Duke Energy Corporation - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Duke Energy, a Fortune 150 company headquartered in Charlotte, N.C., is one of America's largest energy holding companies. Its electric utilities serve 8.2 million customers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and collectively own 50,000 megawatts (MW) of energy capacity. Its natural gas unit serves 1.6 million customers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky and the company employs 27,600 people.

Duke Energy's purpose is to power the lives of our customers and the vitality of our communities. Our core values are focused on safety, integrity and service. We also have leadership imperatives that define our behavioral expectations and challenge us to become better. Together, our values and leadership imperatives influence how we make decisions and interact with each other, as well as with our customers and communities. We are leading our industry by tying 95% of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 calculated greenhouse gas footprint to a measurable net-zero goal.

We are on pace to achieve our goals of at least a 50% reduction in carbon emissions from electric generation by 2030, an 80% reduction in those emissions by 2040, and net-zero carbon emissions from electricity generation by 2050. We also have adopted a net-zero goal for methane emissions from our natural gas business unit by 2030, and a goal of a 50% reduction in Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions below 2021 levels by 2035, with net zero for Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 by 2050. In addition, the company is investing in major electric grid enhancements and energy storage and exploring zero-emission power generation technologies such as renewables including wind and solar, hydrogen and advanced nuclear. We continue our partnership with ONE Future, a coalition of natural gas companies working together nationwide to lower methane emissions intensity to less than one percent across the entire natural gas supply chain by 2025.

In 2022, Duke Energy began a strategic review of its Commercial Renewables business and came to the decision to pursue a sale allowing us to focus on significant investment opportunities within our regulated operations. We anticipate exiting the business by the end of 2023.

Over the next decade, we expect to deploy over $145 billion of capital into our regulated businesses with 85% driven by clean energy transition investments. We are on track to increase our current 6,000 MW of owned or purchased renewables to 30,000 MW by 2035 and are targeting a full exit of our coal generation, subject to regulatory approvals. This transition not only strives to strengthen and build infrastructure that delivers clean, reliable and affordable energy, but also aims to address environmental justice and just transition matters for our customers, workforce and communities.

The Duke Energy Foundation, funded by Duke Energy shareholders, provides philanthropic support to meet the needs of communities where Duke Energy customers live and work.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Equity share

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain
Electricity generation
Transmission
Distribution

Other divisions
Gas storage, transmission and distribution
Smart grids / demand response
Battery storage
Micro grids

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	DUK
Please select	<Not Applicable>

