemented, our Canadian operations would likely be subject to the program beginning in 2008. Compliance could require either a combination of purchasing emission credits or reducing actual emissions. Due to the uncertainty regarding such policies, however, we cannot estimate the potential effects of such a plan on future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Claims have been asserted contesting our right to some of our Canadian properties which could negatively impact our business and operations.

Certain aboriginal groups have claimed aboriginal and treaty rights over a substantial portion of the lands on which our facilities in British Columbia and Alberta and the gas supply areas served by those facilities are located. The existence of these claims, which range from the assertion of rights of limited use up to aboriginal title, has given rise to some uncertainty regarding access to public lands for future development purposes. We cannot predict the outcome of these claims or the impact they may ultimately have on our businesses and operations.

Under our holding company structure, the payment of dividends to shareholders will be subject to the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us.

We will be a holding company with no material assets other than the stock of our subsidiaries. Accordingly, all of our operations will be conducted by our subsidiaries. Our ability to pay dividends on our common stock will depend on the payment to us of dividends by our operating subsidiaries. These subsidiaries' payments of dividends to us in turn depend on their results of operations, cash flows and federal and state regulatory constraints.

We may become subject to more market risks and experience more fluctuations in operating results as a result of the mergers, which may have an adverse effect on our operating results, financial performance and/or share price.

Our unregulated businesses include domestic and international gas and power development, operation and ownership, domestic and Canadian gas and power marketing and trading, real estate, telecommunications and midstream gas gathering and processing assets. Our unregulated businesses are more subject to competitive market risks, such as consumer-demand changes, commodity price changes, or market share erosion, than are our traditional utility businesses, which are subject to a regulatory structure that allows an approved rate of return and an exclusive retail franchise service territory. This greater exposure to market risks may lead to more volatile operating performance and results of operations. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, unregulated businesses would have contributed approximately 59% of operating revenues of the combined company on a pro forma basis.

We could incur a significant tax liability and our results of operations and cash flows may be negatively affected if the Internal Revenue Service denies or otherwise makes unusable certain tax credits related to our coal and synthetic fuel business or if such credits are phased out based on crude oil prices.

Cinergy's sale of synthetic fuel intended to qualify for tax credits in accordance with Section 29 of the Code has generated \$271 million in tax credits through June 30, 2005. The IRS is currently auditing Cinergy for the 2002 and 2003 tax years. The IRS has recently challenged certain other taxpayers' Section 29 tax credits. If the IRS were to successfully challenge Cinergy's Section 29 tax credits, this could result in the disallowance of up to all \$271 million in previously claimed Section 29 tax credits and a loss of our ability to claim future Section 29 tax credits for synthetic fuel produced by such facilities. The amount of tax credits we can claim each year is a function of our projected consolidated regular federal income tax liability. Any conditions that reduce our taxable income in a particular year, thus reducing our regular tax liability in such year, could also diminish our ability to utilize Section 29 credits, including those previously generated in such year. In addition, the proposed transaction may require the partial disposition by Cinergy of its ownership interest in one of its synthetic fuel facilities in order for the fuel produced to continue to qualify for the credit.

Section 29 also provides for a phase-out of the credit based on the average price of crude oil during a calendar year. The phase-out is based on a prescribed calculation and definition of crude oil prices. Based on current estimates of crude oil prices, we believe it is possible that a portion of the tax credits for 2005 and 2006 may be phased-out.

We are currently involved in litigation with the United States and several states and environmental groups regarding certain environmental matters.

Cinergy is currently involved in litigation in which the EPA is alleging various violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Specifically, the lawsuit against Cinergy alleges that Cinergy violated the CAA by not obtaining permits for various projects at its owned and co-owned generating stations. Additionally, the Cinergy suit claims that Cinergy violated an Administrative Consent Order entered into in 1998 between the EPA and Cinergy relating to alleged violations of Ohio's state implementation plan provisions governing particulate matter at one of its generating stations. Three northeast states and two environmental groups have intervened in the Cinergy case. The case is currently in discovery and has been set for trial by jury commencing in February 2006. A second lawsuit being defended by one of Cinergy's co-owners involves similar allegations and is also pending with a trial beginning in

July 2005. Duke Energy is a defendant in similar litigation brought by the EPA in which the presiding court has entered judgment in favor of Duke Energy, which was subsequently affirmed on appeal by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and which may further be appealed. The government has asked for a rehearing before the Fourth Circuit to review its decision.

In July 2004, the states of Connecticut, New York, California, Iowa, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin and the City of New York brought a lawsuit against Cinergy, American Electric Power Company, Inc., American Electric Power Service Corporation, The Southern Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Xcel Energy Inc.; on the same day, a second, similar lawsuit was filed against the same companies. These lawsuits allege that the defendants' emissions of CO₂ from the combustion of fossil fuels at electric generating facilities contribute to global warming and amount to a public nuisance. The complaints also allege that the defendants could generate the same amount of electricity while emitting significantly less CO₂.

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations that require significant capital expenditures, increase our cost of operations, and which may impact or limit our business plans, or expose us to environmental liabilities.

We are subject to numerous environmental regulations affecting many aspects of our present and future operations, including air emissions (such as controlling greenhouse-gas emissions), water quality, wastewater discharges, solid waste and hazardous waste. These laws and regulations can result in increased capital, operating, and other costs, particularly with regard to enforcement efforts focused on power plant emissions obligations. These laws and regulations generally require us to obtain and comply with a wide variety of environmental licenses, permits, inspections and other approvals. Both public officials and private individuals may seek to enforce applicable environmental laws and regulations, and litigation may arise the outcome of which we cannot predict.

For example, North Carolina enacted clean air legislation that requires North Carolina electric utilities, including Duke Energy, to make significant reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from the state's coal-fired power plants by 2013. We estimate the cost of achieving the proposed emission reductions to be approximately \$1.7 billion. Similarly, the EPA recently issued the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), formerly the Interstate Air Quality Rule, which requires states to address alleged contributions to downwind non-attainment with the revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards and established a two-phase, regional cap and trade program for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) which requires reductions in mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants. Over the 2005-2009 time period, Cinergy expects to spend approximately \$1.8 billion to reduce mercury, SO₂, and NO_x emissions, including estimated costs to comply at plants that we own but do not operate. Although we believe that we are legally entitled to recover these costs, if we cannot recover these costs in a timely manner, or in an amount sufficient to cover our actual costs, our financial conditions and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted. Revised or additional regulations, which result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The uncertain outcome regarding the timing, creation and structure of regional transmission organizations, or RTOs, may materially impact our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Congress, FERC, and the state utility regulators have paid significant attention in recent years to transmission issues, including the development of a number of regional transmission organizations. For the last several years, the FERC has supported independent RTOs and has indicated a belief that it has the authority to order transmission-owning utilities to transfer operational control of their transmission assets to such RTOs. Many state regulators, including regulators in North and South Carolina, have expressed skepticism over the potential benefits of RTOs and generally disagree with the FERC's interpretation of its authority to mandate participation in RTOs. We cannot predict the timing or content of any final rules that may be implemented regarding RTOs or the effect that they may have

on Duke Energy Holding's utilities' transmission operations or on our future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Deregulation or restructuring in the electric industry may result in increased competition and unrecovered costs that could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and our utilities' businesses.

Increased competition resulting from deregulation or restructuring efforts, including from the recently enacted Energy Policy Act of 2005, could have a significant adverse financial impact on us and our utility subsidiaries and consequently on our results of operations and cash flows. Increased competition could also result in increased pressure to lower costs, including the cost of electricity. Retail competition and the unbundling of regulated energy and gas service could have a significant adverse financial impact on us and our subsidiaries due to an impairment of assets, a loss of retail customers, lower profit margins or increased costs of capital. We cannot predict the extent and timing of entry by additional competitors into the electric markets. We cannot predict when we will be subject to changes in legislation or regulation, nor can we predict the impact of these changes on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Ohio has enacted electric generation deregulation legislation. Our Ohio residential customers are in a market development period through 2005, during which rates are frozen. Non-residential customers are under a recently approved rate stabilization plan, or RSP, that runs through December 31, 2008. Residential customers will be under the RSP beginning in 2006, also ending in 2008. At this time, it is difficult to predict how the regulatory environment will look after the rate stabilization period ends.

Risks Related to the Industry

Our results of operations may be negatively affected by sustained downturns or sluggishness in the economy, including low levels in the market prices of commodities, all of which are beyond our control.

Sustained downturns or sluggishness in the economy generally affect the markets in which we operate and negatively influence our energy operations. Declines in demand for electricity and gas as a result of economic downturns in our franchised electric and gas service territories will reduce overall electricity and gas sales and lessen our cash flows, especially as our industrial customers reduce production and, therefore, consumption of electricity and gas. Our gas transmission and distribution and gas gathering and processing businesses may experience a decline in the volume of natural gas shipped through their pipelines and transport systems or gathered and processed at their plants, resulting in lower revenues and cash flows, as lower economic output reduces energy demand. Although our franchised electric business is subject to regulated allowable rates of return and recovery of fuel costs under a fuel adjustment clause, and our gas transmission business is subject to mandated tariff rates, overall declines in electricity sold or the volume of gas shipped as a result of economic downturn or recession could reduce revenues and cash flows, thus diminishing results of operations.

We also sell electricity into the spot market or other competitive power markets on a contractual basis and enter into contracts to purchase and sell electricity, natural gas and natural gas liquids as part of our energy marketing and trading operations. With respect to such transactions, we are not guaranteed any rate of return on our capital investments through mandated rates, and our revenues and results of operations are likely to depend, in large part, upon prevailing market prices for power, natural gas and natural gas liquids in our regional markets and other competitive markets. These market prices may fluctuate substantially over relatively short periods of time and could reduce our revenues and margins and thereby diminish our results of operations.

Lower demand for the electricity we sell, for the natural gas we gather, process, transport and distribute, and lower prices for electricity, natural gas and natural gas liquids result from multiple

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factors that affect the markets where we sell electricity or gather, process, transport or distribute natural gas, including:

weather conditions, including abnormally mild winter or summer weather that cause lower energy usage for heating or cooling purposes, respectively, and periods of low rainfall that decrease our ability to generate hydroelectric energy;

supply of and demand for energy commodities, including any decreases in the production of natural gas which could negatively affect our processing business and our gas transmission business due to lower throughput;

illiquid markets including reductions in trading volumes which result in lower revenues and earnings;

general economic conditions, including downturns in the U.S. or other economies which impact energy consumption particularly in which sales to industrial or large commercial customers comprise a significant portion of total sales;

transmission or transportation constraints or inefficiencies which impact our merchant energy operations;

availability of competitively priced alternative energy sources, which are preferred by some customers over electricity produced from coal, nuclear or gas plants, and of energy-efficient equipment which reduces energy demand;

natural gas, crude oil and refined products production levels and prices;

electric generation capacity surpluses which cause our merchant energy plants to generate and sell less electricity at lower prices and may cause some plants to become non-economical to operate;

capacity and transmission service into, or out of, our markets;

petrochemical demand for natural gas liquids;

natural disasters, acts of terrorism, wars, embargoes and other catastrophic events to the extent they affect our operations and markets; and

federal, state and foreign energy and environmental regulation and legislation.

These factors have led to industry-wide downturns that have resulted in the slowing down or stopping of construction of new power plants and announcements by us and other energy suppliers and gas pipeline companies of plans to sell non-strategic assets, subject to regulatory constraints, in order to boost liquidity or strengthen balance sheets. Proposed sales by other energy suppliers and gas pipeline companies could increase the supply of the types of assets that we are attempting to sell. In addition, recent FERC actions addressing power market concerns could negatively impact the marketability of our electric generation assets.

Our operating results may fluctuate on a seasonal and quarterly basis.

Electric power generation and gas distribution are generally seasonal businesses. In most parts of the United States and other markets in which we operate, demand for power peaks during the hot summer months, with market prices also peaking at that time. In other areas, demand for power peaks during the winter. In addition, demand for gas and other fuels generally peaks during the winter, especially for our natural gas businesses in Canada. Further, extreme weather conditions such as heat waves or winter storms could cause these seasonal fluctuations to be more pronounced. As a result, in the future, the overall operating results of our businesses may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal and quarterly basis and thus make period comparison less relevant.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation that will affect our operations and costs.

We are subject to regulation by FERC and the NRC, by federal, state and local authorities under environmental laws and by state public utility commissions under laws regulating our businesses. Regulation affects almost every aspect of our businesses, including, among other things, our ability to: take fundamental business management actions; determine the terms and rates of our transmission and distribution businesses' services; make acquisitions; issue equity or debt securities; engage in transactions between our utilities and other subsidiaries and affiliates; and pay dividends. Changes to these regulations are ongoing, and we cannot predict the future course of changes in this regulatory environment or the ultimate effect that this changing regulatory environment will have on our business. However, changes in regulation (including re-regulating previously deregulated markets) can cause delays in or affect business planning and transactions and can substantially increase our costs.

FERC has established certain market screens it employs to assess generation market power. Certain of these screens are difficult for a franchised utility such as Duke Power to pass. In an order issued on June 30, 2005 the FERC revoked the authority for Duke Power to make wholesale power sales within its control area at market-based rates based on the FERC's determination that Duke Power fails one of the applicable market screens. Under the FERC's order, Duke Power must pay partial refunds and may prospectively make wholesale power sales within its control area only at cost-based rates.

Our gas transmission and storage operations are subject to government regulations and rate proceedings that could have an adverse impact on our ability to recover the costs of operating our pipeline facilities.

Our U.S. interstate gas transmission and storage operations are subject to FERC's regulatory authority. FERC has taken actions to strengthen market forces in the natural gas pipeline industry, which have led to increased competition throughout the industry. In a number of key markets, interstate pipelines are now facing competitive pressure from other major pipeline systems. Given the extent of FERC's regulatory power, we cannot predict the regulations under which we ultimately will operate our natural gas transmission and storage business in the future or the effect of regulation on our financial position and results of operations.

Some of our interstate gas transmission companies from time to time have in effect rate settlements approved by FERC which prevent those companies or third parties from modifying rates, except for allowed adjustments. These settlements do not preclude FERC from taking action on its own to modify the rates. It is not possible to determine at this time whether any such actions would be instituted or what the outcome would be, but such proceedings could result in rate adjustments.

Our Canadian gas operations are subject to various degrees of regulation by Canadian authorities. The rates charged by our Canadian gas business for the gathering, processing and transmission services provided to shippers and the terms and conditions under which those services are provided are subject to regulation by the National Energy Board (NEB). In addition, the NEB regulates the operation, maintenance and public safety aspects of the gathering, processing and transmission system and the construction of any additional capital facilities. Union Gas Limited is also subject to regulation by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) with respect to the rates that it may charge its customers with respect to its natural gas storage, transmission and distribution system, facility expansions or facility abandonment, adequacy of service, public safety aspects of pipeline system construction and certain accounting principles. Actions of these regulators may impact our earnings from operations, and changes in the Canadian regulatory framework could impact the ability of our Canadian operations to conduct business effectively and to sustain or increase profitability.

Potential terrorist activities or military or other actions could adversely affect our business.

The continued threat of terrorism and the impact of retaliatory military and other action by the United States and its allies may lead to increased political, economic and financial market instability and volatility in prices for natural gas and oil which could affect the market for our gas operations and may materially adversely affect us in ways we cannot predict at this time. In addition, future acts of

terrorism and any possible reprisals as a consequence of action by the United States and its allies could be directed against companies operating in the United States. In particular, nuclear generation facilities such as our nuclear plants could be potential targets of terrorist activities. The potential for terrorism has subjected our operations to increased risks and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In particular, we may experience increased capital and operating costs to implement increased security for our plants, including our nuclear power plants under the NRC's design basis threat requirements, such as additional physical plant security and additional security personnel.

The insurance industry has also been disrupted by these events. As a result, the availability of insurance covering risks we and our competitors typically insure against may decrease. In addition, the insurance we are able to obtain may have higher deductibles, higher premiums and more restrictive policy terms.

Increased environmental regulation and liabilities could subject us to significant compliance and remediation costs that adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of U.S., Canadian, and other federal, provincial, state and municipal laws and regulations. Such environmental regulation imposes, among other things, restrictions, liabilities, obligations and potential enforcement in connection with the generation, handling, use, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances and waste and in connection with spills, releases and emissions of various substances into the environment. Environmental legislation also requires that our facilities, sites and other properties associated with our operations be operated, maintained, and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities.

Compliance with environmental regulations can require significant expenditures, including expenditures for clean up costs and damages arising out of contaminated properties, and failure to comply with environmental regulations may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. The steps we take to ensure our facilities are in compliance could be prohibitively expensive, and we may be required to shut down or alter the operation of our facilities, which may cause us to incur losses. Further, our regulatory rate structure and our contracts with clients may not necessarily allow us to recover capital costs we incur to comply with new environmental regulations such as the North Carolina clean air legislation. Also, we may not be able to obtain or maintain from time to time all required environmental regulatory approvals for our development projects. If there is a delay in obtaining any required environmental regulatory approvals, if we fail to obtain and comply with them or if environmental regulations change and become more stringent, the operation of our facilities or the development of new facilities could be prevented, delayed or become subject to additional costs. Should we fail to comply with all applicable environmental laws, we may be subject to penalties and fines imposed against us by regulatory authorities. Although it is not expected that the costs of complying with current environmental regulations will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, no assurance can be made that the costs of complying with environmental regulations in the future will not have such an effect.

In addition, we are generally responsible for on-site liabilities, and in some cases off-site liabilities, associated with the environmental condition of our power generation facilities and natural gas assets which we have acquired or developed, regardless of when the liabilities arose and whether they are known or unknown. In connection with some acquisitions and sales of assets, we may obtain, or be required to provide, indemnification against some environmental liabilities. If we incur a material liability, or the other party to a transaction fails to meet its indemnification obligations to us, we could suffer material losses.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This joint proxy statement/prospectus and the documents that are incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference include various forward-looking statements about Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding that are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning future financial performance, business strategy, projected plans and objectives of Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding set forth throughout this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

We use the words "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "project," "should" and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements that reflect our current views about future events. These statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties. In addition to the risk factors described under "Risk Factors Relating to the Mergers," the following important factors, among others, could cause actual future results for Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements:

changes in laws or regulations, including in tax rates or policies, in rates of inflation, or in accounting standards;

changing governmental policies and regulatory actions with respect to allowed rates of return, including, but not limited to, return on equity and equity ratio limits;

trading and marketing of energy and energy derivatives;

recovery of fuel and purchased power costs;

decommissioning costs;

developments affecting nuclear waste disposal facilities;

weather conditions (including natural disasters, such as hurricanes);

population growth rates and demographic patterns;

market demand for energy;

competition for retail and wholesale customers;

competition for opportunities in the energy business;

availability, pricing and transportation of coal, petroleum, natural gas, emission allowances and other commodities used, sold or traded in our business;

variability of operating results in a more competitive environment;

unanticipated delays in capital projects or changes in capital expenditures or operating expenses;

unscheduled generation outages or system constraints;

capital market conditions; and

legal and administrative proceedings (whether civil, such as environmental, or criminal) and settlements.

Most of these factors are difficult to predict accurately and are generally beyond the control of Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding.

The areas of risk and uncertainty described above should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that may be made after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus by Duke Energy Holding, Duke Energy or Cinergy or anyone acting for any or all of them. Except for their ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the U.S. federal securities laws, none of Duke Energy Holding, Duke Energy or Cinergy undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or circumstances after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events.

THE DUKE ENERGY SPECIAL MEETING

General

The Duke Energy board of directors is using this joint proxy statement/prospectus to solicit proxies from the holders of shares of Duke Energy common stock for use at the Duke Energy special meeting. Duke Energy is first mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and accompanying proxy card to its shareholders on or about [], 2005.

Date, Time and Place of the Duke Energy Special Meeting

Duke Energy will hold its special meeting of shareholders on [], 2005, at 10:00 a.m. local time in the O.J. Miller Auditorium in the Energy Center located at 526 South Church Street in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Purpose of the Duke Energy Special Meeting

At the Duke Energy special meeting, holders of Duke Energy common stock will be asked to:

approve the merger agreement and thereby approve the mergers; and

consider and take action upon any other business that may properly come before the Duke Energy special meeting or any reconvened meeting following an adjournment or postponement of the Duke Energy special meeting.

The Duke Energy board of directors has adopted the merger agreement and approved the mergers and recommends that Duke Energy shareholders vote **FOR** the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers.

Duke Energy Record Date; Shares Entitled to Vote

The Duke Energy board of directors has fixed the close of business on [], 2005 as the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the Duke Energy special meeting. Only holders of record of shares of Duke Energy common stock and Duke Energy preferred stock at the close of business on the record date are entitled to notice of the special meeting, and only holders of record of shares of Duke Energy common stock at the close of business on the record date are entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the Duke Energy special meeting. Under the North Carolina Business Corporation Act, or NCBCA, a North Carolina corporation cannot vote its own shares because North Carolina law does not recognize the concept of treasury shares. Therefore, if a North Carolina corporation acquires its own shares, such shares automatically revert to the status of authorized but unissued shares. Accordingly, Duke Energy will vote no shares at the Duke Energy special meeting.

Each shareholder is entitled to one vote at the Duke Energy special meeting for each share of Duke Energy common stock held by that shareholder at the close of business on the record date. Duke Energy's common stock is its only voting security for the Duke Energy special meeting.

As of [], 2005, the record date for the Duke Energy special meeting, there were approximately [] shares of Duke Energy common stock outstanding and held by approximately [] holders of record.

Quorum

In order to conduct the special meeting, holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock must be present in person or represented by proxy so that there is a quorum. It is important that you vote promptly so that your shares are counted toward the quorum.

All shares of Duke Energy common stock represented at the Duke Energy special meeting, including abstentions and "broker non-votes," will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. "Broker non-votes" are shares held by a broker or other nominee that are represented at the meeting, but with respect to which such broker or nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares to vote on the particular proposal, and the broker does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal. Under NYSE rules, your broker or bank does not have discretionary authority to vote your shares of Duke Energy common stock on the proposal to approve the merger agreement. Without voting instructions on such proposal, a broker non-vote will occur.

Vote Required

Approval of the merger agreement and the mergers requires that at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Duke Energy common stock vote **FOR** the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers. Abstentions and broker non-votes have the same effect as shares voted against the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the mergers.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

As discussed elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Duke Energy's board of directors has adopted and approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the mergers, and has determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Duke Energy and its shareholders. The Duke Energy board of directors recommends that Duke Energy shareholders vote **FOR** the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers.

Duke Energy shareholders should carefully read this joint proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety for more detailed information concerning the merger agreement and the mergers. In particular, Duke Energy shareholders are directed to the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Voting by Duke Energy's Directors and Executive Officers

As of the record date, Duke Energy's directors and executive officers had the right to vote approximately []% of the Duke Energy common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting. Each Duke Energy director and executive officer has indicated his or her present intention to vote, or cause to be voted, the Duke Energy common stock owned by him or her for the approval of the merger agreement.

Voting of Proxies

All shares represented by properly executed proxies received in time for the Duke Energy special meeting will be voted at the Duke Energy special meeting in the manner specified by the shareholders giving those proxies. Properly executed proxies that do not contain voting instructions will be voted **FOR** the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers.

Only shares affirmatively voted for the approval of the merger agreement and mergers or properly executed proxies that do not contain voting instructions will be counted as favorable votes for the proposals. Accordingly, an abstention or failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement and mergers. Also, under NYSE rules, brokers and banks who hold Duke Energy common stock in "street name" for customers who are the beneficial owners of those shares may not give a proxy to vote those shares without specific instructions from those customers.

How to Vote

If you own shares of Duke Energy common stock in your own name, you are an "owner of record." This means that you may use the enclosed proxy card(s) to tell the persons named as proxies how to vote your shares of Duke Energy common stock. If you fail to vote, the proxies cannot vote your shares of Duke Energy common stock at the Duke Energy special meeting. You have four voting options:

Internet. You can vote over the Internet by accessing the website at www.proxyvote.com and following the instructions on the website. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote over the Internet, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Telephone. You can vote by telephone by calling the toll-free number (800) 690-6903 in the United States, Canada or Puerto Rico on a touch-tone phone. You will then be prompted to enter the control number printed on your proxy card and to follow the subsequent instructions. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote by telephone, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Mail. You can vote by mail by simply completing, signing, dating and mailing your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) in the postage-paid envelope included with this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

In Person. You may come to the Duke Energy special meeting and cast your vote there. The Duke Energy board of directors recommends that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Duke Energy special meeting. If your shares of Duke Energy common stock are held in a stock brokerage account or through a bank, broker or other nominee, or, in other words, in street name, you must bring a letter from your bank, broker or nominee identifying you as the beneficial owner of the shares and authorizing you to vote such shares at the Duke Energy special meeting.

If you hold shares of Duke Energy common stock in street name, please follow the voting instructions provided by that entity. With respect to the proposal relating to the approval of the merger agreement and mergers, if you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote your shares of Duke Energy common stock, those shares will not be voted at the Duke Energy special meeting, and such bank, broker or other nominee will not be authorized to vote.

A number of banks and brokerage firms participate in a program that also permits shareholders whose shares are held in street name to direct their vote over the Internet or by telephone. This option, if available, will be reflected in the voting instructions from the bank or brokerage firm that accompany this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If your shares are held in an account at a bank or other brokerage firm that participates in such a program, you may direct the vote of these shares by the Internet or telephone by following the voting instructions enclosed with the proxy form from the bank or brokerage firm.

The Internet and telephone proxy procedures are designed to authenticate shareholders identities, to allow shareholders to give their proxy voting instructions and to confirm that these instructions have been properly recorded. Votes directed by the Internet or telephone through such a program must be received by 11:59 p.m., eastern daylight saving time, on [], 2005. Directing the voting of your Duke Energy shares will not affect your right to vote in person if you decide to attend the Duke Energy special meeting.

The named proxies will vote all shares at the meeting that have been properly voted (whether by Internet, telephone or mail) and not revoked. If you sign and return your proxy card(s) but do not mark your card(s) to tell the proxies how to vote your shares on the proposal, your proxy will be voted **FOR** the proposal.

Duke Energy 401(k) Plan Participants

If you are a participant in the Duke Energy Retirement Savings Plan, you have the right to provide voting directions to the plan trustee on any issues properly presented at the special meeting, by submitting your proxy card, for those shares of Duke Energy common stock that are held by the plan and allocated to your plan account. Plan participant proxies will be treated confidentially. If you elect not to provide voting directions to the plan trustee, shares of Duke Energy common stock allocated to your plan account are to be voted by the plan trustee in the same proportion as those shares held by the plan for which the plan trustee has received voting directions from plan participants. The plan trustee will follow participants' voting directions and the plan procedure for voting in the absence of voting directions, unless it determines that to do so would be contrary to its fiduciary responsibility. Because the plan trustee must process voting instructions from participants before the date of the Duke Energy special meeting, you are urged to deliver your instructions well in advance of the Duke Energy special meeting so that the instructions are received no later than [], 2005.

Revoking Your Proxy

You may revoke your proxy at any time after you give it, and before it is voted, in one of the following ways:

by notifying Duke Energy's Corporate Secretary that you are revoking your proxy by written notice that bears a date later than the date of the proxy and that is received prior to the Duke Energy special meeting and states that you revoke your proxy;

by signing another proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) bearing a later date and mailing it so that it is received prior to the special meeting;

by voting again using the telephone or Internet voting procedures; or

by attending the Duke Energy special meeting and voting in person, although attendance at the Duke Energy special meeting alone will not, by itself, revoke a proxy.

If your shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee you will need to contact your broker to revoke your proxy.

Other Voting Matters

Electronic Access to Proxy Material

This joint proxy statement/prospectus, Duke Energy's 2004 Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and Duke Energy's Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2005 are available on the Duke Energy website, www.duke-energy.com.

People with Disabilities

Duke Energy can provide you with reasonable assistance to help you participate in the Duke Energy special meeting if you inform Duke Energy of your disability. Please contact Investor Relations by telephone at (800) 488-3853; by electronic correspondence through "Contact Investor Relations" at www.duke-energy.com/investors; or by mail at P.O. Box 1005, Charlotte, N.C. 28201-1005, at least two weeks before the Duke Energy special meeting.

Proxy Solicitations

Duke Energy is soliciting proxies for the Duke Energy special meeting from Duke Energy shareholders. Duke Energy will bear the entire cost of soliciting proxies from Duke Energy shareholders, except that Duke Energy and Cinergy will share equally the expenses incurred in

connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part. In addition to this mailing, Duke Energy's directors, officers and employees (who will not receive any additional compensation for their services) may solicit proxies personally, electronically or by telephone.

Duke Energy has engaged the services of Innisfree M&A Incorporated for a fee of approximately \$20,000, plus reimbursement of expenses, to assist in the solicitation of proxies.

Duke Energy and its proxy solicitors will request that banks, brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries send proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Duke Energy common stock and will, if requested, reimburse the record holders for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in doing so. The extent to which these proxy-soliciting efforts will be necessary depends upon how promptly proxies are submitted.

Other Business; Adjournment

The Duke Energy board of directors is not aware of any other business to be acted upon at the special meeting and the NCBCA provides that no business other than that stated in the notice may be transacted at any special meeting.

The persons named as proxies by a Duke Energy shareholder may propose and vote for one or more adjournments of the Duke Energy special meeting, including adjournments to permit further solicitations of proxies. No proxy voted against the proposal to approve the merger agreement will be voted in favor of any adjournment of the Duke Energy special meeting.

Any adjournment may be made from time to time by approval of the Duke Energy shareholders holding a majority of the voting power present in person or by proxy at the Duke Energy special meeting, whether or not a quorum exists, without further notice other than by an announcement made at the Duke Energy special meeting. If a quorum is not present at the Duke Energy special meeting, shareholders may be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the Duke Energy special meeting to solicit additional proxies. If a quorum is present at the Duke Energy special meeting but there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Duke Energy special meeting to approve the merger proposal, holders of Duke Energy common stock may also be asked to vote on a proposal to approve the adjournment of the Duke Energy special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be treated as votes against any such proposal.

Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP

Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP are expected to be present at the Duke Energy special meeting. The representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP will have the opportunity to make a statement regarding the proposed mergers if they desire to do so, and they are expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions from Duke Energy shareholders at the Duke Energy special meeting.

Assistance

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding Duke Energy's special meeting, please contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated toll-free at (877) 825-8906. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

THE CINERGY SPECIAL MEETING

General

The Cinergy board of directors is using this joint proxy statement/prospectus to solicit proxies from the holders of shares of Cinergy common stock for use at the special meeting of Cinergy shareholders. Cinergy is first mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and accompanying proxy card to its shareholders on or about [], 2005.

Date, Time and Place of the Cinergy Special Meeting

Cinergy will hold its special meeting of shareholders on at 9:00 am, eastern daylight saving time, on [], 2005 at [].

Purpose of Cinergy Special Meeting

At the Cinergy special meeting, holders of shares of Cinergy common stock will be asked to:

adopt the merger agreement and thereby approve the mergers; and

consider and take action upon any other business that may properly come before the Cinergy special meeting or any reconvened meeting following an adjournment or postponement of the Cinergy special meeting.

The Cinergy board of directors has adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the mergers, and recommends that Cinergy shareholders vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and the mergers.

Cinergy Record Date; Outstanding Shares; Shares Entitled to Vote

The Cinergy board of directors has fixed the close of business on [], 2005 as the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the Cinergy special meeting.

As of [], 2005, the record date for the Cinergy special meeting, there were approximately [] shares of Cinergy common stock outstanding and held by approximately [] holders of record. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote at the Cinergy special meeting for each share of Cinergy common stock held by that shareholder at the close of business on the record date. Cinergy's common stock is its only voting security, and shares of Cinergy common stock held by Cinergy in its treasury are not voted.

Quorum

In order to conduct the special meeting, holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock must be present in person or represented by proxy so that there is a quorum. It is important that you vote promptly so that your shares are counted toward the quorum.

All shares of Cinergy common stock represented at the Cinergy special meeting, including abstentions and "broker non-votes," will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. "Broker non-votes" are shares held by a broker or other nominee that are represented at the meeting, but with respect to which such broker or nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares to vote on the particular proposal, and the broker does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal.

Vote Required

Adoption of the merger agreement and thereby approval of the mergers, requires that at least a majority of outstanding shares of Cinergy common stock vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and the mergers. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be treated as shares voted against the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and approve the mergers.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors

As discussed elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Cinergy's board of directors has approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the mergers, and has determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Cinergy and its shareholders. The Cinergy board of directors recommends that Cinergy shareholders vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

Cinergy shareholders should carefully read this joint proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety for more detailed information concerning the merger agreement and the mergers. In particular, Cinergy shareholders are directed to the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Voting by Cinergy's Directors and Executive Officers

As of the record date for the Cinergy special meeting, Cinergy's directors and executive officers had the right to vote approximately []% of the Cinergy common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting. Each Cinergy director and executive officer has indicated his or her present intention to vote, or cause to be voted, the shares of Cinergy common stock owned by him or her for the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

Voting of Proxies

All shares of Cinergy common stock represented by properly executed proxies received in time for the Cinergy special meeting will be voted at the Cinergy special meeting in the manner specified by the shareholders giving such proxies. Properly executed proxies that do not contain voting instructions will be voted **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers.

How to Vote

If you own common stock in your own name, you are an "owner of record." This means that you may use the enclosed proxy card(s) to tell the persons named as proxies how to vote your shares of Cinergy common stock. If you fail to vote, the proxies cannot vote your shares of Cinergy common stock at the Cinergy special meeting. You have four voting options:

Internet. You can vote over the Internet by accessing the website at www.cesvote.com and following the instructions on the website. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote over the Internet, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Telephone. You can vote by telephone by calling the toll-free number (888) 693-8683 in the United States, Canada or Puerto Rico on a touch-tone phone. You will then be prompted to enter the control number printed on your proxy card and to follow the subsequent instructions. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day. If you vote by telephone, do not return your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s).

Mail. You can vote by mail by simply completing, signing, dating and mailing your proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) in the postage-paid envelope included with this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

In Person. You may come to the Cinergy special meeting and cast your vote there. The Cinergy board of directors recommends that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Cinergy special meeting. If your Cinergy shares are held in street name, you must bring a letter from your bank, broker or nominee identifying you as the beneficial owner of the Cinergy shares and authorizing you to vote such shares at the special meeting.

If you hold shares of Cinergy common stock in a stock brokerage account or through a bank, broker or other nominee, or, in other words, in street name, please follow the voting instructions provided by that entity. If you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote your shares with respect to the proposal relating to the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the mergers, those shares will not be voted at the Cinergy special meeting, and such bank, broker or other nominee will not be authorized to vote.

A number of banks and brokerage firms participate in a program that also permits shareholders whose shares are held in street name to direct their vote over the Internet or by telephone. This option, if available, will be reflected in the voting instructions from the bank or brokerage firm that accompany this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If your Cinergy shares are held in an account at a bank or brokerage firm that participates in such a program, you may direct the vote of these Cinergy shares by the Internet or telephone by following the voting instructions enclosed with the proxy form from the bank or brokerage firm.

The Internet and telephone proxy procedures are designed to authenticate shareholders identities, to allow shareholders to give their proxy voting instructions and to confirm that these instructions have been properly recorded. Votes directed by the Internet or telephone through such a program must be received by 11:59 p.m., eastern daylight saving time, on [], 2005. Directing the voting of your Cinergy shares will not affect your right to vote in person if you decide to attend the Cinergy special meeting.

The named proxies will vote all Cinergy shares at the meeting that have been properly voted (whether by Internet, telephone or mail) and not revoked. If you sign and return your proxy card(s) but do not mark your card(s) to tell the proxies how to vote your Cinergy shares on the proposal, your proxy will be voted **FOR** the proposal.

Cinergy 401(k) Plan Participants

If you are a participant in the any of the Cinergy Corp. Non-Union Employees' 401(k) Plan, the Cinergy Corp. Union Employees' 401(k) Plan or the Cinergy Corp. Union Employees' Savings Incentive Plan (these plans are collectively referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Cinergy 401(k) Plan"), you have the right to provide voting directions to the plan trustee by submitting your proxy card for those shares of Cinergy common stock that are held by the Cinergy 401(k) Plan and allocated to your plan account on any issues properly presented at the special meeting of Cinergy shareholders. Plan participant voting directions will be treated confidentially. The plan trustee will follow participants' voting directions unless it determines that to do so would be contrary to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. If you elect not to provide voting directions, the plan trustee will vote Cinergy shares allocated to your plan account as it determines in its discretion. Because the plan trustee must process voting instructions from participants before the date of the Cinergy special meeting, you are urged to deliver your instructions well in advance of the Cinergy special meeting so that the instructions are received no later than [], 2005.

Revoking Your Proxy

You may revoke your proxy at any time after you give it, and before it is voted, in one of the following ways:

by notifying Cinergy's Corporate Secretary that you are revoking your proxy by written notice that bears a date later than the date of the proxy and that is received prior to the Cinergy special meeting and states that you revoke your proxy;

by signing another proxy card(s) or voting instruction card(s) bearing a later date and mailing it so that it is received prior to the special meeting;

by voting again using the telephone or Internet voting procedures; or

by attending the Cinergy special meeting and voting in person, although attendance at the Cinergy special meeting alone will not, by itself, revoke a proxy.

If your Cinergy shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee you will need to contact your broker to revoke your proxy.

Other Voting Matters

Electronic Access to Proxy Material

This joint proxy statement/prospectus, Cinergy's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and Cinergy's Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2005 are available on the Cinergy website, www.cinergy.com.

People with Disabilities

Cinergy can provide you with reasonable assistance to help you participate in the Cinergy special meeting if you inform Cinergy of your disability. Please write to or call Julia S. Janson, Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer at Cinergy Corp., 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (513) 287-3025, at least two weeks before the Cinergy special meeting.

Proxy Solicitations

Cinergy is soliciting proxies for the Cinergy special meeting from Cinergy shareholders. Cinergy will bear the entire cost of soliciting proxies from Cinergy shareholders, except that Cinergy and Duke Energy will share equally the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part. In addition to this mailing, Cinergy's directors, officers and employees (who will not receive any additional compensation for such services) may solicit proxies personally, electronically or by telephone.

Cinergy has also engaged the services of Georgeson Shareholder Communications, Inc. for a fee of approximately \$20,000, plus reimbursement of expenses, to assist in the solicitation of proxies.

Cinergy and its proxy solicitors will also request that banks, brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries send proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Cinergy common stock and will, if requested, reimburse the record holders for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in doing so. The extent to which these proxy-soliciting efforts will be necessary depends upon how promptly proxies are submitted.

Other Business; Adjournment

The Cinergy board of directors is not aware of any other business to be acted upon at the Cinergy special meeting.

The persons named as proxies by a Cinergy shareholder may propose and vote for one or more adjournments of the Cinergy special meeting, including adjournments to permit further solicitation of proxies. No proxy voted against the proposal to adopt the merger agreement will be voted in favor of any adjournment of the Cinergy special meeting. Approval of adjournments of the Cinergy special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies, requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of Cinergy common stock present (in person or by proxy) at the Cinergy special meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be treated as votes against such a proposal.

Any adjournment may be made from time to time by approval of Cinergy shareholders holding a majority of the voting power present in person or by proxy at the Cinergy special meeting, whether or not a quorum exists, without further notice other than by an announcement made at the Cinergy special meeting. If a quorum is not present at the Cinergy special meeting, Cinergy shareholders may be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the Cinergy special meeting to solicit additional proxies. If a quorum is present at the Cinergy special meeting but there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal, holders of shares of Cinergy common stock may also be asked to vote on a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies.

Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP

Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP are expected to be present at the Cinergy special meeting. The representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP will have the opportunity to make a statement regarding the proposed mergers if they desire to do so, and they are expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions from Cinergy shareholders at the Cinergy special meeting.

Assistance

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding Cinergy's special meeting, please contact Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc. toll-free at (866) 729-6803. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 440-9800.

THE MERGERS

The discussion in this joint proxy statement/prospectus of the mergers and the principal terms of the merger agreement are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A and is incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference.

General Description of the Mergers

The mergers are structured as all-stock transactions. Under the terms of the merger agreement, Duke Energy will first reorganize into a holding company structure. Prior to entering into the merger agreement, Duke Energy formed a new Delaware corporation, Duke Energy Holding Corp., which in turn formed two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp. The merger agreement contemplates that Deer Acquisition Corp. will merge with and into Duke Energy with Duke Energy as the surviving corporation. In such merger, holders of Duke Energy common stock will receive the right to receive one share of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Duke Energy common stock held. As a result, the current holders of Duke Energy common stock will become, temporarily, the holders of all of the outstanding shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock, and Duke Energy will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. We refer to this merger throughout this document as the "Duke Energy merger."

Immediately following the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy intends to convert to a limited liability company and intends to transfer ownership of Duke Capital LLC to Duke Energy Holding. The conversion of Duke Energy to a limited liability company is referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Duke Energy conversion." The Duke Energy merger and the Duke Energy conversion taken together are referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Duke Energy reorganization." After the mergers, the former shareholders of Duke Energy and Cinergy will be the shareholders of Duke Energy Holding.

Following the Duke Energy reorganization, the merger agreement contemplates that Cougar Acquisition Corp. will merge with and into Cinergy, with Cinergy as the surviving corporation. In such merger, holders of Cinergy common stock will receive the right to receive 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock held (the Cinergy exchange ratio). As a result, the current holders of Cinergy common stock will become holders of Duke Energy Holding common stock, and Cinergy will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. We refer to this merger throughout this document as the "Cinergy merger."

We refer to the Duke Energy merger and the Cinergy merger together throughout this document as the "mergers." Immediately following completion of the mergers, based on the number of shares of common stock of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy outstanding as of May 6, 2005, the last trading day prior to the public announcement of the mergers, former Duke Energy shareholders will own approximately 76% of Duke Energy Holding's common stock, and former Cinergy shareholders will own approximately 24% of Duke Energy Holding's common stock. We intend to apply to the NYSE prior to the consummation of the mergers to list Duke Energy Holding common stock and intend that shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will trade under the symbol "DUK."

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, Duke Energy's shareholder rights plan was amended to exempt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement from Duke Energy's shareholder rights plan.

Background of the Mergers

For the past several years, the energy industry, including Duke Energy, has experienced a number of challenges, including a substantial imbalance between supply and demand for electricity, the slow pace of economic recovery, and regulatory and legal uncertainties. In response to these challenges,

Duke Energy's focus has been to reduce risks and restructure its business to better focus on its core assets. To this end, in 2004, Duke Energy's merchant generation business (DENA) sold eight natural gas-fired merchant power plants in the southeastern United States, and Duke Energy International, LLC disposed of its Asia-Pacific power generation and natural gas transmission business. These and other asset sales provided cash proceeds allowing Duke Energy to reduce debt and strengthen its balance sheet. In addition, in February 2005 Duke Energy Field Services, LLC, or DEFS, sold its subsidiary Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company, LLC for approximately \$1.1 billion, and Duke Energy agreed to transfer a 19.7% interest in DEFS to ConocoPhillips for consideration of approximately \$1.1 billion, which transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2005.

An important goal of Duke Energy's restructuring efforts is to position DENA to be a successful merchant operator. In this regard, Duke Energy has considered various options to create a sustainable business model for DENA, including consideration of business combinations with third parties. Duke Energy considered criteria for a sustainable business model for DENA to include fuel and customer diversity and sufficient size and scope for a substantial market presence to enable DENA to withstand the cyclical nature of its industry.

Duke Energy believes that its progress with respect to the asset sales described above resulted in a company better positioned to pursue growth strategies. The board of directors and management of Duke Energy regularly evaluate options for achieving long-term strategic goals and enhancing shareholder value, and Duke Energy began reviewing potential opportunities for business combinations within the utility industry with increased focus in mid-2004.

Likewise, from time to time, the board of directors and management of Cinergy examine possible strategic opportunities in an effort to assure that the company is well positioned for future growth in light of industry developments. In this regard, in the course of a telephone conversation in late September 2004 regarding unrelated matters, James E. Rogers, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cinergy, suggested to Paul M. Anderson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy, that the two companies might consider the possibility of a joint venture involving DENA or a similar strategic transaction involving the two companies. Mr. Rogers discussed the possibility of such a transaction involving Cinergy and Duke Energy with the Cinergy board of directors as part of his overall review of possible strategic opportunities at the Cinergy board retreat on October 1, 2004. On October 26, 2004, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Duke Energy board of directors, Mr. Anderson provided a brief review of companies that had expressed an interest in potential business combinations with Duke Energy, including a review of Cinergy's interest in a potential transaction involving DENA.

In early November 2004, Mr. Rogers and one other Cinergy executive and Mr. Anderson and one other Duke Energy executive met in person in Charlotte, North Carolina to discuss further the possibility of a transaction involving Cinergy and DENA, as well as to discuss whether there were other possible mutually beneficial strategic opportunities for the two companies. During this meeting, the parties discussed a merger of the two companies as one possible alternative. On November 10, 2004, Duke Energy and Cinergy entered into a confidentiality agreement covering the discussions between the companies and any material that might be exchanged by the parties. During the next month, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson met one time and spoke by telephone on one additional occasion to discuss a business combination involving the entirety of the two companies. In addition, an executive officer of Duke Energy and an executive officer of Cinergy spoke by telephone on two occasions to discuss a potential transaction. On December 9, 2004, Mr. Rogers updated the Cinergy board of directors on matters relating to discussions with Duke Energy, as well as other possible strategic opportunities. On December 16, 2004, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Duke Energy board of directors, Mr. Anderson reviewed the discussions with Mr. Rogers and other Cinergy executives and provided a general review of Cinergy as a potential partner for a business combination. Mr. Anderson discussed other potential candidates for a business combination with Duke Energy at the meeting.

During December 2004, Duke Energy and Cinergy began to exchange confidential financial information, including at a meeting between executives of Duke Energy and Cinergy in McLean, Virginia on December 21, 2004. This information included a high level overview of each company's businesses and projected financial information, including, among other things, Duke Energy's most recent ratings agency presentation and related supplemental financial information.

On January 7, 2005, executives of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy met in Atlanta, Georgia to discuss, among other things, an overview of DENA and Cinergy's Commercial Business Unit and the combination of their operations in the context of a business combination involving the entirety of the two companies.

On January 11, 2005, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson discussed proceeding with the exploration of a potential business combination. This call was followed by a meeting on January 17, 2005 in North Carolina involving Mr. Rogers, Mr. Anderson and executives of each company to discuss matters relating to a possible transaction, including issues relating to DENA, required regulatory approvals and strategic opportunities.

On February 2, 2005, Mr. Rogers updated the Cinergy board of directors as to his discussions with Mr. Anderson. The Cinergy board of directors discussed the potential advantages of a combination of Cinergy and Duke Energy, including the advantages of greater scale and diversification with respect to operations, fuel sources and regulated franchises. Mr. Rogers emphasized that discussions with respect to any transaction were in their very early stages. Mr. Rogers said that he expected to hear from Duke Energy with respect to its level of interest following the Duke Energy board meeting to be held on February 22, 2005.

On February 22, 2005, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Duke Energy board of directors, members of Duke Energy's senior management presented a preliminary analysis of various theoretical strategic transactions involving Duke Energy's merchant power business, including potential business combinations between Duke Energy and various potential partners, including Cinergy. Duke Energy's board of directors determined not to pursue any of the other strategic alternatives presented because it concluded that such alternatives would not ultimately lead to a transaction on a timetable and with terms that would likely be acceptable to Duke Energy and that the remaining strategic alternatives presented would not accomplish Duke Energy's strategic objectives. One potential partner submitted a non-binding unsolicited preliminary indication of interest regarding a strategic transaction with Duke Energy. The Duke Energy board of directors determined not to pursue the transaction proposed in the preliminary indication of interest as it believed that such transaction was not in the best interest of Duke Energy's shareholders, particularly noting that the proposed transaction did not address Duke Energy's key strategic objectives, including optimizing DENA's business platform and adding significant regulated electricity generation business growth. At this meeting, Mr. Anderson also introduced other strategic alternatives for Duke Energy, including exploring the possibility of separating the electric and gas businesses.

On February 24, 2005, an executive of Duke Energy spoke with an executive of Cinergy and indicated that Duke Energy was interested in continuing to pursue the possibility of a transaction. From the end of February through the middle of March, executives of the two companies (including on one occasion Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson) spoke several times regarding a possible transaction.

On March 3, 2005, a senior executive of Duke Energy distributed to the Duke Energy board of directors a preliminary analysis of a potential business combination with Cinergy. This analysis included an overview of Cinergy and its business and operations, a summary of the discussions to date with Mr. Rogers and other Cinergy executives, a Cinergy presentation to analysts from January 2005, an investor presentation of Cinergy from February 2005 and various analyst reports on Cinergy and its business and operations.

On March 9, 2005, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rogers met for dinner in Charlotte, North Carolina to continue to discuss a potential transaction. At that dinner, Mr. Anderson provided Mr. Rogers with a preliminary governance term sheet, for discussion purposes, relating only to governance matters and not economic matters in connection with a possible business combination. The preliminary governance term sheet suggested a combined board consisting of nine persons chosen from the existing Duke Board and three persons chosen from the existing Cinergy Board. It also suggested that Mr. Anderson would serve as executive chairman of the combined company until the later of December 31, 2006 or six months after the closing, that Mr. Rogers would be Chief Executive Officer, and that specified executives would initially report to Mr. Anderson for a period of three months after closing. The preliminary governance term sheet also contemplated that the name of the combined company would be Duke Energy, that the corporate headquarters would be in Charlotte, North Carolina, and that the combined company's utilities would maintain their headquarters in their current locations.

On March 16, 2005, executives of the companies met with outside legal counsel in McLean, Virginia to begin discussion of the state and federal regulatory approvals that would be required in connection with any transaction. The companies also discussed the need for Duke Energy to adopt a holding company structure under PUHCA of 1935. Between March 16th and March 24th, several telephone calls among executives of the two companies took place (including on one occasion a telephone call between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson) with respect to a possible transaction. On March 24, 2005, Mr. Anderson met for dinner in Cincinnati, Ohio, with Mr. Rogers and three other members of the Cinergy board of directors for the purpose of introducing Mr. Anderson to these directors and discussing a possible merger transaction. Also on March 16, 2005, Mr. Anderson sent an email to each member of the Duke Energy board of directors briefing them on the continued discussions with Cinergy and his meetings with Mr. Rogers. Mr. Anderson also invited each member of the Duke Energy board of directors to a dinner to meet Mr. Rogers and discuss a potential business combination.

On March 28, 2005, Mr. Rogers, executives of Cinergy and representatives of Cinergy's financial advisor and outside legal counsel met in New York City with Mr. Anderson, executives of Duke Energy and representatives of Duke Energy's financial and accounting advisors and outside legal counsel in order to establish a process for continued exploration of a possible business combination involving the two companies. Also in attendance were representatives of a third-party synergy consultant that was engaged by both Duke Energy and Cinergy to assist their management in preparing an analysis of potential synergies for a potential business combination. The discussions at this meeting included a proposed due diligence schedule, a proposed process and schedule for analyzing potential synergies, a process and timeline for negotiation of a merger agreement, a process and timeline for analyzing the regulatory filings and implications of the proposed transaction and an outline of next steps to be taken in connection with the proposed transaction. Shortly after these meetings, each of the two companies made available to the other and their respective advisors access to electronic data rooms containing extensive confidential financial and other information regarding their respective businesses. Also, after these meetings, the two companies' outside legal counsel and financial advisors met to begin to discuss a possible structure for the proposed transaction.

As part of the due diligence process, executives of each company and representatives of their respective financial advisors and outside legal counsel met in Washington, D.C. on April 6 and April 7, 2005. At these meetings, members of each company's management team made presentations regarding each company's business units. Over the next several weeks, the parties continued to exchange information and engage in discussions for due diligence purposes. Also during this time period the companies' synergy consultant assisted the management of Duke Energy and Cinergy with the development of a synergies analysis related to a potential business combination of the two companies. Executives of each company met with the companies' synergy consultant, together and separately on various occasions, to discuss and participate in the creation of such analysis.

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On April 8, 2005, Mr. Rogers updated the Cinergy board of directors as to the status of these discussions. Later on that day, Duke Energy's outside legal counsel sent Cinergy's outside legal counsel a first draft of a proposed merger agreement. The initial draft merger agreement did not address economic or governance terms.

On April 10, 2005, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Anderson and executives of each company met in Charlotte, North Carolina, to continue to discuss matters relating to the proposed business combination.

On April 13, 2005, Duke Energy's senior management team met in Houston, Texas. At this meeting, officers of Duke Energy presented the status and results of the due diligence review of Cinergy to date, the progress of discussions to date and potential benefits and risks of a business combination between the two companies. Representatives of UBS, financial advisor to Duke Energy, also attended such meeting and discussed the potential financial benefits and implications of a business combination transaction and a range of potential exchange ratios for Cinergy's shareholders. Duke Energy's outside counsel reviewed the federal and state regulatory approvals that would be required and the implications of Duke Energy reorganizing into a registered holding company under PUHCA of 1935. Representatives of the companies' synergy consultant met with the management of Duke Energy and Cinergy to assist them in preparing a management report on potential synergies that could be achieved in a potential combination of the two companies.

On April 14, 2005, Mr. Rogers attended a dinner with Mr. Anderson and four other members of the Duke Energy board of directors in Charlotte, North Carolina, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Rogers to these directors and discussing a possible merger transaction. Following this dinner, Mr. Anderson provided Mr. Rogers with a revised preliminary term sheet, addressing both economic and governance matters for discussion purposes. The revised term sheet proposed an exchange ratio for the potential transaction of 1.5 shares of the new holding company common stock for each Cinergy share. With respect to governance matters, the preliminary term sheet suggested a combined company board that would consist of nine persons chosen from the existing Duke Energy board of directors and three persons chosen from the existing Cinergy board of directors. It also provided that Mr. Anderson would serve as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and in the event the combined company's electric and gas operations were separated, Mr. Anderson would become the non-executive chairman of the new company holding the combined company's electric assets. The term sheet further provided that Mr. Rogers would be President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company's electric operations and an individual to be determined would serve as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company's gas operations. The preliminary term sheet also contemplated that the name of the combined company would be Duke Energy, that the corporate headquarters would be in Charlotte, North Carolina, and that the combined company's utilities would maintain their headquarters in their current locations. It also raised issues with respect to the retention of Cinergy executives for the combined company and the change of control severance payments that might be due to Cinergy executives in the event of a combination of the two companies.

On April 15, 2005, Cinergy's outside counsel sent proposed revisions to the draft merger agreement to Duke Energy's outside counsel. These proposed revisions did not address economic or governance matters.

On April 17, 2005, Mr. Rogers sent a term sheet to Mr. Anderson responding to the economic and governance matters raised by the term sheet Mr. Anderson had provided to Mr. Rogers on April 14. The term sheet sent by Mr. Rogers suggested that an exchange ratio of 1.65 Duke Energy shares for each Cinergy share would be appropriate to reflect the fundamental values of the two companies and to permit dividend neutrality for Cinergy's shareholders (i.e., keeping Cinergy's shareholders whole with respect to their current dividend). It also suggested that the combined company board should consist of ten persons chosen from the existing Duke Energy board of directors and five persons chosen from the existing Cinergy board of directors, with a possible rearrangement of the board composition in the event of a separation of the combined company's gas and electric operations. It contemplated that

Mr. Anderson would serve as chairman of the combined company for a period of between one and five years, that Mr. Rogers would be the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and that the remaining organizational and executive structure would be mutually determined by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rogers prior to the closing of the transaction. The term sheet also accepted that the name of the combined company would be Duke Energy and that the corporate headquarters would be located in Charlotte, North Carolina.

On April 18, 2005, Mr. Anderson attended a dinner in Cincinnati, Ohio, with Mr. Rogers and two additional members of the Cinergy board of directors for the purpose of introducing Mr. Anderson to these directors.

On April 19, 2005, Mr. Anderson sent an e-mail to the Duke Energy board of directors updating them on his meeting with Mr. Rogers and the Cinergy directors and summarizing his views on Mr. Rogers becoming the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company and inviting directors to express their views on the subject.

On April 19, 2005, representatives of Merrill Lynch, Cinergy's financial advisor, met with representatives of UBS, Duke Energy's financial advisor, at the UBS offices in New York City to discuss the relative valuations of Cinergy and Duke Energy.

On April 20, 2005, Mr. Rogers met with Mr. Anderson and several members of the Duke Energy board of directors, in Charlotte, North Carolina, prior to a meeting of the Duke Energy board of directors, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Rogers to these directors.

Later that day, the Duke Energy board of directors held a special meeting to discuss the potential transaction with Cinergy. Duke Energy's management discussed with the Duke Energy board of directors the strategic rationale for the proposed combination, the key terms and conditions of the discussions to that date, the potential financial benefits of the proposed transaction, key merger integration issues and the status and results of due diligence. Representatives of UBS presented their financial analysis of the proposed transaction and discussed the financial implications of the proposed transaction assuming various exchange ratios for Cinergy's shareholders. Representatives of Lazard also attended the meeting and discussed with the board the potential separation of the gas and electric businesses, both on a stand-alone basis and in conjunction with a potential business combination with Cinergy. Duke Energy's outside counsel also attended the meeting and reviewed the duties and obligations of directors in the context of significant transactions such as the proposed transaction with Cinergy. Duke Energy's outside counsel also reviewed the regulatory approvals that would be required to implement the transaction, the process and timing for obtaining such approvals and the implications of being a registered holding company under PUHCA of 1935. Management representatives briefed the Duke Energy board of directors on the synergy analysis performed to date, including the preliminary results of potential operating synergies developed by the management of Duke Energy and Cinergy with the assistance of a third-party consultant, and their preliminary view of the expected synergies from the transaction. At this meeting, the Duke Energy board of directors authorized Duke Energy's management to continue negotiations with Cinergy regarding a potential business combination. The members of Duke Energy's management present at such meeting and the Duke Energy board of directors discussed the ways in which a merger with Cinergy might better position Duke Energy to achieve potential benefits of a separation of its gas and electric businesses, but the Duke Energy board of directors did not take any action regarding the separation of the gas and electric businesses.

On April 21, 2005, Mr. Anderson sent a further revised term sheet to Mr. Rogers. This term sheet proposed an exchange ratio of 1.55 shares of new holding company common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock. It also indicated that Duke Energy intended to raise its quarterly dividend to \$1.24 per share such that Cinergy shareholders would be able to maintain dividend neutrality in the proposed transaction. The term sheet proposed that the board of the combined company would be comprised of ten persons chosen from the existing Duke Energy board of directors and four persons

chosen from the existing Cinergy board of directors. It contemplated that Mr. Anderson would be Chairman of the combined company with explicit responsibility and authority for evaluating and, if appropriate, effecting the separation of gas and electric operations. The revised term sheet proposed that Mr. Anderson would remain non-executive Chairman of the combined company for a minimum of one year, that Mr. Rogers would be President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and that a Duke Energy executive would be President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company's gas operations and would report directly to Mr. Anderson until a decision regarding separation of gas and electric operations was made. In sending this term sheet, Mr. Anderson indicated that the proposed terms were contingent on Cinergy being able to obtain commitments from members of its management team so as to limit the amount of the change in control costs pursuant to the Cinergy benefit and incentive plans and employment agreements applicable to such persons to an acceptable amount.

On April 22, 2005, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson spoke to discuss the proposed transaction and agreed to speak again following the meeting of the Cinergy board of directors scheduled for April 25, 2005. Also on April 22, representatives of the two companies' outside legal counsel began to discuss issues raised by the draft merger agreement, including, among other matters, fiduciary and breakup fee provisions, covenants describing the level of commitment the parties would make in order to obtain regulatory approval, closing conditions, and the definition of material adverse change.

On April 25, 2005, the Cinergy board of directors met to discuss the proposed transaction. At this meeting, members of Cinergy management made presentations to the board of directors summarizing their due diligence analysis of Duke Energy as of that date. Also, representatives of Merrill Lynch, Cinergy's financial advisor, reviewed the financial terms of the proposed transaction based on a range of exchange ratios, and Cinergy's outside legal counsel made a presentation regarding the proposed terms of the draft merger agreement. The Cinergy board of directors authorized management to proceed with negotiations relating to a proposed business combination with Duke Energy.

Mr. Rogers sent a further revised term sheet to Mr. Anderson on April 26, 2005. That term sheet focused on governance issues, and suggested deferring further discussion on economic issues until completion of additional ongoing due diligence. The term sheet reiterated Cinergy's position that the combined company board should consist of ten persons chosen from the existing Duke Energy board of directors and five persons chosen from the existing Cinergy board of directors. It accepted Duke Energy's proposal that Mr. Anderson would be Chairman of the combined company with explicit responsibility and authority for evaluating and, if appropriate, effecting the separation of gas and electric operations, and clarified that the decision on such a separation would be a decision of the combined company's board. The term sheet also accepted Duke Energy's proposal that Mr. Anderson would remain non-executive Chairman of the combined company for a minimum of one year, but suggested that this would be subject to rearrangement in the event of a separation of the combined company's gas and electric operations. In addition, the term sheet proposed that Mr. Rogers' removal as President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company would be subject to a supermajority vote of the combined company's board. The term sheet accepted Duke Energy's proposal that a Duke Energy executive would be President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company's gas operations, but suggested a dual reporting relationship to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson for a period of six months following closing.

On April 27, 2005, members of Duke Energy's and Cinergy's management and representatives of their respective outside legal counsel met in New York City to discuss issues raised by the draft merger agreement. These discussions focused primarily on the same issues discussed by the parties' outside legal counsel on April 22, and did not include any discussion of economic or governance terms. Also on April 27, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rogers met in Houston, Texas to discuss the proposed transaction. This discussion included whether or not the governance provisions of the new company would include any supermajority provisions as suggested by Cinergy. Mr. Anderson indicated that Duke Energy was

not willing to include such a provision. Mr. Anderson also reiterated his requirement that members of the Cinergy management team enter into waivers as necessary to limit the amount of the change in control costs pursuant to the Cinergy benefit and incentive plans and employment agreements applicable to such persons to an acceptable amount and that such management team members would otherwise be available for job opportunities in the merged company. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rogers spoke on April 28, 2005 and agreed to meet at Mr. Anderson's home in Pemaquid, Maine on April 30 in order to continue to seek to resolve these issues.

During this period, representatives of Cinergy spoke to representatives of Duke Energy to describe the Cinergy change of control provisions and to explain that the potential costs associated with these provisions were expected to be lower than Duke Energy's estimate. In the course of these discussions, representatives of Duke Energy clarified that Duke Energy's primary focus was on retaining members of Cinergy's senior management who might be offered positions with the combined company. For this reason, Duke Energy requested that members of Cinergy's senior management team be asked to waive provisions in their employment agreements that would otherwise entitle them to severance if they were required to move from Cincinnati, Ohio to Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Rogers had already indicated to Mr. Anderson that he was willing to enter into such a waiver in connection with his employment as President and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

At the meeting in Pemaquid, Maine on April 30, 2005 and on a call on May 1, 2005, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson continued to discuss these issues. Mr. Anderson requested that Mr. Rogers advise him of Cinergy's plan with respect to Cinergy's change in control provisions by Monday, May 2. Also on April 30, 2005, representatives of Duke Energy sent a revised draft of the merger agreement to Cinergy, reflecting changes resulting from the discussions of the merger agreement on April 27.

On May 2, 2005, Mr. Rogers sent Mr. Anderson a detailed analysis of Cinergy's change in control provisions, indicating that the costs resulting from the change in control arising from the proposed transaction were expected to be substantially lower than Duke Energy's estimate. It also reflected Mr. Rogers' agreement that, at the time of execution of the merger agreement, his employment agreement would be amended to supersede the "double trigger" provisions of his existing agreement. Mr. Rogers also told Mr. Anderson that he believed that most of the Cinergy executives who would likely be required to relocate to Charlotte if they were offered equivalent positions with the combined company would be willing to amend their employment agreements so that such relocation would not trigger change in control severance benefits. These amendments would also provide that a change in title would not permit those executives to trigger severance benefits, so long as there was no reduction in their responsibilities, authority and reporting relationships. In addition, as part of these amendments, a new provision would be added so that if Mr. Rogers ceased to continue to serve as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company within two years following the closing (other than as a result of the death, disability or termination for cause of Mr. Rogers or Mr. Rogers' voluntary resignation without good reason under his employment agreement), other Cinergy executives who had accepted positions with the combined company would be entitled to trigger their severance benefits at that time. In addition to these proposals with respect to change in control costs, the materials that Mr. Rogers sent to Mr. Anderson suggested alternatives to the supermajority provisions that had previously been discussed. These materials also proposed that senior officers of the new company would be mutually selected by the two companies' Chief Executive Officers, but that in the event the two were divided over any given candidate, Mr. Rogers would have the right to make a final selection.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson spoke by phone on the evening of May 2 and on May 3, 2005. Mr. Anderson stated that he wanted more certainty as to the identity of the executives who would enter into the proposed employment agreement amendments. In a written response on May 3, Mr. Anderson also stated that Duke Energy would not agree to any of the alternatives to supermajority provisions suggested by Mr. Rogers. The response accepted Cinergy's proposal with respect to selection of other senior officers, subject to approval by the combined company board of the slate of senior

officers. With respect to the requested employment agreement amendments, Mr. Anderson said that Duke Energy requested a waiver for relocation to Houston, Texas as well as to Charlotte.

On May 4, 2005, Mr. Rogers advised Mr. Anderson by phone that Cinergy would accept Duke Energy's position with respect to the absence of any supermajority or any similar governance provisions regarding possible removal of Mr. Rogers as Chief Executive Officer of the merged company. He also said that he would advise Mr. Anderson as promptly as he could as to the specific Cinergy executives who would be prepared to enter into the employment agreement amendments. In subsequent calls on May 4, 2005, representatives of Cinergy indicated to representatives of Duke Energy that they would also need to have a final negotiation of the exchange ratio for the transaction. The representatives of Duke Energy responded that Duke Energy's proposal of 1.55 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock was firm. Cinergy's representatives responded that Cinergy would require an increase from that proposal.

On the evening of May 4, 2005, Mr. Anderson and one other member of the Duke Energy board of directors had dinner in Cincinnati, Ohio, with Mr. Rogers and most of the other members of the Cinergy board of directors. The open issues regarding price and other matters were not discussed at this meeting. At a meeting of the Cinergy board of directors on May 5, the Cinergy directors were updated on the status of the discussions with Duke Energy. Members of management and representatives of Duke Energy and Cinergy also spoke with respect to these matters on May 3 and May 4, 2005.

On the evening of May 5, 2005 and on May 6, 2005, executives of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy and representatives of their respective financial advisors and outside legal counsel met in New York City to discuss the remaining open issues relating to the merger agreement, as well as the proposed employment agreement amendments to be executed by Cinergy senior executives. In addition, representatives of Duke Energy discussed a proposed term sheet amendment to Mr. Rogers' employment agreement with Mr. Rogers' personal legal counsel and with Cinergy's outside legal counsel.

Later on May 6, 2005, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Anderson spoke by phone, at which time Mr. Anderson stated that he would be willing to raise the proposed exchange ratio to 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock. Mr. Rogers responded that he would be willing to recommend an exchange ratio of 1.58 to the Cinergy board of directors, but Mr. Anderson said that Duke Energy would be unwilling to make any further increase in the exchange ratio from 1.56. On the morning of May 7, representatives of Duke Energy sent a revised merger agreement to Cinergy.

On May 7, 2005, the Cinergy board of directors met to consider the proposed transaction. At this meeting, members of Cinergy management made presentations to the Cinergy board of directors regarding the proposed transaction, and summarized their updated due diligence analysis regarding Duke Energy. Representatives of Merrill Lynch, Cinergy's financial advisor, reviewed the financial terms of the proposed transaction using a range of exchange ratios. The representatives of Merrill Lynch indicated that, although Cinergy was continuing to seek an increase in this proposed exchange ratio of 1.56, Merrill Lynch would be prepared to deliver to the Cinergy board of directors its opinion as to the fairness of the proposed 1.56 exchange ratio or at any higher exchange ratio, subject to review of definitive terms. Cinergy's outside legal counsel made a presentation regarding the proposed terms of the merger agreement, the proposed changes to the employment agreements of Mr. Rogers and other members of senior management and the interests of Mr. Rogers and other Cinergy executives arising from a transaction that would be characterized as a change in control under Cinergy's benefit and incentive plans and the executives' employment agreements. Following these presentations and discussion of the proposed transaction, the Cinergy board of directors requested that Mr. Rogers continue to seek an increase in the proposed exchange ratio, and agreed to convene by telephone the next morning to make a final decision on the proposed transaction. Following the Cinergy board

meeting, Mr. Rogers spoke with Mr. Anderson and said that the Cinergy board of directors requested an increase in Duke Energy's proposed exchange ratio. Mr. Anderson replied that Duke Energy's proposed exchange ratio of 1.56 was final and would not be increased.

On the afternoon of May 7, 2005, at a special meeting, the Duke Energy board of directors met in person in Charlotte, North Carolina to discuss the merger agreement, the mergers and the proposed terms and conditions of the term sheet to Mr. Rogers' employment agreement with the combined company. At this meeting, Duke Energy's management presented reports to the Duke Energy board of directors supplementing the reports made at the special meeting held on April 20, 2005, and reviewed with the Duke Energy board of directors the status of due diligence, an update on the synergies analysis, the resolution of change in control costs associated with Cinergy's senior management, and regulatory approvals required for the transaction.

Duke Energy's general counsel, with assistance from Duke Energy's outside counsel, led the Duke Energy board of directors through a detailed review of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, amendments to the employment agreements of certain executive officers of Cinergy and the terms and conditions of the term sheet with respect to Mr. Rogers' employment agreement with the combined company. In addition, Duke Energy's financial advisor, UBS, and Lazard, who was engaged to provide a financial opinion with respect to the proposed mergers, discussed the proposed mergers and rendered opinions to the effect that, as of such date and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken set forth in their respective opinions, the exchange ratio of 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock in the Cinergy merger was fair from a financial point of view to Duke Energy. See " Fairness Opinions Presented to the Duke Energy Board of Directors" beginning on page 61. The members of the Duke Energy board of directors considered and discussed the various presentations made at the meeting and at prior meetings. After considering these matters, the Duke Energy board of directors unanimously approved the proposed transaction and authorized Duke Energy's management to conclude negotiations and execute the merger agreement on the terms described to the Duke Energy board of directors.

Mr. Anderson called Mr. Rogers at the conclusion of the Duke Energy board meeting and indicated that the Duke Energy board of directors had approved the transaction, but had not approved an exchange ratio higher than 1.56. Mr. Rogers indicated at the conclusion of the call that he was prepared to recommend to the Cinergy board of directors that they approve the merger at that exchange ratio. Later that day, representatives of Cinergy sent a revised draft of the merger agreement to Duke Energy.

At a meeting of the Cinergy board of directors on May 8, 2005, Mr. Rogers advised the Cinergy board of directors that Duke Energy was unwilling to increase the proposed exchange ratio. At that meeting, representatives of Merrill Lynch delivered to the Cinergy board of directors its opinion to the effect that, as of that date and based upon the assumptions made, matters considered and limits of review set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio of 1.56 pursuant to the Cinergy merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Cinergy common stock. See " Opinion of Cinergy's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 85. Following further discussion, the Cinergy board of directors unanimously approved the proposed transaction and authorized management to conclude negotiations and execute the merger agreement on the terms described to the Cinergy board of directors. Members of management and representatives of Duke Energy and Cinergy met in New York City for the balance of the day to finalize the merger agreement. Representatives of Duke Energy also worked with Mr. Rogers' legal counsel to finalize the term sheet amending Mr. Rogers' employment agreement. In addition, representatives of Cinergy advised representatives of Duke Energy that subject to execution of the merger agreement, ten members of Cinergy's senior management had executed the employment agreement amendments requested by Duke Energy, of whom two identified by Duke Energy had included a provision that relocation to Houston, Texas, as well as Charlotte, North Carolina, would not permit the executive to trigger severance benefits so long as the executive was offered an equivalent position with the combined company.

After the merger agreement was finalized, Duke Energy and Cinergy executed the merger agreement on the evening of May 8, 2005. In addition, Duke Energy, Cinergy and Mr. Rogers executed the term sheet to amend Mr. Rogers' employment agreement, and Cinergy delivered to Duke Energy the employment agreement amendments executed by the ten other Cinergy executives. The execution of the merger agreement was publicly announced on the morning of May 9, 2005.

Duke Energy's Reasons for the Mergers and Recommendation of Duke Energy's Board of Directors

The Duke Energy board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, has unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the mergers, are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Duke Energy and the holders of Duke Energy common stock, and unanimously recommends that Duke Energy shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement.

In reaching its determination to recommend the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers, the Duke Energy board of directors consulted with management, as well as UBS Investment Bank, Duke Energy's financial advisor, and Lazard, who was engaged to provide a financial opinion to the Duke Energy board with respect to the mergers, and Duke Energy's internal and outside legal counsel, and considered various material factors, which are discussed below. The following discussion of the information and factors considered by the Duke Energy board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with the mergers, the Duke Energy board of directors did not consider it practicable to, nor did it attempt to, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific material factors it considered in reaching its decision. In addition, individual members of the Duke Energy board of directors may have given different weight to different factors. The Duke Energy board of directors considered this information and these factors as a whole, and overall considered the relevant information and factors to be favorable to, and in support of, its determinations and recommendations. Among the material information and factors considered by the Duke Energy board of directors were the following:

Strategic Considerations. The Duke Energy board of directors considered a number of factors pertaining to the strategic rationale for the mergers, including the following:

Increased Scale and Scope with Stand-alone Strength. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers will create one of the largest integrated utility companies in the United States with assets of over \$70 billion calculated on a pro forma historical basis. The electric and gas businesses of the combined company will have stand-alone scale. Based on implied market capitalization, the electric business would be one of the top five in the United States. The gas business, which is comprised primarily of Duke Energy's gas operations, would continue to be the largest in North America. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the increased scale and diversity of the combined company's operations are expected to provide additional financial stability. Furthermore, the additional scale of both the electric and gas businesses may provide additional options for future potential strategic alternatives, including the option to separate the gas and electric businesses. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers would not adversely affect the ability of the combined company to separate the gas and electric businesses. Duke Energy's management is currently evaluating the benefits, costs and feasibility of separating the gas and electric businesses of the combined company. No decision has been made by Duke Energy's management or the Duke Energy board of directors with respect to such separation, and Duke Energy may or may not ultimately decide to proceed with the separation of such businesses.

Stronger Utility Business Platform. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers will create a combined company with greater diversification of regulatory regimes and more balance in its electric business. By extending its operations across more states, the

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mergers will diversify Duke Energy's regulatory risk by subjecting the combined company's utility operations to the jurisdiction of multiple state regulators rather than only North Carolina and South Carolina. The combined company will own a stronger portfolio of utility businesses with 3.7 million retail electric customers and 1.7 million retail gas customers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Ontario, Canada, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The retail electric businesses will have more than 25,000 megawatts of generation and broad operational and regulatory experience. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers will result in a greater contribution of more stable, regulated earnings from the regulated businesses of the combined company.

Stronger Merchant Power Business. With more than 16,000 megawatts of unregulated generation, the Duke Energy board of directors believed that the combined merchant power operation will benefit from increased fuel and market diversity. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered that Cinergy's coal-fired generation in the midwest would complement Duke Energy's gas-fired generation in that region. The consolidation of the trading and marketing units and midwestern merchant generating fleets should enhance scale and efficiencies, reducing the cost structure of merchant operations. The mergers, including the benefit of the expected synergies, are expected to result in accelerating the achievement of profitability at DENA. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered that a more balanced combined merchant power business would be better positioned to take advantage of future opportunities in the electric wholesale market.

Shared Vision. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that Duke Energy and Cinergy share a common vision of the future of consolidation in the utility sector and the present and future effect of deregulation on energy companies. Duke Energy believes this shared vision will better enable the combined company to effectively implement its business plan following consummation of the mergers.

Complementary Positions in the Midwest. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the combined company will have a more balanced portfolio in midwestern power markets, reflecting the net short position at CG&E and the net long position at DENA.

Combined Expertise. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers will combine complementary areas of expertise, particularly among senior management of each company. The combined company is expected to be able to draw upon the intellectual capital, technical expertise, and experience of a deeper, more diverse workforce.

Common Regulatory Framework. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the regulatory frameworks applicable to the combined companies' franchised service areas are generally favorable, diversify regulatory risk as identified above, and provide additional scale for the two companies' expertise in dealing with the complexities of regulation and the interplay of regulation and deregulation at state and federal levels.

Impact on Customers. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers would have a favorable impact on Duke Energy's customers. Specifically, the mergers should benefit customers through operating efficiencies and strengthened reliability. The combined company will also benefit from each company's commitment to customer service.

Customer Diversity. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the mergers would result in regulated and non-regulated operations with greater customer diversity resulting in reduced sensitivity to short-term business volatility arising from economic, weather or other factors.

Significant Cost Savings and Synergies. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the combined company will offer both strategic and financial advantages in serving the energy

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marketplace. Not including implementation costs, the combination will generate approximately \$400 million in annual gross synergies when fully realized in year three from corporate activities, regulated utilities and non-regulated marketing, trading and generation businesses. These cost savings will result from elimination of duplicate spending and overlapping functions, improved sourcing strategies, avoidance of planned expenditures and the consolidation of non-regulated business unit operations. The Duke Energy board of directors noted that expected cost savings and synergies are estimates, that they may change and that achieving the expected cost savings and synergies is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. The chart below illustrates the cost savings and synergies estimated for years one through four as well as the estimated implementation costs as estimated as of May 7, 2005 considered by the Duke Energy board of directors. The cost savings illustrated below are expected to be approximately 50% in the non-regulated businesses and approximately 50% in the regulated businesses. These estimated cost savings are shown before sharing between customers and shareholders.

Year	Cost Savings and Synergies (\$mm)	Implementation Costs (\$mm)
1	\$ 275	\$ 425
2	\$ 350	\$ 175
3	\$ 400	\$ 50
4	\$ 425	\$ 40

It is expected that approximately 40% of the estimated implementation costs above will be treated as expenses for accounting purposes and approximately 60% of these costs will be capitalized. The Duke Energy board of directors noted that expected cost savings, synergies and implementation costs are estimates, that they may change and that achieving the expected cost savings and synergies is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

Share Price; Tax Free Exchange. The Duke Energy board of directors took note of the historical stock prices of Duke Energy and Cinergy, including that the exchange ratio for Cinergy's shareholders represented a 13.4% premium over the closing price of Cinergy's common stock on May 6, 2005. The Duke Energy board of directors also took into account the fact that the mergers are intended to be tax-free to the holders of Duke Energy common stock.

Financial Considerations. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the earnings, cash flow, balance sheet and dividend impact of the mergers. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered historical financial performance of Cinergy as well as historical stock market information. The Duke Energy board of directors noted that the mergers are expected to be accretive to earnings per share after factoring in synergies and ignoring the one time costs related to the mergers. The Duke Energy board of directors further considered the impact on cash flow resulting from a combination and also noted the impact on the balance sheet. The Duke Energy board of directors further considered that Duke Energy's annual dividend would be increased in connection with the transaction to \$1.24, an increase of 12.7% over the then-current annual dividend paid by Duke Energy to its shareholders.

Impact on Credit Profile. The Duke Energy board of directors considered certain selected credit metrics of the combined company on a pro forma basis as compared to those of Duke Energy on a stand-alone basis. The Duke Energy board of directors noted that there was not a material change in the consolidated metrics relative to the projected stand-alone metrics and therefore did not expect a change in the credit profile of the combined company.

Impact of the Mergers on Communities. The Duke Energy board of directors evaluated the expected impact of the mergers on the communities in which Duke Energy and Cinergy are located and which they serve. In particular, the Duke Energy board of directors believes the mergers will benefit the municipalities served by the combined company by creating a strong

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combined company able to provide more reliable service with operating headquarters in Charlotte, Cincinnati, Houston, Denver, Plainfield (Indiana) and Chatham (Ontario). In addition, the companies expect to maintain their substantial presence in the cities and communities they serve including significant charitable contributions.

Fairness Opinions Presented to the Duke Energy Board of Directors. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the financial analyses of UBS presented to the Duke Energy board of directors on May 7, 2005 and the opinion of UBS delivered to the Duke Energy board of directors that, as of May 7, 2005, and based upon and subject to the various factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, the exchange ratio of 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock in the Cinergy merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to Duke Energy (the full text of the opinion setting forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with such opinion is attached as Annex B to this joint proxy statement/prospectus). See "Fairness Opinions Presented to the Duke Energy Board of Directors" beginning on page 61. The Duke board of directors also considered the financial analyses of Lazard with respect to the mergers, presented to the Duke Energy board of directors on May 7, 2005 and the opinion of Lazard delivered to the Duke Energy board of directors that, as of the date of such opinion, and based upon and subject to the various factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, the exchange ratio of 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock for each share of Cinergy common stock was fair, from a financial point of view, to Duke Energy (the full text of the opinion setting forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with such opinion is attached as Annex C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus). See "Fairness Opinions Presented to the Duke Energy Board of Directors" beginning of page 61.

Recommendation of Management. The Duke Energy board of directors considered management's recommendation in support of the mergers.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The Duke Energy board of directors reviewed the terms of the merger agreement, including the representations and warranties, obligations and rights of the parties under the merger agreement, the conditions to each party's obligation to complete the mergers, the instances in which each party is permitted to terminate the merger agreement and the related termination fees payable by each party in the event of termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances. See "The Merger Agreement" beginning on page 120 for a detailed discussion of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement.

Due Diligence. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the scope of the due diligence investigation conducted by management and Duke Energy's outside advisors and evaluated the results thereof.

Corporate Governance. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the corporate governance provisions of the proposed certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy Holding and that the Duke Energy Holding board of directors would be composed of ten former Duke directors and five former Cinergy directors upon closing of the mergers.

Employment Matters. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the provisions of the term sheet governing Mr. Rogers' proposed amendment to his employment agreement with Duke Energy Holding and the amendments to employment agreements that approximately ten Cinergy executives had committed to sign. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered the methodology for selecting the 25 most senior officers of Duke Energy Holding.

Continuation of Duke Energy Name and Headquarters. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that Duke Energy Holding would be renamed Duke Energy Corporation upon

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closing of the mergers and that the headquarters of the combined company would be in Charlotte, North Carolina. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered that the merger agreement provided that each company's utility headquarters would remain in their present locations.

The Duke Energy board of directors also considered the potential risks of the mergers, including the following:

Fixed Exchange Ratio. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the fixed exchange ratio would not adjust downwards to compensate for declines in the price of Cinergy common stock prior to the closing of the mergers, and that the terms of the merger agreement did not include termination rights triggered expressly by a decrease in value of Cinergy due to a decline in the market price of Cinergy's common stock. The Duke Energy board of directors determined that this structure was appropriate and the risk acceptable in view of: the Duke Energy board of directors' focus on the relative intrinsic values and financial performance of Duke and Cinergy and the percentage of the combined company to be owned by former holders of Duke Energy common stock; and the inclusion in the merger agreement of other structural protections such as the ability to terminate the merger agreement in the event of a material adverse change in Cinergy's business.

Cinergy Business Risks. The Duke Energy board of directors considered certain risks inherent in Cinergy's business and operations, including risks relating to future rates and returns associated with Cinergy's regulated business operations, Cinergy's Commercial Business Unit and Cinergy's environmental and other contingent liabilities. Based on reports of management and outside advisors regarding the due diligence process, the Duke Energy board of directors believed that these risks were manageable as part of the ongoing business of the combined company.

Regulatory Approvals. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the extensive regulatory approvals required to complete the mergers and the risk that governmental authorities and third parties might seek to impose unfavorable terms or conditions on the required approvals or that such approvals may not be obtained at all. The Duke Energy board of directors further considered the potential length of the regulatory approval process and the period of time Duke Energy may be subject to the merger agreement.

Regulation under PUHCA of 1935. The Duke Energy board of directors considered that the transaction would require Duke Energy to register as a holding company and become subject to regulation under PUHCA of 1935. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the increased costs, risks and modifications in Duke's operations inherent in complying with PUHCA of 1935 and the restrictions and limitations PUHCA of 1935 may impose on Duke Energy's retention of certain non-utility assets. However, since the date of the Duke Energy board of directors' decision, PUHCA of 1935 was repealed effective February 8, 2006 and is therefore, no longer relevant to the mergers.

Restrictions on Interim Operations. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the provisions of the merger agreement placing restrictions on Duke Energy's operations until completion of the mergers, and the extent of those restrictions as negotiated between the parties.

Termination Fee. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the risk of the provisions of the merger agreement relating to the potential payment of a termination fee of \$500 million or expenses of \$35 million to Cinergy under certain circumstances. See "The Merger Agreement" beginning on page 120 for further information.

Integration. The Duke Energy board of directors evaluated the challenges inherent in the combination of two business enterprises of the size and scope of Duke and Cinergy, including

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the possibility the anticipated cost savings and synergies and other benefits sought to be obtained from the mergers might not be achieved in the time frame contemplated or at all.

Personnel. The Duke Energy board of directors considered the adverse impact that business uncertainty pending completion of the mergers could have on the ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the mergers are completed. The Duke Energy board of directors also considered the level and impact of job reductions as a result of transaction related synergies.

The Duke Energy board of directors believed that, overall, the potential benefits of the mergers to Duke Energy and Duke Energy's shareholders outweighed the risks, many of which are mentioned above.

The Duke Energy board of directors realized that there can be no assurance about future results, including results considered or expected as described in the factors listed above. It should be noted that this explanation of Duke Energy board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section are forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading "Forward-Looking Statements."

Fairness Opinions Presented to the Duke Energy Board of Directors

Duke Energy's board of directors engaged two financial advisory firms in connection with the mergers. Duke Energy retained UBS Securities LLC to act as its financial advisor in connection with the mergers and in such capacity to provide financial and market related advice and assistance as mutually agreed upon by Duke Energy and UBS, including assisting Duke Energy and its board of directors in analyzing, structuring and negotiating the financial aspects of the mergers. Duke Energy's board of directors also retained UBS to render an opinion, to the board of directors, of the fairness to Duke Energy, from a financial point of view, of the Cinergy exchange ratio in the Cinergy merger. Duke Energy retained Lazard Frères & Co. LLC in connection with the mergers to render an opinion as to the fairness of the financial terms of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Duke Energy retained both financial advisory firms because it believed that the use of two separate firms would maximize the Duke Energy's ability to consider and pursue potential strategic alternatives and the Duke Energy board of directors desired to have the advice and expertise of both firms in determining whether to approve the merger agreement and recommend the merger agreement and the mergers to shareholders.

Opinion of UBS Securities LLC

UBS acted as financial advisor to the board of directors of Duke Energy in connection with the mergers and evaluated the fairness to Duke Energy, from a financial point of view, of the Cinergy exchange ratio in the mergers. Duke Energy's board of directors selected UBS as its financial advisor in connection with the mergers because UBS is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in similar transactions. UBS rendered its opinion to the Duke Energy board of directors that, as of May 7, 2005, and based on and subject to various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations described in the opinion, the Cinergy exchange ratio in the Cinergy merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to Duke Energy.

The full text of UBS' opinion, dated as of May 7, 2005, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by UBS, is attached as Annex B and is incorporated by reference into this document. UBS' opinion is directed only to the fairness to Duke Energy, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio in the mergers, and does not address any other aspect of the mergers. Holders of Duke Energy common stock are urged to read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. This summary is qualified in its

entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion attached as Annex B to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

UBS' opinion did not address Duke Energy's underlying business decision to effect the mergers, nor did it constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Duke Energy as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the mergers or any other matter. At the direction of the Duke Energy board of directors, UBS was neither asked to, nor did it, offer any opinion as to the material terms of the merger agreement or the form of the mergers. UBS expressed no opinion as to what the value of Duke Energy Holding common stock will be when issued pursuant to the merger agreement or the prices at which Duke Energy common stock, Cinergy common stock or Duke Energy Holding common stock will trade in the future. In rendering its opinion, UBS assumed, with the consent of the Duke Energy board of directors, that the final executed form of the merger agreement did not differ in any material respect from the draft dated May 7, 2005 that UBS examined and that Duke Energy and Cinergy will comply with all the material terms of the merger agreement (without waiver, modification or amendment in any material respect).

In arriving at its opinion, UBS, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available business and historical financial information relating to Duke Energy and Cinergy;

reviewed certain internal financial information and other data relating to the business and financial prospects of Duke Energy, including estimates and financial forecasts prepared by management of Duke Energy, that were provided to UBS by Duke Energy and were not publicly available;

reviewed certain internal financial information and other data relating to the business and financial prospects of Cinergy, including estimates and financial forecasts prepared by management of Cinergy as adjusted by management of Duke Energy, that were provided to UBS and were not publicly available;

reviewed certain estimates of cost savings and synergies expected to result from the mergers and related expenses as prepared by Duke Energy management and furnished to UBS by Duke Energy (Synergies);

conducted discussions with members of the senior managements of Duke Energy and Cinergy concerning the businesses and financial prospects of Duke Energy and Cinergy and the Synergies;

reviewed publicly available financial and stock market data with respect to certain other companies in lines of business UBS believed to be generally comparable to those of Duke Energy and Cinergy;

compared the financial terms of the mergers with the publicly available financial terms of certain other transactions which UBS believed to be generally relevant;

considered certain pro forma effects of the mergers on Duke Energy's and Duke Energy Holding's financial statements;

reviewed a draft of the merger agreement dated May 7, 2005; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations, and considered such other information, as UBS deemed necessary or appropriate.

In connection with its review, with the consent of the Duke Energy board of directors, UBS did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the information reviewed by UBS for the purpose of its opinion and relied on such information being complete and accurate in all material respects. In addition, with the consent of the Duke Energy board of directors, UBS did not

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make any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Duke Energy or Cinergy, nor was it furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. With respect to the financial forecasts, estimates, pro forma effects and Synergies referred to above, UBS assumed, at the direction of the Duke Energy board of directors, that they had been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Duke Energy. In addition, at the direction of the Duke Energy board of directors, UBS assumed that the future financial results referred to above will be achieved and the Synergies referred to above will be realized at the times and in the amounts projected by Duke Energy management. UBS assumed, with the consent of the Duke Energy board of directors, that the mergers will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. UBS also assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement would be obtained without any material adverse effect on Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding and/or the mergers. UBS' opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to UBS as of, May 7, 2005.

UBS and its affiliates, as part of their investment banking and financial advisory business, are continuously engaged in performing financial analyses with respect to businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and other transactions as well as for estate, corporate and other purposes.

In the past, UBS and its predecessors have provided investment banking services to Duke Energy and Cinergy and received customary compensation for the rendering of such services. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, Duke Energy paid to UBS an aggregate of approximately \$5.6 million in fees for such investment banking services and reimbursed UBS for any expenses it incurred. As of May 7, 2005, UBS was a lender to Cinergy in two outstanding credit facilities and was providing financial advisory services to Cinergy unrelated to the mergers. In the ordinary course of business, UBS and its successors and affiliates may trade and have traded securities of Duke Energy or Cinergy for their own accounts and the accounts of their customers, and, accordingly, may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities.

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated April 19, 2005, Duke Energy engaged UBS to act as its financial advisor in connection with the contemplated transaction. Pursuant to the terms of this engagement letter, Duke Energy paid UBS an opinion/announcement fee of \$4,500,000 which became payable upon the public announcement of the execution of the merger agreement. Duke Energy has also agreed to pay UBS a shareholder approval fee of \$4,500,000 upon the approval of the mergers by both Duke Energy's shareholders and Cinergy's shareholders and a transaction fee of up to \$7,750,000, where \$3,000,000 is payable at Duke Energy's sole discretion, upon the closing of the mergers. In addition, Duke Energy has agreed to pay UBS a termination fee equal to the lesser of (i) 75% of the sum of (a) \$4,750,000, (b) to the extent not already paid, the opinion/announcement fee and (c) to the extent not already paid, the shareholder approval fee, or (ii) 10% of any break-up or similar fee and expense reimbursement received by Duke Energy from Cinergy in connection with the termination of the merger agreement. Duke Energy has also agreed to reimburse UBS for its reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, and to indemnify UBS and related persons against various liabilities, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Financial Analyses used by UBS

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses used by UBS in connection with rendering the opinions described above. The following summary, however, does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by UBS. The order of analyses described does not represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by UBS. Some of the summaries of

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the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the full text of each summary and are alone not a complete description of the financial analyses of UBS. Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before May 6, 2005 and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions.

Historical Stock Trading Analysis and Relative Trading. UBS reviewed the historical trading prices for shares of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock for the three-year period from May 6, 2002 to May 6, 2005 and the one-year period from May 6, 2004 to May 6, 2005 to provide background information on the prices at which Duke Energy and Cinergy common stock have historically traded. For perspective on the relative prices at which Duke Energy and Cinergy common stock have historically traded, UBS analyzed the historical trading ratio between Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock based on the closing market share price of Cinergy common stock relative to the closing market share price of Duke Energy common stock for the one-year period from May 6, 2004 to May 6, 2005 as well as various other periods within this one-year period. UBS also compared the historical trading ratio between Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock to the exchange ratio of 1.56 Duke Energy Holding common shares to be paid to holders of Cinergy common stock pursuant to the Merger Agreement. The results of this analysis are summarized in the following table:

Day/Period	Duke Energy Common Shares per Cinergy Common Share	
	Trading Ratio (x)	Premium at 1.56 Exchange Ratio
May 6, 2005 (current)	1.375	13.4%
10-day average	1.372	13.7
1-month average	1.386	12.6
3-month average	1.411	10.6

Selected Companies Analysis. UBS analyzed and compared certain financial information, ratios and valuation multiples of Cinergy implied by the exchange ratio of 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market valuation multiples for selected publicly traded electric utility companies, including Duke Energy, with businesses and operations that, for purposes of analysis, could be considered similar to businesses and operations of Cinergy in certain respects. The following companies were used by UBS for comparison in this analysis, which we refer to as the selected Electric Utility Companies:

Ameren Corp.

American Electric Power

Dominion Resources, Inc.

Entergy Corporation

Exelon Corporation

FPL Group, Inc.

PPL Corporation

Progress Energy

Southern Company

In addition, UBS analyzed and compared certain financial information, ratios and public market valuation multiples for Duke Energy to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market

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valuation multiples for the following selected publicly traded companies, which we refer to as the Integrated Utility Companies:

Ameren Corp.