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?
Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	As Chair of the Board of Directors, our Chair, President and CEO has ultimate responsibility for oversight, strategy, and management of all climate-related issues. The Chair, President and CEO reports to the Board on the status of climate-related issues such as the Company's mix of generation sources, its plans for changes to that mix (including investments in new lower- and no-carbon sources like natural gas and renewables), as well as the Company's planned investments in grid modernization, grid hardening (in response to physical risks of climate change), and energy storage.
Board-level committee	The Duke Energy Board of Directors understands the need for clean energy transformation and that our customers, communities, employees, and investors want us to address climate-related risks. Duke Energy's board members regularly review the issues, opportunities, and risks related to our clean energy transition strategy at board meetings and invite outside experts to discuss these issues. Because climate-related risks span many different functional areas of our business, they are overseen by a number of different committees of our Board of Directors, in addition to the board as a whole. For example: 1) The Operations and Nuclear Oversight Committee oversees operational risks and responses, such as storm response and grid hardening, as well as our carbon-free nuclear fleet. 2) The Audit Committee oversees the disclosures regarding material climate-related risks in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as well as Ethics and Compliance. 3) The Compensation and People Development Committee is responsible for integrating key performance metrics into our incentive plans, including metrics related to environmental, clean energy, safety, and customer initiatives. 4) The Finance and Risk Management Committee manages overall risks, including those related to our clean energy transition and climate change, as part of its enterprise risk management assessment reviews. This committee is also responsible for overseeing large capital investments, including those for new generation facilities, such as large renewables and storage projects and in new natural gas infrastructure. 5) The Corporate Governance Committee has responsibility for the oversight of sustainability goals and strategies. This committee also oversees the company's policies and practices with respect to political contributions, legislative lobbying, and political activities on the local, state, and federal level.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Climate-related issues are part of the discussion at every regularly scheduled Board meeting, either at the Board or Committee level, and are integrated into the governance mechanisms the Board and its committees use to oversee the Company's overall strategy and plans. For example, the Board's governance on investments in and acquisitions of low- and no-carbon sources of energy (such as new renewables, energy storage, and low-carbon natural gas) reflects climate change considerations, as does the Board's oversight of major non-generation initiatives, such as grid modernization and storm hardening. Because climate-related risks span many different functional areas of our business, they are overseen by a number of different committees of our Board of Directors, in addition to the board as a whole. For example: 1) The Operations and Nuclear Oversight Committee oversees operational risks and responses, such as storm response and grid hardening, as well as our carbon-free nuclear fleet. 2) The Audit Committee oversees the disclosures regarding material climate-related risks in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 3) The Compensation and People Development Committee is responsible for integrating key performance metrics into our incentive plans, including metrics relating to environmental, clean energy, safety, and customer initiatives. 4) The Finance and Risk Management Committee manages overall risks, including those related to our clean energy transition and climate change, as part of its enterprise risk management assessment reviews. This committee is also responsible for overseeing large capital investments, including those for new generation facilities, such as large renewables and storage projects and in new natural gas infrastructure. 5) The Corporate Governance Committee has responsibility for the oversight of sustainability goals and strategies. This committee also oversees the company's policies and practices with respect to political contributions, legislative lobbying, and political activities on the local, state, and federal level.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Currently, 10 of 14 board members have experience and maintain competence in climate, environmental, and ESG-related issues. This competence has been gained by experience in leading organizations and corporations with significant ESG and environmentally related businesses and issues. Climate, environmental and ESG experience is important as we transition to clean energy and manage risks and opportunities related to climate change. Please see pages 13-20 of our 2023 Proxy Statement for descriptions of the qualifications of each of our board members.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Please select

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
As important matters arise

Please explain
The Executive Vice President, Chief Generation Officer and Enterprise Operational Excellence for Duke Energy is responsible for the safe, efficient and reliable operation of Duke Energy's fleet of nuclear, natural gas, hydro, solar and coal units with a generating capacity of over 50,000 megawatts. They are also responsible for enterprise operational excellence, project management and environmental, health and safety.

Position or committee
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
As important matters arise

Please explain
The Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Duke Energy oversees the company’s financial function, including the controller’s office, treasury, tax, risk management and insurance. These duties include accounting, cash management and overseeing risk control policies. They also have responsibility for Investor Relations, Financial Planning and Analysis and corporate development and enterprise strategy, with a focus on transforming the company’s generation and transmission assets to achieve its net-zero carbon emissions goals.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President, External Affairs and Communications)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
As important matters arise

Please explain

Position or committee
Other, please specify (ESG Strategy & Disclosure Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Reviewing climate-related disclosures)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Collaborates with the U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Disclosure Committee)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
As important matters arise