American Electric Power

Centerpoint Energy

Dominion Resources, Inc.

Entergy Corporation

Exelon Corporation

FPL Group, Inc.

Nisource Inc.

PPL Corporation

Progress Energy

Southern Company

UBS used closing stock prices for Duke Energy, Cinergy, the selected Electric Utility Companies and the Integrated Utility Companies as of May 6, 2005. With respect to Duke Energy, Cinergy, the Electric Utility Companies and the Integrated Utility Companies, UBS calculated:

the enterprise value, which is the market value of common equity, plus the book value of debt, plus the book value of minority interests, plus preferred stock, plus capital lease obligations, less cash and cash equivalents and equity in affiliates, as a multiple of the last twelve months (LTM) and estimated 2005 EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization);

the equity value as a multiple of estimated 2005 and 2006 net income and book value;

the indicated dividend yield;

the projected ratio of dividends per share to earnings per share (the payout ratio); and

the net debt to capital ratio.

Historical financial results utilized by UBS for purposes of this analysis were based upon information contained in the applicable company's latest publicly available financial statements, projected financial data was based on IBES (a data source that compiles estimates issued by security analysts) consensus estimates as of May 6, 2005. The balance sheet information for Duke Energy was adjusted to reflect the

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Duke Energy Field Services (DEFS) restructuring transactions announced in February 2005, based on publicly available information. For the selected companies, LTM refers to the latest twelve-month period available from the most recently publicly available information as of March 31, 2005. For purposes of this analysis, the Cinergy projected net income was adjusted to exclude the net earnings contribution from Cinergy's synthetic fuel production facilities, which are referred to collectively as the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility. These net earnings, which include the facility's operating losses and the tax credits under Section 29 of the Code, were excluded for valuation purposes, as the related tax credits, which expire at the end of 2007, represent a temporary contribution to earnings.

Although the selected companies were used for comparison purposes, no selected company is either identical or directly comparable to the businesses of Duke Energy or Cinergy. Accordingly, UBS' comparison of the selected companies to Duke Energy and Cinergy and analysis of the results of these comparisons was not purely mathematical, but instead necessarily involved complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the analysis of the relative values of the selected companies and of Duke Energy and Cinergy.

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The results of these analyses are summarized in the following table:

	Enterprise Value as Multiple of:		Equity Value as Multiple of:				Indicated Dividend Yield (%)	Projected Payout Ratio (%)	Net Debt/ Capital (%)
	LTM EBITDA (x)	2005E EBITDA (x)	2005E Net Income (x)	2006E Net Income (x)	Book Value (x)				
Electric Utility Companies									
Maximum	10.4	10.4	17.1	16.2	3.4	5.6	82.7	61.6	
Median	8.7	8.4	15.5	14.4	2.0	3.8	55.9	57.1	
Mean	8.8	8.4	15.1	14.3	2.1	4.0	60.1	56.4	
Minimum	7.6	7.1	13.5	12.4	1.4	3.0	45.0	48.9	
Duke Energy	10.1	8.3	18.9	17.3	1.7	3.7	71.0	50.0	
Cinergy at May 6, 2005 Market Price	9.9	8.4	15.8	14.2	1.8	4.8	75.3	51.2	
Cinergy at 1.56 Exchange Ratio	10.8	9.1	18.0	16.1	2.0	4.2	75.3	51.2	
Integrated Utility Companies									
Maximum	10.3	10.4	18.7	16.2	3.4	5.6	82.7	88.2	
Median	8.6	8.4	15.7	14.2	2.0	3.8	57.9	57.1	
Mean	8.6	8.3	15.5	14.1	2.2	3.9	60.4	58.9	
Minimum	7.5	7.1	13.5	12.4	1.3	3.0	45.0	48.9	
Duke Energy	10.1	8.3	18.9	17.3	1.7	3.7	71.0	50.0	

Source: SEC filings, FactSet, Bloomberg

Selected Transactions Analysis. UBS analyzed and compared the valuation multiples of Cinergy implied by the exchange ratio of 1.56 shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock to the corresponding valuation multiples paid in selected transactions in the electric utility industry since 1999. The following table lists the transactions used by UBS for comparison:

Date Announced	Acquiror	Target
December 2004	Exelon Corp.	Public Service Enterprise Group
July 2004	PNM Resources Inc.	TNP Enterprises Inc.
February 2004	Ameren Corp.	Illinois Power Co.
November 2003	Saguaro	Unisource Energy Corp.
November 2003	Oregon Electric Utility	Portland General Electric Co.
April 2002	Ameren Corp.	Cilcorp Inc.
February 2001	Energy East Corp.	RGS Energy Group Inc.
February 2001	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Conectiv
September 2000	National Grid Transco PLC	Niagara Mohawk Holdings Inc.
August 2000	FirstEnergy Corp.	GPU Inc.
July 2000	AES Corp.	Ipalco Enterprises Inc.
February 2000	Powergen PLC	LG&E Energy Corp.
September 1999	PECO Energy Co.	Unicom Corp.
August 1999	Carolina Power & Light	Florida Progress Corp.
June 1999	Energy East Corp.	CMP Group Inc.
June 1999	Dynegy Inc.	Illinova Corp
May 1999	Lowe Capital Partners	TNP Enterprises Inc.
March 1999	New Century Energies Inc.	Northern States Power Co.
February 1999	New England Electric System	Eastern Utilities Associates

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For each of the selected transactions and for the mergers, UBS calculated and compared the resulting:

enterprise value as a multiple of LTM EBITDA and forward EBITDA;

equity value as a multiple of LTM net income, forward net income and book value; and

offer premium to stock price one week prior to announcement of the transaction.

Although the selected transactions were used for comparison purposes, none of the selected transactions nor the companies involved in them is either identical or directly comparable to the mergers, Duke Energy or Cinergy. Accordingly, UBS' comparison of the selected transactions to the mergers and analysis of the results of such comparisons was not purely mathematical, but instead necessarily involved complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the analysis of the relative values of the selected transactions and of the mergers.

The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	Enterprise Value as a Multiple of:		Equity Value as a Multiple of:			Offer Premium to Stock Price 1 Week Prior (%)
	LTM EBITDA (x)	Forward EBITDA (x)	LTM Net Income (x)	Forward Net Income (x)	Book Value (x)	
Maximum	9.5	9.2	39.9	22.0	3.6	58.4
Mean	7.7	7.2	18.2	15.3	1.8	23.9
Median	7.7	7.5	17.2	15.5	1.7	29.8
Minimum	6.1	4.8	9.9	10.9	0.2	(8.0)
Cinergy at 1.56 Exchange Ratio	10.8	9.1	19.4	18.0	2.0	15.7

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. UBS performed a discounted cash flow analysis to determine the present value of the future unleveraged after-tax cash flows of Cinergy per share of Cinergy common stock. UBS performed the discounted cash flow analysis (i) using the financial projections provided by Cinergy management and as adjusted by Duke Energy management (the "Cinergy Base Case") for fiscal years 2006 to 2009 and (ii) using Duke Energy management's estimates of the synergies and transaction costs resulting from the mergers for fiscal years 2006 to 2015 (the "Synergy Value"). The estimates of cost savings and synergies expected to result from the mergers and related expenses used by UBS were prepared by Duke Energy management as referred to above. UBS assumed discount rates ranging from 5.5% to 6.5%, calculated present values of the unleveraged after-tax cash flows generated over the period covered by the financial forecasts (discounting to December 31, 2005) and then added terminal values assuming multiples ranging from 8.0x to 9.0x terminal year estimated EBITDA. This analysis indicated implied equity values per Cinergy share ranging from \$42.03 to \$52.29, based on the Cinergy Base Case, and implied equity values of the Synergy Value per Cinergy share ranging from \$10.48 to \$12.19. The implied equity value per share includes \$0.81 to \$0.82 of value attributable to the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility (including the operating losses from the facility and the related tax credits under Section 29 of the Code). These implied equity values per Cinergy share were then compared to the implied offer values per Cinergy share based on the Cinergy exchange ratio (calculated using Duke Energy stock prices over various time periods): (i) \$45.80 per share (based on the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005), (ii) \$45.06 per share (based on the 10-day average closing price of Duke Energy common stock), (iii) \$44.85 per share (based on the 1-month average closing price of Duke Energy common stock), and (iv) \$43.49 per share (based on the 3-month average closing price of Duke Energy common stock).

Pro Forma Mergers Analysis. UBS performed a pro forma merger analysis for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 to analyze the potential impact on the mergers on (1) the reported earnings per share of

Duke Energy common stock under GAAP, which we refer to as the Reported EPS, (2) the ongoing earnings per share of Duke Energy common stock, which was calculated as the reported EPS plus the following costs which would be classified as income statement expenses under GAAP, however which may be viewed as special expenses: (i) the costs of the mergers that would be classified as income statement expenses for accounting purposes and (ii) the impact of the net earnings from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility, (3) the dividend per share of Duke Energy common stock, and (4) the ratio of dividends paid to company earnings, known as the dividend payout ratio, of Duke Energy common stock. In performing this analysis, UBS assumed, as directed by Duke Energy management, among other things, completion of the mergers as of December 31, 2005, \$267 million of estimated pre-tax gross synergies in 2006 and \$351 million of estimated pre-tax gross synergies in 2007, pre-tax transaction costs (including costs to achieve the Synergies) of \$422 million in 2006 and \$173 million in 2007, as provided by Duke Energy management, the conversion of \$770 million convertible senior notes on June 1, 2007, and the foregoing of the planned share repurchases in 2006 and 2007. For purposes of this analysis, the number of diluted shares of Cinergy common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2005 was used to calculate the number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock that will be issued to holders of Cinergy common stock in the mergers. UBS also performed a sensitivity analysis for both the Reported EPS and Ongoing EPS in which UBS utilized IBES consensus estimates rather than management estimates. We refer to these analyses as the Reported EPS IBES Case and the Ongoing EPS IBES Case.

This analysis indicated that:

the impact of the mergers would be essentially breakeven for both 2006 and 2007 on a Reported EPS basis and accretive in both 2006 and 2007 on an Ongoing EPS basis;

the impact of the mergers would be accretive in both 2006 and 2007 based on the Reported EPS IBES Case and the Ongoing EPS IBES Case;

for 2006 and 2007, the pro forma dividend per share of Duke Energy Holding common stock would be \$1.24 compared to the stand-alone Duke Energy dividend per share of \$1.10, an increase of 12.7%; and

for 2006 and 2007, the pro forma dividend payout ratio for Duke Energy Holding common stock would be slightly increased compared to the stand-alone Duke Energy payout ratio.

Contribution Analysis. UBS performed a relative contribution analysis to compare the historical and estimated future financial operating contributions of Duke Energy and Cinergy to the combined company resulting from the mergers. Using financial information provided by Duke Energy's management, UBS calculated the relative contributions of Duke Energy and Cinergy to the combined company's total enterprise value and equity value based on the Cinergy exchange ratio and the companies' stock prices as of May 6, 2005. UBS then calculated the relative contributions of Duke Energy and Cinergy to the combined company in terms of (1) estimated 2006 and 2007 EBITDA and (2) estimated 2006 and 2007 net income. The relative contributions of Cinergy were adjusted in each case to exclude the financial performance from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility. The financial performance from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility was excluded for valuation purposes, as the related tax credits expire at the end of 2007.

The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	% Contribution	
	Duke Energy	Cinergy
Enterprise Value at 1.56 Exchange Ratio	74.1%	25.9%
EBITDA		
2006	74.4	25.6
2007	73.9	26.1
Equity Value at 1.56 Exchange Ratio	75.6	24.4
Net Income		
2006	74.8	25.2
2007	74.5	25.5

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the opinion of UBS. In arriving at its fairness determination, UBS considered the results of all of its analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any factor or analysis. Rather, UBS made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses. No company or transaction used in the analyses described herein as a comparison is directly comparable to Duke Energy, Cinergy or the contemplated transaction.

UBS prepared the analyses described herein for purposes of providing its opinion to the Duke Energy board of directors as to the fairness from a financial point of view to Duke Energy of the Cinergy exchange ratio in the mergers, as of the date of UBS' opinion. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Because these analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties or their respective advisors, none of Duke Energy, UBS or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecasted.

As described above, the opinion of UBS to the Duke Energy board of directors was one of many factors taken into consideration by the Duke Energy board of directors in making its determination to approve the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement. UBS was not asked to, and did not, recommend the specific consideration payable in the mergers, which consideration was determined through negotiations between Duke Energy and Cinergy. The summary contained herein does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed by UBS in connection with its fairness opinion and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of UBS, attached as Annex B to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Opinion of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC

Lazard was retained to give a financial opinion to the Duke Energy board of directors in connection with the mergers. Duke Energy selected Lazard based on Lazard's qualifications, expertise and reputation. In connection with Lazard's engagement, Duke Energy requested that Lazard evaluate the fairness to Duke Energy, from a financial point of view, of the Cinergy exchange ratio. On May 7, 2005, at a meeting of the Duke Energy board of directors held to evaluate the mergers, Lazard rendered to Duke Energy's board of directors an oral opinion, which opinion was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated as of May 8, 2005, the date of the merger agreement,

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to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters described in its opinion, the Cinergy exchange ratio was fair to Duke Energy, from a financial point of view.

The full text of Lazard's written opinion, dated May 8, 2005, to the Duke Energy board of directors, which sets forth the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex C and is incorporated by reference into this document. Holders of shares of Duke Energy common stock are urged to, and should, read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. The summary of Lazard's opinion in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion attached as Annex C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

In connection with its opinion, Lazard:

reviewed the financial terms and conditions of the merger agreement executed on May 8, 2005;

analyzed certain publicly available historical business and financial information relating to Duke Energy and Cinergy;

reviewed various internal financial forecasts and other data provided to Lazard by Duke Energy and Cinergy relating to their respective businesses, as well as adjustments by Duke Energy's management to the internal financial forecasts provided by Cinergy;

held discussions with members of the senior management of Duke Energy with respect to the businesses and prospects of Duke Energy and Cinergy, the strategic objectives of each, and possible benefits (including estimates of synergies) which might be realized following the mergers;

reviewed public information with respect to certain other companies in lines of businesses Lazard believed to be generally comparable to the businesses of Duke Energy and Cinergy;

reviewed the financial terms of certain business combinations involving companies in lines of businesses it believed to be generally comparable to those of Duke Energy and Cinergy, and in other industries generally;

reviewed the historical stock prices and trading volumes of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations as it deemed appropriate.

In performing its review, Lazard relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the foregoing information, and did not assume any responsibility for any independent verification of such information or any independent valuation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities of Duke Energy or Cinergy, or concerning the solvency or fair value of either of the foregoing entities, and was not furnished with any such valuation or appraisal. With respect to financial forecasts, including projected synergies and other anticipated strategic, financial and operational benefits of the mergers, Lazard assumed that they had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of management of Duke Energy and Cinergy as to the future financial performance of Duke Energy, Cinergy and the combined company, as the case may be, and Lazard assumed that such forecasts and projections (including synergies) will be realized in the amounts and at the times contemplated thereby. Lazard assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to such forecasts or the assumptions on which they were based.

Further, Lazard's opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of such opinion. Lazard assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on circumstances or events occurring after the date thereof.

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In rendering its opinion, Lazard assumed that the mergers and the other transactions contemplated in the merger agreement will be consummated on the terms described in the merger agreement executed on May 8, 2005, including, among other things, that the mergers and the related transactions described in the merger agreement will be treated as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, and that the mergers will be consummated without any waiver of any material terms or conditions. In addition, Lazard assumed that obtaining the necessary regulatory and third-party approvals for the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will not have an adverse effect on the combined company. Lazard did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the mergers, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Lazard understands that Duke Energy obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals.

Lazard did not express any opinion as to the price at which shares of Duke Energy common stock or shares of Cinergy common stock may trade subsequent to the announcement of the mergers or as to the price at which shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock may trade subsequent to the consummation of the mergers.

Lazard's opinion is directed to the Duke Energy board of directors and relates only to the fairness to Duke Energy of the Cinergy exchange ratio from a financial point of view. Lazard's engagement and its opinion are for the benefit of Duke Energy's board of directors and are not on behalf of, and are not intended to confer rights or remedies upon, Cinergy, any shareholders of Duke Energy, Cinergy or the combined company, or any other person. Furthermore, Lazard's opinion does not address the merits of the underlying decision by Duke Energy to engage in the mergers or the relative merits of the mergers as compared to other business strategies that might be available to Duke Energy. Lazard expressed no opinion or recommendation as to how the shareholders of Duke Energy should vote at any shareholders meeting to be held in connection with the mergers.

In preparing its opinion to the Duke Energy board of directors, Lazard performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses, including those described below. The summary of Lazard's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Lazard's opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, is not readily susceptible to summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Lazard made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor that it considered. Accordingly, Lazard believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors, or focusing on information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying its analyses and opinion.

In its analyses, Lazard considered industry performance, regulatory, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Duke Energy and Cinergy. No company, transaction or business used in Lazard's analyses as a comparison is identical to Duke Energy or Cinergy or the proposed mergers, and an evaluation of the results of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies, business segments or transactions being analyzed.

The estimates contained in Lazard's analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by the analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect

the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Accordingly, Lazard's analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

Lazard's opinion and financial analyses were only one of many factors considered by Duke Energy's board of directors in its evaluation of the proposed mergers and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Duke Energy board of directors or management with respect to the mergers or the Cinergy exchange ratio.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses underlying Lazard's written opinion dated May 8, 2005 delivered to Duke Energy's board of directors in connection with the mergers. The measures chosen for analysis were selected by Lazard as customary and relevant to an acquisition utilizing common stock of the acquiring company. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Lazard's financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Lazard's financial analyses.

Transaction Multiple Analysis. Lazard calculated an implied value for each share of Cinergy common stock pursuant to the merger agreement of \$45.79. This value was calculated by multiplying the Cinergy exchange ratio of 1.56 times the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 4, 2005, which was \$29.35. Lazard noted that the implied value represented a premium to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 4, 2005 of 14.0%.

Exchange Ratio Analysis. In order to provide background information and perspective on the relationship between Cinergy and Duke Energy common stock, Lazard reviewed:

the ratio of the closing price of Cinergy common stock divided by the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 4, 2005, referred to as the current market, and

the ratio of average closing prices of Cinergy common stock divided by average closing prices of Duke Energy common stock computed over various periods ended May 4, 2005.

Lazard also calculated:

the ownership of Cinergy shareholders in the combined company implied by these ratios, and

the premium implied by these ratios over the various periods relative to the 1.368x exchange ratio implied by the current market.

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The results of Lazard's review are summarized in the following table:

	Implied Exchange Ratio	Implied Cinergy Ownership	Implied Premium to Cinergy
As of May 4, 2005 (current market)	1.368x	22.6%	
Exchange Ratio in the mergers of 1.56x	1.56x	25.0%	14.0%
<i>Period:</i>			
Five-trading-day average	1.364x	22.6%	(0.3)%
One-month average	1.388	22.9	1.4
Three-month average	1.445	23.6	5.6
Six-month average	1.531	24.7	11.9
One-year average	1.651	26.1	20.7
Two-year average	1.769	27.5	29.3

The review indicated:

a range of exchange ratios from 1.364x to 1.769x over the various periods, compared to the 1.56x Cinergy exchange ratio in the Cinergy merger, and

a range of pro forma ownership of Cinergy's shareholders in the combined company of 22.6% to 27.5% compared to 25.0% in the mergers.

Lazard also noted that average exchange ratios for the various periods represented a range of (discounts)/premiums of approximately (0.3)% to 29.3% compared to the 1.368x exchange ratio implied by the current market.

Cinergy Comparable Companies Analysis. Lazard reviewed and compared certain public and internal financial information relating to Cinergy to corresponding financial data for comparable publicly-traded utility companies to derive an implied valuation range for Cinergy. Lazard selected companies that shared characteristics with Cinergy. The companies included in the Cinergy comparable companies analysis were:

American Electric Power Company, Inc.;

Alliant Energy Corporation;

Ameren Corporation;

DPL Inc.;

FPL Group, Inc.;

PPL Corporation;

The Southern Company; and

Xcel Energy Inc.

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In general, historical financial data used was as of March 31, 2005 or December 31, 2004, depending on the date of the most recently available information for each company, and market data was as of May 4, 2005. Projected earnings per share, or EPS, and long term growth rates were based

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on IBES consensus estimates as of May 4, 2004. Other projected information was based on selected Wall Street equity research reports. The following table summarizes the results of this review:

	Cinergy Peer Group Range		Cinergy Peer Group Median
<i>Multiple of stock price to:</i>			
Estimated 2005 EPS	13.5x	17.2x	15.2x
Projected 2006 EPS	12.4	16.3	14.5
Book value per share	1.2	3.1	1.8
<i>Multiple of enterprise value to:</i>			
Estimated 2005 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	6.5	10.8x	8.1x
Projected 2006 EBITDA	6.2	9.5	7.7
Estimated 2005 earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	10.6	15.7	12.4
Projected 2006 EBIT	10.3	15.3	11.7

Applying the representative range of multiples derived from the comparable companies analysis, Lazard calculated a range of implied equity values of Cinergy common stock. Lazard made separate calculations based on (1) estimates for Cinergy results of operations from selected Wall Street equity research reports, and (2) internal estimates of Cinergy's management, as adjusted by Duke Energy's management (we refer to such adjusted internal estimates as the Cinergy base case estimates). Lazard's calculations did not give effect to transaction-related synergies estimated by Duke Energy management.

Based on this analysis, Lazard derived the following ranges of implied equity values per Cinergy share:

	Implied Value per Share of Cinergy	
<i>Based on:</i>		
Wall Street Estimates	\$ 40.00	\$44.00
Cinergy Base Case Estimates (1)	\$ 38.00	\$42.00

- (1) Includes net present value of synfuel tax benefits of approximately \$200 million, or \$1 per share, valued separately on a discounted cash flow basis, as per Wall Street research estimates.

Lazard noted that the current market price of \$40.15 per Cinergy share was within both ranges, and the Cinergy merger consideration of \$45.79 was above both ranges.

Cinergy Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis for Cinergy, which is designed to provide insight into the value of Cinergy as a function of its future cash flows and expenditures.

Using the Cinergy base case estimates for 2005 to 2008, Lazard performed an analysis of the present value of the unlevered free cash flows that Cinergy could generate from 2005 and beyond. In calculating the terminal value Lazard assumed perpetual growth rates of 2.00% to 2.50% for the projected free cash flows of Cinergy for periods subsequent to 2008. The projected cash flows were then discounted to present value using discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 6.25%, based on Cinergy's estimated weighted average cost of capital. The weighted average cost of capital is a measure of the average expected return on all of a company's securities or loans based on the proportions of those securities or loans in such company's capital structure.

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The results of the analysis are summarized in the following table:

Discount Rate	Equity Value Per Share at Perpetual Growth Rate (1)		
	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%
5.75%	\$ 40.28	\$ 44.58	\$ 49.53
6.00%	36.23	39.96	44.23
6.25%	32.64	35.93	39.65

(1) Includes net present value of synfuel tax benefits of approximately \$200 million, or \$1 per share, valued separately on a discounted cash flow basis, as per Wall Street research estimates.

Based on this analysis, Lazard calculated an implied range for Cinergy common stock of \$38.00 to \$47.00. Lazard noted that both the current market price of \$40.15 per Cinergy share and the implied merger consideration of \$45.79 were within that range.

Lazard also calculated an implied price range following the methodology described above, but included in the calculation the pro rata net value to Duke Energy of synergies that Duke Energy management anticipates will result from the mergers. Lazard calculated an implied price range for Cinergy common stock of \$41.00 to \$51.50. Lazard noted that the current market price of \$40.15 per Cinergy share was below this range and the implied merger consideration of \$45.79 was within that range.

Precedent Transaction Analysis. Lazard also performed a precedent transaction analysis, which was designed to provide a valuation of Cinergy based on publicly available financial terms of selected transactions that share some characteristics of the mergers. In selecting the transactions it used in this analysis, Lazard reviewed merger transactions since 1997 involving companies in the electric utility industry. The precedent transactions selected by Lazard were (listed by buyer followed by the target company and the date these transactions were publicly announced):

Exelon Corporation / Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated December 20, 2004;

Ameren Corporation / Illinois Power Company February 3, 2004;

Ameren Corporation / CILCORP Inc. (The AES Corporation) April 28, 2002;

Energy East Corporation / RGS Energy Group, Inc. February 20, 2001;

Potomac Electric Power Company / Conectiv February 12, 2001;

Public Service Company of New Mexico / Western Resources electric utility operation November 9, 2000;

National Grid Group Plc / Niagara Mohawk Holdings, Inc. September 5, 2000;

FirstEnergy Corp. / GPU, Inc. August 8, 2000;

The AES Corporation / IPALCO Enterprises, Inc. July 17, 2000;

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PowerGen plc / LG&E Energy Corp. February 28, 2000;

Investor Group / MidAmerican Energy Holding Company October 25, 1999;

Carolina Power & Light Company / Florida Progress Corporation August 23, 1999;

Dynegy Inc. / Illinova Corporation June 14, 1999;

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Scottish Power plc / PacifiCorp December 7, 1998;

CalEnergy Company, Inc. / MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company August 12, 1998; and

American Electric Power Company, Inc. / Central and South West Corporation December 22, 1997.

For each of the selected transactions, Lazard calculated the implied equity purchase price as a multiple of the target's last twelve months EBITDA, last twelve months EBIT, last twelve months earnings and book value. The results of these calculations are summarized in the following table:

	Range		Median
<i>Multiple of Equity Purchase Price to:</i>			
Last twelve months (LTM) EBITDA	5.5x	9.5x	7.8x
LTM EBIT	7.9	19.6	12.8
LTM Earnings	12.1	28.2	17.0
Book Value	0.4	3.1	1.9

From these multiples, Lazard, based on its experience with merger and acquisitions transactions, derived a reference range for Cinergy common stock of \$39.00 to \$41.00. Lazard noted that the current market price of \$40.15 per Cinergy share was within this range, and the implied Cinergy merger consideration of \$45.79 was above the range. However, Lazard noted that most of the selected precedent transactions were announced between 1997 and 2001, which may minimize their relevance as an appropriate valuation reference, particularly as the public market trading multiples for companies in the electric utility industry have generally increased.

Premium Paid Analysis. Lazard also performed a premium paid analysis, which is designed to provide a valuation of Cinergy based on the premium paid in the selected precedent transactions. Lazard's analysis was based on the one day, one week and four week implied premiums of such transactions. The implied premiums in this analysis were calculated comparing the transaction price prior to the announcement of the transaction to the target company's stock price one day, one week and one month prior to the announcement of the transaction. The results of these calculations are as follows:

	Range		Median
One-Day	7.0%	57.8%(1)	24.5%(1)
One-Week	4.9	58.4 (1)	31.3 (1)
One-Month	(44.9)	36.2 (2)	12.2 (2)

(1) Trading prices not available for Ameren / Illinois Power, Ameren / CILCORP and Public Service Co. of New Mexico / Western Resources Electric Utility.

(2) Trading prices not available for Ameren / Illinois Power and Ameren / CILCORP.

From these multiples, Lazard, based on its experience with merger and acquisitions transactions, derived a reference range for Cinergy common stock of \$45.00 to \$50.00. Lazard noted that the current market price of \$40.15 per Cinergy share was below this range and the implied Cinergy merger consideration of \$45.79 was within the range.

Duke Energy Comparable Companies Analysis. Lazard reviewed and compared certain public and internal financial information relating to Duke Energy to corresponding financial data for comparable

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publicly-traded companies to derive an implied valuation range for Duke Energy. Lazard selected companies that shared characteristics with Duke Energy's utility and gas transmission businesses.

The companies included in the Duke Energy comparable companies analysis were:

Electric Utility	Gas Transmission
American Electric Power Company, Inc. Constellation Energy Group, Inc. Dominion Resources, Inc. Entergy Corporation Exelon Corporation FPL Group, Inc. Progress Energy, Inc. The Southern Company	Enbridge Inc. El Paso Corporation Kinder Morgan, Inc. Southern Union Company TransCanada Corporation The Williams Companies, Inc.

In general, financial data used was as of March 31, 2005 or December 31, 2004, depending on the date of the most recently available information for each company, and market data was as of May 4, 2005. Projected earnings per share and long-term growth rates were based on median IBES estimates as of May 4, 2004. Other projected information was based on selected Wall Street equity research reports. The results of this review of comparable companies was as follows:

	Electric Utility Peer Group Median		Gas Transmission Peer Group Median	
	Range	Median	Range	Median
<i>Multiple of stock price to:</i>				
Estimated 2005 EPS	13.8x 16.1x	15.5x	15.9x 20.3x	17.9x
Projected 2006 EPS	13.2 15.1	14.2	13.4 18.7	16.7
Reported book value per share	1.4 3.5	2.0	1.8 3.3	2.1
<i>Multiple of enterprise value to:</i>				
Estimated 2005 EBITDA	7.4x 10.0x	8.6x	7.5x 12.8x	9.5x
Projected 2006 EBITDA	7.2 9.5	8.1	7.1 12.9	8.9
Estimated 2005 EBIT	11.2 15.7	12.1	11.3 18.6	12.6
Projected 2006 EBIT	10.4 15.3	11.5	10.8 18.8	11.7

Applying the representative ranges of multiples derived from the comparable companies analysis, Lazard calculated a range of implied equity values of Duke Energy. Lazard made separate calculations based on (1) estimates for Duke Energy results of operations from selected Wall Street equity research reports, and (2) internal estimates of Duke Energy's management.

Based on the foregoing analysis, Lazard derived the following ranges of implied equity values of Duke Energy common stock:

	Implied Value per Share of Duke Energy
<i>Based on:</i>	
Wall Street Estimates	\$ 28.00 \$32.00
Duke Energy's Management Estimates	\$ 27.00 \$31.00

Lazard noted that the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 4, 2005 was \$29.35, which is within both ranges.

Duke Energy Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation Analysis. A sum-of-the parts valuation analysis reviews a business' operating performance and outlook on a segment-by-segment basis and compares each segment's performance to a group of publicly traded peer companies to determine an implied market value for the enterprise as a whole. Lazard performed a sum-of-the-parts valuation analysis for the following business segments of Duke Energy:

Duke Power,

Duke Energy Gas Transmission (DEGT),

Duke Energy North America (DENA),

Duke Energy Field Services (DEFS),

Duke Energy International (DEI), and

Crescent Resources LLC (Crescent).

For DEGT, DEFS and DEI, Lazard analyzed projected 2006 EBITDA; for Duke Power, projected 2006 net income; for Crescent, book value as of December 31, 2004; and for DENA, EV/kW. The metrics reviewed by Lazard were based on Wall Street equity research reports and other publicly available information.

Based on a group of publicly-traded peer companies, Lazard applied relevant multiple ranges to the metrics listed above for each segment, to arrive at a range of enterprise values for each of those segments.

Lazard calculated an implied enterprise value reference range of \$41.0 billion to \$45.8 billion for Duke Energy. Lazard also calculated an implied range for Duke Energy shares of \$27.68 to \$32.80, and noted that the \$29.35 price as of May 4, 2005 was within that range.

Duke Energy Discounted Cash Flow/Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation. Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis for the Duke Power and DEGT segments, which is designed to provide insight into the value of those segments as a function of their future cash flows and expenditures. Using Duke Energy management's internal estimates for 2005 to 2007, Lazard performed an analysis of the present value of the unlevered free cash flows that the Duke Power and DEGT segments could generate from 2005 and beyond. In calculating the terminal value of Duke Power and DEGT, Lazard assumed perpetual growth rates of 1.50% to 2.00% and 2.50% to 3.00%, respectively, for the projected free cash flows of each segment for periods subsequent to 2007. The projected cash flows were then discounted to present value using discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 6.25% for Duke Power, and 6.50% to 7.00% for DEGT, which were based on Duke Power's and DEGT's respective estimated weighted average cost of capital. Based on these calculations, Lazard calculated an implied enterprise value range for each of the Duke Power and DEGT segments.

Lazard combined the ranges of enterprise value it calculated for the Duke Power and DEGT segments with ranges of enterprise value it calculated for each of the DENA, DEFS, DEI and Crescent segments using the publicly-traded peer companies multiples it used in the sum-of-the part valuation analysis described under the heading " Duke Energy Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation Analysis," but applying to such ranges Duke Energy's internal projections.

Lazard calculated an implied enterprise value reference range of \$42.6 billion to \$48.8 billion for Duke Energy. Lazard further calculated an implied price range for Duke Energy common stock of \$29.22 to \$35.82, and noted that the \$29.35 price as of May 4, 2005 was within that range.

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Contribution Analysis. Lazard performed a contribution analysis to compare the relative financial operating contributions of Duke Energy and Cinergy to the combined company. Lazard analyzed the relative contributions of Duke Energy and Cinergy to the combined company of:

projected 2006 and 2007 revenues,

projected 2006 and 2007 EBITDA,

projected 2006 and 2007 EBIT,

projected 2006 and 2007 net income, and

book equity value as of March 31, 2005.

All projections for Cinergy were based on the internal Cinergy base case estimates, and all Duke Energy projections were derived from the internal Duke Energy management projections.

The analysis indicated a range of contribution percentages of Cinergy from 23.0% to 29.2% in the mergers as compared to the pro-forma ownership of Cinergy resulting from the Cinergy exchange ratio of 25.0%:

	Cinergy Percentage	Duke Energy Percentage
Revenues		
Projected 2006	29.2%	70.8%
Projected 2007	29.0	71.0
EBITDA		
Projected 2006	23.0%	77.0%
Projected 2007	23.7	76.3
EBIT		
Projected 2006	23.2%	76.8%
Projected 2007	23.6	76.4
Net Income		
Projected 2006	27.1%	72.9%
Projected 2007	27.0	73.0
Book Equity Value		
Equity Ownership at 1.56x exchange ratio	25.0%	75.0%

Pro Forma Merger Analysis. Lazard analyzed the potential pro forma effect of the mergers on Duke Energy's and Cinergy's projected earnings per share for calendar years 2006 and 2007 using the internal Duke Energy estimates and Cinergy base case estimates, and assuming a January 1, 2006 closing of the mergers. Lazard calculated the accretion or dilution to Duke Energy's and Cinergy's estimated earnings per share under three separate scenarios:

- (1) assuming no synergies from the mergers,
- (2) assuming synergies as projected by Duke Energy management, and

- (3) assuming synergies, but excluding one-time costs to achieve synergies, as projected by Duke Energy management.

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Lazard noted that the mergers are expected to be dilutive to Duke Energy earnings per share under scenario (1) in 2006 and 2007, and accretive in both years under scenarios (2) and (3). Lazard also noted that the mergers are expected to be dilutive to Cinergy 2006 and 2007 earnings per share under all three scenarios.

Fees. Duke Energy has agreed to pay Lazard a fee of \$3 million in connection with rendering its opinion, which fee became payable upon Lazard's delivery of its opinion to the Duke Energy board of directors. Duke Energy also has agreed to reimburse Lazard for its out-of-pocket expenses, including reasonable fees and expenses of legal counsel and any other advisor retained by Lazard, and to indemnify Lazard and its members, employees, agents, affiliates and controlling persons, if any, against liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws, arising out of its engagement. Lazard in the past has provided investment banking and financial advisory services to Duke Energy and Cinergy, for which services Lazard has received customary fees. Lazard currently provides advisory services to Duke Energy, and in the future may provide advisory and other services to Duke Energy, Cinergy and the combined company.

Lazard provides a full range of financial advisory and other services and, in the course of its business, may from time to time effect transactions and hold securities, including derivative securities, of Duke Energy and Cinergy for its own account and for the account of clients and customers, and, accordingly, may hold a long or short position in such securities.

Interests of Duke Energy's Directors and Executive Officers in the Mergers

Shareholders should note that some Duke Energy directors and executive officers have interests in the mergers as directors or officers that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Duke Energy shareholders. As provided in the merger agreement, at the completion of the mergers, the Duke Energy Holding board of directors will include 10 Duke Energy designees and 5 Cinergy designees. Accordingly, it is expected that certain current members of the Duke Energy board of directors will serve as directors of Duke Energy Holding upon completion of the merger. The merger agreement also provides that certain executive officers of Duke Energy may become officers of Duke Energy Holding when the mergers are consummated. Paul M. Anderson, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy, will become the Chairman of the Duke Energy Holding board of directors. Mr. Anderson has stated that he intends to serve in such capacity for at least one year following completion of the mergers.

The compensation committee of Duke Energy's board of directors has determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will not constitute a change in control within the meaning of the Duke Energy 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Moreover, the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will not constitute a change in control within the meaning of the employment and severance agreements of Duke Energy executive officers.

The merger agreement provides that, during any rolling twelve-month period, Duke Energy may grant discretionary bonus awards to directors and employees (including executive officers) in the form of cash or otherwise, in addition to any other payments made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, with an aggregate value not in excess of \$60 million.

The merger agreement provides that Duke Energy may establish retention and/or project specific bonus plans that (in the aggregate over all such plans) provide for payments to directors and employees (including executive officers) not in excess of \$50 million during any rolling twelve-month period, provided that Duke Energy must notify the senior Cinergy Human Resources officer within five business days after making any individual such payment in excess of \$200,000. As of the date hereof, no such retention and/or project specific bonuses have been granted to any executive officers.

The merger agreement provides that Duke Energy and its subsidiaries may amend existing severance plans or establish new severance plans for employees (including executive officers, but in any event exclusive of severance arrangements applicable to only one individual) to provide additional severance benefits during any rolling twelve-month period with an aggregate value not in excess of \$50 million more than would have been provided had no such additional benefits been payable.

The merger agreement includes provisions relating to indemnification and insurance for directors and officers of Duke Energy. See "Indemnification and Insurance" beginning on page 102.

Cinergy's Reasons for the Mergers and Recommendation of Cinergy's Board of Directors

The Cinergy board of directors has unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement, has unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the mergers, are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Cinergy and the holders of Cinergy common stock, and unanimously recommends that Cinergy shareholders vote "FOR" the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and approve the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

In reaching its determination to recommend the adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the mergers, the Cinergy board of directors consulted with management, as well as Merrill Lynch, Cinergy's financial advisor, and Cinergy's internal and outside legal counsel, and considered various material factors, which are discussed below. The following discussion of the information and factors considered by the Cinergy board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with the mergers, the Cinergy board of directors did not consider it practicable to, nor did it attempt to, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific material factors it considered in reaching its decision. In addition, individual members of the Cinergy board of directors may have given different weight to different factors. The Cinergy board of directors considered this information and these factors as a whole, and overall considered the relevant information and factors to be favorable to, and in support of, its determinations and recommendations. Among the material information and factors considered by the Cinergy board of directors were the following:

Strategic Considerations. The Cinergy board of directors considered a number of factors pertaining to the strategic rationale for the mergers, including the following:

Diversification of Risk. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the mergers will create a combined company with increased scale and scope in a variety of dimensions. The combined company will have greater diversification of markets and regulatory jurisdictions and more balance in its electric and gas delivery businesses and generation portfolio. By extending its operations across more states, the merger will diversify Cinergy's regulatory risk by subjecting the combined company's utility operations to the jurisdiction of multiple state regulators rather than only to the jurisdiction of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana regulators. The generation portfolio will have a greater balance in terms of fuel mix, as well as dispatch, and load-servicing capabilities. The Cinergy board of directors further considered that the transaction would expand the footprint of Cinergy's merchant power group to the New England and west coast markets, which should lessen Cinergy's dependence for growth on one geographic market.

The combined company will own and/or operate approximately 54,000 megawatts of electric generation domestically and internationally relying on a diverse fuel mix of nuclear, coal, natural gas and hydroelectric power to meet customers' needs. Duke Energy also operates more than 17,500 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline with 250 billion cubic feet of natural gas storage capacity and, through its joint venture with ConocoPhillips, is the largest producer of natural gas liquids (NGLs) in North America. The combined company will have operations in two-thirds of the United States, as well as Canada and several other

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international locations primarily in Latin America.

The combined company will create a stronger portfolio of utility businesses with approximately 3.7 million retail electric customers and 1.7 million retail gas customers in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Ontario, Canada. The retail electric businesses will have more than 25,000 megawatts of generation and broad operational and regulatory experience. The Cinergy board of directors believes that together with the pipeline operations, the regulated businesses will contribute a substantial percentage of stable earnings and create the financial strength and scale to participate in the continuing consolidation of the utility sector, all at lower risk given the broader diversification described above.

Increased Scale and Scope. The combined company will have electric and gas businesses with stand-alone scale. Based on implied market capitalization, the electric business would be one of the top five in the United States; the gas business would be the largest in North America. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the increased scale and diversification of the combined company's operations are expected to provide improved earnings and cash flows, and therefore greater financial stability, for the combined company. Furthermore, the additional scale of both the electric and gas businesses may provide additional options for future potential strategic alternatives, including the option to separate the gas and electric businesses. Additionally, the Cinergy board of directors considered that certain of the combined company's assets would represent a smaller proportion of the combined company and that opportunities to monetize selected assets would increase.

Stronger Merchant Power Platform. With more than 16,000 megawatts of unregulated generation, the Cinergy board of directors believed that the combined merchant power operation will benefit from increased fuel and market diversity. Further, the Cinergy board of directors considered that the consolidation of the trading and marketing units and midwestern merchant generating fleets should enhance scale and efficiencies, reducing the cost structure of merchant operations. The Cinergy board of directors also considered that Duke Energy's gas-fired generation in the midwest complements Cinergy's coal-fired generation in that region.

Shared Vision. The Cinergy board of directors considered that Cinergy and Duke Energy share a common vision of the future of consolidation in the utility sector and the present and future effect of deregulation on energy companies.

Combined Expertise. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the mergers will combine complementary areas of expertise. The combined company is expected to be able to draw upon the intellectual capital, technical expertise, and experience of a deeper, more diverse workforce.

Common Regulatory Framework. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the regulatory frameworks applicable to the combined companies' franchised service areas are generally favorable, diversify regulatory risk as identified above, and provide additional scale for the two companies' expertise in dealing with the complexities of regulation and the interplay of regulation and deregulation at state and federal levels.

Industry Leadership. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the combined company was expected to have a stronger platform to promote its brand and pursue its public policy goals, including environmental stewardship.

Cost Savings and Synergies. The Cinergy board of directors considered that, although no assurance can be given that any particular level of cost synergies will be achieved, management has estimated that, not including implementation costs, the combination will generate approximately \$400 million in annual gross synergies when fully realized in year three from

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across corporate activities, regulated utilities and non-regulated marketing, trading and generation businesses. These cost savings are expected to result from elimination of duplicate spending and overlapping functions, improved sourcing strategies, avoidance of planned expenditures and the consolidation of non-regulated business unit operations. The companies anticipate that upon review with state commissions, regulated savings will be shared between customers and shareholders over time in an equitable manner. The Cinergy board of directors took note of the fact that the cost synergy numbers were estimates, that they may change and that achieving the cost synergies is subject to a number of uncertainties.

Share Prices and Tax-Free Exchange. The Cinergy board of directors took note of the historical stock prices of Cinergy and Duke Energy, including that the Cinergy exchange ratio represented a 13.4% premium over the closing price of Cinergy's common stock on May 6, 2005, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the business combination. The Cinergy board of directors considered the potential for appreciation in value of Duke Energy Holding common stock following the completion of the mergers, and the opportunity for Cinergy shareholders receiving shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock in the Cinergy merger to participate in this appreciation. The Cinergy board of directors also took into account the fact that the Cinergy merger is intended to be tax-free to the holders of Cinergy common stock.

Financial Considerations. The Cinergy board of directors considered the expected financial impact of the Cinergy merger on Cinergy, including that the Cinergy merger is expected to be accretive to Cinergy shareholders by the second full year following the Cinergy merger. In particular, the Cinergy board of directors considered the anticipated impact of the Cinergy merger on the combined company's earnings per share and the financial prospects of Cinergy and Duke Energy. The Cinergy board of directors also considered historical trading information for shares of Cinergy common stock and Duke Energy common stock and the historical financial condition, operating results and businesses of Cinergy and Duke Energy, including information with respect to their respective earnings histories, return on capital and cash flow as well as comparisons of historical operational measures for Cinergy and Duke Energy. The Cinergy board of directors considered that, assuming Duke Energy raises its quarterly dividend as announced and the combined company maintains that dividend rate, the combined company dividend to be received by holders of Cinergy common stock at the 1.56 exchange ratio would be higher than the dividend they currently receive on their Cinergy shares. The Cinergy board of directors also considered that Cinergy shareholders would have the opportunity to participate in any potential separation of Duke Energy's gas operations after the mergers, should such a separation occur. The Cinergy board of directors considered the long-term aspects of the mergers compared to other strategic alternatives.

Opinion of Financial Advisor. The Cinergy board of directors considered the opinion of Merrill Lynch to the effect that as of May 8, 2005 and subject to and based upon assumptions made, matters considered and limitations set forth in its written opinion the Cinergy exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Cinergy's common stock. See "Opinion of Cinergy's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 85.

Recommendation of Management. The Cinergy board of directors considered management's recommendation in support of the Cinergy merger.

Stand-Alone Strategy. The Cinergy board of directors considered the prospects inherent in Cinergy's stand-alone business plan. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the benefits of the Cinergy merger are likely to be achieved on a more accelerated basis and with less uncertainty of execution than the stand-alone business plan.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The Cinergy board of directors reviewed the terms of the merger agreement, including the degree of mutuality and symmetry of representations, obligations and rights of the parties under the merger agreement, the conditions to each party's obligation to

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complete the mergers, the instances in which each party is permitted to terminate the merger agreement and the related termination fees payable by each party in the event of termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances. See "The Merger Agreement" beginning on page 120 for a detailed discussion of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement.

Due Diligence. The Cinergy board of directors considered the scope of the due diligence investigation conducted by management and Cinergy's outside advisors and evaluated the results thereof.

Employee Matters. The Cinergy board of directors considered that Duke Energy has agreed that the combined company will give fair and equitable consideration to workforce reductions and job opportunities in the combined company. Duke Energy also has agreed in the merger agreement that the combined company will honor Cinergy's collective bargaining agreements and benefit plans and that Duke Energy intends to continue to provide for one year compensation and benefits which, in the aggregate, are no less favorable than those provided to employees of Cinergy immediately prior to the Cinergy merger. The Cinergy board of directors also considered the provisions of the term sheet governing Mr. Rogers' proposed amendment to his employment agreement and the amendments to employment agreements that approximately ten executives would sign.

Headquarters. The Cinergy board of directors also considered that the corporate offices were intended to remain in Plainfield, Indiana for PSI Energy and in Cincinnati, Ohio for Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. and Union Light Heat & Power.

The Cinergy board of directors also considered the potential risks of the Cinergy merger, including the following:

Fixed Exchange Ratio. The Cinergy board of directors considered that the fixed Cinergy exchange ratio would not adjust upwards to compensate for declines, or downwards to compensate for increases, in the price of Duke Energy common stock prior to the closing of the Cinergy merger, and that the terms of the merger agreement did not include termination rights triggered expressly by a decrease in the value of the merger consideration due to a decline in the market price of Duke Energy common stock. The Cinergy board of directors determined that this structure was appropriate and the risk acceptable in view of: the Cinergy board of directors' focus on the relative intrinsic values and financial performance of Duke Energy and Cinergy and the percentage of the combined company to be owned by former holders of Cinergy common stock; and the inclusion in the merger agreement of other structural protections such as the ability to terminate the merger agreement in the event of a material adverse change in Duke Energy's business.

Duke Energy Business Risks. The Cinergy board of directors considered certain risks inherent in Duke Energy's business and operations, including risks relating to future rates and returns associated with Duke Energy's regulated business operations, Duke Energy's nuclear generating facilities, Duke Energy's DENA operations and Duke Energy's environmental and other contingent liabilities. Based on reports of management and outside advisors regarding the due diligence process, the Cinergy board of directors believed that these risks were manageable as part of the ongoing business of the combined company.

Restrictions on Interim Operations. The Cinergy board of directors considered the provisions of the merger agreement placing restrictions on Cinergy's operations until completion of the Cinergy merger, and the extent of those restrictions as negotiated between the parties.

Termination Fee. The Cinergy board of directors considered the risk that although Cinergy has the right under certain limited circumstances to consider and participate in negotiations with respect to alternative acquisition proposals, the provisions of the merger agreement relating to the potential payment of a termination fee of \$300 million or expenses of \$35 million to Duke

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Energy may have the effect of discouraging such proposals. See "The Merger Agreement Termination Fees; Reimbursement of Expenses" beginning on page 120 for further information.

Integration. The Cinergy board of directors evaluated the challenges inherent in the combination of two business enterprises of the size and scope of Cinergy and Duke Energy, including the possibility the anticipated cost synergies and other benefits sought to be obtained from the mergers might not be achieved on the time frame contemplated or at all.

Shareholders. The Cinergy board of directors considered the fact that Cinergy shareholders will hold approximately 24% of the common stock of the combined company after completion of the mergers and will therefore not control the combined company.

Personnel. The Cinergy board of directors considered the adverse impact that business uncertainty pending completion of the Cinergy merger could have on the ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the Cinergy merger is completed. The Cinergy board of directors also considered the level and impact of job reductions as a result of merger-related synergies.

Corporate Governance. The Cinergy board of directors considered the corporate governance provisions of the merger agreement and the certificate of incorporation and by-laws to be adopted by Duke Energy Holding upon completion of the mergers, including that upon completion of the mergers and for a fixed period of time thereafter, the Duke Energy Holding board of directors will be comprised of five former Cinergy directors and ten former Duke directors.

Interests of Directors and Officers. The Cinergy board of directors considered the interests that certain executive officers and directors of Cinergy may have with respect to the Cinergy merger in addition to their interests as shareholders of Cinergy, including that Mr. Rogers was expected to be Chief Executive Officer and President of the combined company and that the Cinergy merger would be considered a change in control under Cinergy's benefit and incentive plans and in the

employment agreements of certain employees. See "Interests of Cinergy's Directors and Executive Officers in the Mergers" beginning on page 97 for further information.

The Cinergy board of directors believed that, overall, the potential benefits of the mergers to Cinergy and Cinergy's shareholders outweighed the risks, many of which are mentioned above.

The Cinergy board of directors realized that there can be no assurance about future results, including results considered or expected as described in the factors listed above. It should be noted that this explanation of the Cinergy board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section are forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 35.

Opinion of Cinergy's Financial Advisor

Opinion of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

On May 8, 2005, Merrill Lynch delivered to the Cinergy board of directors its oral opinion, which opinion was subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon the assumptions made, matters considered and limits of review set forth in its written opinion, the exchange ratio of 1.56 pursuant to the Cinergy merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Cinergy common stock. A copy of Merrill Lynch's written opinion is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D.

Merrill Lynch's written opinion sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the scope of review undertaken by Merrill Lynch. Each holder of Cinergy common stock is encouraged to read Merrill Lynch's opinion in its entirety. Merrill Lynch's opinion was intended for the use and benefit of the Cinergy board of directors, does not address the merits of the underlying

decision by Cinergy to enter into the merger agreement or any of the transactions contemplated thereby, including the Cinergy merger, and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how that shareholder should vote on the Cinergy merger or any related matter. Merrill Lynch was not asked to address nor does its opinion address the fairness to, or any other consideration of, the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Cinergy, other than the holders of Cinergy common stock. This summary of Merrill Lynch's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D.

In arriving at its opinion, Merrill Lynch, among other things:

Reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Cinergy and Duke Energy that it deemed to be relevant;

Reviewed certain information, including financial forecasts, relating to the business, earnings, cash flow, assets, liabilities and prospects of Cinergy and Duke Energy as furnished to it by Cinergy and Duke Energy, respectively, as well as the amount and timing of the cost savings and related expenses and retained synergies expected to result from the transaction, which are referred to as the "Expected Synergies," furnished to it by Cinergy;

Conducted discussions with members of senior management and representatives of Cinergy and Duke Energy concerning the matters described in the preceding two bullet points, as well as their respective businesses and prospects before and after giving effect to the transaction and the Expected Synergies;

Reviewed the market prices and valuation multiples for Cinergy common stock and Duke Energy common stock and compared them with those of certain publicly-traded companies that it deemed to be relevant;

Reviewed the results of operations of Cinergy and Duke Energy and compared them with those of certain publicly-traded companies that it deemed to be relevant;

Compared the proposed financial terms of the transaction with the financial terms of certain other transactions that it deemed to be relevant;

Participated in certain discussions and negotiations among representatives of Cinergy and Duke Energy and their financial and legal advisors;

Reviewed the potential pro forma impact of the transaction;

Reviewed the merger agreement; and

Reviewed such other financial studies and analyses and took into account such other matters as were deemed necessary, including an assessment of general economic, market and monetary conditions.

In preparing its opinion, Merrill Lynch assumed and relied on the accuracy and completeness of all information supplied or otherwise made available to it, discussed with or reviewed by or for it, or publicly available, and Merrill Lynch did not assume any responsibility for independently verifying such information or undertake an independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities of Cinergy or Duke Energy and was not furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal, nor did it evaluate the solvency or fair value of Cinergy or Duke Energy, under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. In addition, Merrill Lynch did not assume any obligation to conduct any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of Cinergy or Duke Energy. With respect to the financial forecast information and the Expected Synergies furnished to or discussed with Merrill Lynch by Cinergy or Duke Energy, Merrill Lynch assumed that

such forecasts were reasonably prepared and reflected the best currently available estimates and judgment of Cinergy's or Duke Energy's management as to the expected future financial performance of Cinergy or Duke Energy, as

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the case may be, and the Expected Synergies. Merrill Lynch further assumed that the Duke Energy merger and the Cinergy merger would each qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

Merrill Lynch's opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on, and on the information made available to it as of, the date thereof. Merrill Lynch assumed that in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or other consents or approvals (contractual or otherwise) for the transaction, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications, would be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits of the transaction.

In connection with the preparation of its opinion, Merrill Lynch was not authorized by Cinergy or the Cinergy board of directors to solicit, nor did it solicit, third-party indications of interest for the acquisition of all or any part of Cinergy.

Merrill Lynch's opinion did not express any opinion as to the prices at which Cinergy common stock or Duke Energy Holding common stock will trade following the announcement or consummation of the transaction, as the case may be.

The following is a summary of the material financial and comparative analyses performed by Merrill Lynch that were presented to the Cinergy board of directors in connection with the delivery of its opinion. Some of the financial analyses summarized below include information presented in a tabular format. In order to fully understand Merrill Lynch's financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of the summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data set forth below in tables without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by Merrill Lynch.

Transaction Overview

Based upon the \$29.36 closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the mergers, and the Cinergy exchange ratio, Merrill Lynch noted that the implied value of the consideration to be received in the Cinergy merger per share of Cinergy common stock as of that date was \$45.80, which is referred to as the "implied consideration value." Based upon the implied consideration value, approximately 199.1 million diluted shares of Cinergy common stock outstanding (calculated using the treasury stock method), and approximately \$4.852 billion of net debt and liquidation value of preferred stock, Merrill Lynch also noted that the Cinergy merger implied a net offer value of approximately \$9.120 billion, and a transaction value of approximately \$13.971 billion, which is referred to as the "implied transaction value."

Merrill Lynch compared the implied consideration value to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 6, 2005 and to the average daily closing prices of Cinergy common stock for various time periods ending on that date and noted the following implied offer premia:

Time Period	Cinergy common stock price	Implied Premium*
Current (May 6, 2005)	\$ 40.38	13.4%
1 week average	\$ 40.10	14.2%
4 week average	\$ 39.84	15.0%
8 week average	\$ 39.86	14.9%
12 week average	\$ 40.12	14.1%
52 week average	\$ 39.63	15.6%

*

Based upon the implied consideration value of \$45.80

Analysis of Cinergy

Historical Trading Performance

Merrill Lynch reviewed the historical trading prices for the Cinergy common stock separately and in relation to Duke Energy common stock and the Philadelphia Utility Sector Index of publicly-traded utilities. This review indicated that during the 52-week period ending May 6, 2005, the Cinergy common stock traded as low as \$34.92 per share and as high as \$42.63 per share, and during the 3-month period ending May 6, 2005, the Cinergy common stock traded as low as \$38.75 and as high as \$41.69. These trading prices compared to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$40.38 and the implied consideration value of \$45.80.

Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Using publicly available information, Merrill Lynch compared certain financial and operating information and ratios for Cinergy with corresponding financial and operating information and ratios for the following six utility companies:

Ameren Corp.,

Constellation Energy Group, Inc.,

DPL Inc.,

FirstEnergy Corp.,

PPL Corp., and

Wisconsin Energy Corp.

Using publicly available information and research analyst estimates, Merrill Lynch reviewed for each of these companies:

stock price as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2005, which is referred to below as "2005E P/E"; and

stock price as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2006, which is referred to below as "2006E P/E."

This analysis showed the following:

Cinergy Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Multiple	High	Low	Mean
2005E P/E	17.2x	13.5x	15.7x
2006E P/E	16.3x	12.4x	14.3x

Using both financial forecasts provided by Cinergy management, which are referred to as the "Cinergy Management Case," and selected publicly available equity research reports and consensus earnings per share estimates published by First Call for the period 2004 through 2006, and projected earnings per share and long term growth rates published by First Call and selected equity research reports and discussions with Cinergy management for the period 2007 through 2009, which are collectively referred to as the "Cinergy Street Case," Merrill Lynch also reviewed:

the implied transaction value as a multiple of estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, for fiscal year 2005, which is referred to below as "Implied transaction value/2005E EBITDA";

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the implied transaction value as a multiple of EBITDA for fiscal year 2006, which is referred to below as "Implied transaction value/2006E EBITDA";

the implied consideration value as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2005, which is referred to below as "2005E Implied P/E";

the implied consideration value as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2006, which is referred to below as "2006E Implied P/E"; and

the implied consideration value as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2007, which is referred to below as "2007E Implied P/E."

For purposes of Merrill Lynch's analyses, to compare the multiples implied by the Cinergy Management Case and the Cinergy Street Case to Public Utility Companies (see table below), the Cinergy Management Case and the Cinergy Street Case were adjusted to exclude the financial performance (including the related tax credit under Section 29 of the Code) from Cinergy's synthetic fuel production facilities, which are referred to collectively as the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility, through 2007, because such federal income tax credits generated by the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility expire at such time, and the implied transaction value and the implied consideration value were reduced by \$0.69 per share of Cinergy common stock, which amount represents the estimated net present value of the projected cash flows from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility using a discounted cash flow analysis.

Merrill Lynch compared these multiples to the corresponding multiples for the group of six public utility companies listed above based upon their respective enterprise values (equity value plus indebtedness minus cash plus liquidation value of preferred stock and minority interest) and share prices. This analysis showed the following:

Multiple	Cinergy Management Case	Cinergy Street Case	Public Utility Companies*
Implied transaction value/2005E EBITDA	8.6x	9.1x	8.1x
Implied transaction value/2006E EBITDA	7.9x	8.4x	
2005E Implied P/E	18.0x	18.0x	15.7x
2006E Implied P/E	16.3x	16.7x	14.3x
2007E Implied P/E	14.7x	15.6x	12.9x

*

Mean multiple

Merrill Lynch estimated the following implied equity value per share ranges of Cinergy common stock, before giving effect to the Expected Synergies, based upon the Cinergy Management Case and the Cinergy Street Case, in each case, excluding projected earnings from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility, using the reference ranges shown below, plus the \$0.69 per share which represented the discounted cash flow from the Cinergy synthetic fuel facility. These implied equity values compared to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$40.38 and the implied consideration value of \$45.80.

Multiple	Reference Range	Implied Equity Value per Share of Cinergy Common Stock			
		Cinergy Management Case		Cinergy Street Case	
2005E P/E	14.0x 16.0x	\$ 35.75	\$40.75	\$ 35.75	\$40.75
2006E P/E	13.0x 15.0x	\$ 36.75	\$42.25	\$ 35.75	\$41.25

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Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Merrill Lynch performed a discounted cash flow, or DCF, analysis for Cinergy, valuing Cinergy as the sum of the DCF values of the following business segments:

commercial business (including wholesale generation, energy marketing and trading activities), and

regulated business (including regulated generation, transmission and distribution operations).

Merrill Lynch estimated the present value of the stand-alone, unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that these business segments could produce over the fiscal years 2005 to 2009 on a stand-alone basis before giving effect to the Expected Synergies. Estimated financial data for each of the business segments were based upon the Cinergy Management Case. The range of terminal values was derived by applying a range of multiples to fiscal year 2009 estimated EBITDA for each of the business segments. In order to derive implied equity value per share ranges for Cinergy, Merrill Lynch discounted the free cash flows and terminal values to present value using a range of discount rates and then subtracted net debt. The relevant discount rates and multiples used were as follows:

Cinergy Business Segment	Discount Rate	2009E Terminal Multiple Range
Commercial Business	7.5%	7.5x 8.5x EBITDA
Regulated Business	6.5%	7.5x 8.5x EBITDA

For purposes of this analysis, the projected cash flows through 2007 from Cinergy's synthetic fuel facility were separately valued using a discounted cash flow analysis and a discount rate of 7.5%, and Cinergy's power technology and infrastructure services business was separately valued based on book value.

This analysis indicated an implied equity value per share range of Cinergy common stock from approximately \$39.25 to \$46.75, compared to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$40.38 and the implied consideration value of \$45.80.

Research Analyst Price Targets

Merrill Lynch reviewed the most recent Wall Street research equity analyst per share target prices for Cinergy common stock, which ranged from \$41.00 to \$46.00, compared to the closing price of Cinergy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$40.38 and the implied consideration value of \$45.80.

Analysis of Duke Energy

Historical Trading Performance

Merrill Lynch reviewed the historical trading prices for the Duke Energy common stock. This review indicated that during the 52-week period ending May 6, 2005, the Duke Energy common stock traded as low as \$18.85 per share and as high as \$29.52 per share, and during the 3-month period ending May 6, 2005, the Duke Energy common stock traded as low as \$25.62 and as high as \$29.52. These trading prices compared to the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$29.36.

Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Using publicly available information, Merrill Lynch compared certain financial and operating information and ratios for Duke Energy with corresponding financial and operating information and ratios for the following nine energy and power companies:

Dominion Resources, Inc.,

Edison International,

Entergy Corp.,

Exelon Corp.,

FPL Group, Inc.,

Kinder Morgan, Inc.,

NiSource, Inc.,

Southern Company Inc., and

TXU Corp.

Using publicly available information and research analyst estimates, Merrill Lynch reviewed for each of these companies:

stock price as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2005, which is referred to below as "2005E P/E"; and

stock price as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for fiscal year 2006, which is referred to below as "2006E P/E."

This analysis showed the following:

Duke Energy Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Multiple	High	Low	Mean
2005E P/E	17.9x	12.6x	15.5x
2006E P/E	16.4x	10.6x	14.3x

Using publicly available information and research analyst estimates, Merrill Lynch also reviewed the historical trading prices for the Duke Energy common stock in relation to a composite index consisting of the nine public energy and power companies listed above on May 6, 2005 and for various time periods ending on that date. Merrill Lynch compared the Duke Energy common stock trading prices during those periods as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for the next twelve months, as published by First Call, which is referred to as "Forward P/E," to the Forward P/E for such other

companies, and noted the differential between the Forward P/E for Duke Energy and such other companies. This analysis showed the following:

Duke Energy Forward P/E Analysis

Time Period	Duke Energy Forward P/E	Public Company Composite Index Forward P/E	Differential
Current (May 6, 2005)	18.3x	15.2x	3.1x
One month average	18.1x	15.2x	2.8x
Three month average	17.7x	15.1x	2.6x
Six month average	17.5x	14.8x	2.7x
One year average	17.4x	14.0x	3.4x
Two year average	16.3x	13.5x	2.8x
Three year average	14.4x	12.7x	1.6x
Five year average	14.8x	12.9x	1.9x
Ten year average	14.7x	13.0x	1.7x

Using the reference ranges noted below, Merrill Lynch estimated the following implied equity value ranges per share of Duke Energy common stock, before giving effect to the Expected Synergies, based upon financial forecasts provided by Duke Energy management, as adjusted by Cinergy management, which are referred to as the "Duke Adjusted Case," and selected publicly available equity research reports for the period 2004 through 2006, and projected earnings per share and long term growth rates published by First Call and selected equity research reports for the period 2007 through 2009, which are collectively referred to as the "Duke Street Case." These implied equity values compared to the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$29.36:

Benchmark	Reference Range	Implied Equity Value per Share of Duke Energy common stock			
		Duke Adjusted Case		Duke Street Case	
2005E P/E	17.0x 19.0x	\$ 26.50	\$29.75	\$ 26.25	\$29.50
2006E P/E	16.0x 18.0x	\$ 26.00	\$29.25	\$ 27.25	\$30.50

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Merrill Lynch performed a DCF analysis for Duke Energy, valuing Duke Energy as the sum of the DCF values of the following five principal business entities:

Duke Power,

Duke Energy Gas Transmission,

Duke Energy Field Services,

Duke Energy North America, and

Duke Energy International.

Merrill Lynch estimated the present value of the stand-alone, unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that these business entities could produce over the fiscal years 2005 to 2009 on a stand-alone basis before giving effect to the Expected Synergies. Estimated financial data for each of the business entities were based on the Duke Adjusted Case.

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The range of terminal values was derived by applying a range of multiples to fiscal year 2009 estimated EBITDA for each of the relevant business entities. In order to derive implied equity value per share ranges for Duke Energy, Merrill Lynch discounted the free cash flows and terminal values to present value using a range of discount rates and then subtracted net debt. The relevant discount rates and multiples used were as follows:

Duke Energy Business Segment	Discount Rate	2009E Terminal Multiple Range
Duke Power	6.0%	8.0x 9.0x EBITDA
Duke Energy Gas Transmission	7.5%	8.0x 9.0x EBITDA
Duke Energy Field Services	9.0%	7.0x 8.0x EBITDA
Duke Energy North America	9.0%	8.0x 9.0x EBITDA
Duke Energy International	9.5%	6.0x 7.0x EBITDA

For purposes of this analysis, Duke Energy's Crescent Resources, LLC was separately valued using a sum-of-the-parts asset valuation.

This analysis indicated an implied equity value per share range of Duke Energy common stock from approximately \$27.25 to \$32.00, compared to the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$29.36.

Research Analyst Price Targets

Merrill Lynch reviewed the most recent Wall Street research equity analyst per share target prices for Duke Energy common stock, which ranged from \$24.00 to \$33.00, compared to the closing price of Duke Energy common stock on May 6, 2005 of \$29.36.

Exchange Ratio Analysis

Historical Implied Exchange Ratio Trading Analysis

Merrill Lynch reviewed the per share daily closing trading prices for the Cinergy common stock and the Duke Energy common stock for the three-year period ending May 6, 2005, and calculated the historical implied exchange ratios by dividing the daily closing prices of Cinergy common stock by those of Duke Energy common stock. This analysis showed the following:

	Implied Exchange Ratios		
	Low	Mean	High
Current (05/07/05)	1.375x	1.375x	1.375x
One Month	1.357	1.386	1.414
Three Months	1.357	1.441	1.544
Six Months	1.357	1.510	1.702
One Year	1.357	1.665	1.939
Two Years	1.357	1.794	2.123
Three Years	0.951	1.745	2.598

In addition, Merrill Lynch compared the Cinergy exchange ratio to the low, mean and high implied exchange ratios over the same time periods and noted the amount by which the Cinergy exchange ratio

constituted a premium (or discount) to the implied exchange ratios for such periods. This analysis showed the following:

	Implied Premium/(Discount)		
	Low	Mean	High
Current (05/07/05)	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%
One Month	15.0%	12.6%	10.3%
Three Months	15.0%	8.3%	1.1%
Six Months	15.0%	3.3%	(8.3%)
One Year	15.0%	(6.3%)	(19.5%)
Two Years	15.0%	(13.1%)	(26.5%)
Three Years	64.1%	(10.6%)	(40.0%)

Based upon the 52-week and 3-month high and low trading prices for the Cinergy common stock and the Duke Energy common stock noted above, Merrill Lynch calculated a range of implied exchange ratios of a share of Cinergy common stock to a share of Duke Energy common stock, in each case compared to the Cinergy exchange ratio. This analysis showed the following:

	Implied Exchange Ratio	
	Low to High*	High to Low**
52-Week High/Low	1.183	2.262
3-Month High/Low	1.313	1.627

*

Calculated by dividing the low trading price of Cinergy common stock by the high trading price of Duke Energy common stock.

**

Calculated by dividing the high trading price of Cinergy common stock by the low trading price of Duke Energy common stock.

Relative Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Based upon the implied equity values per share of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock that were estimated using the comparable public companies analyses described above, Merrill Lynch calculated a range of implied exchange ratios of a share of Cinergy common stock to a share of Duke Energy common stock, based upon

the Cinergy Management Case and the Duke Adjusted Case, and

the Cinergy Street Case and the Duke Street Case.

This analysis yielded the following implied exchange ratios, compared to the Cinergy exchange ratio:

	Range of Implied Exchange Ratio	
	Low to High*	High to Low**
Cinergy Management Case and Duke Adjusted Case	1.202	1.625
Cinergy Street Case and Duke Street Case	1.172	1.552

*

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Calculated by dividing the low estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the high estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

**

Calculated by dividing the high estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the low estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

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Relative DCF Analysis

Based upon the implied equity values per share of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock that were estimated using the DCF methodologies described above, Merrill Lynch calculated a range of implied exchange ratios of a share of Cinergy common stock to a share of Duke Energy common stock, based upon the Cinergy Management Case and the Duke Adjusted Case. This analysis yielded the following implied exchange ratios, compared to the Cinergy exchange ratio:

Range of Implied Exchange Ratio	
Low to High*	High to Low**
1.227	1.716

*
Calculated by dividing the low estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the high estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

**
Calculated by dividing the high estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the low estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

Relative Contribution Analysis

Merrill Lynch calculated the relative contributions of Cinergy and Duke Energy to the combined company of projected EBITDA and net income for fiscal years 2005 to 2009, based upon the Cinergy Management Case and the Duke Adjusted Case, and the Cinergy Street Case and the Duke Street Case, respectively, in each case before giving effect to the Expected Synergies.

This analysis yielded the following implied exchange ratios, compared to the Cinergy exchange ratio:

	Range of Implied Exchange Ratio	
	Low to High*	High to Low**
Cinergy Management Case and Duke Adjusted Case	1.494	2.100
Cinergy Street Case and Duke Street Case	1.419	1.742

*
Calculated by dividing the low estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the high estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

**
Calculated by dividing the high estimated valuation of Cinergy common stock by the low estimated valuation of Duke Energy common stock.

Pro Forma Analysis

Merrill Lynch analyzed the potential pro forma effect of the mergers on Cinergy shareholders for the years 2007 and 2008 using the Cinergy Management Case and the Duke Adjusted Case. These projections assumed, among other factors, estimates of retained synergies provided by Cinergy management. The pro forma impact was found to be dilutive to earnings in 2007 and accretive to earnings in 2008 to Cinergy shareholders.

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The summary set forth above summarizes the material analyses performed by Merrill Lynch but does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses underlying the Merrill Lynch opinion or the presentation made by Merrill Lynch to the Cinergy board of directors. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial or summary description. Accordingly, Merrill Lynch believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered by Merrill Lynch, without considering all analyses and factors, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the Merrill Lynch

opinion. Merrill Lynch did not assign relative weights to any of its analyses in preparing its opinion. The matters considered by Merrill Lynch in its analyses were based on numerous macroeconomic, operating and financial assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Cinergy and Merrill Lynch, and involve the application of complex methodologies and educated judgments. In addition, no company utilized as a comparison in the analyses described above is identical to Cinergy or Duke Energy.

Any estimates contained in the analyses performed by Merrill Lynch are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. Additionally, estimates of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, such analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. In addition, as described above, the Merrill Lynch opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the Cinergy board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the mergers. Consequently, Merrill Lynch's analyses should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of the Cinergy board of directors with respect to the fairness to Cinergy of the Cinergy exchange ratio.

The Cinergy board of directors selected Merrill Lynch to render a fairness opinion because Merrill Lynch is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the mergers. As part of its investment banking business, Merrill Lynch is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities and private placements.

Merrill Lynch acted as financial advisor to Cinergy in connection with the transaction and will receive a fee from Cinergy for its services pursuant to a letter agreement dated as of March 28, 2005. Pursuant to this letter agreement, Cinergy has agreed to pay Merrill Lynch for its services in connection with the Cinergy merger a fee of approximately \$5,900,000 in cash upon public announcement of the merger agreement, and has agreed to pay to Merrill Lynch an additional fee in cash equal to the greater of (a) 0.17% of the Purchase Price (as defined below) and (b) \$22,000,000, a portion of which will be payable upon adoption of the merger agreement by Cinergy shareholders and the balance of which will be payable contingent upon closing of the Cinergy merger, against which the fee payable to Merrill Lynch upon the public announcement of the merger agreement will be credited. For purposes of Merrill Lynch's engagement in connection with the Cinergy merger, "Purchase Price" means an amount equal to the sum of (a) the aggregate fair market value of the Duke Energy Holding common stock issued to Cinergy shareholders in connection with the Cinergy merger, (b) the amount of all indebtedness and preferred stock of Cinergy that is assumed, acquired, retired or defeased in connection with the Cinergy merger and (c) the fair market value of any assets of Cinergy (including working capital items) retained by Cinergy or any extraordinary dividends declared or paid by Cinergy. The fair market value of the Duke Energy Holding common stock and any other non-cash consideration delivered or retained in connection with the Cinergy merger will be the value determined by Cinergy and Merrill Lynch upon the closing of the Cinergy merger. Cinergy has also agreed to pay Merrill Lynch an amount in cash equal to 10% of any break-up, termination, topping, expense reimbursement or similar fee or payment received by Cinergy (net of any taxes payable by Cinergy in respect of such amounts), in connection with termination of the merger agreement, less the amount of any fee previously paid to Merrill Lynch, but in no event exceeding 33% of the success fee that was expected to be paid upon the closing of the Cinergy merger. Cinergy has also agreed to reimburse Merrill Lynch for its reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements.

Merrill Lynch has, in the past, provided financial advisory and financing services to Cinergy and Duke Energy and/or its affiliates and has received customary fees for such services. Merrill Lynch continues to provide such services to Cinergy and Duke Energy and will receive fees for the rendering

of such services. During the past two years, Merrill Lynch has received fees in the amount of approximately \$75,000 from Cinergy and/or its affiliates for such financial advisory and financing services and approximately \$1,000,000 from Duke Energy and/or its affiliates for such financial advisory and financing services, including an aggregate of \$870,500 in connection with the accelerated share repurchase program and the open market purchase program described below under the heading "Comparative Stock Prices and Dividends," on page 137. In addition, in the ordinary course of its business, Merrill Lynch may actively trade the Cinergy common stock and other securities of Cinergy, as well as the Duke Energy common stock and other securities of Duke Energy, for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and for Duke Energy and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

Interests of Cinergy's Directors and Executive Officers in the Mergers

In considering the recommendation of the Cinergy board of directors with respect to the merger agreement, Cinergy's shareholders should be aware that some of Cinergy's executive officers and directors have interests in the mergers and have arrangements that are different from, or in addition to, those of Cinergy's shareholders generally. The Cinergy board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to recommend that Cinergy's shareholders vote in favor of adopting the merger agreement and approving the mergers. Messrs. Duncan and Grealis, two of Cinergy's former executive officers, are no longer employed with Cinergy, and therefore their interests are not described separately below. See "Former Executive Officers," on page 101.

Equity Compensation Awards. The merger agreement provides that upon completion of the mergers, each Cinergy stock option, including those held by executive officers and directors of Cinergy, will be converted into Duke Energy Holding stock options based on the Cinergy exchange ratio. In addition, the merger agreement provides that, upon completion of the Cinergy merger, each share of restricted stock or phantom stock and other equity award based upon shares of Cinergy common stock, including those held by executive officers and directors of Cinergy, will be converted into shares of restricted stock or awards based upon shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock based on the Cinergy exchange ratio. Upon completion of the Cinergy merger, each stock option and share of restricted stock or phantom stock held by executive officers and granted prior to the date of the merger agreement will vest in full. Equity compensation awards, including stock options and restricted stock, granted after the date of the merger agreement will not vest upon completion of the Cinergy merger, but will vest in accordance with their normal vesting schedule or, depending on the terms of the applicable award agreement, upon an earlier involuntary termination of employment without "cause" or a voluntary termination of employment for "good reason" (as each such term is defined in the applicable award agreement). Based on Cinergy equity compensation awards held by executive officers and directors of Cinergy as of May 9, 2005 and assuming a closing date of June 1, 2006, upon completion of the Cinergy merger, Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner, and the remaining executive officers and directors, as a group, respectively, would vest, as of completion of the Cinergy merger, in respect of 275,900, 51,900, and 39,600 and 369,800 shares of Cinergy common stock subject to their stock options and 129,049, 9,948, and 11,145 and 49,782 shares of Cinergy restricted stock and phantom stock. Under the employment agreements (described below), in the event that an executive officer terminates employment during the two-year period following a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, each of the executive officer's stock options will remain exercisable until the shorter of three months following termination of employment or the remaining term of the stock option (determined without regard to the termination of employment).

LTIP Performance Share Awards. Upon completion of the Cinergy merger, each performance share award granted under the Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program prior to the date of the merger agreement will be paid based on maximum performance levels without proration, which will result in a payout of 200% of the target award. In the absence of the Cinergy merger, the performance shares would be paid out based on Cinergy's actual level of achievement of the applicable performance measures, but without any assurance that the maximum achievement level would be reached. Upon completion of the Cinergy merger, each performance share award granted after the date of the merger agreement and prior to completion of the Cinergy merger, will be paid based on the greater of target performance or actual performance pro rated through completion of the Cinergy merger. Based on Cinergy performance share awards held by executive officers of Cinergy as of May 9, 2005 and assuming a closing date of June 1, 2006, upon completion of the mergers, Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner and the remaining executive officers, as a group, respectively, would be provided, as of completion of the Cinergy merger, 307,462, 57,782, and 44,110 and 210,724 shares of Cinergy common stock (or their cash equivalent) in connection with their performance share awards, plus accrued dividends. With respect to performance shares granted after the date of the merger agreement and prior to completion of the Cinergy merger, if, following completion of the Cinergy merger, during the period that the performance period was scheduled to occur, a participant in Cinergy's performance share program incurs an involuntary termination of employment without "cause" or a voluntary termination of employment for "good reason" (as each such term is defined in the applicable award agreement), such participant will receive a non-pro rated payment of such performance share awards based on target performance (reduced by the amount paid to such participant upon completion of the Cinergy merger with respect to such performance period).

Retention Bonuses. Prior to completion of the Cinergy merger, the merger agreement provides that Cinergy may provide for retention and/or project specific bonuses to employees, including executive officers, not in excess of \$50 million in the aggregate, except that Cinergy must obtain the prior approval of Duke Energy if retention and/or project specific bonuses exceed \$20 million in the aggregate during any twelve-month rolling period or if any such bonus exceeds \$200,000 for any one individual. As of the date hereof, no such retention and/or project specific bonuses have been granted to any executive officers.

Employment Agreements. Except for two executive officers, one of whom has no employment agreement and one of whom has an employment agreement that provides for two years of additional salary and welfare benefits in the event the executive's employment is involuntarily terminated without "cause" or is voluntarily terminated for "good reason" (as each term is defined in the agreement), each of Cinergy's executive officers, including Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner, is party to an employment agreement with a term that renews annually such that the term is never less than two years (absent a notice of non-renewal). Under the terms of the employment agreement, in the event that, within two years following a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, the executive's employment is involuntarily terminated without "cause" or is voluntarily terminated for "good reason" (as each term is defined in the agreements), the executive officer will be entitled to (1) a lump sum payment equal to three times the sum of (a) the executive's annual base salary and (b) the greatest of (I) the executive's target bonus for the year in which the date of termination occurs, (II) the annual bonus earned by the executive for the year immediately preceding the year in which the date of termination occurs, (III) the annual bonus earned by the executive for the year immediately preceding the year in which the change in control occurs, or (IV) the annual bonus that would have been earned by the executive for the year in which the date of termination occurs; (2) a lump sum equal to any benefits under Cinergy's supplemental life insurance program as of the date of termination, calculated as if the executive was fully vested as of the date of termination; (3) three additional years of age and service credit for purposes of determining the executive's entire supplemental retirement benefit as of the date of termination, the ability to elect to receive the actuarial equivalent of their entire supplemental retirement benefit in a lump sum, and full vesting in the executive's accrued benefits as

of the date of termination under the Cinergy retirement plans (i.e., the excess pension plan and supplemental executive retirement plan); (4) a lump sum payment, grossed up for taxes, equal to 36 months of premiums under Cinergy's life, disability, accident and health insurance benefit plans; (5) a lump sum payment of \$15,000, grossed up for taxes, in order to cover tax counseling services from an agency selected by the executive; (6) a lump sum payment of \$60,000, \$50,000 or \$35,000 (depending on the terms of the executive's agreement), grossed up for taxes, in lieu of any other rights with respect to the executive's automobile; (7) outplacement services and (8) a prorated annual bonus for the year of termination (unless the termination occurs in the same year as the change in control).

In the event that the executive would be subject to the excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code, the executive will receive an additional payment such that he or she is placed in the same after-tax position as if no excise tax had been imposed.

Unless waived by Cinergy, under the terms of the employment agreements, the executive officers are not permitted to sell or otherwise dispose of any shares of Cinergy's stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of a stock option, other than to pay the option exercise price or the related tax withholding obligation, until 90 days after termination of employment. In connection with the Cinergy merger and in consideration for the amendments to the employment agreements described below, Cinergy's board of directors has reserved the right to consider this provision such that following completion of the Cinergy merger and consistent with then-current Duke Energy policies and requirements, no such restriction might apply. Duke Energy's then-current minimum stock ownership policy, however, will continue to apply.

In connection with the signing of the merger agreement, Cinergy entered into amendments to the employment agreements with certain of its executive officers, including each of Messrs. Cyrus and Turner pursuant to which each of the executives has agreed to waive his or her right to resign for good reason and be entitled to severance benefits solely as a result of being required to relocate to Charlotte, North Carolina or, for some executives, Houston, Texas in connection with the Cinergy merger. In addition, the good reason definitions were amended to eliminate the executives' right to resign for good reason and collect severance due to changes in the executives' titles that may arise as a result of the Cinergy merger and to add a right to resign for good reason and collect severance pay in the event that Mr. Rogers fails to continue to serve as Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy Holding following completion of the mergers (other than as a result of his death, disability, termination for "cause" or his voluntary resignation without "good reason").

Assuming that the Cinergy merger is completed on June 1, 2006 and each of the executive officers' employment is involuntarily terminated without "cause" or is voluntarily terminated for "good reason" immediately after completion, the estimated amount of additional cash severance (based upon current base salaries and maximum bonus opportunities and excluding supplemental retirement benefits and continued medical and welfare benefits) that would be payable to each of Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner, and the remaining executive officers, respectively, as a group, is approximately \$11,438,892, \$4,325,558, and \$3,670,182 and \$17,165,198, and the estimated lump sum actuarial equivalent of the enhanced supplemental retirement benefits payable as a result of the mergers to each of Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner, and the remaining executive officers, respectively, as a group is \$7,042,514, \$2,652,949, and \$1,361,747 and \$10,137,944. These estimates do not include excise tax gross-up payments which, depending on a variety of factors, Cinergy may be required to make.

Term Sheet with James E. Rogers. At the completion of the Cinergy merger, James E. Rogers will become President and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy Holding. In connection with adoption of the merger agreement, Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding and Mr. Rogers executed a term sheet pursuant to which the parties agreed to amend Mr. Rogers' existing employment agreement, as described above, in certain respects to reflect the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. Mr. Rogers' employment agreement will be assumed by Duke Energy Holding

effective upon the completion of the Cinergy merger and will provide for a three-year term of employment commencing upon completion of the mergers, which will renew automatically for subsequent one-year periods thereafter if neither Mr. Rogers nor Duke Energy Holding gives notice prior to or as of a specified date.

Under the term sheet, Mr. Rogers has agreed to waive his right to claim "good reason" for a termination as a result of his required relocation to Charlotte, North Carolina. In addition, Mr. Rogers' term sheet provides that the parties will negotiate in good faith to restructure the current compensation arrangements for Mr. Rogers to provide that he will be paid substantially in the form of equity compensation by which the current Duke Energy Chief Executive Officer is presently compensated, in any event on economic terms no less favorable than Mr. Rogers' existing compensation arrangements.

If Mr. Rogers' employment is involuntarily terminated without "cause" or Mr. Rogers resigns for "good reason" on or prior to the second anniversary of the completion of the Cinergy merger, or within two years following a change in control of Duke Energy Holding, then he will receive an amount no less than the economic value to which he would otherwise be entitled under his existing employment agreement had he terminated employment under such circumstances immediately following the completion of the Cinergy merger. If such termination of employment occurs at any time following the second anniversary of the completion of the Cinergy merger (other than within two years following a change in control of Duke Energy Holding), then he will receive an amount no less than the economic value to which he would otherwise be entitled under his existing employment agreement had he terminated employment immediately prior to the completion of the mergers (and, in either case, such economic value will be determined without regard to the form of his then-restructured compensation arrangements).

Under the term sheet, the parties have agreed to quantify the present value of Mr. Rogers' supplemental retirement benefits (i.e., SERP benefits) immediately prior to the completion of the Cinergy merger and provide for the deferral of such amount. The parties also agreed to reimburse Mr. Rogers for the costs he incurs to relocate to Charlotte, North Carolina and to remove the restriction on the sale of stock acquired upon the exercise of stock options, provided that Mr. Rogers will be subject to applicable stock ownership guidelines.

Annual Incentive Plan (Management Employees). Upon a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, each corporate target goal and individual goal under the Annual Incentive Plan for management employees will be deemed to have been fully satisfied at the maximum level and each participant who is employed by Cinergy at the time of the change in control will be entitled to receive an annual performance award in the same manner as though the maximum incentive level had been obtained for the full performance period. In the absence of the Cinergy merger, the Annual Incentive Plan amounts would be paid out based on the actual level of achievement of the applicable performance measures, but without any assurance that the maximum incentive levels would be reached. In the event that Cinergy has not adopted an annual program in the year in which a change in control occurs, then each participant who is employed by Cinergy will be entitled to receive an annual performance award in the same manner as though the prior year's annual program were in effect and the maximum incentive level had been obtained for the full performance period. Upon a change in control, the estimated amount of the annual incentive plan award (based upon the current base salaries and maximum bonus opportunities) that would be payable as a result of the mergers to each of Messrs. Rogers, Cyrus and Turner, and the remaining executive officers, respectively, as a group is \$2,405,005, \$676,229, and \$567,000 and \$2,437,718.

Directors' Plans. Following a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, each director who participates in the Retirement Plan for Directors will be entitled to receive a lump sum payment of the actuarial equivalent of the benefits accrued and remaining unpaid as of the date of the change in control. The lump sum equivalent will be calculated assuming the interest rate used by the

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in determining the value of immediate benefits as of the immediately preceding January 1. Following a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, each director's account under the Directors' Equity Compensation Plan, and, at the discretion of the compensation committee of the board of directors of Cinergy, amounts deferred by each director under the Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan or otherwise, become immediately payable.

Nonqualified Executive Plans. Upon a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, the compensation committee of the board of directors of Cinergy in its sole discretion may elect to accelerate the distribution of a participant's benefits under the Excess Pension Plan, Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, 401(k) Excess Plan, Excess Profit Sharing Plan and Nonqualified Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan so that a participant's benefits will be distributed to the participant in a single lump sum payment no later than 30 days after the change in control. In addition, selected executive officers who participate in such plans have been provided the opportunity to elect to receive their benefits thereunder (and the supplemental retirement benefits provided under their employment agreements) in a lump sum in the event of termination of employment following the change in control.

Non-Union Employees' Pension Plan. During the three year period following a change in control, such as completion of the Cinergy merger, participants in the Non-Union Employees' Pension Plan, including the executive officers, are entitled to certain protections, including in the event that such plan is merged or consolidated with any other plan or a portion of its assets and liabilities are transferred to another plan, and the plan may not be amended in any manner that would adversely affect the computation or amount of, or the entitlement to, retirement benefits under the plan.

Service of Directors. As noted below, in the section entitled "The Mergers Continuing Board and Management Positions," five of the 15 directors of Duke Energy Holding upon completion of the mergers will be individuals who were directors of Cinergy before completion of the mergers. Accordingly, it is expected that certain current members of the Cinergy board of directors will serve as directors of Duke Energy Holding upon completion of the merger.

Indemnification. The merger agreement includes provisions relating to indemnification and insurance for directors and officers of Cinergy. See "Indemnification and Insurance" beginning on page 102.

Former Executive Officers. Mr. William J. Grealis retired from Cinergy effective as of June 1, 2005. For a description of his retirement and consulting agreement, see Exhibit 10-ffff to Cinergy's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2005, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2005. In addition to the benefit to which Mr. Grealis is entitled pursuant to the terms of his retirement and consulting agreement, assuming a closing date of June 1, 2006, upon completion of the Cinergy merger Mr. Grealis would be provided 17,562 shares of Cinergy common stock (or their cash equivalent) in connection with the performance share awards he held as of May 9, 2005 pursuant to the terms of the performance share agreements. Mr. R. Foster Duncan resigned from Cinergy effective as of June 30, 2005. For a description of his separation agreement, see exhibit 10.1 to Cinergy's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 8, 2005. Under his separation agreement, one-half of Mr. Duncan's supplemental retirement benefit, which is otherwise payable in installments over his (and his surviving spouse's) lifetime, will be paid to him in a lump sum of \$2,244,874 on March 1, 2009, if the Cinergy merger is completed prior to that date.

Continuing Board and Management Positions

The Duke Energy Holding board of directors will consist initially of 10 directors designated by Duke Energy and 5 directors designated by Cinergy. Committee members and chairpersons will be chosen from among the members of the board of directors without regard to whether a director was

formerly a director of Duke Energy or formerly a director of Cinergy. Under the merger agreement, prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders of Duke Energy Holding at which Directors are elected following the effective date of the mergers, the size of the board of Duke Energy Holding may not be increased or decreased without the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the entire board.

The merger agreement provides that Mr. Rogers will be the President and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Energy Holding and Mr. Anderson will be the Chairman of the board of directors of Duke Energy Holding. In addition to the duties of the Chairman of the board of directors attendant to such position set forth in the by-laws of Duke Energy Holding, Mr. Anderson will have management responsibilities for analyzing potential strategic alternatives regarding the separation of Duke Energy Holding's gas and electric business, and, if approved by Duke Energy Holding's board of directors, the implementation of such separation. Accordingly, the President or other chief officer of the gas business will report directly to the Chairman of the board of directors (as well as to the President and CEO). In his capacity as President and CEO, Mr. Rogers will have all duties customary to such position.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Rogers will jointly evaluate candidates to fill the 25 most senior officer positions at Duke Energy Holding, although in the event they cannot agree on a candidate, Mr. Rogers will select the individual to serve. These officer positions, however, will be subject to the approval (as a slate) of the pro forma board of directors of Duke Energy Holding.

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, neither Duke Energy nor Cinergy has determined which directors will be appointed to the Duke Energy Holding board of directors, nor have Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding, Mr. Anderson or Mr. Rogers determined who will be appointed to serve as the executive officers of Duke Energy Holding, except that Duke Energy and Cinergy have announced that Fred Fowler will lead the gas operations of Duke Energy Holding.

Indemnification and Insurance

Each of the parties to the merger agreement agreed that, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, all rights to indemnification and exculpation from liabilities for acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the consummation of the Cinergy merger existing as of the date of the merger agreement in favor of the current or former directors, officers, employees or fiduciaries under benefit plans currently indemnified by Cinergy and its subsidiaries or Duke Energy and its subsidiaries, as the case may be, as provided in their respective certificate or articles of incorporation, by-laws (or comparable organizational documents) or other agreements providing indemnification will survive the mergers and will continue in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. In addition, from and after the consummation of the Cinergy merger, directors, officers, employees and fiduciaries under benefit plans currently indemnified of Cinergy or Duke Energy or their respective subsidiaries who become directors, officers, employees or fiduciaries under benefit plans of Duke Energy Holding will be entitled to the indemnity rights and protections afforded to directors, officers, employees and fiduciaries under benefit plans of Duke Energy Holding.

Further, the merger agreement provides that for six years after the consummation of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will maintain in effect the directors' and officers' liability (and fiduciary) insurance policies currently maintained by Cinergy and Duke Energy covering acts or omissions occurring on or prior to the consummation of the mergers with respect to those persons who are currently covered by Cinergy's and Duke Energy's respective directors' and officers' liability (and fiduciary) insurance policies on terms with respect to such coverage and in amounts no less favorable than those set forth in the relevant policy in effect on the date of the merger agreement. If such insurance coverage cannot be maintained, Duke Energy Holding will maintain the most advantageous policies of directors' and officers' insurance otherwise obtainable. In addition, each of Duke Energy and Cinergy may purchase a six-year "tail" prepaid policy prior to the consummation of the mergers on terms and conditions no less advantageous to the parties entitled to indemnification than the existing

directors' and officers' liability (and fiduciary) insurance maintained by Duke Energy or Cinergy, as the case may be, covering without limitation the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the mergers. If Duke Energy or Cinergy purchases a "tail" prepaid policy prior to the consummation of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will, and will cause Duke Energy and Cinergy, as the case may be, after the consummation of the mergers, to maintain such policy in full force and effect, for its full term, and to continue to honor their respective obligations under such policy.

The merger agreement also provides that from and after the consummation of the Cinergy merger, each of Duke Energy Holding and the corporation surviving the Cinergy merger will jointly and severally indemnify and hold harmless each present director and officer of Cinergy or any of its subsidiaries (in each case, for acts or failures to act in such capacity), determined as of the date of the merger agreement, and any person who becomes such a director or officer between the date of the merger agreement and the consummation of the Cinergy merger, against any costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of matters existing or occurring at or prior to the consummation of the Cinergy merger, whether asserted or claimed prior to, at or after the consummation of the Cinergy merger (including any matters arising in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law (and Duke Energy Holding and the surviving company in the Cinergy merger will also advance expenses as incurred to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, provided that if required by applicable law the person to whom expenses are advanced provides an undertaking to repay such advances if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification).