Please explain
• Reviewing existing, new, or emerging ESG topics, commitments and priorities;
• Providing oversight and review of the Company's ESG Voluntary Disclosures for completeness, accuracy, and alignment with the Company's ESG strategy and goals;
• Considering current and emerging ESG matters that may affect the Company, its operations, performance, or public image and recommending any changes to the Company's policies, practices, and ESG Voluntary Disclosures;
• Providing guidance and driving alignment on ESG matters, including, but not limited to, a review and discussion of voluntary reporting on metrics;
• Monitoring the integrity and effectiveness of the controls and procedures with respect to ESG Voluntary Disclosures designed to ensure that subject matter expert resources are compiling and reviewing ESG data with appropriate knowledge and expertise of the disclosure matter and such responsibilities are properly documented.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Duke Energy's compensation program is designed to link pay to performance, with the goal of attracting and retaining talented executives, rewarding individual performance, encouraging long-term commitment to our business strategy, and aligning the interests of our management team with those of our shareholders. Our compensation program provides significant upside and downside potential depending on actual results, as compared to predetermined measures of success. Please see additional details below regarding incentives for the management of climate-related issues.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
A quantitative measure of the incremental number of megawatts of non-emitting generation and storage capacity placed into service during the performance period. In addition to new nuclear and hydro/pumped storage additions, this measure includes new storage, wind and solar projects connected, net energy metered solar connected, and incremental energy efficiency and demand side management program participation.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
A quantitative measure of the incremental number of megawatts of non-emitting generation and storage capacity placed into service during the performance period. In addition to new nuclear and hydro/pumped storage additions, this measure includes new storage, wind and solar projects connected, net energy metered solar connected, and incremental energy efficiency and demand side management program participation.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	This time period (2023-2027) is aligned with the Company's financial plans and the short-term action plans in our Integrated Resource Plans.
Medium-term	5	11	This timeframe (2028-2035) is generally aligned with our Integrated Resource Plans, which look out 10 to 20 years, depending on the jurisdiction. It is also aligned with the Company's 2030 carbon reduction goal (at least 50% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from 2005 levels from electricity generation) and the Company's 2030 net-zero methane emissions goal for its natural gas distribution business. By 2035, we aim to exit our coal generation, subject to regulatory approval and reduce Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 upstream and downstream emissions by 50%.
Long-term	11	28	This timeframe (2036-2050) is consistent with longer-term planning toward our 2050 net-zero carbon emissions goal for electricity generation, including our 80% reduction of emissions from electricity generation by 2040.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Climate-related risks are included in Duke Energy's annual comprehensive enterprise risk assessment (ERA) process. The ERA identifies potential major/substantive risks to corporate profitability and value and is managed by the enterprise risk management (ERM) function, which is located in the organization of the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The ERM function maintains and develops policies and standards and supports risk assessments in and across business units. The risk management function supports embedded business unit resources who identify, characterize, track, and monitor risks in business unit risk registers.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Climate-related risks are included in Duke Energy's annual comprehensive enterprise risk assessment (ERA) process. The ERA identifies potential major/substantive risks to corporate profitability and value and is managed by the enterprise risk management (ERM) function, which is housed in the organization of the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The ERM function maintains and develops policies and standards and supports risk assessments in and across business units. The risk management function supports embedded business unit resources who identify, characterize, track, and monitor risks in business unit risk registers.

ERM is led by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who reports to the Finance and Risk Management Committee (FRMC) of Duke Energy's Board of Directors at each regularly scheduled meeting.

In addition, the company's management, including the CRO, annually reviews the ERA with the full board. The CRO actively and independently provides risk management oversight, including discussing the levels of risk tolerance and risk acceptance within the business units. ERM works with business unit subject matter experts to identify and characterize key risks, including climate and environmentally related risks. Risks are captured across several dimensions, including financial, reputational, and operational (reliability, environmental including climate-change related risks and opportunities, health and safety, compliance and other operational aspects). Business unit subject matter experts and management work with ERM to determine which risks are likely to have a substantive impact. These risk reviews are required biannually and, depending on the needs of the organization, sometimes occur quarterly within business units.

Our CRO meets with business unit leadership to discuss risks, including climate-related risks, on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. Combined, the ERA and business unit risk reviews look at short and medium-term risks through the risk register process and, for medium-term climate-related transition risks, through the jurisdictional resource plans, which look out 10 to 20 years, depending on the jurisdiction. Longer-term risks are identified and managed through the Enterprise Strategy and Planning group's tracking of longer-term trends. Business Unit leaders are responsible for managing climate-related risks and opportunities that fall within their managerial purview. For example, the Executive Vice President of External Affairs and Communications is responsible for monitoring and responding to risks and opportunities posed by federal climate change related policy proposals. The Executive Vice President, Customer Experience, Solutions, and Services is responsible for climate related opportunities within our regulated jurisdictions.

A case study example of the assessment and management of physical risks is the risk of repeated and significant hurricanes and other strong storms. Such risks are captured in risk registers, noting that if our response to such storms is not efficient and timely, the Company may incur financial harm if storm costs cannot be recovered. In response to this risk, Duke Energy began and continues significant actions to make its power grid more resistant to customer outages from severe storms, rainfall events, and hurricanes. These include upgrading utility poles, power lines, and substations to make them better able to withstand such storms and using quantitative data to identify the most outage-prone lines and place those underground. We are also installing a smart-thinking grid that can automatically detect power outages and quickly reroute power to restore power faster. As the impacts of climate change continue to influence our business and the communities that we serve, we prioritize maintaining resilient and reliable grid infrastructure. Initiatives such as self-healing technologies and the Company's 2022 Interim Climate Risk and Resilience Study of the Carolinas transmission and distribution (T&D) system help assess the vulnerability of Duke Energy assets and operations as well as model projected physical impacts of climate change. Collaboration with a broad stakeholder body and consideration of the disparate impacts of climate change informs Duke Energy's climate strategy and engages a flexible adaptation strategy that is also informed by stakeholder feedback.