The merger agreement further provides that from and after the consummation of the Duke Energy merger, each of Duke Energy Holding and Duke Power, as the successor to the corporation surviving the Duke Energy merger, will jointly and severally indemnify and hold harmless each present director and officer of Duke Energy or any of its subsidiaries (in each case, for acts or failures to act in such capacity), determined as of the date of the merger agreement, and any person who becomes such director or officer between the date of the merger agreement and the consummation of the Duke Energy merger, against any costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of matters existing or occurring at or prior to the consummation of the Duke Energy merger, whether asserted or claimed prior to, at or after the consummation of the Duke Energy merger (including any matters arising in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law (and Duke Energy Holding or Duke Power will also advance expenses as incurred to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, provided that if required by applicable law the person to whom expenses are advanced provides an undertaking to repay such advances if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification).

The obligations of Duke Energy Holding, the surviving company in the Cinergy merger and Duke Power will not be terminated or modified by such parties in a manner so as to adversely affect any of the persons entitled to indemnification without the consent of such affected persons. If Duke Energy Holding, the surviving company in the Cinergy merger or Duke Power or any of their respective successors or assigns (i) consolidates with or merges into any other corporation or entity and is not to be the continuing or surviving corporation or entity of such consolidation or merger or (ii) transfers all or substantially all of its properties and assets to any individual, corporation or other entity, then, and in each such case, proper provisions will be made so that the successors and assigns of Duke Energy Holding, the surviving company in the Cinergy merger or Duke Power Company LLC, as the case may be, assumes all of the foregoing indemnification obligations.

Listing of Duke Energy Holding Common Stock

It is a condition to the completion of the mergers that the Duke Energy Holding common stock issuable to Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders pursuant to the merger agreement be approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance.

Deregistration and Delisting of Duke Energy and Cinergy Common Stock

If the mergers are completed, Duke Energy and Cinergy will delist their respective common stock from the NYSE and may deregister their respective common stock under the Exchange Act. The shareholders of each of Duke Energy and Cinergy will become shareholders of Duke Energy Holding and their rights as shareholders will be governed by Delaware law and by Duke Energy Holding's certificate of incorporation and by-laws. See "Comparison of Shareholder Rights" beginning on page 152.

Duke Energy and Cinergy may cease filing periodic reports pursuant to the Exchange Act with the SEC following deregistration of their common stock, subject to securities laws requirements. It is currently anticipated, however, that Duke Power, Duke Capital, Cinergy and Cinergy's utility subsidiaries will continue to engage in selected financing activities and likely will continue to issue securities registered pursuant to the Securities Act, and thus will continue to file periodic reports pursuant to the Exchange Act for some period of time, as required by the Exchange Act.

Dividends

In accordance with the merger agreement, on June 29, 2005, Duke Energy increased its regular quarterly dividend to \$0.31 per share of common stock payable on September 16, 2005. Accordingly, Duke Energy's current dividend is \$1.24 per share of common stock on an annual basis. The most recent quarterly dividend declared by Cinergy was \$0.48 per share payable on May 15, 2005. Cinergy's current dividend is \$1.92 per share of common stock on an annual basis.

The merger agreement provides that Cinergy may continue to pay its regular quarterly cash dividend, not to exceed \$0.48 per share, and does not currently anticipate making any changes to its dividend policies prior to the consummation of the mergers, and pursuant to the merger agreement is not permitted to increase its dividend absent the consent of Duke Energy.

The boards of directors of Duke Energy and Cinergy will continue to evaluate their respective dividend policies in light of business, financial and regulatory considerations.

After the mergers, Duke Energy Holding expects to pay dividends in an amount equal to the annual dividends of Cinergy in effect immediately prior to the consummation of the mergers. The payment of dividends by Duke Energy Holding, however, will be subject to approval and declaration by the Duke Energy Holding board of directors and will depend on a variety of factors, including business, financial and regulatory considerations and the amount of dividends paid to it by its subsidiaries.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Duke Energy Reorganization and the Cinergy Merger

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger to U.S. persons who hold Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock. The discussion which follows is based on the Code, Treasury regulations issued under the Code, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion applies only to shareholders who hold Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. The discussion assumes that the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger will be consummated

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in accordance with the merger agreement and as further described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This summary is not a complete description of all of the consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger, and, in particular, may not address U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to Duke Energy shareholders and Cinergy shareholders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including, without limitation:

financial institutions or insurance companies;

mutual funds;

tax-exempt organizations;

shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States;

pass-through entities or investors in such entities;

dealers or brokers in securities or foreign currencies;

shareholders who hold individual retirement or other tax-deferred accounts;

traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;

shareholders who hold Duke Energy or Cinergy common stock as part of a hedge, appreciated financial position, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction;

shareholders who exercises dissenters' rights; or

shareholders who acquired their shares of Duke Energy or Cinergy common stock pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation.

In addition, tax consequences under state, local and foreign laws or under federal laws other than federal income tax laws are not addressed in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Duke Energy shareholders and Cinergy shareholders are strongly urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger to them, as applicable, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Duke Energy Shareholders

It is a condition to the obligation of Duke Energy to effect the Duke Energy reorganization that Duke Energy receive a written opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, counsel to Duke Energy, dated as of the closing date, to the effect that the Duke Energy reorganization will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code and that the Cinergy merger will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. The condition relating to such opinions is not waivable by Duke Energy after receipt of the Duke Energy shareholder approval unless further shareholder approval is obtained with appropriate disclosure. The opinion will rely on assumptions, representations and covenants, which may include assumptions regarding the absence of changes in existing facts and law and the completion of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger in the manner contemplated by the merger agreement and representations contained in representation letters of officers of Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding, Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp. If any of those representations, covenants or assumptions is inaccurate, counsel may be unable to render the required opinions and the tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization could differ from those discussed here. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal

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judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court, nor does it preclude the IRS from adopting a contrary position. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization or the Cinergy merger.

Assuming that the Duke Energy reorganization qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in general:

a Duke Energy shareholder whose shares of Duke Energy common stock are exchanged in the Duke Energy reorganization for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will not recognize gain or loss, except to the extent of cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock;

a Duke Energy shareholder's aggregate tax basis in shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Duke Energy reorganization will equal (i) the aggregate tax basis of Duke Energy common stock surrendered in the Duke Energy reorganization, less (ii) the portion of that aggregate tax basis allocable to a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock for which cash is received (as described below), if any;

a Duke Energy shareholder's holding period for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Duke Energy reorganization will include the shareholder's holding period for the shares of Duke Energy common stock surrendered in the Duke Energy reorganization; and

a Duke Energy shareholder who receives cash instead of fractional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock in the Duke Energy reorganization will be treated as having received these fractional shares in the Duke Energy reorganization and then as having received the cash in exchange for these fractional shares and should generally recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of the cash received instead of fractional shares and the shareholder's tax basis allocable to such fractional shares. Any such capital gain or loss will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period of the Duke Energy common stock exchanged for the fractional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock is more than one year at the time of the Duke Energy reorganization.

Duke Energy shareholders who hold their Duke Energy common stock with differing bases or holding periods should consult their tax advisors with regard to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Duke Energy reorganization.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Cinergy Shareholders

It is a condition to the obligation of Cinergy to complete the Cinergy merger that Cinergy receive a written opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, counsel to Cinergy, dated as of the closing date, to the effect that the Cinergy merger will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code. The condition relating to that opinion is not waivable by Cinergy after receipt of the Cinergy shareholder approval unless further shareholder approval is obtained with appropriate disclosure. The opinion will rely on assumptions, representations and covenants, which may include assumptions regarding the absence of changes in existing facts and law and the completion of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger in the manner contemplated by the merger agreement and representations contained in representation letters of officers of Duke Energy, Cinergy, Duke Energy Holding, Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp. If any of those representations, covenants or assumptions is inaccurate, counsel may be unable to render the required opinion and the tax consequences of the Cinergy merger could differ from those discussed here. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court, nor does it preclude the IRS from adopting a contrary position. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Cinergy merger.

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Assuming that the Cinergy merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in general:

a Cinergy shareholder whose shares of Cinergy common stock are exchanged in the Cinergy merger for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will not recognize gain or loss, except to the extent of cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock;

a Cinergy shareholder's aggregate tax basis in shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Cinergy merger will equal (i) the aggregate tax basis of the Cinergy common stock surrendered in the Cinergy merger, less (ii) the portion of that aggregate tax basis allocable to a fractional share of Duke Energy Holding common stock for which cash is received (as described below), if any;

a Cinergy shareholder's holding period for shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Cinergy merger will include the shareholder's holding period for the shares of Cinergy common stock surrendered in the Cinergy merger; and

a Cinergy shareholder who receives cash instead of fractional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock in the Cinergy merger will be treated as having received these fractional shares in the Cinergy merger and then as having received the cash in exchange for these fractional shares and should generally recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of the cash received instead of fractional shares and the shareholder's tax basis allocable to such fractional shares. Any such capital gain or loss will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period of the Cinergy common stock exchanged for the fractional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock is more than one year at the time of the Cinergy merger.

Cinergy shareholders who hold their Cinergy common stock with differing bases or holding periods should consult their tax advisors with regard to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the Cinergy merger.

The summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences set forth above is not intended to be a complete analysis or description of all potential United States federal income tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger. Moreover, the summary set forth above does not address tax consequences that may vary with, or are contingent upon, individual circumstances. In addition, the summary set forth above does not address any non-income tax or any foreign, state or local tax consequences of the Duke Energy reorganization or the Cinergy merger and does not address the tax consequences of any transaction other than the Duke Energy reorganization and the Cinergy merger.

Accounting Treatment

The Cinergy merger will be accounted for as a purchase by Duke Energy Holding under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Cinergy will be recorded, as of completion of the Cinergy merger, at their respective fair values and added to those of Duke Energy Holding. The reported financial condition and results of operations of Duke Energy Holding issued after completion of the Cinergy merger will reflect Cinergy's balances and results after completion of the Cinergy merger, but will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of Cinergy. Following completion of the Cinergy merger, the earnings of the combined company will reflect purchase accounting adjustments, including increased amortization and depreciation expense for acquired assets.

Dissenters' or Appraisal Rights

Duke Energy

The merger agreement provides, and North Carolina law requires, that Duke Energy shareholders will have dissenters' rights in connection with the Duke Energy merger. Therefore, any Duke Energy shareholder may elect to be paid for such shareholder's shares in accordance with the procedures set forth in the NCBCA.

The following is a summary of the material terms of the statutory procedures to be followed by holders of Duke Energy common stock in order to dissent from the Duke Energy merger and perfect dissenters' rights under the NCBCA. The following discussion is not a complete description of the law relating to dissenters' rights available under North Carolina law and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of Article 13 of the NCBCA, which is reprinted in its entirety as Annex E to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If you wish to exercise dissenters' rights, you should review carefully the following discussion and Annex E; Duke Energy urges you to consult a lawyer before electing or attempting to exercise these rights.

If the Duke Energy merger is completed, and you are a shareholder of record of Duke Energy who objects to the mergers and who fully complies with Article 13 of the NCBCA, you will be entitled to demand and receive payment in cash of an amount equal to the fair value of all, but not less than all, of your shares of Duke Energy common stock. The amount you would receive in connection with the exercise of statutory dissenters' rights would be the fair value of your common stock immediately before the Duke Energy merger completion date, excluding any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of the Duke Energy merger unless exclusion would be inequitable.

Under Article 13, all shareholders entitled to dissenters' rights in the Duke Energy merger must be notified in the meeting notice relating to the Duke Energy merger that shareholders are entitled to assert dissenters' rights. This joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes that notice.

If you are a Duke Energy shareholder and desire to dissent and receive cash payment of the fair value of your Duke Energy common stock, you must:

deliver to Duke Energy (and Duke Energy must actually receive), prior to the shareholder vote on the merger agreement, a written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the Duke Energy merger is completed; and

not vote your Duke Energy shares in favor of the approval of the merger agreement.

Except as described in the following sentence, the notice of intent to demand payment for your Duke Energy shares must be executed by the holder of record of shares of Duke Energy common stock as to which dissenters' rights are to be exercised. A beneficial owner who is not the holder of record may assert dissenters' rights only if it (i) submits to Duke Energy the record holder's consent to the dissent not later than the time the beneficial holder asserts dissenters' rights and (ii) dissents with respect to all shares of Duke Energy common stock of which such person is the beneficial owner. A record owner, such as a broker or bank, who holds shares of Duke Energy common stock as a nominee for others, may exercise dissenters' rights with respect to the shares held for all or less than all beneficial owners of shares as to which it is the record owner, provided the record owner dissents with respect to all shares of Duke Energy common stock beneficially owned by any one person. In this case, the demand notice submitted by the broker or bank, as record owner, must set forth the name and address of the beneficial owner on whose behalf the record holder asserts dissenters' rights.

If the Duke Energy merger is approved by Duke Energy's shareholders, Duke Energy will be required to mail by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a written dissenters' notice to all Duke Energy shareholders who have satisfied the above requirements. The dissenters' notice must be sent no later than 10 days after shareholder approval of the mergers is obtained, and it must:

state where the payment demand described below must be sent and where and when certificates for shares of common stock must be deposited;

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supply a form for demanding payment;

set a date by which the corporation must receive the payment demand (not fewer than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the dissenters' notice is mailed); and

include a copy of Article 13 of the NCBCA.

A Duke Energy shareholder who receives a dissenters' notice must demand payment and deposit the shareholder's Duke Energy share certificates in accordance with the terms of the dissenters' notice. A Duke Energy shareholder who demands payment and deposits share certificates retains all other rights of a Duke Energy shareholder until those rights are canceled or modified by the effectiveness of the Duke Energy merger. A Duke Energy shareholder who does not demand payment or deposit its Duke Energy share certificates where required, each by the date set forth in the dissenters' notice, is not entitled to payment for its Duke Energy shares under the NCBCA.

As soon as the Duke Energy merger is completed or within 30 days after receipt of a payment demand from a dissenting Duke Energy shareholder who has complied with the statutory requirements, whichever is later, Duke Energy will pay the dissenter the amount that Duke Energy estimates to be the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's Duke Energy shares, plus accrued interest. Duke Energy's payment will be accompanied by:

Duke Energy's balance sheet as of the end of a fiscal year ended not more than 16 months before the date of the payment, an income statement for that year, a statement of cash flows for that year and the latest available interim financial statements, if any;

an explanation of the estimation of the fair value of the shares;

an explanation of how the interest was calculated;

a statement of the dissenting shareholder's right to demand payment of a different amount under Section 55-13-28 of the NCBCA; and

a copy of the dissenters' rights provisions of the NCBCA.

Within 30 days after Duke Energy pays the estimated fair value of the Duke Energy shares of a dissenting shareholder, or within 30 days of Duke Energy failing to timely act in accordance with the NCBCA, the dissenting Duke Energy shareholder may notify Duke Energy that he or she does not accept the estimate of fair value of the Duke Energy shares and interest due on that fair value and that the Duke Energy shareholder demands payment in the amount of the Duke Energy shareholder's own estimate of the fair value of the Duke Energy shares and interest due. If a dissenting shareholder does not demand payment of the Duke Energy shareholder's own estimate of the fair value of the Duke Energy shares and the interest due within the 30-day period described above, the Duke Energy shareholder will be deemed to have withdrawn his dissent and demand for payment.

If, within 60 days of Duke Energy's payment or a dissenting Duke Energy shareholder's demand for payment of a different amount, whichever is earlier, the payment amount has not been settled, the dissenting Duke Energy shareholder may file an action in the Superior Court Division of the North Carolina General Court of Justice requesting that the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's Duke Energy shares and the accrued interest be determined. The dissenting Duke Energy shareholder will not have the right to a jury trial. The court will have discretion to make all dissenting Duke Energy shareholders whose demands remain unsettled parties to the proceeding.

If you do not follow precisely the steps required by the NCBCA for perfecting dissenters' rights, you may lose those rights. In view of the complexity of these provisions and the requirement that they be strictly complied with, if you hold Duke Energy common stock and are considering dissenting from the approval of the merger agreement and the mergers and exercising your dissenters' rights under the NCBCA, you should consult a lawyer promptly.

The NCBCA provides that the exercise of dissenters' rights will be the exclusive method for a Duke Energy shareholder to challenge the mergers in the absence of a showing that the mergers are either unlawful or fraudulent as to that shareholder.

All written communications from shareholders with respect to the exercise of dissenters' rights should be mailed to:

Duke Energy Corporation
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
Attention: B. Keith Trent, Group Vice President General Counsel and Secretary

Duke Energy recommends that such communications be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested.

Voting against, abstaining from voting or failing to vote on the proposal to approve the merger agreement is not sufficient to perfect your dissenters' rights and receive the fair value of your Duke Energy shares, plus accrued interest. You must also comply with all other conditions set forth in Article 13 of the NCBCA, including the conditions relating to the separate written notice of intent to dissent to the Duke Energy merger, the separate written demand for payment of the fair value of your shares of Duke Energy common stock, the deposit of your Duke Energy stock certificates, and the separate notification and demand for payment in excess of an initial payment made by Duke Energy.

Cinergy

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, Cinergy shareholders will not have any appraisal or dissenters' rights as a result of the mergers.

Principal Corporate Offices

After completion of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will maintain its headquarters and principal corporate offices in Charlotte, North Carolina. Each of Duke Power, The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, PSI Energy, Inc. and The Union Light, Heat and Power Company will maintain its utility headquarters in its present location.

Workforce and Employee Benefit Matters

Continuation of Agreements

After the completion of the Cinergy merger, Duke Energy Holding will, or as applicable, will cause its subsidiaries to, honor all obligations of the respective employer under any employment contracts, agreements, collective bargaining agreements, plans (as they may be amended in accordance with the merger agreement) and commitments of Duke Energy and Cinergy and their respective subsidiaries existing as of the date of the merger agreement (or as established or amended in accordance with the merger agreement) that apply to any current or former employee, or current or former director of Cinergy or Duke Energy or any of their subsidiaries, provided that neither Duke Energy Holding nor its subsidiaries will be prevented from enforcing such contracts, agreements, collective bargaining agreements, plans (as they may be amended in accordance with the merger agreement) or commitments in accordance with their terms, including any reserved right to amend, modify, suspend, revoke or terminate any such contract, agreement, collective bargaining agreement or commitment. Until the first anniversary of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will provide, or will cause to be provided, to each individual who is an employee of Cinergy or its subsidiaries (exclusive of any individual who is employed subject to a collective bargaining agreement) immediately prior to the mergers such compensation and benefits from time to time that are no less favorable, in the aggregate, than the compensation and benefits provided to those employees immediately prior to the mergers.

Workforce Reductions

Subject to obligations under applicable law and applicable collective bargaining agreements, Duke Energy Holding's current intention is that:

any reductions in the employee work force of Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries will be made in light of the circumstances and the objectives to be achieved. Duke Energy Holding and

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its subsidiaries will give consideration to previous work history, job experience and qualifications and such other factors as Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries consider appropriate, without regard to whether employment prior to the completion of the mergers was with Cinergy and its subsidiaries or with Duke Energy and its subsidiaries, and any employees whose employment is terminated or jobs are eliminated by Duke Energy Holding or any of its subsidiaries during such period will be entitled to participate (as determined by Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries) in the job opportunity and employment placement programs offered by Duke Energy Holding or any of its subsidiaries for which they are eligible; and

employees of Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries will be able to participate in all job training, career development and educational programs of Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries for which they are eligible, and employees also will be entitled to fair and equitable consideration in connection with any job opportunities with Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries, in either case without regard to whether the employment of such employees prior to the completion of the mergers was with Cinergy and its subsidiaries or with Duke Energy and its subsidiaries.

Further, until the later of (1) the first anniversary of the completion of the Cinergy merger and (2) December 31, 2007, individuals who were employees of Cinergy immediately before the completion of the Cinergy merger will be eligible to receive severance benefits (exclusive of severance benefits provided pursuant to individual agreements or pursuant to arrangements covering only select highly compensated or management employees) in amounts and on terms and conditions no less favorable than the more favorable of (x) those provided to Cinergy employees pursuant to policies in effect immediately prior to the completion of the Cinergy merger or (y) those provided to similarly situated employees of Duke Energy and its subsidiaries immediately prior to the completion of the mergers pursuant to policies (other than DENA Asset Partners, L.P. 2003-2005 Severance Benefits Plan) as in effect from time to time during such time period.

Employee Benefit Plans

Subject to applicable law and applicable collective bargaining agreements, Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries will give credit under all employee benefit plans, programs and arrangements to employees for all service prior to the mergers with Duke Energy or Cinergy or their respective subsidiaries, or any predecessor employer (but in each case only to the extent that such credit was given by Duke Energy or Cinergy or any of their respective subsidiaries) for all purposes for which such service was taken into account or recognized by Duke Energy or Cinergy or their respective subsidiaries. Credit will not be given if and to the extent crediting such service would result in duplication of benefits, including for benefit accrual purposes under defined benefit pension plans.

Effect on Awards Outstanding Under Stock Plans

Duke Energy

At the time of the mergers, each outstanding stock option granted under the Duke Energy stock option plans, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable under such Duke Energy stock option (after taking into account the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), the same number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock at the same price per share. Likewise, at the time of the mergers, each restricted share of Duke Energy common stock will be converted into the same number of restricted shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such share of Duke Energy common stock (after taking into account the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), and all outstanding Duke Energy equity or equity-based awards other than such Duke Energy stock options and restricted stock, whether vested or unvested, as of immediately prior to the mergers will be converted into an equity or equity-based award in respect of the same number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock on the same terms and conditions as were

applicable to such Duke Energy equity or equity-based award (after taking into account the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement).

Cinergy

At the time of the mergers, each outstanding stock option granted under the Cinergy stock option plans, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable under such Cinergy stock option, including vesting (taking into account any acceleration of vesting that may occur as a result of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), a number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock equal to the number of shares of Cinergy common stock subject to the option immediately before the Cinergy merger multiplied by 1.56 (rounded to the nearest whole share) at a price per share of Duke Energy Holding common stock equal to the price per share under such Cinergy option divided by 1.56 (rounded to the nearest cent). Likewise, at the time of the mergers, each restricted share of Cinergy common stock will be converted into a number of restricted shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock equal to the number of restricted shares of Cinergy common stock multiplied by 1.56, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such share of Cinergy common stock, including vesting (taking into account any acceleration of vesting that may occur as a result of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), and all outstanding Cinergy equity or equity-based awards other than such Cinergy stock options and restricted stock, whether vested or unvested, as of immediately prior to the Cinergy merger will be converted into an equity or equity-based award in respect of a number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock equal to the number of Cinergy common stock represented by such award multiplied by 1.56, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Cinergy equity or equity-based award, including vesting (taking into account any acceleration of vesting that may occur as a result of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement).

General

Except as otherwise contemplated by the merger agreement and except to the extent required under the respective terms of the Cinergy and Duke Energy stock options, all restrictions or limitations on transfer and vesting with respect to such stock options awarded under the Cinergy and Duke Energy equity incentive compensation plans or any other plan, program or arrangement of Cinergy, Duke Energy or any of their subsidiaries, to the extent that such restrictions or limitations shall not have already lapsed, will remain in full force and effect with respect to such stock options after giving effect to the mergers and the assumption by Duke Energy Holding as described above.

Resale of Duke Energy Holding Common Stock

Duke Energy Holding common stock issued in the mergers will not be subject to any restrictions on transfer arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), except for shares issued to any Duke Energy or Cinergy shareholder who may be deemed an "affiliate" of Duke Energy or Cinergy under the Securities Act at the time of the Duke Energy or Cinergy special meetings, respectively. Such shares may generally only be resold by them in accordance with Rule 145 under the Securities Act. Duke Energy Holding expects that these shareholders will agree not to transfer any Duke Energy Holding common stock received in the mergers except pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or in a transaction not required to be registered under the Securities Act. The merger agreement requires each of Duke Energy and Cinergy to use reasonable best efforts to cause its shareholders who are, or are expected to be, affiliates to enter into these agreements as of the closing date. This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not cover resales of Duke Energy Holding common stock received by any person upon completion of the mergers, and no person is authorized to make any use of this joint proxy statement/prospectus in connection with any resale.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of Duke Energy

The table below provides the number of shares of Duke Energy common stock beneficially owned by current directors, nominees and certain executive officers of Duke Energy, as of May 20, 2005, as well as the aggregate number of shares of Duke Energy common stock beneficially owned by such individuals together with the other executive officers as a group. This information has been furnished by each individual. Each individual has sole voting and investment power, unless otherwise indicated. All directors, nominees and executive officers as a group beneficially own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of Duke Energy common stock.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned ¹	% of Class
R. Agnelli	214	
P.M. Anderson	753,421	*
G.A. Bernhardt, Sr.	22,682	*
W.T. Esrey	82,476	*
F.J. Fowler	1,092,611	*
A.M. Gray	61,954	*
James H. Hance, Jr.(3)	20,000	*
D.L. Hauser	195,510	*
D.R. Hendrix(2)	301,021	*
A.M. Lennon	24,592	*
J.G. Martin	22,850	*
J.W. Mogg	433,155	*
M.E.J. Phelps	47,358	*
J.T. Rhodes	17,721	*
R.G. Shaw	558,606	*
Directors and executive officers as a group (21 persons)	4,570,340	*

*

Represents less than 1% of Duke Energy common stock outstanding.

(1)

Includes the following number of shares with respect to which the directors and executive officers have the right to acquire beneficial ownership within sixty days of May 20, 2005, including conversion of vested stock equivalents and exercise of vested options upon voluntary termination: P.M. Anderson 591,667; G.A. Bernhardt, Sr. 19,080; W.T. Esrey 42,097; F.J. Fowler 953,369; A.M. Gray 41,973; D.L. Hauser 171,918; D.R. Hendrix 11,760; A.M. Lennon 23,220; J.G. Martin 16,480; J.W. Mogg 369,288; M.E.J. Phelps 46,801; J.T. Rhodes 6,777; R.G. Shaw 540,225; directors and executive officers as a group (21 persons), 3,619,664. Number of shares that directors have a right to acquire based on conversion of phantom stock is based on the closing price of Duke Energy Common Stock on May 20, 2005.

(2)

Mr. Hendrix disclaims beneficial ownership of 20,895 shares.

(3)

Mr. Hance was appointed to the Duke Energy board of directors on June 29, 2005. His beneficial ownership information is presented as of that date.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of Cinergy

The table below provides the number of shares of Cinergy common stock beneficially owned by current directors, nominees and certain executive officers of Cinergy, as of May 6, 2005, as well as the aggregate number of shares of Cinergy common stock beneficially owned by such individuals together with the other executive officers as a group. This information has been furnished by each individual. Each individual has sole voting and investment power, unless otherwise indicated. All directors, nominees and executive officers as a group beneficially own approximately 1.71% of the outstanding shares of Cinergy common stock.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned ¹	% of Class
Michael G. Browning	124,463	
Phillip R. Cox	15,743	*
Michael J. Cyrus	251,595	*
R. Foster Duncan(2)	251,531	*
William J. Grealis(3)	470,792	*
George C. Juilfs	48,939	*
Thomas E. Petry	32,201	*
James E. Rogers	1,656,869	*
Mary L. Schapiro	26,566	*
John J. Schiff, Jr.	64,711	*
Philip R. Sharp	8,344	*
Dudley S. Taft	44,235	*
James L. Turner	160,064	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (21 persons)	3,396,127	1.71%

* Represents less than 1%.

(1) Includes shares there is a right to acquire within 60 days of May 6, 2005 in the following amounts: Mr. Browning 10,000; Mr. Cox 10,000; Mr. Cyrus 141,799; Mr. Duncan 213,500; Mr. Grealis 312,502; Mr. Juilfs 10,000; Mr. Petry 10,000; Mr. Rogers 970,300; Ms. Schapiro 22,500; Mr. Schiff 2,000; Mr. Taft 10,000; Mr. Turner 101,626; and all directors and executive officers as a group 1,852,327.

(2) Mr. Duncan resigned from the Company effective June 30, 2005.

(3) Mr. Grealis retired from the Company effective June 1, 2005.

REGULATORY MATTERS

To complete the mergers, Cinergy and Duke Energy must obtain approvals or consents from, or make filings with a number of United States federal and state public utility, antitrust and other regulatory authorities as well as authorities in various foreign jurisdictions. The material United States and Canadian federal and state approvals, consents and filings are described below. Cinergy and Duke Energy are not currently aware of any other material governmental consents, approvals or filings that are required prior to the parties' consummation of the mergers other than those described below. If additional approvals, consents and filings are required to complete the mergers, Cinergy and Duke Energy contemplate that such consents, approvals and filings will be sought or made.

Cinergy and Duke Energy will seek to consummate the mergers by mid-2006. Although Cinergy and Duke Energy believe that they will receive the required consents and approvals described below to complete the mergers, there can be no assurance as to the timing of these consents and approvals or as to Cinergy's and Duke Energy's ultimate ability to obtain such consents or approvals (or any additional consents or approvals which may otherwise become necessary) or that such consents or approvals will be obtained on terms and subject to conditions satisfactory to Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding.

Hart-Scott-Rodino Act

The mergers are subject to the requirements of the HSR Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, which provide that certain acquisition transactions may not be consummated until required information has been furnished to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the FTC and until certain waiting periods have been terminated or have expired. Duke Energy and Cinergy provided the required information on July 12, 2005. On August 11, 2005, at the end of the initial investigation period, the Antitrust Division and the FTC granted early termination of the HSR Act waiting period. The termination of the HSR Act waiting period does not preclude the Antitrust Division or the FTC from challenging the mergers on antitrust grounds and seeking to preliminarily or permanently enjoin the proposed mergers. Neither Duke Energy nor Cinergy believes that the mergers will violate federal antitrust laws, but there can be no guarantee that the Antitrust Division or the FTC will not take a different position. If the mergers are not consummated within 12 months after the termination of the initial HSR Act waiting period, Duke Energy and Cinergy will be required to submit new information to the Antitrust Division and the FTC, and a new HSR Act waiting period will have to expire or be earlier terminated before the mergers could be consummated.

Federal Power Act

Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, or FPA, provides that no public utility may sell or otherwise dispose of its jurisdictional facilities, directly or indirectly merge or consolidate its jurisdictional facilities with those of any other person, or acquire any security of any other public utility without first having obtained authorization from the FERC. Because Cinergy and Duke Energy own "jurisdictional facilities" under the Federal Power Act, the approval of the FERC under Section 203 is required before Cinergy and Duke Energy may consummate the mergers. Section 203 provides that the FERC is required to grant its approval if the mergers are found to be "consistent with the public interest."

The FERC stated in its 1996 Merger Policy Statement that, in analyzing a merger under Section 203, it will evaluate the following criteria:

the effect of the merger on competition in electric power markets;

the effect of the merger on the applicants' wholesale rates; and

the effect of the merger on state and federal regulation of the applicants.

The FERC will review these factors to determine whether the mergers are consistent with the public interest. If the FERC finds that the mergers would adversely affect competition, wholesale rates, or regulation, it may, pursuant to the FPA, deny approval of the mergers or impose remedial conditions intended to mitigate such effects. In the event the FERC chooses to impose remedial conditions, Cinergy and Duke Energy would then review such conditions and decide whether to accept them. Based on FERC precedent, Cinergy and Duke Energy believe that the mergers should satisfy the FERC's merger guidelines and that any mitigation conditions imposed by the FERC would not have a material adverse effect on the anticipated benefits of the transactions. However, there can be no guarantee that the FERC will agree with the parties' characterization of FERC precedent or that the FERC will not change its analytic framework in a manner adverse to the parties. The companies and their public utility subsidiaries filed their application under Section 203 in July 2005.

Section 205 of the FPA requires that public utilities have on file with FERC tariff schedules showing all rates and charges for any transmission or sale of electric energy subject to FERC's jurisdiction and the classification, practices, and regulations affecting such rates, together with all contracts which in any manner affect or relate to such rates, charges, classifications and services. Section 205 requires that such FERC jurisdictional rates, charges, classifications, practices and regulations be just and reasonable. Duke Energy has been developing a proposal it is considering filing with FERC that would provide for the administration by an independent entity of certain aspects of transmission service on Duke Energy's transmission system. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of the related proceeding, if any, Duke Energy and Cinergy believe that, based on FERC precedent, Duke Energy will be able to obtain FERC approval of Duke Energy's transmission proposal in a form acceptable to Duke Energy and interested state regulators.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and NRC regulations, an NRC power plant licensee must seek and obtain prior NRC consent for the indirect transfer of its NRC licenses resulting from the transfer of control over the licensee in a merger. Duke Energy holds licenses issued by the NRC with respect to its ownership and operational interests in the Oconee, McGuire and Catawba nuclear power plants. As a result of the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy, the current licensee will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. The transfer of control of the license to Duke Energy Holding requires prior NRC approval. An application to obtain such approval was filed with the NRC on August 5, 2005.

In reviewing a license transfer application, the NRC assesses, among other things, the transferee's technical and financial qualifications to own and operate the nuclear facilities, whether there is assurance that adequate decommissioning funds will be available to safely decommission the facilities at the end of their useful lives and whether the transfer is otherwise consistent with the applicable provisions of laws, regulations and orders of the NRC. Financial qualifications are presumed by the NRC for state rate-regulated utilities such as Duke Energy that are authorized to recover the costs and operating expenses of their nuclear facilities through state approved rates. The NRC also permits state rate-regulated entities like Duke Energy to provide decommissioning funding assurance through the use of external sinking funds.

Typically, NRC approvals of license transfers take approximately six to eight months to complete. The timing of NRC approval may be extended in the event issues are raised by intervenors as part of the license transfer proceeding. Duke Energy intends to file an application with the NRC requesting its approval of the indirect license transfers in summer 2005. Given that there will be no material changes with respect to nuclear management and the operation of the facilities in question, and given Duke Energy, as Duke Power, will continue to recover each facilities' costs as a state rate-regulated utility and continue to fund its future decommissioning liabilities using its existing external sinking funds, Cinergy and Duke Energy have no reason to believe that the NRC will not approve the license transfer.

State Regulatory Approvals

Duke Energy is currently subject to regulation by the utility commissions of North Carolina and South Carolina. Cinergy (through its public utility subsidiaries) is currently subject to regulation by the public utility commissions of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. The following is a brief description of state regulatory jurisdiction over the mergers and required approvals:

The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cinergy, is subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, or PUCO. Ohio law confers upon the PUCO jurisdiction to review and approve the Cinergy merger. The statutory standard the PUCO will use in reviewing the Cinergy merger is whether the Cinergy merger "will promote public convenience and result in the provision of adequate service of a reasonable rate, rental, toll or charge." Cinergy has filed its application with the PUCO.

PSI Energy, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cinergy, is subject to regulation by the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission, or IURC. Under Indiana law, the indirect upstream transfer of ownership in PSI to Duke Energy Holding contemplated by the Cinergy merger does not require the approval of the IURC. However, the IURC has jurisdiction over various affiliate agreements that may be proposed as a result of the mergers, and PSI Energy will file a petition with the IURC for approval and/or acceptance of any such agreements.

The Union Light, Heat and Power Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, is subject to regulation by the Kentucky Public Service Commission, or KPSC. Kentucky law confers upon the KPSC jurisdiction to review the Cinergy merger. Provided that the KPSC determines that Duke Energy Holding will have the requisite financial, technical, and managerial abilities to provide reasonable service, the KPSC must approve the Cinergy merger application if it is made in accordance with the law, for a proper purpose, and is consistent with the public interest. Cinergy and Duke Energy expects to file an application in summer 2005 with the KPSC requesting approval of the Cinergy.

Duke Energy is subject to regulation by the NCUC. North Carolina law provides for NCUC jurisdiction to review and approve the mergers. The statutory standard the NCUC will use in approving the mergers is whether the mergers are "justified by the public convenience and necessity." The NCUC has found that standard is met if:

a merger would have no known adverse impact on the rates and service of North Carolina ratepayers;

the ratepayers would be protected as much as possible from potential harm; and

the ratepayers would receive enough benefit from the merger to offset any potential costs, risks, and harms. Factors considered by the NCUC in evaluating benefits include measurable cost savings as well as less quantifiable financial, competitive, employment, tax base and service reliability benefits accrued from the increased size and diversity offered by merging companies.

Duke Energy is subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina, or PSCSC. South Carolina law provides for PSCSC jurisdiction to review and approve the mergers. The PSCSC generally seeks to ensure that South Carolina retail electric customers are held harmless from any adverse effects of the mergers and that they receive no fewer benefits from the transaction than are received by electric customers in other jurisdictions. Factors considered by the PSCSC in evaluating a merger include impacts on retail rates, retail cost of service, and jurisdictional revenues and expenses.

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The sharing of the anticipated merger-related savings and related costs to achieve such savings allocated among various ratepayers and the shareholders of Duke Energy Holding will either be considered by the IURC, KPSC, NCUC, PUCO, and PSCSC as a part of their respective merger proceedings or will be considered by them as a part of future rate proceedings. Cinergy and Duke Energy will seek to work with each state utility commission in a collaborative process to allocate merger-related savings and costs applicable to each jurisdiction between ratepayers and shareholders.

Federal Communications Commission

Under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, an entity holding licenses for the provision of telecommunications services must obtain the approval of the FCC before the transfer of control or assignment of those licenses. Affiliates of both Duke Energy and Cinergy hold certain FCC licenses for the provision of telecommunications services in the United States and, thus, must obtain prior FCC approval to assign or transfer control of those licenses.

Immediately following the completion of the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy intends to convert into a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina. Prior FCC approval is required for this transfer of control of the FCC licenses held by affiliates of Duke Energy. As a result of the Cinergy merger, Cinergy will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. Prior FCC approval, therefore, also is required for the transfer of control of these Cinergy licenses from Cinergy to Duke Energy Holding. FCC approval for the Duke Energy license transfers and the Cinergy license transfers ordinarily would be expected to be obtained within 30 days from the date of filing of the applications unless significant public interest concerns are raised by outside parties.

Securities and Exchange Commission

On August 8, 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 which, among other things, repealed PUHCA of 1935. The repeal of PUHCA of 1935 takes effect six months from the date of enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, or February 8, 2006. Although the mergers would require SEC approval under PUHCA of 1935 if they were consummated prior to that date, because the mergers are not expected to close until after that date, SEC approval under PUHCA of 1935 is not being sought and will not be required.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, FERC's jurisdiction over merger transactions will be expanded effective six months from the date of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 also provides that applications pending before the FERC prior to the date of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 will be reviewed in accordance with FERC's review authority in existence prior to enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Because our FPA Section 203 application was pending before the FERC prior to enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, our application is subject to FERC's review in accordance with its authority prior to enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. If we re-file our FPA Section 203 application, however, FERC's review of such re-filed application may be conducted using the standards of its expanded authority.

Canadian Competition Act

The mergers are subject to the requirements of the Canadian Competition Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, which provide that certain acquisition transactions may not be consummated until required information has been furnished to the Canadian Competition Bureau and until certain waiting periods have been terminated or have expired. The expiration or earlier termination of the applicable waiting period under the Canadian Competition Act would not preclude

the Commissioner of Competition under the Act from challenging the mergers in Canada on Canadian antitrust grounds.

The parties intend to file the requisite premerger notification in summer 2005.

Other International Approvals

The mergers are subject to the Greek Competition Act, and may also be subject to the antitrust laws, rules and regulations of other governmental authorities, which may provide that certain acquisition transactions may not be consummated until required information has been furnished to the appropriate entity that regulates antitrust matters and until certain waiting periods have been terminated or have expired.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement. This summary does not purport to describe all the terms of the merger agreement and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete merger agreement, as amended, which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated by reference herein. All shareholders of Duke Energy and Cinergy are urged to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety to understand the rights and obligations of Duke Energy and Cinergy under the merger agreement.

The Mergers and the Restructuring Transactions

Duke Energy Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock A

Prior to the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, each issued and outstanding share of Preferred Stock, par value \$100 per share, of Duke Energy and each issued and outstanding share of Preferred Stock A, par value \$25 per share, of Duke Energy, will be redeemed at a redemption price equal to the amounts required to be paid upon redemption of any applicable series, pursuant to the term of each such series, plus all dividends accrued and unpaid to the redemption date.

The Duke Energy Merger

At the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, Deer Acquisition Corp. will be merged with and into Duke Energy in accordance with the NCBCA. Duke Energy will be the surviving corporation and will continue its corporate existence under the laws of North Carolina and will succeed to and assume all of the rights and obligations of Duke Energy and Deer Acquisition Corp. in accordance with the NCBCA. As a result of the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. Immediately after the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, all shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock owned by Duke Energy will be canceled.

The Duke Energy Conversion

Immediately following the effectiveness of the Duke Energy merger, Duke Energy intends to convert to a limited liability company pursuant to a plan of conversion adopted pursuant to Section 55-11A-11 of the NCBCA and Section 57C-9A-02 of the North Carolina Limited Liability Company Act. In the conversion, Duke Energy will be renamed Duke Power Company LLC and will be a limited liability company, all of whose membership or other equity interests will be held by Duke Energy Holding.

The Duke Energy Restructuring

Immediately following the effectiveness of the Duke Energy reorganization, it is expected that Duke Power will distribute to Duke Energy Holding the membership interests in Duke Capital, after which Duke Capital will be a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding. It is also possible that select business units will be transferred from Duke Capital to Duke Power. Duke Energy will provide prior notice to Cinergy of this restructuring transaction, and any other restructuring that it proposes to effect in connection with the completion of the mergers. The merger agreement provides that the Duke Energy restructuring transactions are not a condition to the completion of the mergers and Duke Energy is not permitted to effect any restructuring transaction that would prevent the satisfaction of any of the conditions to the closing under the merger agreement.

The Cinergy Merger

Immediately following the completion of the latest of the Duke Energy merger, the Duke Energy conversion and the Duke Energy restructurings, if any, at the effective time of the Cinergy merger, Cougar Acquisition Corp. will be merged with and into Cinergy in accordance with the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL. Cinergy will be the surviving corporation and will continue its

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corporate existence under the laws of Delaware and will succeed to and assume all of the rights and obligations of Cinergy and Cougar Acquisition Corp. in accordance with the DGCL. As a result of the Cinergy merger, Cinergy will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy Holding.

Timing of Closing

The closing of the mergers, conversion and the restructuring transactions described above will take place at 10:00 am, local time, on a date to be specified by the parties, which will be no later than the second business day after satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to closing set forth in the merger agreement (other than those conditions that by their terms are to be satisfied at the closing, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver or such conditions at the time of closing), unless another time or date is agreed to by the parties. The closing will be held at a location in the City of New York agreed to by the parties.

Merger Consideration

Cancellation of Certain Duke Energy Common Stock in the Duke Energy Merger

At the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, each share of Duke Energy common stock that is owned by Duke Energy, Cinergy or Duke Energy Holding will automatically be canceled and no consideration will be delivered in exchange therefor.

Conversion of Duke Energy Common Stock in the Duke Energy Merger

At the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, each issued and outstanding share of Duke Energy common stock (other than those shares to be canceled and other than dissenting shares) will be converted into the right to receive one fully paid and nonassessable share of Duke Energy Holding common stock. Based on the number of shares of Cinergy and Duke Energy common stock outstanding on May 6, 2005, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the business combination, former Cinergy shareholders will own approximately 24% of the common equity of the new company, and former Duke Energy shareholders will own approximately 76%.

Conversion of Deer Acquisition Corp. Common Stock in the Duke Energy Merger

At the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, the aggregate of all shares of the capital stock of Deer Acquisition Corp. issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Duke Energy merger will be converted into 100 shares of common stock of Duke Energy, as the surviving corporation in the Duke Energy merger.

Cancellation of Certain Cinergy Common Stock in the Cinergy Merger

At the effective time of the Cinergy merger, each share of Cinergy common stock that is owned by Cinergy, Duke Energy or Duke Energy Holding immediately prior to the effective time of the Cinergy merger will automatically be canceled and no consideration will be delivered in exchange therefor.

Conversion of Cinergy Common Stock in the Cinergy Merger

At the effective time of the Cinergy merger, each issued and outstanding share of Cinergy common stock (other than those share to be canceled) will be converted into the right to receive 1.56 fully paid and nonassessable shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock.

Conversion of Cougar Acquisition Corp. Common Stock in the Cinergy Merger

At the effective time of the Cinergy merger, the aggregate of all shares of the capital stock of Cougar Acquisition Corp. issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Cinergy merger will be converted into 100 shares of common stock of Cinergy, as the surviving corporation in the Cinergy merger.

Exchangeable Shares of Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco, Inc.

As of the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, each issued and outstanding exchangeable share of Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco, Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada and indirect subsidiary of Duke Energy, will become exchangeable for one share of Duke Energy Holding common stock, and one share of Duke Energy Holding common stock will be issuable upon a redemption or retraction of each exchangeable share, in each case in accordance with the terms of the provisions relating to such shares immediately prior to the effective time of the Duke Energy merger. Following the effective time of the Cinergy merger, Duke Energy Holding will execute such assignment and assumption agreements and documentation as are necessary to cause Duke Energy Holding to be bound by the terms and provisions of the support agreement among Duke Energy, Duke Energy Canada Call Co. and Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco, dated March 14, 2002, and the voting and exchange trust agreement among Duke Energy, Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, dated March 14, 2002.

Procedures for Exchange of Share Certificates; Fractional Shares

Duke Energy and Cinergy will choose an exchange agent who will be engaged by Duke Energy Holding. As soon as is reasonably practicable after the effective time of the mergers, the exchange agent will mail to each holder of record, immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers, who is entitled to receive Duke Energy Holding common stock:

a letter of transmittal (which will specify that delivery will be effected, and risk of loss and title to the certificates will pass, only upon delivery of the certificates to the exchange agent and will be in such form and have such other provisions as the parties may reasonably specify); and

instructions for use in surrendering the certificates in exchange for whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock (which shares will be in uncertificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested by the holder), cash in lieu of fractional shares and any dividends or other distributions payable.

Upon surrender of a certificate for cancellation to the exchange agent, together with such letter of transmittal, duly executed, and such other documents as may reasonably be required by the exchange agent, the holder will be entitled to receive in exchange therefor that number of whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock (which shares will be in uncertificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested by such holder), cash in lieu of fractional shares and certain other dividends or distributions. In the event of a transfer of ownership of Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock that is not registered in the transfer records of Duke Energy or Cinergy, as the case may be, the proper number of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock may be issued to a person other than the person in whose name the certificate so surrendered is registered if such certificate is properly endorsed or otherwise in proper form for transfer and the person requesting such issuance will pay any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock to a person other than the registered holder of such certificate or establish to the satisfaction of Duke Energy Holding that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Until surrendered as described, each certificate will be deemed at any time after the effective time of the Duke Energy merger or the effective time of the Cinergy merger, as the case may be, to represent only the right to receive the consideration upon such surrender which the holder has the right to receive, cash in lieu of fractional shares and certain other dividends or distributions. No interest will be paid or will accrue on any consideration payable to holders of certificates.

Duke Energy Holding will not issue any fractional shares of its common stock upon the surrender of any certificates, except that fractional shares will be issued in connection with shares of Duke Energy and Cinergy common stock held in each of Duke Energy's and Cinergy's dividend reinvestment plans to be rolled over into a dividend reinvestment plan to be established by Duke Energy Holding. Holders of shares of Duke Energy and Cinergy common stock will receive cash in lieu of fractional shares.

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As promptly as practicable after the effective time of the Cinergy merger, the exchange agent will sell on the New York Stock Exchange the excess of the number of whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock delivered to the exchange agent over the aggregate number of whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock to be distributed to former holders of Cinergy. As promptly as practicable after the effective time of the Duke Energy merger, the exchange agent will sell on the New York Stock Exchange the excess of the number of whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock delivered to the exchange agent over the aggregate number of whole shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock to be distributed to former holders of Duke Energy. The exchange agent will pay to each former Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholder, as the case may be, a portion of the sale proceeds based upon the ratio of each shareholder's fractional share interest to the aggregate amount of fractional share interests to which all former Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders, as the case may be, are entitled.

Conditions to the Completion of the Mergers

The merger agreement contains customary closing conditions, including the following conditions that apply to the obligations of both Duke Energy and Cinergy:

Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholder approval or adoption of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby;

the absence of governmental action preventing the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this prospectus is a part;

the approval for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, of the shares of common stock of Duke Energy Holding that will be issuable pursuant to the mergers;

the truth and accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party, except where such failure to be true and accurate would not have a material adverse effect;

the performance in all material respects of the other party's obligations under the merger agreement;

the receipt by each party of a tax opinion from such party's legal counsel;

the receipt by each party of all required statutory approvals on terms that would not have a material adverse effect on the combined company and its prospective subsidiaries, on Cinergy and its subsidiaries, or on Duke Energy and its subsidiaries, in each case, taken as a whole;

the receipt by each party of the required closing certificate from the other party; and

the absence of any change, event, occurrence or development that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy or Cinergy.

The merger agreement further provides that in the event that it becomes reasonably likely that it will not be possible to obtain any required statutory approval in a manner that will result in the satisfaction of the respective closing conditions prior to the initial termination date (i.e., the 12-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement, subject to extension to the 15-month anniversary as further described below), or reasonably likely that it will not be possible for any other condition to the obligations of any of the parties to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the parties will use reasonable best efforts to modify the structure of the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement in order to permit the mergers to be consummated without altering the Cinergy exchange ratio or the exchange ratio in the Duke Energy merger, or the anticipated United States federal income tax consequences to Duke Energy, Cinergy or their respective shareholders as promptly as practicable in accordance with their respective terms.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the completion of the mergers, whether before or (unless otherwise noted below) after the Duke Energy shareholders approve the merger agreement or the Cinergy shareholders adopt the merger agreement:

by mutual written consent of Duke Energy and Cinergy;

by either Duke Energy or Cinergy if:

the mergers have not been consummated by the 12-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement (the initial termination date); provided that the right to terminate will not be available to any party whose failure to perform any of its obligations under the merger agreement results in the failure of the mergers to be consummated by such initial termination date, and provided, further, that, if on that date, all conditions to closing have been fulfilled or are capable of being fulfilled, other than receipt of the required statutory approvals and/or the absence of injunctions on or restraints to the consummation of the mergers, then either party may (on one or more occasions) extend the initial termination date up to the 15-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement. Furthermore, if the initial termination date occurs during any waiting period prescribed by law before the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement can be consummated, then the initial termination date will be extended until the 3rd business day after the expiration of such waiting period. In addition, on or about the date that is the 12-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement, the parties will mutually determine in good faith whether the failure to extend the otherwise applicable termination dates (i.e., the 12-month and 15-month anniversary dates) would be reasonably likely to result in the failure to receive the required consents and approvals from governmental authorities in light of the facts and circumstances in existence on or about the 12-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement, and if the parties determine that such an extension is appropriate, they will negotiate the terms of such extension in good faith;

the Duke Energy shareholders or the Cinergy shareholders do not approve or adopt the merger agreement;

any final and nonappealable order or injunction by any Federal or state court of competent jurisdiction or applicable Federal or state law that prevents the consummation of either of the mergers is in effect, provided that the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement has used its reasonable best efforts to prevent the entry of and to remove any such order, injunction or law;

any closing condition becomes incapable of satisfaction prior to the otherwise applicable termination date (whether initial or extended) provided that the failure of such closing condition to be capable of satisfaction is not a result of a material breach of the merger agreement by the terminating party;

the other party materially breaches the merger agreement or fails to perform its obligations in any material respect which breach or failure to perform would give rise to the failure to satisfy a closing condition and the breach or failure to perform is incapable of being or is not cured within 105 days following receipt of written notice from the other party specifying the breach or failure to perform; or

prior to the approval or adoption of the merger agreement by such party's shareholders, in response to a third-party takeover proposal (as defined below) of such party that was not solicited and that did not otherwise result in a breach (other than in immaterial respects) of such party's non-solicitation obligations under the merger agreement, such party's board of directors determines in good faith, after consulting with outside counsel, that the failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the third-party takeover proposal would be

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reasonably likely to result in a breach of the board of directors' fiduciary obligations under applicable law, provided that the terminating party notifies the other party that such party has determined that the third-party takeover proposal is a superior proposal (as defined below) and at least five business days following receipt by the other party of such notice, the board of directors of the terminating party has determined that such third-party takeover proposal remains a superior proposal.

A "third-party takeover proposal" means a bona fide inquiry, proposal or offer from any person relating to (i) any direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of a business (a "material business") that constitutes 20% or more of the net revenues, net income or the assets of the subject company and their subsidiaries, (ii) any direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of 20% or more of any class of voting securities of the subject company or 20% or more of the voting power of any class of stock of any subsidiary of the subject company owning, operating or controlling a material business, (iii) any tender offer or exchange offer that if consummated would result in any person beneficially owning 20% or more of any class of voting securities of the subject company or 20% or more of the voting power of any class of stock of any subsidiary of the subject company owning, operating or controlling a material business, or (iv) any merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving the subject company or any subsidiary of the subject company owning, operating or controlling a material business, in each case other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

A "superior proposal" means any written third-party takeover proposal of a party that such party's board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with a financial advisor of nationally recognized reputation) to be more favorable (taking into account (i) all financial and strategic considerations, including relevant legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of such third-party takeover proposal and the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement deemed relevant by such party's board of directors, (ii) the identity of the third-party making such third-party takeover proposal, and (iii) the conditions and prospects for completion of such third-party takeover proposal) to such party's shareholders than the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (taking into account all of the terms of any proposal by the other party to amend or modify the terms of the Cinergy merger or the Duke merger, as the case may be, and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement), except that (1) the reference to "20%" in (i), (ii) and (iii) of the definition of third-party takeover proposal set forth above is replaced by "50%", (2) a superior proposal only means a transaction involving Cinergy or Duke Energy, and not involving any of their respective material businesses alone, and (3) the references to any subsidiary of either company owning, operating or controlling a material business in (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the definition of third-party takeover proposal set forth above are deemed to be deleted.

by either Duke Energy or Cinergy (prior to the approval or adoption of the merger agreement by such party's shareholders), if the board of directors of the other party:

withdraws or modifies, or proposes publicly to withdraw or modify, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the mergers;

fails to reaffirm its approval or recommendation within 15 business days of receipt of a written request for reaffirmation by the other party when such party is in receipt of a third-party takeover proposal that has not been rejected, provided that the 15-business day period will be extended for an additional 10 business days following any material modification to the third-party takeover proposal occurring after the receipt of the written request to reaffirm. In addition, the 15-business day period will recommence each time a third-party takeover proposal is made following the receipt of a written request from the other party from a person that had not previously made a third-party takeover proposal prior to the receipt of the written request from the other party; or

has approved or recommended, or proposed to approve or recommend, a third-party takeover proposal.

Termination Fees; Reimbursement of Expenses

Under the circumstances described below, Duke Energy or Cinergy, as applicable, would be required to (i) reimburse the other party for the other party's fees and expenses in an amount not to exceed \$35 million and/or (ii) pay a termination fee of \$300 million in the case of a termination fee payable by Cinergy to Duke Energy and a termination fee of \$500 million in the case of a termination fee payable by Duke Energy to Cinergy provided that any termination fee payable will be reduced by any amount of any fees and expenses previously reimbursed.

(1)

Termination due to Third-Party Takeover Proposal Following Shareholder Approval

(a)

Fees and expenses would be reimbursed by a party if (i) after that party's shareholders approve the merger agreement and the mergers, (ii) a third-party takeover proposal of that party is made known to that party or the intention to make such a takeover proposal is publicly announced (whether or not conditional), (iii) the merger agreement is thereafter terminated by that party because the closing has not occurred on or prior to the 12-month anniversary of the date of the merger agreement (subject to extension as described herein) and (iv) there is no bona fide withdrawal of the third-party takeover proposal.

(b)

A termination fee would be payable by a party if the conditions in 1(a)(i), 1(a)(ii) and 1(a)(iii) above are met with respect to that party, provided that the termination fee will not be payable by that party unless and until within 6 months of termination that party consummates any takeover proposal or enters into any acquisition agreement, in either case, with the person (or an affiliate of the person) that made the third-party takeover proposal.

(2)

Termination due to Third-Party Takeover Proposal Prior to or During Shareholders Meeting

(a)

Fees and expenses would be reimbursed by a party if (i) a third-party takeover proposal has been publicly disclosed or any person has announced its intention (whether or not conditional) to make a third-party takeover proposal, (ii) the merger agreement is terminated by either party due to the failure of the party who received the third-party takeover proposal to receive the approval of its shareholders in respect of the merger agreement and the mergers and (iii) there is no bona fide withdrawal of the third-party takeover proposal.

(b)

A termination fee would be payable by a party if the conditions in 2(a)(i) and 2(a)(ii) above are met with respect to such party, provided that the termination fee will not be payable unless and until within 18 months of termination by either party, the party that received the third-party takeover proposal consummates any takeover proposal or enters into any acquisition agreement, in either case, with the person (or an affiliate of the person) that made the third-party takeover proposal.

(3)

Termination due to Superior Proposal

A termination fee would be payable by a party if (i) prior to that party's receipt of its shareholders approval, (ii) that party receives an unsolicited written third-party takeover proposal, (iii) that party's board of directors determines in good faith, after consulting with outside counsel, that failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the third-party takeover proposal would be reasonably likely to result in a breach of its fiduciary obligations under applicable law, (iv) that party's board of directors determines, in good faith that such third-party takeover proposal constitutes a superior proposal, (v) that party notifies the other party in writing of the determination that the alternative takeover proposal is a superior proposal, (vi) at least 5 days after receipt of that notice by the other party, the party that received the third-party takeover proposal determines that the third-party takeover proposal remains a superior proposal and (vii) that party terminates the merger agreement because of the receipt of that superior proposal.

(4)

Termination due to Change in Board of Directors Approval

A termination fee would be payable by the other party if a party terminates the merger agreement because the other party's board of directors (i) withdraws or modifies, or proposes publicly to withdraw or modify, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement and the mergers (whether or not in connection with a competing proposal), unless the approval is withdrawn or modified primarily due to adverse conditions, events or action of or relating to the terminating party, or (ii) approves or recommends, or proposes to approve or recommend, a third-party takeover proposal. With respect to (i) above, the party whose board of directors withdraws or modifies its approval or recommendation bears the burden of proof in any court proceeding or arbitration to establish that it did so primarily because of adverse conditions, events or actions of or relating to the terminating party.

No Solicitation

Each party agreed in the merger agreement that it will not solicit, initiate or knowingly encourage, or knowingly take any other action designed to facilitate, any inquiries or the making of any third-party takeover proposal or participate in any negotiations or substantive discussions regarding any third-party takeover proposal. Notwithstanding this prohibition, if, at any time prior to receipt of a party's shareholder approval, that party's board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its legal and financial advisors, that a third-party takeover proposal that was not solicited by such party and that did not otherwise result from a breach of such party's non-solicitation obligations (other than in immaterial respects) is, or is reasonably likely to lead to, a superior proposal, then, after providing prior written notice of its decision to take such action to the other party and otherwise complying with these provisions, the party may:

- (i) furnish information with respect to itself and its subsidiaries to the person making the proposal pursuant to a customary confidentiality agreement containing terms no less favorable than those set forth in the confidentiality agreement between Duke Energy and Cinergy; and
- (ii) participate in discussions or negotiations regarding the proposal.

Neither the board of directors of Duke Energy or Cinergy nor any committee thereof may:

- (i) withdraw or modify, or propose publicly to withdraw or modify, in a manner adverse to the other party, the approval or recommendation of the merger agreement and the mergers;
- (ii) approve or recommend, or propose publicly to approve or recommend, any third-party takeover proposal; or
- (iii) cause such party to enter into any letter of intent, agreement in principle, acquisition agreement or similar agreement related to a third-party takeover proposal.

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Notwithstanding these prohibitions, in response to a third-party takeover proposal that was not solicited by the party and that did not otherwise result from a breach of that party's non-solicitation obligations (other than in immaterial respects), at any time prior to receipt of that party's shareholder approval, the board of directors of that party may, if it determines in good faith, after consulting with outside counsel, that the failure to take such action would be reasonably likely to result in a breach of the board of directors' fiduciary obligations under applicable law:

- (i) withdraw or modify, or propose publicly to withdraw or modify, the approval or recommendation by the board of directors or any committee thereof of the merger agreement and the mergers;
- (ii) approve or recommend, or propose to approve or recommend, any superior proposal; or
- (iii) terminate the merger agreement.

However, in the case of the foregoing (ii) and (iii), the board of directors must first have determined in good faith that the third-party takeover proposal constitutes a superior proposal and in the case of the foregoing (iii), the party must have notified the other party in writing of its determination that the third-party takeover proposal constitutes a superior proposal and, at least 5 business days following receipt by the other party of the notice, the board of directors of that party determines that the superior proposal remains a superior proposal.

In circumstances other than in connection with a third-party takeover proposal, at any time prior to receipt of a party's shareholder approval, the board of directors of such party may, if it determines in good faith, after consulting with outside counsel, that the failure to take such action would be reasonably likely to result in a breach of the board of directors' fiduciary obligations under applicable law, withdraw or modify, or propose publicly to withdraw or modify, the approval or recommendation by such board of directors or any committee thereof of the merger agreement or the mergers, but only after:

- (i) the party notifies the other party in writing that the party's board of directors is prepared to make the above-referenced determination, setting forth the reasons for that determination in sufficient detail;
- (ii) for a period of 5 business days following the other party's receipt of the notice set forth in the foregoing (i), the party negotiates with the other party in good faith to make adjustments to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, the mergers and the other transactions contemplated thereby as would enable the party's board of directors to proceed with its recommendation; and
- (iii) at the end of such 5-business day period such party's board of directors maintains its determination described in this paragraph (after taking into account the other party's proposed adjustments to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, the mergers and the other transactions contemplated thereby).

In addition to the foregoing obligations, the party will as promptly as practicable advise the other party, orally and in writing, of any request for information or of any third-party takeover proposal (and in any case within 24 hours of such request or the receipt of such third-party takeover proposal), the principal terms and conditions of such request or third-party takeover proposal and the identity of the person making such request or third-party takeover proposal. The party will keep the other party informed of the status and details (including amendments and proposed amendments) of any such request or third-party takeover proposal. Contemporaneously with any termination of the merger agreement, the terminating party will provide the other party with a written verification that it has complied with its obligations pursuant to this paragraph (other than noncompliance which is immaterial).

Legal Proceedings

Cinergy and its directors have been named as defendants in a purported class action filed in the Common Pleas Court, Hamilton County, Ohio, brought on behalf of a proposed class consisting of holders of Cinergy common stock excluding defendants and their affiliates and captioned NECA-IBEW Pension Fund v. Cinergy Corp., et al., C.A. No A0504123 (Action). The complaint in the Action alleges, among other things, that the merger agreement was the product of breaches of fiduciary duty by the defendants, in that it allegedly does not provide for full and fair value for Cinergy's public shareholders; and that the merger agreement and the Cinergy merger were approved as the result, allegedly, of improper self-dealing by certain defendants who would receive certain alleged employment compensation benefits and continued employment pursuant to the merger agreement. As relief, the complaint in the Action seeks, among things, rescission of the Cinergy merger if it is consummated, an order requiring the defendants to "obtain a transaction which is in the best interests of Cinergy's shareholders," imposition of a constructive trust upon certain benefits to be received by certain defendants pursuant to the merger agreement and other agreements and benefit arrangements, a declaration that the merger agreement was entered into in breach of the defendants' duties, and an injunction against consummation of the Cinergy merger "unless and until [Cinergy] adopts and implements a procedure or process to obtain the highest possible price for shareholders." Cinergy and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Actions in July 2005. Both Duke Energy and Cinergy believe that the Actions is without merit and that the defendants have substantial meritorious defenses to the claims made in the Action.

There have been news reports indicating that Cinergy has been named, along with 12 other U.S. and Canadian power companies, in a lawsuit brought by residents of Ontario, Canada for alleged damages due to emissions from the companies' power plants. To date, Cinergy has not been served in this lawsuit and has not reviewed the complaint.

Other Expenses

All expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby will be paid by the party incurring such expenses, whether or not the mergers are consummated, except that each of Duke Energy and Cinergy will bear and pay one-half of the costs and expenses incurred in connection with:

the filing, printing and mailing of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part (including SEC filing fees); and

the filings of the premerger notification and report forms under the HSR Act (including filing fees).

Duke Energy Holding will pay taxes, if any, attributable to (i) the transfer of beneficial ownership of Duke Energy's real property and (ii) the transfer of Duke Energy common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. Cinergy will pay taxes, if any, attributable to (i) the transfer of the beneficial ownership of Cinergy's real property and (ii) the transfer of Cinergy common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. Cinergy, Duke Energy and Duke Energy Holding will cooperate with respect to the filing of tax returns.

Transition Committee

Duke Energy and Cinergy will establish a transition committee to examine various alternatives regarding the manner in which to best organize and manage the business of Duke Energy Holding after the effective time of the mergers. The transition committee will be co-chaired by Paul Anderson and James Rogers and will be composed of two additional Duke Energy designees and one additional Cinergy designee.

Name of the New Company

A new company incorporated in Delaware, currently named Duke Energy Holding Corp. (formerly named Deer Holding Corp.) will hold what today are Duke Energy's and Cinergy's independent businesses. Upon consummation of the mergers, the new company will be renamed Duke Energy Corporation.

Charitable Contributions

The parties agree that provision of charitable contributions and community support in their respective service areas serves a number of their important corporate goals. During the two-year period immediately following the consummation of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding and its subsidiaries taken as a whole intend to continue to provide charitable contributions and community support within the service areas of the parties and each of their respective subsidiaries in each service area at levels substantially comparable to the levels of charitable contributions and community support provided, directly or indirectly, by Duke and Cinergy within their respective service areas during the two-year period immediately prior to the consummation of the mergers.

Amendment; Extension and Waiver

The merger agreement may be amended by the parties at any time before or after the Cinergy shareholders approve the merger agreement or the Duke Energy shareholders approve the merger agreement; provided, however, that after any such approval, there will not be made any amendment that by law requires further approval by the shareholders of Duke Energy or Cinergy without the further approval of those shareholders. The merger agreement may not be amended except by an instrument in writing signed on behalf of each of the parties.

At any time prior to the effective time of the mergers, a party may:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties;

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other parties contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to the merger agreement; or

subject to the proviso set out in the immediately preceding paragraph, waive compliance by the other parties with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement.

Any agreement on the part of a party to any such extension or waiver will be valid only if set forth in an instrument in writing signed on behalf of that party. The failure of any party to the merger agreement to assert any of its rights under the merger agreement or otherwise will not constitute a waiver of such rights.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains substantially reciprocal customary representations and warranties made by Duke Energy and Cinergy to each other. These representations and warranties are subject to qualifications and limitations agreed to by Duke Energy and Cinergy in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. Some of the more significant of these relate to:

corporate organization and qualification;

capital structure;

corporate authority to enter into the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby;

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absence of any breach of organizational documents, law or material agreements as a result of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

government approvals required in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

SEC filings, financial statements and compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

absence of changes or events that have had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect;

absence of undisclosed liabilities;

absence of litigation that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect;

truth and accuracy of certain information supplied in connection with the preparation of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part;

possession of requisite permits and compliance with laws;

proper filing of tax returns and certain other tax matters;

certain employee benefits matters and compliance with the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974;

certain labor and employee relations matters;

compliance with environmental laws and certain other environmental matters;

shareholder vote required to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby;

opinion of the financial advisors;

ownership of Duke Energy and Cinergy capital stock;

inapplicability of state anti-takeover statutes;

maintenance of adequate insurance; and

establishment of and compliance with policies with respect to energy trading.

Representations made only by Duke Energy:

operations of nuclear power plants by Duke Energy are in compliance with all applicable laws and permits, and

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Duke Energy has taken all necessary actions so that the execution and delivery of the merger agreement and the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby do not trigger the Duke Energy Rights Agreement.

Representation made only by Cinergy:

no ownership of nuclear power plants.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT IN THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN INCLUDED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION REGARDING ITS TERMS. THE MERGER AGREEMENT CONTAINS REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES MADE BY AND TO THE PARTIES THERETO AS OF SPECIFIC DATES. THE STATEMENTS EMBODIED IN THOSE REPRESENTATIONS AND

WARRANTIES WERE MADE FOR PURPOSES OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PARTIES THERETO AND ARE SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS AGREED BY THE PARTIES THERETO IN CONNECTION WITH NEGOTIATING THE TERMS OF THAT CONTRACT. IN ADDITION, CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES WERE MADE AS OF A SPECIFIED DATE, MAY BE SUBJECT TO A CONTRACTUAL STANDARD OF MATERIALITY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, OR MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALLOCATING RISK BETWEEN THE PARTIES RATHER THAN ESTABLISHING MATTERS AS FACTS.

Covenants of Duke Energy and Cinergy

Pending the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, except as expressly contemplated or permitted by the merger agreement, for transactions solely involving one or more of a party's direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries or between two or more direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of a party, or to the extent that the other party previously consents in writing (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed):

each party and each of its subsidiaries will conduct its respective business in all material respects in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice. Each party and its subsidiaries will use commercially reasonable efforts to preserve intact in all material respects its present business organizations, to maintain in effect all existing permits, subject to prudent management of workforce and business needs, to keep available the services of its key officers and employees, to maintain its assets and properties in good working order and condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted, to preserve its relationships with governmental authorities, customers and suppliers and others having significant business dealings with it and to comply in all material respects with all laws, orders and permits of all governmental authorities applicable to it;

neither party will amend or propose to amend its certificate of incorporation, or, other than in a manner that would not materially restrict the operation of its business, its bylaws or its subsidiaries' certificates of incorporation or bylaws (or other comparable organizational documents);

Cinergy may not, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to, declare, set aside or pay any dividends on or make other distributions in respect of any of its capital stock, except:

for the declaration and payment of regularly quarterly cash dividends on Cinergy common stock, not to exceed its current dividend of \$0.48 per share, with normal record and payment dates for such dividends in accordance with past dividend practice, and Cinergy may pay a special pro rata dividend on Cinergy common stock if the Cinergy merger is completed between a record date and payment date of a regular quarterly dividend;

for the declaration and payment of dividends by a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Cinergy solely to its parent, or by a direct or indirect partially owned subsidiary of Cinergy (provided that Cinergy or the Cinergy subsidiary receives or is to receive its proportionate share of such dividend or distribution);

for the declaration and payment of regularly cash dividends with respect to preferred stock of Cinergy's subsidiaries outstanding as of the date of the merger agreement or permitted to be issued under the terms of the merger agreement; and

to the extent advisable in the exercise of the fiduciary duties of Cinergy's board of directors, for the declaration and payment of a customary share purchase rights plan, provided that Cinergy provides Duke Energy with prior notice of any such declaration or payment and in connection with any such declaration or payment, the Cinergy board of directors causes (i) the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement to

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not result in a "distribution date" or similar event under such share purchase rights plan and (ii) any share rights purchase plan to be inapplicable in all respects to the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the Duke Energy merger and the Cinergy merger;

Duke Energy may not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to declare, set aside or pay any dividends on or make other distributions in respect of any of its capital stock, except:

for the declaration and payment of regularly quarterly cash dividends on Duke Energy common stock, not to exceed \$0.275 per share, with usual record and payment dates, provided that Duke Energy (i) may increase its regular quarterly dividend to an amount not to exceed \$0.31 per share between the date of the merger agreement and the effective time of the Duke Energy merger and (ii) may pay a special pro rata dividend on Duke Energy common stock if the Duke Energy merger is completed between a record date and payment date of a regular quarterly dividend;

for the declaration and payment of dividends by a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Energy solely to its parent, or by a direct or indirect partially owned subsidiary of Duke Energy (provided that Duke Energy or the Duke Energy subsidiary receives or is to receive its proportionate share of such dividend or distribution); and

for the declaration and payment of regularly cash dividends with respect to preferred stock of Duke Energy or its subsidiaries outstanding as of the date of the merger agreement or permitted to be issued under the terms of the merger agreement;

neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to split, combine, reclassify or take similar action with respect to any of its capital stock or share capital or issue or authorize or propose the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of, or in substitution for shares of its capital stock or comprised in its share capital;

neither party may (i) redeem or repurchase any shares of its capital stock other than to fund certain benefit plans or as required by the terms of preferred stock; however, Duke Energy may redeem all of its outstanding series of preferred stock, (ii) adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation or resolutions providing for or authorizing such liquidation or a dissolution, merger, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization, and (iii) except as expressly permitted by the merger agreement, directly or indirectly redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock or any option with respect thereto, except (1) in connection with intercompany purchases of capital stock or share capital, (2) for the purpose of funding certain employee equity compensation plans and dividend reinvestment plans or stock purchase plans, (3) mandatory repurchases or redemptions of preferred stock of a party's subsidiaries (and in the case of Duke Energy, preferred stock of Duke Energy), and (4) in the case of Duke Energy, the redemption by Duke Energy of Duke Energy Preferred Stock and Duke Energy Preferred A stock (as described in more detail under "The Merger Agreement The Mergers and Restructuring Transactions" beginning on page 120;

neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to, issue, deliver or sell, or authorize or propose the issuance, delivery or sale of, any shares of its capital stock or any option with respect thereto (other than issuances relating to employee equity compensation arrangements, subject to certain restrictions and conditions, and the pro rata issuance by a subsidiary of its capital stock to its shareholders), or modify or amend any right of any holder of outstanding shares of their capital stock or any option with respect thereto, other than in connection with equity-based benefit plans and restricted stock and equity awards under certain circumstances. Further, any shares of Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock that Duke Energy or Cinergy, as the case may be, contributes, directly or indirectly, to any employee benefit plan

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(including any plan intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 401(a) of the Code) or that Duke Energy or Cinergy, as the case may be, makes subject to any dividend reinvestment or similar plan will be shares purchased in open-market or privately negotiated transactions, but will not constitute newly issued shares of Duke Energy common stock or Cinergy common stock, as the case may be;

except for capital expenditures required by law or governmental authorities or incurred in connection with the repair or replacement of facilities destroyed or damaged due to casualty or accident (whether or not covered by insurance) and except as otherwise permitted under the merger agreement, neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to, make capital expenditures or acquire or agree to acquire (whether by merger, consolidation, purchase or otherwise) any person or assets if:

- (1) the expected gross expenditures and commitments pursuant thereto (including the amount of any indebtedness and amounts received for negative trading positions assumes) exceeds or may exceed:

in the case of Cinergy, (i) \$100 million in the case of any acquisition or series of related acquisitions of any person, asset or property located in the United States (ii) \$50,000,000 in the case of any acquisition or series of related acquisitions of any person, asset or property located outside the United States or (iii) \$100,000,000 in the aggregate (excluding certain acquisitions expressly permitted by the merger agreement and acquisitions to which Duke Energy expressly consents in writing), and

in the case of Duke Energy, (i) \$300 million in the case of any acquisition or series of related acquisitions of any person, asset or property located in the United States (ii) \$150,000,000 in the case of any acquisition or series of related acquisitions of any person, asset or property located outside the United States or (iii) \$300,000,000 in the aggregate (excluding certain acquisitions expressly permitted by the merger agreement and acquisitions to which Cinergy expressly consents in writing), and;

- (2) any such acquisition or capital expenditure constitutes any line of business that is not currently conducted by the party, its subsidiaries or joint ventures of the parties as of the date of the merger agreement or extends any line of business of such party, its subsidiaries or the joint ventures into any geographic region outside of the continental United States or Canada which such party, its subsidiaries or joint ventures do not conduct business as of the date of the merger agreement; or
- (3) such acquisition or capital expenditure is reasonably likely, individually or in the aggregate, to materially delay the receipt of required statutory approvals or prevent the satisfaction of related closing conditions;

except for dispositions of obsolete equipment or assets or dispositions of assets being replaced, in each case in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, dispositions by the parties or their subsidiaries of assets in accordance with the terms of restructuring and divestiture plans mandated or approved by applicable local or state regulatory agencies, and except as expressly permitted by the merger agreement, neither party will, nor will permit either of its subsidiaries to, sell, lease, grant any security interest in or otherwise dispose of or encumber any of its assets or properties:

if, in the case of Cinergy, (i) \$100 million in the case of any dispositions or series of related dispositions of any person, asset or property located in the United States (ii) \$50,000,000 in the case of any disposition or series of related dispositions of any person, asset or property located outside the United States or (iii) \$100,000,000 in the

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aggregate (excluding certain dispositions expressly permitted by the merger agreement and dispositions to which Duke Energy expressly consents in writing), and

if, in the case of Duke Energy, (i) \$300 million in the case of any disposition or series of related dispositions of any person, asset or property located in the United States (ii) \$150,000,000 in the case of any disposition or series of related dispositions of any person, asset or property located outside the United States or (iii) \$300,000,000 in the aggregate (excluding certain dispositions expressly permitted by the merger agreement and dispositions to which Cinergy expressly consents in writing), and;

except as expressly permitted by the merger agreement, neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to incur or guarantee any indebtedness or enter into any "keep well" or other agreement to maintain any financial condition of another person or enter into any arrangement having the economic effect of any of the foregoing (including any capital leases, "synthetic" leases or conditional sale or other title retention agreements) other than (i) short-term borrowings incurred in the ordinary course of business, (ii) letters of credit obtained in the ordinary course of business, (iii) borrowings made in connection with the refunding of existing indebtedness at maturity or upon final mandatory redemption (without the need for the occurrence of any special event) or at a lower cost of funds, (iv) borrowings to finance capital expenditures permitted by the merger agreement or indebtedness assumed in relation thereto, (v) other borrowings in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed, in the case of Cinergy, \$150,000,000, and, in the case of Duke Energy, \$500 million, outstanding at any time, (vi) guarantees or other credit support issued pursuant to trading or marketing positions established prior to the date of the merger agreement and (vii) in addition to the guarantees or other credit support contemplated by (vi) above, additional guarantees or other credit support issued in connection with trading or marketing activities in the ordinary course of business.

except as expressly permitted by the merger agreement, neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to make any loans or advances to any other person, other than (i) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (ii) to any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of a party, or, in the case of a subsidiary of a party, to such party or (iii) as required pursuant to any obligation in effect as of the date of the merger agreement;

neither party will nor will permit any of its subsidiaries to (i) permit any material change in policies governing or otherwise relating to the trading or marketing of energy other than as a result of permitted acquisitions or capital expenditures or, in the case of Cinergy, to increase the existing aggregate value-at-risk limit as established by the Risk Policy Committee, or (ii) enter into any physical commodity transactions, exchange-traded futures and options transactions, over-the-counter transactions and derivatives thereof or similar transactions other than as permitted in the respective party's trading guidelines;

except as required by law or the terms of any collective bargaining agreement or employee benefit plan of either of the parties, neither party will, nor will permit any of its subsidiaries to, enter into, adopt, amend or terminate any employee benefit plan, or other agreement, arrangement, plan or policy between the party or one of its subsidiaries and one or more of its directors, officers or employees (other than any amendment that is immaterial or administrative in nature), or except for normal increases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, increase in any manner the compensation or fringe benefits of any director, executive officer or other employee, or, except for normal payments in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, pay any benefit not required by any plan or arrangement in effect as of the date of the merger agreement, provided that, the foregoing restrictions will not restrict the parties and their respective subsidiaries from (i) entering into or making available to newly hired officers and employees or to officers and employees in the context of promotions based on

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job performance or workplace requirements in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, plans, agreements, benefits and compensation arrangements (including incentive grants) that have, consistent with past practice, been made available to newly hired or promoted officers and employees, or (ii) entering into or amending collective bargaining agreements with existing collective bargaining representatives or newly certified bargaining units regarding mandatory subjects of bargaining under applicable law, in each case in a manner consistent with past practice to the extent permitted by law;

neither party will, nor will permit any of its subsidiaries to, agree or consent to any material agreements or modifications to existing agreements or course of dealings with any governmental authority in respect of its business operations except as required by law, to renew permits or agreements in the ordinary course, as may be necessary in connection with the consummation of permitted acquisitions or to effect the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

neither party will, nor will it permit any of its subsidiaries to, make any changes in its accounting methods materially affecting the reported consolidated assets, liabilities or results of operations of such party, except as required by law or GAAP;

each party will, and will cause its subsidiaries to, maintain with financially responsible insurance companies (or through self-insurance, consistent with past practice) insurance in such amounts and against such risks and losses as are customary for companies engaged in their respective businesses; and

except as could not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on such party, neither party will, nor will permit any of its subsidiaries to, settle any tax claim, action or proceeding, or make any tax election.

Duke Energy will not permit Duke Energy Holding or any of its subsidiaries to take, or to commit to take, any action after the effective time of the Duke Energy merger and prior to the effective time of the Cinergy merger, except for the actions expressly set forth in the merger agreement as actions to be taken by any such person during such period.

From the date of the merger agreement, until it is consummated, Duke and Cinergy will coordinate with the other regarding the declaration and payment of dividends in respect of the shares of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock and the record dates and payment dates relating thereto, including, if applicable, through the payment of the special dividend contemplated by the merger agreement.

Duke, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding shall and shall cause each of their subsidiaries to use their reasonable best efforts prior to the closing to obtain all consents and approvals necessary to transfer at the closing, or as soon as reasonably possible thereafter, certain generation stations to The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company and shall effect such transfer as promptly as practicable following the consummation of the mergers, subject to the receipt of all such necessary consents and approvals.

Each party will use its reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all actions, and to do, or cause to be done, and to assist and cooperate with the other parties in doing, all things reasonably necessary or advisable to consummate and make effective, in the most expeditious manner reasonably practicable, the mergers and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; provided however, "reasonable best efforts" will not require any party to (i) sell, or agree to sell, hold or agree to hold separate, or otherwise dispose or agree to dispose of any asset, in each case if such sale, separation or disposition or agreement with respect thereto would, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy Holding, Cinergy or Duke Energy (in addition to certain specified dispositions) or (ii) conduct or agree to conduct its business in any particular manner if such conduct or agreement with respect thereto would, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Duke Energy Holding, Cinergy or Duke Energy.

COMPARATIVE STOCK PRICES AND DIVIDENDS

Duke Energy common stock is listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "DUK," and Cinergy common stock is listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "CIN." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, dividends and the high and low intra-day sales prices per share of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock on the New York Stock Exchange composite transaction reporting system. For current price information, you should consult publicly available sources. See also "The Mergers Dividends" on page 104.

Calendar Period	Duke Energy Common Stock			Cinergy Common Stock		
	High	Low	Dividends Paid	High	Low	Dividends Paid
2002						
First Quarter	\$ 40.00	\$ 31.99	\$ 0.275	\$ 35.75	\$ 31.00	\$ 0.45
Second Quarter	\$ 39.60	\$ 28.50	\$ 0.275	\$ 37.19	\$ 34.25	\$ 0.45
Third Quarter	\$ 31.09	\$ 17.81	\$ 0.275	\$ 36.21	\$ 25.40	\$ 0.45
Fourth Quarter	\$ 22.00	\$ 16.42	\$ 0.275	\$ 34.19	\$ 28.25	\$ 0.45
2003						
First Quarter	\$ 21.57	\$ 12.21	\$ 0.275	\$ 35.87	\$ 29.77	\$ 0.46
Second Quarter	\$ 20.75	\$ 13.51	\$ 0.275	\$ 38.75	\$ 33.50	\$ 0.46
Third Quarter	\$ 19.70	\$ 16.75	\$ 0.275	\$ 36.99	\$ 33.14	\$ 0.46
Fourth Quarter	\$ 20.89	\$ 17.08	\$ 0.275	\$ 38.86	\$ 35.19	\$ 0.46
2004						
First Quarter	\$ 22.70	\$ 19.86	\$ 0.275	\$ 41.10	\$ 37.17	\$ 0.47
Second Quarter	\$ 22.90	\$ 18.85	\$ 0.275	\$ 41.04	\$ 34.92	\$ 0.47
Third Quarter	\$ 23.00	\$ 19.84	\$ 0.275	\$ 40.75	\$ 36.95	\$ 0.47
Fourth Quarter	\$ 26.16	\$ 22.85	\$ 0.275	\$ 42.63	\$ 38.08	\$ 0.47
2005						
First Quarter	\$ 28.20	\$ 24.37	\$ 0.275	\$ 41.70	\$ 39.05	\$ 0.48
Second Quarter	\$ 29.98	\$ 27.34	\$ 0.275	\$ 45.30	\$ 38.75	\$ 0.48
Third Quarter (through August 19, 2005)	\$ 30.55	\$ 27.84	\$ 0.275	\$ 45.95	\$ 41.41	\$ 0.48

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of Duke Energy common stock and Cinergy common stock on the NYSE Composite Transaction reporting system on May 6, 2005, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the mergers, and on August 19, 2005, the last trading day for which this information could be calculated prior to the filing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus:

	Duke Energy Common Stock		Cinergy Common Stock		Cinergy Equivalent Per Share(1)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 6, 2005	\$ 29.50	\$ 29.16	\$ 40.52	\$ 40.18	\$ 46.02	\$ 45.49
August 19, 2005	\$ 28.51	\$ 28.26	\$ 42.72	\$ 42.23	\$ 44.48	\$ 44.09

(1) The equivalent per share data for Cinergy common stock has been determined by multiplying the market price of a share of Duke Energy common stock on each of the dates by the exchange ratio of 1.56.

On March 18, 2005, Duke Energy and Merrill Lynch International, an affiliate of Merrill Lynch, entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement whereby Duke Energy repurchased 30 million shares of its common stock from Merrill Lynch International, with Merrill Lynch International purchasing an equivalent number of common shares of Duke Energy in the open market during the

term of the purchase agreement. The purchase agreement provides for a contingent purchase price adjustment, final settlement of which is expected by November 8, 2005, whereby Duke Energy will receive from, or pay to, Merrill Lynch International an amount reflecting the prices actually paid by Merrill Lynch International for its open-market purchases. As disclosed in Duke Energy's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, as of June 30, 2005, Merrill Lynch International had purchased approximately 20.4 million shares at a weighted average price of \$28.28 per share. From March 18, 2005 to August 19, 2005, Merrill Lynch International had purchased 23.3 million shares at a weighted average price of \$28.27 per share, including 16.7 million shares purchased at a weighted average price of \$28.28 per share from May 9, 2005, the first day of trading following public announcement of the merger agreement to August 19, 2005. The purchase agreement between Duke Energy and Merrill Lynch International is filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Duke Energy's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Duke Energy also entered into a separate open market purchase plan with Merrill Lynch International on March 18, 2005 to repurchase up to an additional 20 million shares of its common stock through December 27, 2005. Duke Energy may terminate this plan at any time, without penalty. The timing of any repurchase of shares by Merrill Lynch International pursuant to this plan is dependent upon certain specified factors, including the market price of Duke Energy's common stock. At May 6, 2005, Duke Energy had repurchased 2.6 million shares of its common stock through this plan at a weighted average price of \$28.97 per share. On May 9, 2005, Duke Energy announced plans to suspend additional repurchases under the open market purchase plan pending further assessment.

DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CORP.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements have been prepared to reflect the mergers of Duke Energy and Cinergy. Prior to entering into the merger agreement, Duke Energy formed Duke Energy Holding Corp. (formerly Deer Holding Corp.). At the closing, Duke Energy Holding's two newly-formed wholly-owned subsidiaries, Deer Acquisition Corp. and Cougar Acquisition Corp., will merge with and into Duke Energy and Cinergy, respectively, as a result of which each of Duke Energy and Cinergy will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Duke Energy Holding. After the mergers, the current shareholders of Duke Energy and Cinergy will be the shareholders of Duke Energy Holding (other than those Duke Energy shareholders who properly perfect their dissenter's rights pursuant to North Carolina law) and Duke Energy Holding will be renamed Duke Energy Corporation. The completion of the mergers is currently anticipated to occur in the first half of 2006 depending on all consents and approvals being received, although we cannot predict the actual timing.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations combine the historical consolidated statements of operations for Duke Energy and Cinergy, giving effect to the mergers as if they had occurred on January 1, 2004. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet combines the historical consolidated balance sheets of Duke Energy and Cinergy, giving effect to the mergers as if they had been consummated on June 30, 2005. You should read these unaudited combined pro forma financial statements in conjunction with the:

accompanying notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements;

separate unaudited historical financial statements of Duke Energy as of and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005, included in the Duke Energy Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, which is incorporated by reference into this document;

separate historical financial statements of Duke Energy as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, included in the Duke Energy Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, which is incorporated by reference into this document;

separate unaudited historical financial statements of Cinergy as of and for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005, included in the Cinergy Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, which is incorporated by reference into this document; and

separate historical financial statements of Cinergy as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, included in the Cinergy Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, which is incorporated by reference into this document.

The historical financial information of Duke Energy and Cinergy as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 reflected in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements is unaudited. The historical financial information of Duke Energy and Cinergy for the year ended December 31, 2004 is derived from the audited financial statements of Duke Energy and Cinergy, respectively, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is provided for informational purposes only. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of what the combined companies' financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the mergers been completed at the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not purport to project the future financial position or operating results of the combined company.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information was prepared using the purchase method of accounting with Duke Energy treated as the acquirer. Accordingly, we have adjusted the historical consolidated financial information to give effect to the impact of the consideration issued in connection with the mergers. In the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet, Duke Energy's cost to acquire Cinergy has been allocated to the assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed based upon Duke Energy's and Cinergy's managements' preliminary estimate of their respective fair values. Any differences between the fair value of the consideration to be issued and the fair value of the assets and liabilities to be acquired will be recorded as goodwill. The amounts allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements are based on management's preliminary internal valuation estimates. Definitive allocations will be performed and finalized based upon valuations and other studies that will be performed following the closing date of the mergers. Accordingly, the pro forma purchase allocation adjustments are preliminary and have been made solely for the purpose of providing unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information and are subject to revision based on a final determination of fair value following the closing of the mergers. Final determinations of fair value may differ materially from those presented herein. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations also include certain purchase accounting adjustments, including items expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results, such as increased depreciation and amortization expense on acquired assets. The purchase method of accounting applied to the mergers is based on current accounting literature. On June 30, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an exposure draft proposing changes to the rules governing the application of purchase accounting. Based on the proposed timing in the exposure draft, we do not currently anticipate that any significant changes to the rules governing purchase accounting will be effective prior to the anticipated completion of the mergers, but we are unable to predict if changes to the rules governing the application of purchase accounting will actually occur or when any such changes would become effective.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations do not include the impacts of any revenue, cost or other operating synergies that may result from the merger. Not including implementation costs, the merger is expected to generate approximately \$400 million in annual gross synergies when fully realized in year three from corporate activities, regulated utilities and non-regulated marketing, trading and generation operations. These cost savings will result from elimination of duplicate spending and overlapping functions, improved sourcing strategies, avoidance of planned expenditures and the consolidation of non-regulated business unit operations. The cost savings are expected to be approximately 50% in the non-regulated operations and approximately 50% in the regulated operations, with savings related to the regulated operations expected to be shared with customers, subject to regulatory approval.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements do not reflect the impact of financing, liquidity or other balance sheet repositioning that may be undertaken in connection with or subsequent to the mergers, nor does it reflect any other changes that might occur regarding the Duke Energy and Cinergy combined portfolios of businesses.

Except as discussed at note (h) to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet, the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements do not reflect any nonrecurring charges expected to result from the mergers. The majority of nonrecurring charges resulting from the mergers are anticipated to be comprised of executive separation, employee termination costs and other exit costs related to the Cinergy business that will be recognized in the opening balance sheet in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination." Other merger-related charges may be incurred that do not meet the criteria in EITF Issue No 95-3, including employee termination and exit costs related to the Duke Energy business, other integration-related costs, and the impacts of potential

divestitures, if any, that may be required by governmental authorities. Duke Energy and Cinergy have just recently begun collecting information in order to formulate detailed integration plans to deliver planned synergies. However, at this time, the status of the integration plans and the merger-related costs, except as discussed at note (h) to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet are too uncertain to include in the pro forma financial information.

Based on Duke Energy's review of Cinergy's summary of significant accounting policies disclosed in Cinergy's financial statements, the nature and amount of any adjustments to the historical financial statements of Cinergy to conform their accounting policies to those of Duke Energy are not expected to be significant. Upon consummation of the mergers, further review of Cinergy's accounting policies and financial statements may result in required revisions to Cinergy's policies and classifications to conform to those of Duke Energy.

As disclosed in the Duke Energy Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, in February 2005, Duke Energy executed an agreement with ConocoPhillips whereby Duke Energy agreed to transfer a 19.7% interest in Duke Energy Field Services (DEFS) to ConocoPhillips for direct and indirect monetary and nonmonetary consideration of approximately \$1.1 billion. This transaction closed on July 5, 2005. Subsequent to the closing of this transaction, Duke Energy will prospectively account for its resulting 50% interest in DEFS under the equity method of accounting, and therefore DEFS will no longer be consolidated into Duke Energy's historical consolidated financial statements. Duke Energy's historical consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the six months ended June 30, 2005, and Duke Energy's unaudited historical balance sheet as of June 30, 2005, have not been adjusted to reflect the pro forma effect of this transaction because the transaction is not anticipated to have a significant effect on Duke Energy's consolidated net earnings or total common stockholders' equity. For 2004, DEFS generated unaffiliated revenues of approximately \$10.1 billion which is included in non-regulated electric, natural gas and natural gas liquids in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations, and in the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, DEFS generated approximately \$5.5 billion of unaffiliated revenues with approximately \$5.4 billion included in non-regulated electric, natural gas and natural gas liquids and approximately \$0.1 billion included in regulated natural gas in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations.

Except for an adjustment related to pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, as mandated by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) Nos. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" and 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" and as discussed in note (j) to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet, the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements do not reflect any pro forma adjustments related to Cinergy's regulated operations that are accounted for pursuant to SFAS No. 71 "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation," which are comprised of PSI, ULH&P and CG&E's transmission and distribution operations. Under the rate setting and recovery provisions currently in place for these regulated operations which provide revenues derived from cost, the fair values of the individual tangible and intangible assets and liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values. The estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities of these operations could also be materially affected by the rate structure of Cinergy's utilities upon completion of the mergers.

DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CORP.
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
(In millions, except per-share amounts)

	Duke Energy Historical	(a) Cinergy Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Duke Energy Holding Pro Forma
Operating Revenues				
Non-regulated electric, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other	\$ 7,010	\$ 910	\$ 32 (b) (20)(i)	\$ 7,932
Regulated electric	2,512	1,141	(2)(i)	3,651
Regulated natural gas and natural gas liquids	1,881	407	(5)(i)	2,283
Total operating revenues	11,403	2,458	5	13,866
Operating Expenses				
Natural gas and petroleum products purchased	5,861	264	(48)(i) 1 (b)	6,078
Costs of fuel resold		179		179
Operation, maintenance and other	1,814	683	(6)(c)	2,491
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	922	618	73 (b)	1,613
Depreciation and amortization	992	257	4 (d)	1,253
Property and other taxes	309	144		453
Impairment and other charges	123			123
Total operating expenses	10,021	2,145	24	12,190
Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate	54			54
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets, net	33			33
Operating Income	1,469	313	(19)	1,763
Other Income and Expenses				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	80	19	(4)(e)	95
Gains (Losses) on sales and impairments of equity investments	1,245			1,245
Other income and expenses, net	65	17	(2)(f)	80
Total other income and expenses	1,390	36	(6)	1,420
Interest Expense	590	133	(9)(g) (2)(h)	712
Minority Interest Expense	493	2		495
Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	1,776	214	(14)	1,976
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	598	46	(6)(j)	638
Income From Continuing Operations	1,178	168	(8)	1,338

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	Duke Energy Historical	(a) Cinergy Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Duke Energy Holding Pro Forma
Dividends and Premiums on Redemption of Preferred and Preference Stock	4		(4)(k)	
Income from Continuing Operations Available For Common Stockholders	\$ 1,174	\$ 168	\$ (4)	\$ 1,338

Common Stock Data

Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	941	197		1,248 (1)
Diluted	977	198		1,286 (1)
Earnings per share (from continuing operations)				
Basic	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.85		\$ 1.07
Diluted	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.85		\$ 1.04

See accompanying Notes to Duke Energy Holding Corp. Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations, which are an integral part of these statements.

DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CORP.
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(In millions, except per-share amounts)

	Duke Energy Historical	(a) Cinergy Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Duke Energy Holding Pro Forma
Operating Revenues				
Non-regulated electric, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other	\$ 14,275	\$ 1,671	\$ 92 (b) (38)(i)	\$ 16,000
Regulated electric	5,111	2,326		7,437
Regulated natural gas and natural gas liquids	3,117	691	(6)(i)	3,802
Total operating revenues	22,503	4,688	48	27,239
Operating Expenses				
Natural gas and petroleum products purchased	11,335	428	(52)(i) 13 (b)	11,724
Costs of fuel resold		281		281
Operation, maintenance and other	3,568	1,282	(12)(c)	4,838
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,098	1,244	163 (b)	3,505
Depreciation and amortization	1,851	461	9 (d)	2,321
Property and other taxes	539	254		793
Impairment and other charges	65			65
Total operating expenses	19,456	3,950	121	23,527
Gains on Sales of Investments in Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate	192			192
Gains (Losses) on Sales of Other Assets, net	(225)			(225)
Operating Income	3,014	738	(73)	3,679
Other Income and Expenses				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	161	48	(8)(e)	201
Losses on sales and impairments of equity investments	(4)			(4)
Other income and expenses, net	145	(3)	(4)(f)	138
Total other income and expenses	302	45	(12)	335
Interest Expense	1,349	275	(19)(g) (4)(h)	1,601
Minority Interest Expense	195	3		198
Earnings From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	1,772	505	(62)	2,215
Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations	540	104	(25)(j)	619
Income From Continuing Operations	1,232	401	(37)	1,596

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	Duke Energy Historical	(a) Cinergy Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Duke Energy Holding Pro Forma
Dividends and Premiums on Redemption of Preferred and Preference Stock	9		(9)(k)	
Income from Continuing Operations Available For Common Stockholders	\$ 1,223	\$ 401	\$ (28)	\$ 1,596

Common Stock Data

Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	931	181		1,213 (1)
Diluted	966	184		1,253 (1)
Earnings per share (from continuing operations)				
Basic	\$ 1.31	\$ 2.22		\$ 1.32
Diluted	\$ 1.27	\$ 2.18		\$ 1.28

See accompanying Notes to Duke Energy Holding Corp. Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations, which are an integral part of these statements.

Duke Energy Holding Corp.
Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed
Combined Statements of Operations

- (a) *Cinergy Historical Presentation* Certain adjustments have been made to Cinergy's historical presentation in order to conform to Duke Energy's historical presentation. These adjustments had no impact on the historical income from continuing operations reported by Cinergy. All utility revenues are presented as either regulated electric or gas, respectively, with one exception for CG&E electric generation. CG&E's electric generation business is presented as non-regulated electric revenues. Revenues derived from CG&E's retail electric generation business are approved through a public service commission order through 2008; however, CG&E generation does not follow Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" and is therefore presented as non-regulated.
- (b) *Operating Revenues, Fuel used in Electric Generation and Purchased Power and Natural Gas and Petroleum Products Purchased* Represents the pro forma adjustments required to reflect the net incremental operating revenue, net incremental fuel and emission allowance expenses and net incremental gas storage expenses resulting from (1) the amortization of the fair value adjustments related to certain of Cinergy's fuel contracts, gas storage contracts and power sale agreements (see balance sheet note (k)) and (2) the adjustment of emission allowances to fair value which increases the expense recognition of emission allowances consumed (see balance sheet note (d)).
- (c) *Operation, Maintenance and Other* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to reflect a decrease in net periodic pension and postretirement benefit expense primarily as a result of the elimination of the amortization of deferred gains and losses and amortization of unrecognized prior service costs and transition asset related to Cinergy's non-regulated pension and postretirement benefit obligations (see balance sheet Note (j)).
- (d) *Depreciation and Amortization Expense* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to reflect the net incremental depreciation and amortization expense resulting primarily from the fair valuation of Cinergy's power generating assets. As discussed in balance sheet note (c), the amount of this adjustment is based on preliminary estimates of the fair values of the related assets. An increase (decrease) in the fair value of the Cinergy power generating assets of \$0.1 billion would result in an increase (decrease) to annual depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$3 million to \$5 million.
- (e) *Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to reflect a net decrease in equity in earnings of unconsolidated investments in domestic and foreign entities, joint ventures and partnerships (see balance sheet note (e)) resulting from the basis difference in the equity method investments being amortized over the average remaining life of the related long-lived assets of those investments.
- (f) *Interest Income* Represents the pro forma adjustment to interest income resulting from the fair value adjustment of Cinergy's notes receivable (see balance sheet note (f)). The final fair value determination of the notes receivable will be based on prevailing market interest rates at the completion of the mergers and the necessary adjustment will be amortized as a reduction (in the case of a premium to book value) or an increase (in the case of a discount to book value) to interest income over the remaining life of the individual notes receivable.
- (g) *Interest Expense* Represents the pro forma adjustment to interest expense resulting from the fair valuation of Cinergy's third-party debt related to its non-regulated operations (see balance sheet note (i)). The final fair value determination of the debt will be based on prevailing market interest rates, adjusted for estimated issuance costs, at the completion of the mergers and the necessary adjustment will be amortized as a reduction (in the case of a premium to book value) or an

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increase (in the case of a discount to book value) to interest expense over the remaining life of the individual debt issues.

- (h) *Interest Expense* Represents the pro forma adjustment to interest expense to reflect the elimination of historical amortization of deferred debt costs for debt related to Cinergy's non-regulated operations (see balance sheet note (g)).
- (i) *Intercompany Transactions* Represents the pro forma adjustments required for transactions between Duke Energy and Cinergy included in each company's historical statements of operations. The underlying amounts in these adjustments relate primarily to purchases and sales of power and gas between the companies. The pro forma adjustments for intercompany transactions do not net to zero due to differing accounting designations by Duke Energy and Cinergy for certain derivative instruments.
- (j) *Income Tax Provision* Represents the pro forma tax effect of the above adjustments determined based on an estimated prospective statutory tax rate of approximately 40%. This estimate could change based on changes in the applicable tax rates and finalization of the combined company's tax position.
- (k) *Dividends and Premiums on Redemptions of Preferred and Preference Stock* Income from continuing operations available for common stockholders was increased to reflect the redemption of Duke Energy's preferred and preference stock as required by the merger agreement, and therefore no amounts related to dividends and premiums on redemption of preferred and preference stock were included in pro forma income from continuing operations available for common stockholders (see balance sheet note (m)).
- (l) *Earnings Per Share and Shares Outstanding* The pro forma weighted average number of basic and diluted shares outstanding is calculated by adding Duke Energy's weighted average number of basic and diluted shares of common stock outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2005 or the year ended December 31, 2004, as applicable, and Cinergy's weighted average number of basic and diluted shares of common stock outstanding for those same periods multiplied by the exchange ratio of 1.56:

Description	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
Basic:		
Duke Energy weighted average common shares	941	931
Cinergy weighted average common shares	197	181
Exchange ratio	1.56	1.56
	307	282
Pro forma weighted average common shares	1,248	1,213
Diluted:		
Duke Energy weighted average common shares	977	966
Cinergy weighted average common shares	198	184
Exchange ratio	1.56	1.56
	309	287
Pro forma weighted average diluted shares	1,286	1,253

DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CORP.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2005
(In millions)

		(a)		
	Duke Energy Historical	Cinergy Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Duke Energy Holding Pro Forma
ASSETS				
Current Assets	\$ 7,962	\$ 2,345	\$ (134)(m) 91 (k) 16 (f) 93 (d) (23) (o)	\$ 10,350
Goodwill	4,106	47	4,244 (b)	8,397
Investments and Other Assets	8,015	1,631	211 (e) 652 (d) 88 (k) 22 (f) (49)(j)	10,570
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	33,390	10,206	144 (c)	43,740
Regulatory Assets and Deferred Debits	2,522	1,028	(20)(g) 345 (j)	3,875
Total Assets	<u>\$ 55,995</u>	<u>\$ 15,257</u>	<u>\$ 5,680</u>	<u>\$ 76,932</u>
LIABILITIES AND COMMON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities	\$ 7,799	\$ 3,292	\$ 103 (k) 90 (h) (23)(o)	\$ 11,261
Long-term Debt	16,359	3,975	127 (i)	20,461
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities	13,497	3,462	592 (j) 260 (l) 88 (k)	17,899
Minority Interests	1,925	63		1,988
Preferred and preference stock without sinking fund requirements	134		(134)(m)	
Common Stockholders' Equity				
Common stock	10,375	2	(2)(n) 9,042 (b)	19,417
Paid-in capital		2,942	(2,942)(n)	
Retained earnings	4,962	1,594	(1,594)(n)	4,962
Treasury shares at cost		(5)	5 (n)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	944	(68)	68 (n)	944
Total common stockholders' equity	<u>16,281</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>4,577</u>	<u>25,323</u>
Total Liabilities and Common Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 55,995</u>	<u>\$ 15,257</u>	<u>\$ 5,680</u>	<u>\$ 76,932</u>

See accompanying Notes to Duke Energy Holding Corp. Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet which are an integral part of these statements.

Duke Energy Holding Corp.

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed

Combined Balance Sheet

- (a) *Cinergy Historical Presentation* Certain adjustments have been made to Cinergy's historical presentation in order to conform to Duke Energy's historical presentation.
- (b) *Goodwill* The estimated total purchase price of the mergers, based on the market price of Duke Energy common stock during the period including the two trading days before through the two trading days after May 9, 2005, the date Duke Energy and Cinergy agreed to and announced the mergers, and the excess of purchase price over the book values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is as follows (\$ in millions):

Value of Duke Energy common stock issued	\$ 8,904
Value of Cinergy stock compensation assumed	138
	<hr/>
Total estimated purchase price	9,042
Less: Book value of Cinergy assets acquired and liabilities assumed	(4,465)
	<hr/>
Excess of purchase price over net book value of assets acquired	\$ 4,577
	<hr/>

Under the purchase method of accounting, the total estimated purchase price, as shown in the table above, is allocated to Cinergy's net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of June 30, 2005. The fair value of these assets and liabilities is preliminary and is subject to change pending additional information that may come to our knowledge and restructuring decisions made upon completion of the mergers. The preliminary adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as follows (\$ in millions):

Excess of purchase price over net book value of assets acquired	\$ 4,577
	<hr/>
Adjustments to goodwill related to:	
Power generating assets	(144)
Emission allowances	(745)
Investments	(211)
Regulatory assets	(345)
Other assets and liabilities	(18)
Accrued expenses (transaction costs directly related to the mergers)	90
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations, net	641
Long-term debt and notes payable	127
Power sale, gas storage and fuel contracts	12
Deferred tax liabilities	260
	<hr/>
Total adjustments	(333)
	<hr/>
Total adjustment to goodwill	\$ 4,244
	<hr/>

Pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill is not amortized; rather, impairment tests are performed at least annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred. If an impairment exists, the goodwill is immediately written down to its fair value through a current charge to earnings. Accordingly, the goodwill arising from the mergers will be subject to an impairment test at least annually.

(c)

Power Generating Assets Represents the pro forma adjustment required to record Cinergy's non-regulated power generating assets at estimated fair value. This adjustment was determined based on Duke Energy's and Cinergy's managements' estimates of fair value based on estimates of current replacement cost and discounted cash flows.

The preliminary analyses indicated fair value estimates of Cinergy's non-regulated generating facilities ranging from approximately \$1.9 billion to approximately \$2.5 billion. These analyses are significantly affected by assumptions regarding environmental regulation, operating costs and the expected market prices for electricity, fuel and emission allowances. The \$0.1 billion adjustment reflects the difference between an average of estimates within the range and the \$2.1 billion book value of the facilities as of June 30, 2005, as Duke Energy and Cinergy management believe this to be an appropriate estimate of the fair value of the underlying assets.

These adjustments will be depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives of the underlying assets, and could be materially affected by changes in fair value prior to the closing of the mergers.

- (d) *Emission allowances* Represents the pro forma adjustment (\$93 million to inventory and \$652 million to noncurrent assets) to record at fair value the emission allowances held by Cinergy's non-regulated operations at June 30, 2005. This adjustment was determined based on market information and a discounted cash flow analysis. This adjustment could be materially affected by changes in market prices of emission allowances.
- (e) *Investments* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to record at fair value Cinergy's non-consolidated equity investments in domestic and foreign entities, joint ventures, partnerships, and other cost method investments. The adjustment was determined primarily based on discounted cash flow analyses. Until independent third-party valuations are received on each of the underlying investments, Duke Energy and Cinergy management believe the adjustment to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.
- These adjustments could be materially affected primarily by changes in interest rates, commodity prices and third-party appraisals.
- (f) *Notes receivable* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to record Cinergy's notes receivable at estimated fair value. The adjustment was determined based upon credit-adjusted market rates of interest.
- (g) *Deferred debt costs* Represents the pro forma adjustment to eliminate Cinergy's deferred debt costs related to its non-regulated operations.
- (h) *Accrued expenses* Represents the pro forma adjustment related to costs incurred by Duke Energy that are directly attributable to the mergers of approximately \$36 million and certain payments to be made to Cinergy employees as a result of the mergers of approximately \$54 million.
- (i) *Long-term debt and notes payable* Represents the pro forma adjustment ((\$1) million for short-term notes payable, \$1 million for the current portion of long-term debt, and \$127 million for the non-current portion of long-term debt) required to record Cinergy's third-party debt related to its non-regulated operations at estimated fair value. The increase in the fair value of the debt will be amortized through interest expense over the remaining life of the debt. The final fair value determination will be based on prevailing market interest rates, adjusted for estimated issuance costs, at the completion of the mergers and the necessary adjustment will be amortized as a reduction (in the case of a premium to book value) or an increase (in the case of a discount to book value) to interest expense over the remaining life of the individual debt issues.
- (j) *Pension and Postretirement Benefit Obligations* Represents the pro forma adjustment required to record Cinergy's pension and postretirement benefit obligations to reflect the difference between the present value of the estimated accumulated obligations and the estimated fair values of any related plan assets, including elimination of previously deferred gains and losses, and the related historical intangible asset of \$49 million and deferred tax asset of \$57 million. \$345 million of the adjustment to record Cinergy's pension and postretirement obligations at fair value was recorded

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as a regulatory asset as Duke Energy's and Cinergy's managements' believe that those amounts are probable of recovery in regulated rates at Cinergy's regulatory operations.

The final determination of the pension and postretirement benefit obligations adjustment may differ materially, largely due to potential changes in discount rates, return on plan assets up to the date of completion of the mergers and the potential conforming of certain Duke Energy and Cinergy assumptions surrounding the determination of these obligations. Additionally, this adjustment could be materially affected by the rate structure of the Cinergy's utilities upon completion of the mergers.

(k)

Power, Gas Storage, and Fuel Contracts Represents the pro forma adjustment required to record, at estimated fair market value, Cinergy's fuel, gas storage, and power sale contracts (including CG&E's Rate Stabilization Plan) that do not qualify as derivatives or are accounted for as "normal purchase, normal sale" transactions under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended.

These adjustments will be amortized to earnings based on the remaining lives of the underlying contracts.

These adjustments were determined based on market information, where available, as well as Duke Energy's and Cinergy's managements' view of the forward market curves for energy prices. This adjustment could be materially affected by changes in prices of power and coal and changes in contract terms.

(l)

Deferred Income Taxes The net non-current deferred tax liability represents the estimated impact on the allocation of purchase price to non-current assets and liabilities. This estimate is based on an estimated prospective statutory tax rate of approximately 40% and could change based on changes in the applicable tax rates and finalization of the combined company's tax position.

(m)

Duke Energy Preferred and Preference Stock Represents the pro forma adjustment to reflect the redemption for cash of Duke Energy's preferred and preference stock. Duke Energy's use of its reasonable best efforts to redeem all of the preferred and preference stock prior to the mergers is a condition stipulated in the merger agreement.

(n)

Common Stockholders' Equity Represents pro forma adjustments to eliminate the historical common stockholders' equity of Cinergy.

(o)

Intercompany Transactions Represents the pro forma adjustments required for transactions between Duke Energy and Cinergy included in each company's historical balance sheets. The underlying amounts in these adjustments relate primarily to purchases and sales of power and gas between the companies.

DESCRIPTION OF DUKE ENERGY HOLDING CAPITAL STOCK

The following summary of the capital stock of Duke Energy Holding is subject in all respects to the applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, and the Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation to be in effect on the effective date of the mergers. See "Comparison of Shareholder Rights" beginning on page 152 and "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 171. At the effective time of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding will adopt an amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws. The following discussion is a summary of the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy Holding that will be in effect following consummation of the mergers and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the forms thereof as of the effective time of the mergers attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively, to Annex A to this joint proxy/statement prospectus.

General

Upon consummation of the mergers, the total number of authorized shares of capital stock of Duke Energy Holding will consist of 2 billion shares of common stock, no par value per share, and 44 million shares of preferred stock, no par value per share.

Common Stock

Except as otherwise required by law and subject to the rights of the holders of any class or series of preferred stock, with respect to all matters upon which shareholders are entitled to vote or to which shareholders are entitled to give consent, the holders of any outstanding shares of common stock will vote together as a class, and every holder of common stock will be entitled to cast one vote in person or by proxy for each share of common stock standing in such holder's name on the books of Duke Energy Holding. Duke Energy Holding does not have a classified board of directors nor does it permit cumulative voting.

Holders of Duke Energy Holding common stock are not entitled to any preemptive rights to subscribe for additional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock nor are they liable to further capital calls or to assessments by Duke Energy Holding.

Subject to applicable law and the rights, if any, of the holders of any class or series of preferred stock having a preference over the rights to participate with the common stock with respect to the payment of dividends, holders of Duke Energy Holding common stock are entitled to receive dividends or other distributions as declared by the Duke Energy Holding board of directors at its discretion.

The board of directors may create a class or series of preferred stock with dividends the rate of which is calculated by reference to, and payment of which is concurrent with, dividends on shares of common stock.

Preferred Stock

The Duke Energy Holding board of directors has the full authority permitted by law, at any time and from time to time, to divide the authorized and unissued shares of preferred stock into one or more classes or series and, with respect to each such class or series, to determine by resolution or resolutions the number of shares constituting such class or series and the designation of such class or series, the voting powers, if any, of the shares of such class or series, and the preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, of the shares of any such class or series of preferred stock to the full extent now or as may in the future be permitted by the law of the State of Delaware. The powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights of each class or series of preferred stock and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, if any, may differ from those of any and all other

classes or series at any time outstanding. Except as otherwise required by law, as provided in the certificate of incorporation or as determined by the Duke Energy Holding board of directors, holders of preferred stock will not have any voting rights and will not be entitled to any notice of shareholder meetings.

Provisions that Have or May Have the Effect of Delaying or Prohibiting a Change in Control

Under its certificate of incorporation, the Duke Energy Holding board of directors has the full authority permitted by Delaware law to determine the voting rights, if any, and designations, preferences, limitations and special rights of any class or any series of any class of the preferred stock. The certificate of incorporation also provides that a director may be removed from office with or without cause. However, subject to applicable law, any director elected by the holders of any series of preferred stock may be removed without cause only by the holders of a majority of the shares of such series of preferred stock.

The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders where directors are elected, the size of the initial board may not be increased or decreased without the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the entire board.

The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation provides that any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting and without prior notice only if consent in writing setting forth the action to be taken is signed by all the holders of Duke Energy Holding's issued and outstanding capital stock entitled to vote in respect of such action.

The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that, except as expressly required by the certificate of incorporation or by applicable law, and subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock, special meetings of the shareholders or of any series entitled to vote may be called for any purpose or purposes only by the Chairman of the board of directors or by the board of directors. Shareholders are not entitled to call special meetings.

The provisions of Duke Energy Holding's certificate of incorporation and by-laws conferring on the Duke Energy Holding board of directors the full authority to issue preferred stock, the restrictions on removing directors elected by holders of preferred stock, the provision requiring a vote of 80% of the entire board of directors to change the size of the board of directors prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders, the requirement that shareholders act at a meeting unless all shareholders agree in writing, and the inability of shareholders to call a special meeting, in certain instances could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Duke Energy Holding or the removal of existing management.

COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

Upon completion of the mergers, Cinergy and Duke Energy shareholders will receive shares of common stock of Duke Energy Holding in exchange for their shares of Cinergy common stock and shares of Duke Energy common stock, respectively.

The rights of Duke Energy Holding shareholders will be governed by the DGCL, Duke Energy Holding's certificate of incorporation and its by-laws.

The rights of Duke Energy shareholders are governed by the NCBCA, Duke Energy's amended and restated articles of incorporation and its amended and restated by-laws.

The rights of Cinergy shareholders are governed by the DGCL, Cinergy's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and its by-laws.

The following is a summary of material differences between the rights of holders of Cinergy common stock, Duke Energy common stock, and Duke Energy Holding common stock. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the DGCL, the NCBCA, the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Cinergy, the articles of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy, and the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy Holding. For a more complete understanding of the differences between being a shareholder of Cinergy, Duke Energy, and Duke Energy Holding, you should carefully read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and the relevant provisions of the DGCL and the NCBCA, the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Cinergy, the articles of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy, and the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of Duke Energy Holding, which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Authorized Capital Stock; Authority to Issue Capital Stock

Duke Energy Holding

Upon consummation of the mergers, the authorized capital stock of Duke Energy Holding will consist of 2 billion shares of common stock, no par value per share, and 44 million shares of preferred stock, no par value per share. After consummation of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding expects that approximately [] shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock will be issued and outstanding and no shares of Duke Energy Holding preferred stock will be outstanding. Duke Energy Holding's board of directors may cause the issuance of additional shares of authorized common stock without further action by shareholders, subject to the approval requirements of any stock exchange on which shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock are then listed.

Duke Energy

Duke Energy's articles of incorporation authorize it to issue up to 2 billion shares of common stock, no par value per share, of which 926,431,621 shares were outstanding as of the close of business on May 6, 2005; 1.5 million shares of Preference Stock, par value \$100 per share, none of which are outstanding as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus; 20 million shares of Serial Preferred Stock, no par value per share, none of which are outstanding as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus; 12.5 million shares of Duke Energy Preferred Stock, par value \$100, issued in four series outstanding as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, of which 1,234,984 shares were outstanding as of May 6, 2005; and 10 million shares of Duke Energy Preferred Stock A, par value \$25, of which 1,257,185 were outstanding as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Duke Energy's board of directors may cause the issuance of additional shares of authorized common stock without further action by shareholders, subject to the approval requirements of the NYSE.

Cinergy

The authorized capital stock of Cinergy consists of 600 million shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which 198,360,398 shares were outstanding as of the close of business on May 6, 2005, and 10 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, none of which were outstanding as of May 6, 2005.

Shareholder Rights Plan

Duke Energy Holding

Duke Energy Holding does not have a shareholder rights plan.

Duke Energy

Duke Energy has in place a shareholder rights plan containing customary terms and conditions. In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, the shareholder rights plan was amended to exempt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement from the shareholder rights plan.

Cinergy

Cinergy does not have a shareholder rights plan.

Number of Directors; Classification of Board of Directors

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that a corporation's board of directors must consist of one or more individuals, with the number fixed by, or in the manner provided in, the by-laws, unless the certificate of incorporation fixes the number, in which case a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment of the certificate. The DGCL further provides that directors need not be shareholders of the corporation unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws so provide. The certificate of incorporation and by-laws may also prescribe other qualifications for directors.

The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation provides that except as otherwise fixed or pursuant to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock, the number of directors shall be as from time to time fixed by or in the manner provided in the by-laws. The by-laws provide that the number of directors constituting the board will not be less than 9 nor more than 18, as may be fixed from time to time by the board. A director must be a shareholder of Duke Energy Holding. After completion of the mergers, Duke Energy Holding's board of directors will consist of 15 directors, of whom 10 will be designated by Duke Energy and will be people who were serving as directors of Duke Energy prior to the consummation of the Duke Energy merger and 5 will be designated by Cinergy and will be people who were serving as directors of Cinergy prior to the consummation of the Cinergy merger. The Duke Energy Holding board of directors is not classified, and the term of each member of the board expires at the next annual meeting of shareholders. Prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders at which directors are elected following the consummation of the mergers, the size of the board may not be increased or decreased without the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the entire board.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that a corporation's board of directors must consist of one or more individuals, with the number specified in or fixed in accordance with the articles of incorporation or bylaws. The Duke Energy by-laws provide that there may not be less than 9 nor more than 18 directors,

as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors. Duke Energy currently has 11 directors. As a result, the Duke Energy board of directors could increase the number of directors and elect directors friendly to management in the event of a non-negotiated takeover attempt. Until the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2006, the board of directors of Duke Energy is classified, with the board divided into three classes. As a result, approximately one third of the board positions become open each year. Beginning with the 2006 annual meeting, the board will no longer be classified and all directors, other than those who may be elected by the holders of any class or series of stock having preference over the common stock as to dividends or upon liquidation to elect directors under specified circumstances, will be elected to one-year terms. If at any time dividends on the Preferred Stock or the Preferred Stock A are in arrears in an amount equivalent to the aggregate dividends required to be paid on such stock in any period of 12 calendar months, the holders of the Preferred Stock as a class have the exclusive right to elect a majority of the board, the holders of the Preferred Stock A as a class have the exclusive right to elect 2 members of the board, and the holders of the common stock have the right to elect the remaining members of the board. These voting rights are in effect, however, only until the accrued and unpaid dividends have been paid in full. The holders of Preference Stock have the exclusive right to elect 2 members of the board if, and for as long as, six or more quarterly dividends, whether consecutive or not, on any series of the Preference Stock are in arrears and unpaid, or the corporation has failed to make or set aside payments due under the requirements of any sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of shares of any series of the Preference Stock.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to number of directors, as described above, apply to Cinergy. The Cinergy by-laws provide that the number of directors may not be less than 7 nor more than 23, as determined by a vote of not less than 75% of the full board of directors including any vacancies. Any such determination made by the board of directors will continue in effect unless and until changed by the board of directors by the required 75% vote, but no such change will affect the term of any director in office. Cinergy currently has 9 directors. Cinergy's board of directors is divided into three classes each of which consists of 3 directors. The Cinergy by-laws further provide that the classes will be as determined by the board of directors and all classes should be as nearly equal in number as possible. Each director serves from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following election and until a successor has been elected and qualified or until his earlier resignation, removal from office or death.

Vacancies on the Board and Newly Created Directorships

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that subject to the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock and unless otherwise required by the certificate of incorporation, newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors and any vacancies on the board resulting from death, resignation, disqualification, removal or other cause will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even though less than a quorum of the board. Any director elected to fill a vacancy on the board will hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders at which directors are elected and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation or removal. No decrease in the number of directors constituting the board of directors will shorten the term of any incumbent director.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, if a vacancy occurs on a board of directors, including, without limitation, a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors or from the failure by the shareholders to elect the full authorized number of directors the shareholders may fill the vacancy; or the board of directors may fill the vacancy; or if the directors remaining in office constitute fewer than a quorum of the board, they may fill the vacancy by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the directors, or by the sole director, remaining in office. The Duke Energy by-laws provide that, except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation relating to the rights of holders of any class of preferred stock or preference stock, vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even though less than a quorum of the board of directors. Any person elected to fill a vacancy in the board will hold office until the expiration of the full term of the class for which such director is elected and until such director's successor will have been elected and qualified. No decrease in the number of directors constituting the board of directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to vacancies on the board, as described above, apply to Cinergy. Cinergy's by-laws provide that vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled by election at a meeting of shareholders. Cinergy's by-laws further provide that, except as otherwise provided by law, the remaining directors, whether or not constituting a majority of the whole authorized number of directors, may, by not less than a 75% vote of the full board of directors (or by a unanimous vote of the remaining directors if a 75% vote of the full board of directors is not obtainable because of the number of vacancies on the board of directors) fill any vacancy in the board of directors, however arising, for the unexpired term thereof. Any person elected to fill a vacancy in the board will hold office until the expiration of the term of office for the class to which he or she is elected and until a successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation, removal from office or death.

Removal of Directors

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that any director or the entire board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors, except in certain circumstances. Duke Energy Holding's certificate of incorporation provides that a director may be removed by shareholders with or without cause, provided that subject to applicable law, any director elected by the holders of any series of preferred stock may be removed without cause only by the holders of a majority of the shares of such series of preferred stock.

Duke Energy

Under Section 55-8-08 of the NCBCA, the shareholders may remove one or more directors with or without cause unless the articles of incorporation provide that the directors may be removed only for cause. Except for directors elected under specified circumstances by holders of any stock class or series having a dividend or liquidation preference over Duke Energy common stock, Duke Energy directors may be removed only for cause, which is defined in the Duke Energy articles of incorporation and by-laws as fraudulent or dishonest acts or gross abuse of authority in the discharge of duties to the corporation and must be established after written notice of specific charges and an opportunity to refute such charges.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to removal of directors as described above govern Cinergy. Cinergy's certificate of incorporation provides that any or all of the directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, only by an affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cinergy.

Quorum for Meetings of Shareholders

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL generally provides that a quorum for a shareholders meeting consists of a majority of shares entitled to vote present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting, unless the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation provide otherwise.

Duke Energy Holding's by-laws provide that unless otherwise expressly required by the certificate of incorporation or applicable law, at any meeting of the shareholders, the presence in person or by proxy of shareholders entitled to cast a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting will constitute a quorum for the entire meeting notwithstanding the withdrawal of shareholders entitled to cast a sufficient number of votes in person by proxy to reduce the number of votes represented at the meeting below a quorum. Shares of Duke Energy Holding's capital stock belonging to Duke Energy Holding (other than in a fiduciary capacity) or to another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in an election of the directors of such other corporation is held by Duke Energy Holding (other than in a fiduciary capacity) are neither to be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum nor entitled to vote at any meeting of the shareholders; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of Duke Energy Holding to vote stock, including stock of Duke Energy Holding, held in a fiduciary capacity.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that unless the articles of incorporation, a bylaw adopted by the shareholders, or the NCBCA provides otherwise, a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter by the voting group constitutes a quorum of that voting group for action on that matter. Shares entitled to vote as a separate voting group may take action on a matter at a meeting of shareholders only if a quorum of that voting group exists. Unless otherwise required by law, the articles of incorporation or a by-law adopted by the shareholders, a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter by the voting group constitutes a quorum of that voting group for action on that matter. Once a share is represented for any purpose at a meeting, it is deemed present for quorum purposes for the remainder of the meeting and for any adjournment of that meeting unless a new record date is or must be set for that adjourned meeting. In the absence of a quorum at the opening of any meeting of shareholders, such meeting may be adjourned from time to time by the vote of a majority of the votes cast on the motion to adjourn; and subject to the by-laws, at any adjourned meeting any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the original meeting if a quorum exists with respect to the matter proposed.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to a quorum at a shareholders meeting, as described above, apply to Cinergy. Cinergy's by-laws provide that except as otherwise provided by law or the certificate of incorporation or elsewhere in the by-laws in respect of a vote required for a specified action, at any meeting of shareholders, the holders of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote thereof, either present in person or represented by proxy, will constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

Voting Rights and Required Vote Generally

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that unless otherwise provided in a corporation's certificate of incorporation, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share of capital stock held by such shareholder. The DGCL further provides that unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws otherwise provides, directors of a corporation are elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote in the election at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present. Except as otherwise required by the DGCL or by the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, under the DGCL, all matters brought before a shareholders meeting require the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at that meeting at a shareholders meeting at which a quorum is present.

Duke Energy Holding's by-laws provide that when a quorum is present at any meeting of shareholders, all matters are to be decided by the vote of a majority of the total number of votes represented and entitled to vote at such meeting, unless the matter is one upon which by express provision of law, the rules or regulations of any stock exchange or governmental or regulatory body applicable to Duke Energy Holding, the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, a different vote is required. The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that at each meeting of shareholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present, the persons receiving the greatest number of votes, up to the number of directors to be elected, will be the directors.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, each outstanding share, regardless of class, is entitled to one vote on each matter voted on at a shareholders meeting, except that absent special circumstances, the shares of a corporation are not entitled to vote if they are owned, directly or indirectly, by a second corporation, domestic or foreign, and the first corporation owns, directly or indirectly, a majority of the shares entitled to vote for directors of the second corporation. The NCBCA further provides that, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation, a by-law adopted by the shareholders, or the NCBCA requires a greater number of votes, if a quorum exists, action on a matter (other than the election of directors) by a voting group is approved if the votes cast within the voting group favoring the action exceed the votes cast opposing the action. With respect to election of directors, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or a valid shareholders agreement, directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote in the election at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Pursuant to the Duke Energy by-laws, except in the election of directors, the vote of a majority of shares voted on any matter at a meeting of shareholders at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the shareholders on that matter, unless the vote of a greater number is required by law or by the articles of incorporation. Election of directors at all meetings of the shareholders at which directors are to be elected shall be by ballot, and, subject to the rights of the holders of any class of stock having a preference over the common stock as to dividends or upon liquidation to elect directors under specified circumstances, those nominees for election as directors who receive the highest number of votes at a meeting at which a quorum is present up to the maximum number of directors to be elected at such meeting shall be deemed to have been elected.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to the required shareholder vote for certain shareholder actions, as described above, apply to Cinergy. The Cinergy by-laws provide that whenever directors are to be elected at a meeting, they are to be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote thereon. The Cinergy by-laws

further provide that whenever any corporate action, other than election of directors, is to be taken by vote of shareholders at a meeting, the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote thereon is necessary to authorize such action, except as otherwise required by law, or by Cinergy's certificate of incorporation or by-laws.

Votes on Mergers, Consolidations, Sales or Leases of Assets and Certain Other Transactions

Duke Energy Holding

Under the DGCL, a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets must be approved by a majority of the outstanding stock of the corporation entitled to vote. However, unless required by its certificate of incorporation, approval is not required by the holders of the outstanding stock of a constituent corporation surviving a merger if:

the merger agreement does not amend in any respect its certificate of incorporation;

each share of its stock outstanding prior to the merger will be an identical share of stock following the merger; and

either no shares of the surviving corporation's common stock and no securities convertible into such stock will be issued pursuant to the merger, or the authorized unissued shares or treasury shares of the surviving corporation's common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger plus those initially issuable upon conversion of any other securities to be issued pursuant to the merger do not exceed 20% of the shares of the surviving corporation's common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger.

Shareholder approval is not required for either the acquired or, in most cases, the acquiring corporation in a merger if the corporation surviving the merger is at least the 90% parent of the acquired corporation. If the 90% parent is not the surviving corporation, however, the otherwise required vote of at least a majority of the parent's outstanding stock entitled to vote is required to approve the merger. No vote of the holders of the subsidiary's outstanding stock is required in these circumstances. In addition, unless required by its certificate of incorporation, approval of the holders of a corporation will not be required to approve a holding company reorganization of the corporation pursuant to the merger of that corporation with or into a single direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of that corporation, if the merger complies with certain provisions of the DGCL applicable to "holding company" mergers.

The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation and by-laws do not modify these provisions of the DGCL.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA requires that certain types of mergers, a share exchange, a sale of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets or a voluntary dissolution be approved by the holders of a majority of the votes entitled to vote thereon, unless a greater vote is required by the corporation's articles or as otherwise provided by law.

The Duke Energy articles of incorporation provide that as long as any of the Preferred Stock or the Preferred Stock A is outstanding, the consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of each, voting as classes, are necessary for the approval of a sale or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of Duke Energy, or the mergers or consolidation of Duke Energy with any other entity. These special voting rights, however, do not apply to the purchase of franchises or other assets of another corporation or any mergers or consolidation with a subsidiary of Duke Energy or a merger ordered or authorized by the Federal Power Commission or any successor regulatory authority. Accordingly, the vote or approval of the holders of the Preferred Stock and the Preferred Stock A is not required to approve the merger agreement or the mergers.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to the required shareholder vote for certain shareholder actions, as described above, apply to Cinergy. The Cinergy certificate of incorporation and by-laws do not modify these provisions of the DGCL.

Business Combination Statutes

Duke Energy Holding

Section 203 of the DGCL is Delaware's business combination statute. Section 203 is designed to protect publicly-traded Delaware corporations, such as Duke Energy Holding, from hostile takeovers, by prohibiting a Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with a person beneficially owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for three years following the time that person becomes a 15% beneficial owner, with certain exceptions. A corporation may elect not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL.

Duke Energy Holding has not opted out of the protections of Section 203 of the DGCL.

Duke Energy

North Carolina has two anti-takeover statutes: The North Carolina Shareholder Protection Act and The North Carolina Control Share Acquisition Act. These statutes restrict business combinations with, and the accumulation of shares of voting stock of, certain North Carolina corporations. In accordance with the provisions of these statutes, Duke Energy elected not to be covered by the restrictions imposed by these statutes. As a result, these statutes do not apply to Duke Energy or to the merger agreement or the mergers.

Cinergy

Section 203 of the DGCL as described above, applies to Cinergy. Cinergy has not opted out of the protections of Section 203 of the DGCL.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of a corporation, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of such shareholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted. The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation allows for shareholder action by written consent if it is signed by all the holders of Duke Energy Holding's issued and outstanding capital stock entitled to vote thereon.

Duke Energy

There is no provision for shareholder action by written consent in either the articles of incorporation or the by-laws. However, § 55-7-04 of the NCBCA provides for action by unanimous written consent regardless of whether or not there is a provision authorizing such action.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL relating to shareholder action by written consent, as described above, apply to Cinergy. The Cinergy certificate of incorporation allows for shareholder action by written consent if it is signed by all the holders of Cinergy's issued and outstanding capital stock entitled to vote thereon.

Special Meetings of Shareholders

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that special meetings of the shareholders may be called by the board of directors or by such persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or by the by-laws. The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that except as otherwise expressly required by the certificate of incorporation or applicable law and subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock of Duke Energy Holding, special meetings of the shareholders or of any class or series entitled to vote may be called for any purpose or purposes by the Chairman of the board of directors or by the board of directors pursuant to a resolution stating the purpose of the meeting. Any business properly brought before the meeting may be transacted at a special meeting.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that a corporation will hold a special meeting of shareholders if called for by its board of directors or the person or persons authorized to do so by the articles of incorporation or the by-laws. The Duke Energy by-laws provide that, except as otherwise required by law and subject to the rights of the holders of any class or series of shares of preferred stock, a special meeting may be called only by the board of directors pursuant to a resolution stating the purpose of the meeting or by the Chairman of the board of directors. No business other than that stated in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to special meetings of shareholders, as described above, apply to Cinergy. Cinergy's by-laws provide that special meetings may be called by the Chairman of the board of directors or by the President, by a majority of the members of the board of directors then in office, or by holders representing 50% of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote. No business other than that stated in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting.

Amendments to Governing Documents

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that an amendment to a corporation's certificate of incorporation requires that the board of directors adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and that the shareholders must approve the amendment by a majority of outstanding shares entitled to vote (and a majority of the outstanding shares of each class entitled to vote, if any). The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation provides that Duke Energy Holding may supplement, amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in the Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation in the manner then prescribed by Delaware law and the certificate of incorporation.

The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that except as otherwise expressly provided in the certificate of incorporation, the by-laws, or any of them, may from time to time be supplemented, amended or repealed, or new by-laws may be adopted, by the board at any regular or special meeting of the board, if such supplement, amendment, repeal or adoption is approved by a majority of the entire board (meaning such number of directors as Duke Energy Holding would have absent any

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vacancies). The Duke Energy Holding board's power to amend the by-laws includes the ability to amend by-laws adopted by the shareholders.

Duke Energy

Under the NCBCA, an amendment to the articles of incorporation generally requires the board to recommend the amendment, and either a majority of all shares entitled to vote thereon or a majority of the votes cast thereon, to approve the amendment, depending on the amendment's nature. If the amendment affects the shares of a certain class or series of stock in a particular way, that class or series must approve the amendment separately. In accordance with the NCBCA, Duke Energy's board may condition the proposed amendment's submission on any basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of Article VIII (which address the number, classification, and removal of directors and amendment of the articles of incorporation) may not be altered, amended or repealed unless approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the combined voting power of the then outstanding shares of stock of all classes of Duke Energy entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

An amendment to Duke Energy's by-laws generally requires the approval of either the shareholders or the board; however, the board may not amend any by-law the shareholders have adopted, and no by-law adopted, amended or repealed by the shareholders may be readopted, amended or repealed by the board of directors unless Duke Energy's articles of incorporation or a by-law adopted by the shareholders authorizes the board to adopt, amend or repeal that particular by-law or the by-laws generally.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to amendments to governing documents as described above apply to Cinergy.

The Cinergy by-laws provide that except for certain specified matters, the by-laws may be amended or repealed by the board of directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cinergy, or by the unanimous written consent of the holders of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cinergy. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cinergy shall be required to amend, alter or repeal or adopt any provision inconsistent with the by-laws relating to special meetings, number of directors, election and term of directors, vacancies and newly created directorships and amendments to the by-laws, in addition to any requirements of law and any provisions of the certificate of incorporation, and any by-law, or any resolution of the board of directors adopted pursuant to the certificate of incorporation (and notwithstanding that a lesser percentage may be specified by law, the certificate of incorporation, the by-laws, such resolution, or otherwise). Further, the by-laws provide that the affirmative vote of a majority of the holders of the issued and outstanding shares of Cinergy common stock is required to amend, alter or repeal, or adopt any provision inconsistent with any provision in the by-laws requiring a supermajority vote of the board of directors or the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer or President as set forth in the by-laws, and the board of directors may not recommend any such amendment to such provisions to the shareholders unless the proposed amendment is approved by 75% of the full board of directors.

Cinergy's certificate of incorporation provides that the directors have the power to make, alter or repeal the by-laws (subject to any shareholder approvals required in the certificate of incorporation or the by-laws) except as may be otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or by-laws. The certificate of incorporation also provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Cinergy is required to amend, alter or repeal or adopt any provision inconsistent with the by-laws relating to special meetings, number of directors,

election and term of directors, vacancies and newly created directorships, and amendment to the by-law requiring the above referenced 80% shareholder approval requirement.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that a corporation may indemnify its officers, directors, employees and agents against liabilities and expenses incurred in proceedings if the person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action, had no reasonable cause to believe that the person's conduct was unlawful. The DGCL further provides that no indemnification is available in respect of a claim as to which the person has been adjudged to be liable to the corporation, unless and only to the extent that a court determines that in view of all the circumstances, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses that the court deems proper. Under the DGCL, a Delaware corporation must indemnify its present or former directors and officers against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred to the extent that the officer or director has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding brought against him or her by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the corporation.

The Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that Duke Energy Holding will indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of Duke Energy Holding to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director or officer of the corporation, or is or was a director or officer of the corporation serving at the request of Duke Energy Holding as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise if such person acted in good faith, in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of Duke Energy Holding, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA provides that a corporation must indemnify a director or officer who is wholly successful in his defense of a proceeding to which he is a party because of his status as a director or officer, unless limited by the articles of incorporation and the corporation may indemnify a director or officer if he is not wholly successful in that defense, if it is determined as provided in the NCBCA that the director or officer meets a prescribed standard of conduct.

The Duke Energy by-laws provide that Duke Energy will indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of Duke Energy against liability and expenses incurred by such person in connection with any action, suit or proceeding arising out of such person's status as a director, officer, employee or agent of Duke Energy.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to indemnification of directors and officers, as described above, apply to Cinergy.

The Cinergy by-laws contain provisions relating to indemnification substantially the same as those contained in the DGCL.

Limitation on Personal Liability of Directors

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that a corporation may include in its certificate of incorporation a provision eliminating the liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for a breach of the director's fiduciary duties, except liability for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation's shareholders, for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law, under Section 174 of the DGCL (which deals generally with unlawful payments of dividends, stock repurchases and redemptions), and for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

The Duke Energy Holding certificate of incorporation provides that except to the extent elimination or limitation of liability is not permitted by applicable law, no director of Duke Energy Holding will be personally liable to Duke Energy Holding or its shareholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty in such capacity. Any repeal or modification of this provision by the shareholders of Duke Energy Holding will not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of Duke Energy Holding existing at the time of such repeal or modification with respect to acts or omissions occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA does not permit eliminating liability with respect to acts or omissions that the director at the time of the breach knew or believed were clearly in conflict with the best interests of the corporation; any liability for unlawful distributions; any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit; or acts or omissions occurring prior to the date the provisions became effective.

The Duke Energy certificate of incorporation provides that a director of Duke Energy will not be personally liable for monetary damage for breach of fiduciary duty as a director except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation is not permitted under the North Carolina General Statutes. Any repeal or modification of this provision by the shareholders of Duke Energy will not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of Duke Energy existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to limitation on director liability, as described above, apply to Cinergy.

The Cinergy certificate of incorporation provides that a director of the corporation will not be personally liable to Cinergy or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived any improper personal benefit. If the DGCL is amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as so amended. No repeal or modification of this provision of the certificate of incorporation will apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

Preemptive Rights

Duke Energy Holding

The Duke Energy Holding shareholders do not have preemptive rights. Thus, if additional shares of Duke Energy Holding common stock were issued, the current holders of Duke Energy Holding common stock would own a proportionately smaller interest in a larger number of outstanding shares of common stock to the extent that they do not participate in the additional issuance.

Duke Energy

The Duke Energy shareholders do not have preemptive rights. Thus, if additional shares of Duke Energy common stock, Duke Energy Serial Preferred Stock, Duke Energy Preferred Stock, Duke Energy Preferred Stock A or Duke Energy Preference Stock were issued, the current holders of such shares, to the extent that they do not participate in the additional issuance, would own a proportionately smaller interest in a larger number of outstanding capital stock.