A case study example of when this process was applied to transition risks is the identification of the substantive risk from potential federal climate policies to Duke Energy. This risk was first identified in the mid-2000's, when the Company recognized that policies to limit carbon emissions would continue to be considered and likely implemented at some point. Early recognition of this risk led to the decision in the early 2010's to include a price on CO_2 emissions in the Company's planning processes. This transition risk was also added to Duke Energy's risk registers. Duke Energy established its first climate goal in 2010, beginning to transition its fleet to lower- and zero-carbon resources. The results of these actions are demonstrated through the evolution of Duke Energy's generation mix over time. In 2005, the Company's generation mix was comprised of 61% coal, 32% nuclear, 6% natural gas and oil, and 1% hydro, wind, and solar. In 2022, our regulated generation mix was 36% natural gas, 35% nuclear, 22% coal, and 7% renewables. In our 2022 Climate Report, under the scenario in which the Company achieves at least a 50% reduction in CO_2 emissions from electricity generation by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050, we project that by 2030, our generation mix will be composed of 46% natural gas, 31% nuclear, 18% renewables, and 5% coal/oil.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Duke Energy continuously monitors the transition risks of current regulations related to climate change, on the state, and national levels. For example, the Company's 2022 Climate Report includes a section on policy risk that discusses potential climate policies and the principles through which the Company assesses such potential policies. An example of current climate-related regulations are state laws like NC HB 951. Enacted in 2021, it directs the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) to "take all reasonable steps to achieve a seventy percent (70%) reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) emitted in the State from electric generating facilities owned or operated by electric public utilities from 2005 levels by the year 2030 and carbon neutrality by the year 2050." Further, the NCUC is required to "develop a plan … to achieve the least cost path … to achieve compliance with the authorized carbon reduction goals" and "ensure any generation and resource changes maintain or improve upon the adequacy and reliability of the existing grid." HB 951 was supported by bipartisan majorities in the North Carolina General Assembly and the governor. For natural gas, policies to enable the use of RNG and other alternate fuels (which are low-carbon or carbon neutral at the point of combustion) can provide investments for the company and reduce emissions. For example, Tennessee recently adopted the "Tennessee Natural Gas Innovation Act" (TN SB 1959), which authorizes a mechanism to recover the costs related to the use or development of infrastructure to facilitate use of innovative natural gas resources for natural gas utility customers, if the commission finds that the costs are in the public interest. For purposes of this bill, "innovative natural gas resources" include, but are not limited to, farm gas, biogas, RNG, hydrogen, carbon capture, qualified offsets, renewable natural gas attributes, responsibly sourced gas (RSG), and energy efficiency resources. In North Carolina, the NCUC approved the Green Edge program, a voluntary program available to residential and small commercial customers to purchase blocks of environmental attribute equivalents and carbon offsets to offset the carbon emissions from their use of natural gas. Green Edge is also available in South Carolina and Tennessee.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Duke Energy continuously monitors the status of transition risks due to emerging climate change-related legislation/regulations. The Company's 2022 Climate Report includes a section on Policy Risk that discusses potential climate policies and the principles under which the Company assesses such potential policies. Examples of emerging legislation/regulation related to climate change include two significant pieces of legislation enacted in 2021 and 2022 -- the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Both of these laws provide significant incentives for the development and use of low- and zero-carbon sources of energy. Duke Energy was active in monitoring their consideration and enactment and now includes assumptions related to those laws in its planning scenarios." See page 30 of the Climate Report for more info on both. To account for ongoing climate policy-related risks, the company includes a price on CO2 emissions, as appropriate for each jurisdiction it serves, in its Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process that is used to choose new generation resources. This price reflects the potential cost impact of emerging climate policies like a carbon price or a Clean Electricity Standard. It is through the IRPs that we identify, among other things, the types of generation resources that we will deploy to meet customer energy needs. As part of the IRP process, we incorporate climate change risk by evaluating and selecting resources against a range of potential future CO2 prices. Therefore, our strategies and resource deployment decisions are continually and directly influenced by consideration of emerging climate change policies.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Transition risks related to changes in the price and availability of technology are some of the risks related to climate change that the Company considers in its analyses. Our 2022 Climate Report includes a discussion of the steps Duke Energy has taken in recent years to reduce emissions and to transition our generation fleet away from coal and toward lower-emitting natural gas and zero-emissions renewables, existing nuclear, and a scenario analysis for achieving our net-zero goal. Throughout the Climate Report is discussion of the importance of the availability of advanced non-emitting generation technologies and other technologies that will facilitate our transition to net zero emissions (such as energy storage). The Climate Report also details the assumptions about costs and performance of the new technologies included in the net-zero analysis but notes that advances in technologies (from both a cost and a performance standpoint) are needed and will change such analyses over time. As also discussed in the Climate Report, the development of "zero-emitting, load-following resources" (ZELFRs) - generation technologies that do not emit carbon but can be dispatched to follow load - are critically important for the Company to meet its net-zero goal. If such technologies are not developed, it poses a risk to the Company meeting its goal or, meeting it in a cost-effective manner. We are taking steps to mitigate this risk and ensure these technologies are developed, such as participating in several demonstrations and studies of hydrogen, nuclear and battery technologies. The Company is also participating in a number of programs to help advance new ways to use natural gas with reduced carbon emissions. In conjunction with Purdue University, we developed a combined heat and power (CHP) turbine on the Purdue campus that captures and uses steam created by Duke Energy's natural gas-powered plant to heat the campus and provide hot water. Customers also benefit from local power generation and improved reliability. On grid technologies, the Company is collaborating with Amazon Web Services (AWS) to deploy new smart grid services and software, and to expand intelligent grid services. This technology matches the anticipated future needs of specific sections of the grid against existing load capacity so we can make data- driven investments to support real-time grid operations with quality and reliability.