Cinergy

The Cinergy shareholders do not have preemptive rights. Thus, if additional shares of Cinergy common stock were issued, the current holders of Cinergy common stock would own a proportionately smaller interest in a larger number of outstanding shares of common stock to the extent that they do not participate in the additional issuance.

Cumulative Voting Rights

Duke Energy Holding

Holders of Duke Energy Holding do not have cumulative voting rights.

Duke Energy

Holders of Duke Energy common stock do not have cumulative voting rights.

Cinergy

Holders of Cinergy common stock do not have cumulative voting rights.

Dividends and Stock Repurchases

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that, subject to any restrictions in a corporation's certificate of incorporation, dividends may be declared from the corporation's surplus, or, if there is no surplus, from its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year. Dividends may not be declared out of net profits, however, if the corporation's capital has been diminished to an amount less than the aggregate amount of all capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets until the deficiency in the amount of capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets is repaired. Furthermore, the DGCL generally provides that a corporation may redeem or repurchase its shares only if the redemption or repurchase would not impair the capital of the corporation. Subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any class or series of preferred stock or any class or series of stock having a preference over or the right to participate with the common stock with respect to the payment of dividends, Duke Energy Holding's certificate of incorporation places no additional restrictions on the ability of its board of directors to declare dividends or redeem or repurchase shares of its capital stock.

Duke Energy

Subject to any restrictions in a North Carolina corporation's articles of incorporation, the corporation's board of directors may declare dividends so long as after giving effect to each dividend declaration, (i) the corporation can pay its debts as they become due, and (ii) the corporation's total assets are greater than the sum of its liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the liquidation preference of any shares that are superior to the shares receiving the dividend. Duke Energy's articles of incorporation also restrict the board's ability to declare dividends unless dividends have been paid on the Preferred Stock, the Serial Preferred Stock and the Preference Stock and the company has made provision for payments due under the requirements of any sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of shares of any series of Preference Stock.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to dividends and redemptions and repurchases of stock as described above, apply to Cinergy. Cinergy's certificate of incorporation places no additional restrictions on the ability of its board of directors to declare dividends, or redeem or repurchase shares of its capital stock.

Dissenters' or Appraisal Rights

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides that a shareholder may dissent from, and receive payment in cash for, the fair value of his or her shares as appraised by the Delaware Chancery Court in the event of, certain mergers and consolidations. However, shareholders do not have appraisal rights if the shares of stock they hold, at the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting of shareholders to act upon the merger or consolidation, or on the record date with respect to action by written consent, are either:

listed on a national securities exchange or designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; or

held of record by more than 2,000 shareholders.

Further, no appraisal rights are available to shareholders of the surviving corporation if the mergers did not require the vote of the shareholders of the surviving corporation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, appraisal rights are available if shareholders are required by the terms of the merger agreement to accept for their shares anything other than:

shares of stock of the surviving corporation;

shares of stock of another corporation that are listed on a national securities exchange, designated as a national market system security as described above, or held of record by more than 2,000 shareholders;

cash instead of fractional shares of stock; or

any combination of the above.

Appraisal rights are also available under the DGCL in certain other circumstances including:

in certain parent-subsidary corporation mergers; and

in certain circumstances where the certificate of incorporation so provides.

Duke Energy

A shareholder of a North Carolina corporation participating in certain major corporate transactions may, under varying circumstances, be entitled to appraisal rights pursuant to which such shareholder may receive cash in the amount of the fair market value of his or her shares in lieu of the consideration the shareholder would otherwise receive in the transaction. Under the North Carolina statute, dissenters' rights are also available for certain amendments to a company's articles of incorporation and for a conversion of the corporation to another form of business entity. The North Carolina statute provides an exception to the dissenters' rights provisions for many, but not all, transactions involving public companies. That exception for shareholders of public companies, however, does not apply in the case of certain amendments of the companies' articles of incorporation or conversion. For a fuller discussion of the procedures for exercising dissenters' rights under the North Carolina statute, see "The Mergers Dissenters' or Appraisal Rights" beginning on page 108.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL with respect to appraisal rights, as described above, apply to Cinergy.

Record Date for Determining Shareholders Entitled to Vote

Duke Energy Holding

As permitted under the DGCL, the Duke Energy Holding by-laws provide that in order that the corporation may determine the shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of shareholders or any adjournment thereof, the board of directors may fix a record date, which record date will not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors, and which record date will not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting.

Duke Energy

As permitted under the NCBCA, the Duke Energy by-laws provide that the board of directors may fix a future date as the record date for one or more voting groups in order to determine the shareholders entitled to notice of a shareholders meeting, to demand a special meeting, to vote, or to take any other action. Such record date may not be more than 70 days before the meeting or action requiring a determination of shareholders.

Cinergy

As permitted under the DGCL, the Cinergy by-laws provide that in order that the corporation may determine the shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of shareholders or any adjournment thereof, the board of directors may fix a record date, which record date will not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting.

Notice of Shareholder Meetings

Duke Energy Holding

As permitted under the DGCL, Duke Energy Holding's by-laws provide that, unless otherwise provided by law, Duke Energy Holding must notify shareholders between 10 and 60 days before any annual or special meeting of the time and place of the meeting. A notice of a special meeting must state the purpose or purposes for which the special meeting is called. Notices may be given by electronic transmission to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL in a form of electronic transmission to which the shareholder has consented.

Duke Energy Corporation

As permitted under the NCBCA, Duke Energy's by-laws provide that the corporation must notify shareholders between 10 and 60 days before any annual or special meeting of the place, date and hour of the meeting. The notice must briefly describe the purpose or purposes of an annual or special meeting.

Cinergy

As permitted under the DGCL, Cinergy's by-laws provide that written or electronically transmitted notice, stating the place, day and hour of the meeting of shareholders and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered by Cinergy between 10 and 60 days before the date of the meeting to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting.

Advance Notice of Shareholder Nominations for Directors and Shareholder Proposals

Duke Energy Holding

Under the Duke Energy Holding by-laws, a shareholder who is a holder of record and is entitled to vote at an annual meeting of shareholders may bring business before the meeting and nominate persons for election to the board of directors, subject to the rights of holders of any class or series of Preferred Stock, by giving notice as described below. The shareholder must give written notice to the Secretary of Duke Energy Holding, by mail or personal delivery at the principal executive offices of Duke Energy Holding, not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting, except that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after such anniversary date, notice by the shareholder to be timely must be received not later than the tenth day following the day on which notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or public announcement of the date of the meeting is first made by Duke Energy Holding, whichever first occurs and, in the case of an election of directors to be held at a special meeting of Duke Energy Holding shareholders, not earlier than the 90th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the later of the 60th day prior to such special meeting or the tenth day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the special meeting and of the nominees to be elected at such meeting is first made. A public announcement of an adjournment of an annual meeting will not start a new time period for the giving of notice. A notice must set forth a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, and if such business includes a proposal to amend the organizational documents of the company, a text of the proposed amendment; the name and address, as they appear on the company's books, of the shareholder proposing such business; the class and number of shares of the company that the shareholder owns beneficially; any material interest of the shareholder in such business; and, if the shareholder intends to solicit proxies in support of the proposal, a representation to that effect. A notice with respect to a nomination of a person for election to the board of directors must set forth the name and address of the shareholder who intends to make the nomination, a representation that the shareholder intends to appear at the meeting to make the nomination, a description of all arrangements or understandings between the shareholder, the nominee and any other person with respect to the nomination, such other information as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed with the SEC had the nomination been made by the Duke Energy Holding board of directors, the consent of each nominee to serve as a director if elected and if the shareholder intends to solicit proxies in support of the nomination, a representation to that effect. If the shareholder does not appear or send a qualified representative to present the proposal at the annual meeting, the company need not present such proposal for a vote, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the company. Only persons nominated in accordance with the above provisions are eligible to serve on the Duke Energy Holding board of directors.

Duke Energy

Duke Energy's by-laws establish procedures that shareholders must follow to nominate persons for election to the board of directors or to propose business to be considered at an annual meeting of the shareholders. The shareholder making the nomination or proposal must be a shareholder at the time the notice described below is delivered to the company and must also be entitled to vote at the meeting of shareholders. The shareholder must deliver written notice to the Secretary of Duke Energy between 90 and 120 days before the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting. If the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after such anniversary date, however, the shareholder's notice must be delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the meeting is first made by the corporation. The proposal notice must set forth a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any material interest in such business of such shareholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made. The nomination notice must also set forth certain information about the person submitting the notice, including the shareholder's name and address and the class and number of Duke Energy shares that the shareholder owns of record and beneficially. In addition, if the number of directors to be elected is increased and there is no public announcement by Duke Energy naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board of directors at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a shareholder's notice of a nomination with respect to new positions created by such increase will be considered timely if delivered not later than 10 days following the day on which the public announcement is first made by Duke Energy.

Cinergy

For a shareholder to properly nominate a person for election to the board of directors, the shareholder must provide notice in writing to the Secretary of Cinergy received at the principle office of Cinergy not less than 50 days prior to the meeting; provided, however, that if less than 60 days notice or prior public disclosure of the date of the meeting is given to shareholders or made public, to be timely notice by a shareholder must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such notice of the date of the meeting was mailed or such public disclosure was made. Such shareholder's notice to the Secretary shall set forth: (a) as to each person whom the shareholder proposes to nominate for election as director: (i) the name, age, business address, and residence address of such person; (ii) the principal occupation or employment of such person; (iii) the class and number of any shares of capital stock of Cinergy that are beneficially owned by such person; and (iv) any other information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations for proxies for the election of directors pursuant to any then existing rules or regulations promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and (b) as to the shareholder giving notice: (i) the name and record address of such shareholder; (ii) the class and number of shares of capital stock of Cinergy that are beneficially owned by such shareholder, and (iii) the period of time such shareholder has held such shares. Cinergy may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by Cinergy to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a director. No person otherwise eligible for election as a director shall be eligible for election as a director unless nominated as set forth herein.

For business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a shareholder, such shareholder must have given timely notice in writing to the Secretary of Cinergy. To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be presented to the Secretary not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within 30 days before or after such

anniversary date, notice by the shareholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which such notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or such public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs. To be in proper written form, a shareholder's notice to the Secretary must set forth as to each matter such shareholder proposes to bring before the annual meeting: a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting; the name and record address of such shareholder; the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such shareholder; a description of all arrangements or understandings between such shareholder and any other person or persons (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such shareholders and any material interest of such shareholder in such business; and a representation that such shareholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting to bring such business before the meeting.

Shareholder Inspection of Corporate Records

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL provides any shareholder with the right to inspect the company's stock ledger, shareholder lists and other books and records for a purpose reasonably related to the person's interest as a shareholder. A complete list of the shareholders entitled to vote at a shareholders meeting must be available for shareholder inspection at least 10 days before the meeting.

Duke Energy

Under the NCBCA, the list of shareholders must be available for inspection by any shareholder beginning 2 business days after notice of the shareholders meeting is given. This could result in the list becoming available as few as 8 days prior to the meeting if notice of the meeting is given 10 days before the meeting.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL, with respect to shareholder inspection of corporate records, as described above, apply to Cinergy.

Interested Director Transactions

Duke Energy Holding

The DGCL generally permits transactions involving a corporation and an interested director of that corporation if: (i) the material facts as to the director's or officer's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed or are known to the board of directors or a committee thereof, and the board of directors or committee in good faith authorizes the transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors represent less than a quorum; or (ii) the material facts as to the director's or officer's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed or are known to the shareholders entitled to vote thereon, and the transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the shareholders; or (iii) the transaction is fair to the corporation. The DGCL allows loans to officers and employees whenever, in the judgment of the directors, such loan may reasonably be expected to benefit the corporation.

Duke Energy

The NCBCA generally permits transactions involving a North Carolina corporation and an interested director of that corporation if: (i) the material facts of the transaction and the director's

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interest are disclosed or known to the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors and the board of directors or committee authorizes, approves or ratifies the transaction; (ii) the material facts of the transaction and the director's interest are disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote and they authorize, approve, or ratify the transaction; or (iii) the transaction is fair to the corporation. The NCBCA prohibits loans to directors or the guaranteeing of their obligations by a North Carolina corporation unless approved by a majority vote of disinterested shareholders or unless the corporation's board of directors determines that the loan or guarantee benefits the corporation and either approves the specific loan or guarantee or a general plan of loans and guarantees by the corporation.

Cinergy

The provisions of the DGCL, with respect to interested director transactions, as described above, apply to Cinergy.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Duke Energy Holding common stock offered by this joint proxy statement/prospectus will be passed upon for Duke Energy Holding by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedule, and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference from the Duke Energy Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports (which reports (1) express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule and includes an explanatory paragraph regarding the adoption of new accounting pronouncements and an explanatory paragraph regarding agreements in February 2005 to sell Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company LLC to Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. and to transfer a 19.7% interest in Duke Energy Field Services to ConocoPhillips, (2) express an unqualified opinion on management's assessment regarding the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and (3) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting), which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements, the related financial statement schedule, and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference from the Cinergy Corp. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports (which reports (1) express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule and include an explanatory paragraph referring to the Cinergy's change effective in January 1, 2003 in its accounting method for asset retirement obligations; change effective January 1, 2003 in its accounting for stock-based compensation; and change effective July 1, 2003 in its accounting for the consolidation of variable-interest entities, (2) express an unqualified opinion on management's assessment regarding the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and (3) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting), which are incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

Duke Energy

Proposals on matters appropriate for shareholder consideration consistent with the regulations of the SEC submitted by shareholders for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders must be received by Duke Energy's Corporate Secretary on or before December 1, 2005. Also, under the by-laws of Duke Energy, shareholders must give advance notice of nominations for director or other business to be addressed at the annual meeting not later than the close of business on February 11, 2006 and not earlier than January 12, 2006.

Cinergy

Proposals on matters appropriate for shareholder consideration consistent with the regulations of the SEC submitted by shareholders for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders must be received at Cinergy's principal executive offices on or before November 29, 2005. Also, under the by-laws of Cinergy, shareholders must give advance notice of nominations for director or other business to be addressed at the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and such notice must be mailed and received not later than February 4, 2006 and not earlier than January 5, 2006. Advanced notice of nominations for director must be received at Cinergy's principal executive offices no later than 50 days prior to the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The above dates and time periods are subject to change under certain circumstances.

OTHER MATTERS

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, neither the Duke Energy board of directors nor the Cinergy board of directors knows of any matter that will be presented for consideration at the Duke Energy special meeting or the Cinergy special meeting other than as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Pursuant to the NCBCA, no business other than that stated in the notice may be transacted at the Duke Energy special meeting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Duke Energy Holding filed a registration statement on Form S-4 on June 30, 2005, to register with the SEC the Duke Energy Holding common stock to be issued to Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders in the mergers. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part of that registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of Duke Energy Holding in addition to being a joint proxy statement/prospectus of Duke Energy and Cinergy. As allowed by SEC rules, this joint proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all the information you can find in Duke Energy Holding's registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. Duke Energy and Cinergy file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information that Duke Energy and Cinergy file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at the following location:

Public Reference Room
100 F Street, N.E.
Room 1580
Washington, DC 20549

Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. These SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the Internet web site maintained by the SEC at "<http://www.sec.gov>." Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning Duke Energy and Cinergy may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, which is located at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

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The SEC allows Duke Energy, Cinergy and Duke Energy Holding to "incorporate by reference" information into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, which means that the companies can disclose important information to you by referring you to other documents filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information superseded by information contained directly in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or in later filed documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the documents listed below that Duke Energy and Cinergy have previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important business and financial information about Duke Energy and Cinergy that is not included in or delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Duke Energy Filings (File No. 1-4928)	Period
Annual Report on Form 10-K	Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2004
Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q	Quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2005
Current Reports on Form 8-K	Filed February 2, 24 and 28, 2005; March 2 and 24, 2005; April 22, 2005; May 4, 9, 12 and 17, 2005; June 2, 2005; July 6 and 15, 2005; and August 3, 2005
Cinergy Filings (File No. 1-11299)	Period
Annual Report on Form 10-K	Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2004
Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q	Quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2005
Current Reports on Form 8-K	Filed February 7, 2005; May 10 and 31, 2005 and July 8, 2005

To the extent that any information contained in any Current Report on Form 8-K, or any exhibit thereto, was furnished, rather than filed with, the SEC, such information or exhibit is specifically not incorporated by reference in this document.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus also incorporates by reference all additional documents that may be filed by Duke Energy and Cinergy with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act between the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the date of the Cinergy special meeting and the date of the Duke Energy special meeting, as applicable. These include periodic reports, such as Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as proxy statements (other than portions of those documents not deemed to be filed).

Cinergy has supplied all information relating to Cinergy; Duke Energy has supplied all information relating to Duke Energy; and Duke Energy and Cinergy have jointly supplied all information contained or incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relating to Duke Energy Holding.

Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders can obtain any document incorporated by reference in this document from the companies without charge, excluding all exhibits, except that if the companies have specifically incorporated by reference an exhibit in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the exhibit will

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also be provided without charge by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company at the following addresses:

Duke Energy Corporation
526 South Church Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(800) 488-3853
Attention: Investor Relations

Cinergy Corp.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(800) 262-3000 Ext. 1235
Attention: Investor Relations

If you would like to request documents, please do so by [] [], 2005, in order to receive them before your special meeting. You may also obtain these documents from our respective websites at www.duke-energy.com/investors or www.cinergy.com/investors or at the SEC's internet site www.sec.gov by clicking on the "Search for Company Filings" link, then clicking on the "Company & Other Filers" link, and then entering the company's name in the field.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where offers to exchange or sell, or solicitations of offers to exchange or purchase, the securities offered by this document or the solicitation of proxies is unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these types of activities, then the offer presented in this document does not extend to you. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated [] [], 2005. You should not assume that the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than that date. Neither the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to Duke Energy and Cinergy shareholders nor the issuance of Duke Energy Holding common stock in the mergers create any implication to the contrary.

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER
by and among
DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION,
CINERGY CORP.,
DEER HOLDING CORP.,
DEER ACQUISITION CORP.
and
COUGAR ACQUISITION CORP.

Dated as of May 8, 2005
As Amended as of July 11, 2005

A-1

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AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER, dated as of May 8, 2005 (this "Agreement"), by and among DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, a North Carolina corporation ("Duke"), CENERGY CORP., a Delaware corporation ("Cinergy"), DEER HOLDING CORP., a Delaware corporation (the "Company") and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke, DEER ACQUISITION CORP., a North Carolina corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub A"), and COUGAR ACQUISITION CORP., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub B").

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Duke, Cinergy, the Company, Merger Sub A and Merger Sub B have approved the consummation of the business combination provided for in this Agreement, pursuant to which Merger Sub A and Merger Sub B will merge, respectively, with and into Duke and Cinergy, respectively, whereby, subject to the terms of Article II, each share of common stock, no par value per share, of Duke (including, except as the context otherwise requires, the associated Duke Rights as defined in Section 3.02(b), the "Duke Common Stock") and each share of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, of Cinergy (the "Cinergy Common Stock") will be converted into the right to receive the Merger Consideration (as defined in Section 2.01) (such transactions are referred to herein individually as the "Duke Merger" and the "Cinergy Merger", respectively, and collectively as the "Mergers"), as a result of which the holders of Duke Common Stock and Cinergy Common Stock will together own all of the outstanding shares of common stock, no par value per share, of the Company (the "Company Common Stock") (and the Company will, in turn, own all of the outstanding shares of common stock, no par value per share, of the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger (the "Surviving Duke Common Stock") and all of the outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, of the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger (the "Surviving Cinergy Common Stock"));

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Duke, the Company and Merger Sub A have approved the conversion of Duke into a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina ("Duke Power LLC") as provided for in this Agreement, whereby, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the outstanding shares of Surviving Duke Common Stock shall be converted into membership interests of Duke Power LLC;

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Duke and the Company have approved the distribution by Duke to the Company of Duke Capital LLC ("Duke Capital"), a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke, and the Restructuring Transactions (as defined below);

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Duke and Cinergy have each determined that the Mergers and the other transactions contemplated hereby are consistent with, and in furtherance of, the best interests of their respective corporations and shareholders and each of Duke's and Cinergy's respective business strategies and goals;

WHEREAS Duke and Cinergy desire to make certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in connection with the Mergers and the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and also to prescribe various conditions to the Mergers and the Restructuring Transactions; and

WHEREAS, for United States federal income tax purposes, it is intended that the Duke Merger and the Duke Conversion (as defined below) (together, the "Duke Reorganization") shall qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and that the Cinergy Merger shall qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and this Agreement is intended to be, and is hereby, adopted as a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and of the representations, warranties, covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Mergers and the Restructuring Transactions

Section 1.01 *The Duke Merger.* Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, at the Duke Effective Time (as defined in Section 1.06), Merger Sub A shall be merged with and into Duke in accordance with the North Carolina Business Corporation Act (the "NCBCA"). Duke shall be the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger and shall continue its corporate existence under the laws of the State of North Carolina and shall succeed to and assume all of the rights and obligations of Duke and Merger Sub A in accordance with the NCBCA. As a result of the Duke Merger, Duke shall become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Section 1.02 *The Duke Conversion.* Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, immediately following the effectiveness of the Duke Merger, Duke may convert to a limited liability company (the "Duke Conversion") pursuant to a plan of conversion adopted pursuant to Section 55-11A-11 of the NCBCA and Section 57C-9A-02 of the North Carolina Limited Liability Company Act (the "NCLLCA"). Following the Duke Conversion, Duke Power LLC will be a limited liability company all of whose membership or other equity interests are held by the Company.

Section 1.03 *The Restructuring Transactions.*

(a) Immediately following the effectiveness of the Duke Conversion, Duke Power LLC may, and may cause its subsidiaries to, effect the transactions set forth on Section 1.03(a) of the Duke Disclosure Letter (as defined in Section 3.02(a)).

(b) Immediately following the consummation of the transactions set forth on Section 1.03(a) of the Duke Disclosure Letter, Duke Power LLC may distribute to the Company the membership interests in Duke Capital (the "Duke Capital Transfer"). Following the Duke Capital Transfer, Duke Capital will be a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

(c) Immediately following the effectiveness of the Duke Capital Transfer, the Company may cause Duke Capital to effect the transactions set forth on Section 1.03(c) of the Duke Disclosure Letter (the Duke Conversion, the Duke Capital Transfer and the transactions set forth on Section 1.03(a) and Section 1.03(c) of the Duke Disclosure Letter are referred to herein as the "Restructuring Transactions"). Duke shall provide prior notice to Cinergy of any Restructuring Transactions it proposes to effect. Immediately after the Duke Effective Time, all shares of Company Common Stock owned by Duke shall be cancelled.

Section 1.04 *The Cinergy Merger.* Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, immediately following the latest of consummation of the Duke Merger or any Restructuring Transactions, at the Cinergy Effective Time (as defined in Section 1.06), Merger Sub B shall be merged with and into Cinergy in accordance with the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"). Cinergy shall be the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger and shall continue its corporate existence under the laws of the State of Delaware and shall succeed to and assume all of the rights and obligations of Cinergy and Merger Sub B in accordance with the DGCL. As a result of the Cinergy Merger, Cinergy shall become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Section 1.05 *Closing.* The closing of the Mergers and the Restructuring Transactions (the "Closing") will take place at 10:00 a.m., local time, on a date to be specified by the parties (the "Closing Date"), which shall be no later than the second business day after satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in Article VI, (other than those conditions that by their terms are to be satisfied at the Closing, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of such conditions at such time) unless another time or date is agreed to by the parties hereto. The Closing shall be held at such location in The City of New York as is agreed to by the parties hereto.

Section 1.06 *Effective Time of the Duke and Cinergy Mergers.* Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, (i) with respect to the Duke Merger, as soon as practicable after 10:00 a.m., local time, on the Closing Date the parties thereto shall file articles of merger (the "Duke Articles of Merger") executed in accordance with, and containing such information as is required by, Section 55-11-05 of the NCBCA with the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina and on or after the Closing Date shall make all other filings or recordings required under the NCBCA, (ii) with respect to the Duke Conversion, as soon as practicable on the Closing Date following the Duke Effective Time, Duke shall file articles of organization of Duke Power LLC (the "Duke Power Articles of Organization") and articles of conversion (the "Duke Articles of Conversion") executed in accordance with, and containing such information as is required by, Section 55-11A-12 of the NCBCA and Section 57C-9A-02 of the NCLLCA with the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina and on or after the Closing Date shall make all other filings or recordings required under the NCBCA and the NCLLCA, and (iii) with respect to the Cinergy Merger, immediately following the consummation of the Restructuring Transactions, the parties thereto shall file a certificate of merger (the "Cinergy Certificate of Merger") executed in accordance with, and containing such information as is required by, the relevant provisions of Section 251 of the DGCL with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware and on or after the Closing Date shall make all other filings or recordings required under the DGCL. The Duke Merger shall become effective at such time as the Duke Articles of Merger are duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina (the time the Duke Merger becomes effective being hereinafter referred to as the "Duke Effective Time"), the Duke Conversion shall become effective at such time as the Duke Articles of Conversion and the Duke Power Articles of Organization are duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina (the time the Duke Conversion becomes effective being hereinafter referred to as the "Conversion Effective Time"), and the Cinergy Merger shall become effective at such time as the Cinergy Certificate of Merger is duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware (the time the Cinergy Merger becomes effective being hereinafter referred to as the "Cinergy Effective Time"). The latest time to occur of the Duke Effective Time, the Conversion Effective Time and the Cinergy Effective Time shall hereinafter be referred to as the "Effective Time."

Section 1.07 *Effects of the Mergers and the Conversion.* The Duke Merger, the Cinergy Merger and the Duke Conversion shall generally have the effects set forth in this Agreement and the applicable provisions of the NCBCA, the DGCL and the NCLLCA respectively.

Section 1.08 *Organizational Documents of Duke, Cinergy and the Company.*

(a)

(i) At the Duke Effective Time, (a) the articles of incorporation of Duke, as in effect immediately prior to the Duke Effective Time, shall be the articles of incorporation of Duke as the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger and (b) the by-laws of Duke, as in effect immediately prior to the Duke Effective Time, shall be the by-laws of Duke as the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger, in each case until superseded by the Duke Power Articles of Organization filed as part of the Duke Conversion; and

(ii) At the Conversion Effective Time, the parties shall (i) file the Duke Power LLC Articles of Organization in a form mutually acceptable to the parties hereto and (ii) cause Duke Power LLC to adopt an operating agreement mutually acceptable to the parties hereto; and

(iii) At the Cinergy Effective Time, (A) the certificate of incorporation of Merger Sub B, as in effect immediately prior to the Cinergy Effective Time, shall be the certificate of incorporation of Cinergy as the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable law and (B) the by-laws of Merger Sub B, as in effect immediately prior to the Cinergy Effective Time, shall be the by-laws of Cinergy as the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger, until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein, in the certificate of incorporation of Cinergy or by applicable law.

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(b) The parties shall take all appropriate action so that, at the Duke Effective Time, (i) the certificate of incorporation of the Company shall be in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto and (ii) the by-laws of the Company shall be in the form attached as Exhibit B hereto. Each of Duke and Cinergy shall take all actions necessary to cause the Company, Merger Sub A and Merger Sub B to take any actions necessary in order to consummate the Mergers, the Restructuring Transactions and the other transactions contemplated hereby.

Section 1.09 *Directors and Officers of Duke and Cinergy.*

(a) The directors of Merger Sub A at the Duke Effective Time shall, from and after the Duke Effective Time, be the directors of Duke as the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

(b) Subject to Section 1.10, the officers of Duke at the Duke Effective Time shall, from and after the Duke Effective Time, continue to be the officers of Duke as the surviving corporation in the Duke Merger until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

(c) The directors of Duke at the Conversion Effective Time shall, from and after the Conversion Effective Time, be the managers of Duke Power LLC until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

(d) Subject to Section 1.10, the officers of Duke at the Conversion Effective Time shall, from and after the Conversion Effective Time, continue to be the officers of Duke Power LLC until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

(e) The directors of Merger Sub B at the Cinergy Effective Time shall, from and after the Cinergy Effective Time, be the directors of Cinergy as the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

(f) Subject to Section 1.10, the officers of Cinergy at the Cinergy Effective Time shall, from and after the Cinergy Effective Time, continue to be the officers of Cinergy as the surviving corporation in the Cinergy Merger until their successors have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

Section 1.10 *Directors and Officers of the Company.* Exhibit C hereto sets forth (i) as of the Effective Time, subject to the By-Laws of the Company effective as of the Effective Time, the number of directors constituting the Board of Directors of the Company and the number of Duke Directors (as defined in Exhibit B hereto) and the number of Cinergy Directors (as defined in Exhibit B hereto), (ii) as of the Effective Time, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and (iii) the manner in which certain senior officers of the Company as of the Effective Time will be selected after the date hereof and prior to the Effective Time. Certain of the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company are set forth on Exhibit C hereto. The material terms of the changes to the existing employment agreement of the President and Chief Executive Officer of Cinergy to be in effect as of the Effective Time in his employment agreement with the Company as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company are set forth on Exhibit D hereto. The parties shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to cause an amended employment agreement reflecting such terms to be executed by the Company and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company as promptly as practicable after the date hereof.

Section 1.11 *Post-Merger Operations.* Following the Effective Time, the Company shall conduct its operations in accordance with the following:

(a) **Name.** At the Effective Time, the Company's name shall be changed to "Duke Energy Corporation."

(b) **Principal Corporate Offices.** The Company shall maintain its headquarters and principal corporate offices in Charlotte, North Carolina. Each of Duke Power LLC, The Cincinnati Gas &

Electric Company, PSI Energy, Inc. and The Union Light, Heat and Power Company shall maintain its utility headquarters in its present location.

(c) **Charities.** The parties agree that provision of charitable contributions and community support in their respective service areas serves a number of their important corporate goals. During the two-year period immediately following the Cinergy Effective Time, the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole intend to continue to provide charitable contributions and community support within the service areas of the parties and each of their respective subsidiaries in each service area at levels substantially comparable to the levels of charitable contributions and community support provided, directly or indirectly, by Duke and Cinergy within their respective service areas during the two-year period immediately prior to the Effective Time.

Section 1.12 *Transition Committee.* The parties shall create a special transition committee (the "Transition Committee") that shall be co-chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Duke and the Chief Executive Officer of Cinergy and shall be composed of such chief executive officers and two other designees of Duke and one other designee of Cinergy. After the date hereof and prior to the Effective Time, the Transition Committee shall examine various alternatives regarding the manner in which to best organize and manage the business of the Company after the Cinergy Effective Time, subject to applicable law.

ARTICLE II

Effects of the Mergers on the Capital Stock of the Constituent Corporations; Exchange of Certificates

Section 2.01 *Effect on Capital Stock.* (a) At the Duke Effective Time, by virtue of the Duke Merger and without any action on the part of the holder of any shares of Duke Common Stock or any capital stock of Merger Sub A:

(i) **Cancellation of Certain Duke Common Stock.** Each share of Duke Common Stock that is owned by Duke, Cinergy or the Company shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and no consideration shall be delivered in exchange therefore.

(ii) **Conversion of Duke Common Stock.** Subject to Section 2.02(e), each issued and outstanding share of Duke Common Stock (other than shares to be canceled in accordance with Section 2.01(a)(i) and Dissenting Shares (as defined in Section 2.03)) shall be converted into the right to receive 1 (the "Duke Ratio") fully paid and nonassessable share of Company Common Stock (such aggregate amount, the "Duke Merger Consideration"). As of the Duke Effective Time, all such shares of Duke Common Stock shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and each holder of a certificate representing any such shares of Duke Common Stock shall cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except the right to receive the shares of Company Common Stock (and cash in lieu of fractional shares of Company Common Stock) to be issued or paid in consideration therefore upon the surrender of such certificate in accordance with Section 2.02, without interest and the right to receive dividends and other distributions in accordance with Section 2.02.

(iii) **Conversion of Merger Sub A Common Stock.** The aggregate of all shares of the capital stock of Merger Sub A issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Duke Effective Time (of which, as of the date of this Agreement, 100 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, are issued and outstanding, each entitling the holder thereof to vote on the approval of this Agreement) shall be converted into 100 shares of Surviving Duke Common Stock.

(b) At the Cinergy Effective Time, by virtue of the Cinergy Merger and without any action on the part of any holder of Cinergy Common Stock or any capital stock of Merger Sub B:

(i) Cancellation of Certain Cinergy Common Stock. Each share of Cinergy Common Stock that is owned by Cinergy, Duke or the Company shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and no consideration shall be delivered in exchange therefore.

(ii) Conversion of Cinergy Common Stock. Subject to Section 2.02(e), each issued and outstanding share of Cinergy Common Stock (other than shares to be canceled in accordance with Section 2.01(b)(i)) shall be converted into the right to receive 1.56 (the "Cinergy Ratio") fully paid and nonassessable shares of Company Common Stock (such aggregate amount, the "Cinergy Merger Consideration," and, together with the Duke Merger Consideration, the "Merger Consideration"). As of the Cinergy Effective Time, all such shares of Cinergy Common Stock shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and each holder of a certificate representing any such shares of Cinergy Common Stock shall cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except the right to receive the shares of Company Common Stock (and cash in lieu of fractional shares of Company Common Stock) to be issued or paid in consideration therefore upon the surrender of such certificate in accordance with Section 2.02, without interest and the right to receive dividends and other distributions in accordance with Section 2.02.

(iii) Conversion of Merger Sub B Common Stock. The aggregate of all shares of the capital stock of Merger Sub B issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Cinergy Effective Time (of which, as of the date of this Agreement, 100 shares of common stock, without par value, are issued and outstanding, each entitling the holder thereof to vote on the approval of this Agreement) shall be converted into the right to receive 100 shares of Surviving Cinergy Common Stock.

(c) Duke Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock A. Prior to the Duke Effective Time, each issued and outstanding share of Preferred Stock, par value \$100 per share ("Duke Preferred Stock"), of Duke and each issued outstanding share of Preferred Stock A, par value \$25 per share ("Duke Preferred Stock A"), of Duke shall be redeemed in accordance with Section 4.07.

(d) Exchangeable Shares of Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco, Inc. As of the Duke Effective Time, each issued and outstanding exchangeable share (the "Exchangeable Shares") of Duke Energy Canada Exchangeco, Inc. ("Exchangeco"), a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada and an indirect subsidiary of Duke, shall become exchangeable for one share of Company Common Stock and one share of Company Common Stock shall be issuable upon a redemption or retraction of each Exchangeable Share, in each case in accordance with the terms of the provisions relating to the Exchangeable Shares as of immediately prior to the Duke Effective Time. In addition, following the Effective Time, the Company shall execute such assignment and assumption agreements and documentation as are necessary to cause the Company to be bound by the terms and provisions of the Support Agreement among Duke, Duke Canada Call Co. and Exchangeco dated March 14, 2002, and the Voting and Exchange Trust Agreement among Duke, Exchangeco and Computer share Trust Company of Canada, dated March 14, 2002.

Section 2.02 *Exchange of Certificates.*

(a) Exchange Agent. As of the Effective Time, the Company shall enter into an agreement with such bank or trust company as may be mutually agreed by Duke and Cinergy (the "Exchange Agent"), which agreement shall provide that the Company shall deposit with the Exchange Agent as of the Effective Time, for the benefit of the holders of shares of Duke Common Stock and Cinergy Common Stock, for exchange in accordance with this Article II, through the Exchange Agent, certificates representing the shares of Company Common Stock (such shares of Company Common Stock, together with any dividends or distributions with respect thereto with a record date after the Cinergy Effective Time, being hereinafter referred to as the "Exchange Fund") representing the Merger Consideration.

(b) Exchange Procedures. As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall mail to each holder of record of a certificate or certificates that immediately prior to the Effective Time represented outstanding shares of Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock (the "Certificates") whose shares were converted into the right to receive shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to Section 2.01, (i) a letter of transmittal (which shall specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates shall pass, only upon delivery of the Certificates to the Exchange Agent and shall be in such form and have such other provisions as Duke and Cinergy may reasonably specify) and (ii) instructions for use in surrendering the Certificates in exchange for certificates representing whole shares of Company Common Stock, cash in lieu of fractional shares pursuant to Section 2.02(e) and any dividends or other distributions payable pursuant to Section 2.02(c). Upon surrender of a Certificate for cancellation to the Exchange Agent, together with such letter of transmittal, duly executed, and such other documents as may reasonably be required by the Exchange Agent, the holder of such Certificate shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefore a certificate representing that number of whole shares of Company Common Stock that such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the provisions of this Article II, certain dividends or other distributions in accordance with Section 2.02(c) and cash in lieu of any fractional share of Company Common Stock in accordance with Section 2.02(e), and the Certificate so surrendered shall forthwith be canceled. In the event of a transfer of ownership of Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock that is not registered in the transfer records of Duke or Cinergy, as the case may be, a certificate representing the proper number of shares of Company Common Stock may be issued to a person other than the person in whose name the Certificate so surrendered is registered if such Certificate shall be properly endorsed or otherwise be in proper form for transfer and the person requesting such issuance shall pay any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of shares of Company Common Stock to a person other than the registered holder of such Certificate or establish to the satisfaction of the Company that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Until surrendered as contemplated by this Section 2.02, each Certificate shall be deemed at any time after the Duke Effective Time or the Cinergy Effective Time, as the case may be, to represent only the right to receive upon such surrender the Merger Consideration, which the holder thereof has the right to receive in respect of such Certificate pursuant to the provisions of this Article II, certain dividends or other distributions in accordance with Section 2.02(c) and cash in lieu of any fractional share of Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock, as the case may be, in accordance with Section 2.02(e). No interest shall be paid or will accrue on the Merger Consideration or any cash payable to holders of Certificates pursuant to the provisions of this Article II. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary hereinbefore, subject to applicable law, the parties intend that the Company will implement a direct registration system at Closing, and if such direct registration system is implemented by the Company at such time, all shares of Company Common Stock shall be in uncertificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested by such holder.

(c) Distributions with Respect to Unexchanged Shares. No dividends or other distributions with respect to Company Common Stock shall be declared or paid with a record date on or after the Duke Effective Time and on or prior to the Effective Time. No dividends or other distributions with respect to Company Common Stock with a record date after the Effective Time shall be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered Certificate with respect to the shares of Company Common Stock issuable hereunder in respect thereof and no cash payment in lieu of fractional shares shall be paid to any such holder pursuant to Section 2.02(e), and all such dividends, other distributions and cash in lieu of fractional shares of Company Common Stock shall be paid by the Company to the Exchange Agent and shall be included in the Exchange Fund, in each case until the surrender of such Certificate in accordance with this Article II. Subject to the effect of applicable escheat or similar laws, following surrender of any such Certificate there shall be paid to the holder of the certificate representing whole shares of Company Common Stock issued in exchange therefore, without interest, (i) promptly after the time of such surrender, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the Effective Time theretofore paid with respect to such whole shares of Company Common Stock and the

amount of any cash payable in lieu of a fractional share of Company Common Stock to which such holder is entitled pursuant to Section 2.02(e) and (ii) at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the Effective Time but prior to such surrender and with a payment date subsequent to such surrender payable with respect to such whole shares of Company Common Stock.

(d) No Further Ownership Rights in Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock. All shares of Company Common Stock issued upon the surrender for exchange of Certificates in accordance with the terms of this Article II (including any cash paid pursuant to this Article II) shall be deemed to have been issued (and paid) in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to the shares of Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock, as the case may be, theretofore represented by such Certificates, subject, however, to Duke's and Cinergy's respective obligations to pay any dividends or make any other distributions with a record date prior to the Duke Effective Time or the Cinergy Effective Time, as the case may be, that may have been declared or made by Duke or Cinergy, as the case may be, on such shares of Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock that remain unpaid at the Duke Effective Time or the Cinergy Effective Time, as the case may be, and there shall be no further registration of transfers on the stock transfer books of Duke or Cinergy of the shares of Duke Common Stock and Cinergy Common Stock, respectively, that were outstanding immediately prior to the Duke Effective Time or the Cinergy Effective Time, as the case may be. If, after the Duke Effective Time or the Cinergy Effective Time, as the case may be, Certificates are presented to the Company, Duke, Cinergy or the Exchange Agent for any reason, they shall be canceled and exchanged as provided in this Article II, except as otherwise provided by law.

(e) No Fractional Shares.

(i) No certificates or scrip representing fractional shares of Company Common Stock shall be issued upon the surrender for exchange of Certificates, no dividend or distribution of the Company shall relate to such fractional share interests and such fractional share interests will not entitle the owner thereof to vote or to any rights of a shareholder of the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Duke and Cinergy shall use reasonable best efforts to cause the Duke Energy Investors Direct Choice Plan (the "Duke DRIP") and the Cinergy Corp. Direct Stock Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Cinergy DRIP") to be rolled over into a dividend reinvestment plan to be established and implemented by the Company on or prior to the Closing Date. In connection with such roll-over, fractional shares of Company Common Stock will be issued to the participants in each of the Duke DRIP and the Cinergy DRIP in accordance with Section 2.01.

(ii) As promptly as practicable following the Cinergy Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall determine the excess of (A) the number of whole shares of Company Common Stock delivered to the Exchange Agent by the Company pursuant to Section 2.02(a) representing the Cinergy Merger Consideration over (B) the aggregate number of whole shares of Company Common Stock to be distributed to former holders of Cinergy Common Stock pursuant to Section 2.02(b) (such excess being herein called the "Cinergy Excess Shares"). Following the Cinergy Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall, on behalf of former shareholders of Cinergy, sell the Cinergy Excess Shares at then-prevailing prices on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE"), all in the manner provided in Section 2.02(e)(iii). As promptly as practicable following the Duke Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall determine the excess, if any, of (A) the number of whole shares of Company Common Stock delivered to the Exchange Agent by the Company pursuant to Section 2.02(a) representing the Duke Merger Consideration over (B) the aggregate number of whole shares of Company Common Stock to be distributed to former holders of Duke Common Stock pursuant to Section 2.02(b) (such excess being herein called the "Duke Excess Shares"). Following the Duke Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall, on behalf of former shareholders of Duke, sell the Duke Excess Shares at then-prevailing prices on the NYSE, all in the manner provided in Section 2.02(e)(iv).

(iii) The sale of the Cinergy Excess Shares by the Exchange Agent shall be executed on the NYSE through one or more member firms of the NYSE and shall be executed in round lots to the extent practicable. The Exchange Agent shall use reasonable efforts to complete the sale of the Cinergy Excess Shares as promptly following the Effective Time as, in the Exchange Agent's sole judgment, is practicable consistent with obtaining the best execution of such sales in light of prevailing market conditions. Until the net proceeds of such sale or sales have been distributed to the holders of Certificates formerly representing Cinergy Common Stock, the Exchange Agent shall hold such proceeds in trust for holders of Cinergy Common Stock (the "Cinergy Common Shares Trust"). Cinergy shall pay all commissions, transfer taxes and other out-of-pocket transaction costs, including the expenses and compensation of the Exchange Agent incurred in connection with such sale of the Cinergy Excess Shares. The Exchange Agent shall determine the portion of the Cinergy Common Shares Trust to which each former holder of Cinergy Common Stock is entitled, if any, by multiplying the amount of the aggregate net proceeds composing the Cinergy Common Shares Trust by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the fractional share interest to which such former holder of Cinergy Common Stock is entitled (after taking into account all shares of Cinergy Common Stock held at the Cinergy Effective Time by such holder) and the denominator of which is the aggregate amount of fractional share interests to which all former holders of Cinergy Common Stock are entitled.

(iv) The sale of the Duke Excess Shares by the Exchange Agent shall be executed on the NYSE through one or more member firms of the NYSE and shall be executed in round lots to the extent practicable. The Exchange Agent shall use reasonable efforts to complete the sale of the Duke Excess Shares as promptly following the Effective Time as, in the Exchange Agent's sole judgment, is practicable consistent with obtaining the best execution of such sales in light of prevailing market conditions. Until the net proceeds of such sale or sales have been distributed to the holders of Certificates formerly representing Duke Common Stock, the Exchange Agent shall hold such proceeds in trust for holders of Duke Common Stock (the "Duke Common Shares Trust"). Duke shall pay all commissions, transfer taxes and other out-of-pocket transaction costs, including the expenses and compensation of the Exchange Agent incurred in connection with such sale of the Duke Excess Shares. The Exchange Agent shall determine the portion of the Duke Common Shares Trust to which each former holder of Duke Common Stock is entitled, if any, by multiplying the amount of the aggregate net proceeds composing the Duke Common Shares Trust by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the fractional share interest to which such former holder of Duke Common Stock is entitled (after taking into account all shares of Duke Common Stock held at the Duke Effective Time by such holder) and the denominator of which is the aggregate amount of fractional share interests to which all former holders of Duke Common Stock are entitled.

(v) As soon as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash, if any, to be paid to holders of Certificates formerly representing Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock, as the case may be, with respect to any fractional share interests, the Exchange Agent shall make available such amounts to such holders of Certificates formerly representing Duke Common Stock or Cinergy Common Stock, as the case may be, subject to and in accordance with the terms of Section 2.02(c).

(f) Termination of Exchange Fund. Any portion of the Exchange Fund that remains undistributed to the holders of the Certificates for six months after the Effective Time shall be delivered to the Company, upon demand, and any holders of the Certificates who have not theretofore complied with this Article II shall thereafter look only to the Company for payment of their claim for Merger Consideration, any dividends or distributions with respect to Company Common Stock and any cash in lieu of fractional shares of Company Common Stock.

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(g) **No Liability.** None of the Company, Duke, Cinergy or the Exchange Agent or any of their respective directors, officers, employees and agents shall be liable to any person in respect of any shares of Company Common Stock, any dividends or distributions with respect thereto, any cash in lieu of fractional shares of Company Common Stock or any cash from the Exchange Fund, in each case delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law. If any Certificate shall not have been surrendered prior to two years after the Cinergy Effective Time (or immediately prior to such earlier date on which any Cinergy Merger Consideration, any dividends or distributions payable to the holder of such Certificate or any cash payable to the holder of such Certificate formerly representing Cinergy Common Stock pursuant to this Article II, would otherwise escheat to or become the property of any Governmental Authority (as defined in Section 3.01(d)), any such Cinergy Merger Consideration, dividends or distributions in respect of such Certificate or such cash shall, to the extent permitted by applicable law, become the property of the Company, free and clear of all claims or interest of any person previously entitled thereto. If any Certificate shall not have been surrendered prior to two years after the Duke Effective Time (or immediately prior to such earlier date on which any Duke Merger Consideration, any dividends or distributions payable to the holder of such Certificate or any cash payable to the holder of such Certificate formerly representing Duke Common Stock pursuant to this Article II, would otherwise escheat to or become the property of any Governmental Authority), any such Duke Merger Consideration, dividends or distributions in respect of such Certificate or such cash shall, to the extent permitted by applicable law, become the property of the Company, free and clear of all claims or interest of any person previously entitled thereto.

(h) **Investment of Exchange Fund.** The Exchange Agent shall invest any cash included in the Exchange Fund, as directed by the Company, on a daily basis. Any interest and other income resulting from such investments shall be paid to the Company.

(i) **Withholding Rights.** The Company and th