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The Company identifies and considers legal risks related to climate change on an ongoing basis and as part of the overall Enterprise Risk Assessment (as appropriate). An example of such legal risks would be litigation related to carbon emissions. Such litigation has been filed against electric utility companies in the past (see, e.g., American Electric Power Co. v. Connecticut). In that case, the United States Supreme Court held that the Clean Air Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ongoing steps to implement the Clean Air Act displace a federal common-law public nuisance claim to limit carbon dioxide emissions. Other courts (e.g., the Ninth Circuit in City of Oakland v. BP PLC) have also held that climate change nuisance suits do not arise under federal law. Climate change litigation has also been filed in state courts. In May of 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Fourth Circuit should have considered all grounds for removal before affirming a district court's decision sending the City of Baltimore's suit against oil and gas companies back to state court. While this was a procedural decision, the Supreme Court will likely decide at some point whether such claims can be heard in state courts. Duke Energy continues to monitor climate change litigation and takes such legal risks into account in its climate-related risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Duke Energy annually, biennially, or triennially (depending on the state) prepares lengthy, forward-looking Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) (or similar regulatory filings) for each of our regulated electric utility companies, excluding Ohio. These detailed IRPs can consider a range of options on electricity demand, fuel prices, carbon prices (as appropriate), prices of generation and storage technologies, etc. Therefore market-related risks (e.g., variations in electricity demand, fuel prices, and technology prices) are included in the Company's IRP processes. For example, when the prices of non-carbon-emitting technologies are projected to decline (such as has been the case for the prices of solar panels and battery storage), those technologies become more favorable in IRP plans. If such projected price declines did not materialize, that would be a risk to the Company's carbon reduction plans. Another market-related risk is a change in fuel prices. For example, if natural gas prices increase significantly, while coal prices do not, this could challenge the Company's carbon emissions reduction strategy. Ranges of fuel prices are also examined in resource plans.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Duke Energy is exposed to potential reputational risk related to the climate change issue if the Company does not address regulators', investors', customers', and other stakeholders' concerns regarding the issue. For example, if Duke Energy does not transition away from carbon-emitting generation in a reasonable and prudent manner so as to satisfy regulators, customers or investors; or does not do so in a manner that meets stakeholders' and regulators' expectations for the deployment of certain technologies, reputational risk could be incurred. At the customer level, customer demands affect the policies and regulations that our legislators and regulators put into place. Duke Energy customers are increasingly demanding cleaner energy; if the Company does not provide it, customers could advocate for customer choice for electricity. Similarly, at the investor level, if investors do not feel that the Company is transitioning to cleaner energy quickly enough, there could be less investor demand for Duke Energy stock, which could result in lower stock prices, or, on the fixed-income side, lower credit ratings, causing increased financing costs.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Extreme weather events - including, for example, hurricanes, heavy rainfall, more frequent flooding and droughts - can impact Duke Energy's assets, electric grid, and reliability. Due to the location of some of our service territories, the Company must be especially vigilant about adapting to these risks. Duke Energy plans and prepares for severe weather events like hurricanes through system hardening and emergency planning (including for response and recovery). An example of preparation for such events is the installation of smart-thinking grid technology that quickly identifies outages and automatically reroutes customers to restore power. In 2022, smart, self-healing technology helped avoid more than 1.4 million customer outages and saved around 7.2 million hours of total outage time. The Company plans to significantly expand the capabilities and benefits of this technology over the next few years. In 2021, Duke Energy initiated a Climate Risk and Resilience Study (CRRS) of the Carolinas transmission and distribution (T&D) system to (1) to assess the vulnerability of its T&D assets and operations to current and projected physical impacts of climate change and (2) to develop a flexible framework to improve the Carolinas T&D system's resilience. The Technical Working Group (TWG) stakeholders represent customers, state regulatory staff, environmental advocates, industry organizations, academia, cooperative/municipal power providers, government/agency representatives, and others. The study reviews exposure and vulnerability to physical risks of climate change at the individual asset level (discrete, existing physical T&D assets) and provided granular data to support Duke Energy's assessment of adaptation options that would improve the system's resilience amid future potential risks. The Interim Report for this project was released in September 2022 and the final report was filed with the North Carolina Utilities Commission in September 2023.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Because of the importance of water to generating electricity, changes in precipitation patterns could pose a risk to our operations. Specifically, sustained severe drought conditions could adversely affect output not only from hydroelectric plants but also, and more significantly, for our fossil and nuclear generation because these facilities withdraw large quantities of water for cooling. In 2018, we established a new goal for water withdrawals. Our goal is to reduce water withdrawals for our generation fleet by one trillion gallons by 2030 from the 2016 level (5.34 trillion gallons). For example, several of Duke Energy's fossil and nuclear power plants in the Carolinas are located on hydroelectric reservoirs that the Company operates. We recognize that water is an important shared resource and water availability is an important consideration in those watersheds, both to Duke Energy and to others. In those areas, we collaborate with local water utilities, environmental groups, and recreation enthusiasts on watershed and drought planning. Our hydroelectric plants also have drought response plans (known as "low inflow protocols" (LIPs)) embedded in their Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) operating permits; the LIPs work to conserve water in the reservoirs and protect all water intakes in the watershed, including those for Duke Energy's facilities, until it rains again. Duke Energy's hydroelectric projects also have procedures in place for managing operating conditions during "high inflow" (high rainfall) events. In addition, for power plants near the coast, improvements that have been made to help power plants better withstand heavy rainfall events and flooding also help protect against potential sea level rise.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

As a regulated electric and gas utility, Duke Energy’s expenditures to make its clean energy transition must be approved by state regulators to receive recovery of those costs. Capital expenditures are reviewed by state public utility commissions for inclusion in the company’s jurisdictional rate bases, which impacts the rates that are charged to the customers. In addition, some expenditures, such as fuel costs, are subject to recovery clauses and are also subjected to annual prudency reviews by state regulators, although the company does not earn a return on these expenditures. If clean energy transition costs are included in proposed generation mixes or natural gas sales, we must show that they are prudent and reasonable given current policies.

However, state and federal energy policies impact the pace of the Company's clean energy transition by either mandating or incentivizing the replacement of assets that emit carbon dioxide with those that do not or replacing carbon-emitting fuels with alternatives like renewable natural gas or hydrogen, while maintaining affordable and reliable energy for our customers.

Such federal legislative policies include the recent enactment of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). These laws provide major incentives for the development and deployment of clean energy technologies like new nuclear, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, and long-duration energy storage. Other policies will also be needed to facilitate the procurement of alternate low/zero carbon fuels such as RNG and hydrogen, the siting and cost recovery of needed electric transmission and distribution infrastructure, as well as siting, permitting, and cost recovery for infrastructure that can carry natural gas, RNG, CO2, or hydrogen.

Another potential area of policy risk for our natural gas business unit are policies that encourage – or mandate - electrification of natural gas end uses. We are monitoring such policies as they are considered in various states and localities.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy continues to take significant actions to reduce CO2 emissions, reducing our transition risks. The Company's goals include 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030. In February 2022, we took additional steps toward action on climate change by targeting our energy generated by coal to represent less than 5% of our total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035, as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry, pending regulatory approval. In addition, we have a 2040 goal to reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 80%. We also expanded our 2050 net-zero goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions. Since 2010, we have retired approximately 7,500 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. We recently surpassed 11,900 MW of wind and solar resources and plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035. And our energy efficiency programs have helped customers reduce energy consumption and peak demand by over 22,100 gigawatt-hours and nearly 7,290 MW, respectively through 2022. We are on track to achieve our goals; our CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Duke Energy continuously monitors legislative and regulatory climate-related policies being developed at the federal and state levels. At the federal level, in recent years, carbon pricing has been proposed both explicitly in legislation and implicitly in the form of Clean Electricity Standards. Neither proposal has been enacted into law.

We currently include potential carbon price cases in our IRPs, as appropriate, to reflect this risk and to influence the choice of generation options, but if climate legislation or regulation is enacted that imposes a carbon price, actual (in the case of a carbon tax) and/or projected (in the case of a Clean Electricity Standard or a cap-and-trade program) prices would be incorporated into our IRPs. In addition, carbon prices would be applied on a real-time basis to the economic dispatch of Duke Energy's generating units. These carbon prices, if high enough, would change the generation mix for Duke Energy because higher-emitting sources of electricity (like coal) would be disfavored in IRPs and in economic dispatch (unless needed for reliability purposes), while lower- and zero-emitting sources of electricity (like natural gas, nuclear, and renewables) would be favored. This would affect Duke Energy's regulated generation mix, which in 2022 generated 42% of its electricity from natural gas and fuel oil, 33% of its electricity from nuclear power, 17% from coal, and 8% from hydro and other renewables. Such legislation would increase costs for generation from coal, and, to a lesser extent, for natural gas. This would cause Duke Energy to, over time, shift even more generation to zero-emitting electricity sources, such as by retiring coal generation more quickly, relying less on natural gas generation, increasing renewables generation, and ensuring that zero-emitting nuclear power remains in the generation mix.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy continues to take significant actions to reduce CO2 emissions, reducing our transition risks. The Company's goals include 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030. In February 2022, we took additional steps toward action on climate change by targeting our energy generated by coal to represent less than 5% of our total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035, as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry, pending regulatory approval. In addition, we have a 2040 goal to reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 80%. We also expanded our 2050 net-zero goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions. Since 2010, we have retired approximately 7,500 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. We recently surpassed 10,500 MW of wind and solar resources and plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035. And our energy efficiency programs have helped customers reduce energy consumption and peak demand by over 22,100 gigawatt-hours and nearly 7,290 MW, respectively through 2022. We are on track to achieve our goals; our CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver
Please select

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Climate change is often associated with the potential for severe weather events. Should such weather events occur more frequently and with greater severity, it could impact Duke Energy's future operations. Destruction caused by severe weather events, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, severe thunderstorms, and snow and ice storms can result in damage to company assets, including damaged transmission and distribution lines, resulting in significant power outages. Outages present disruptions to our customers, lost operating revenues, and additional and unexpected expenses to mitigate storm damage. In 2021, Duke Energy undertook an evaluation of the climate-related risks projected for its transmission and distribution system in the Carolinas (the Climate Risk and Resilience Study). This resulted in an interim report in 2022 that synthesized the exposure and vulnerability of the T&D system to the physical impacts of climate change through 2050. In September 2023 a final report was published with outlines a flexible framework to improve the resilience of Duke Energy Carolinas' T&D system.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy's electric system has experienced physical damage in the past from severe weather. While our system is exceedingly reliable, recent significant storms, including hurricanes, have highlighted the need to evaluate climate-related physical risks and incorporate this evaluation into efforts to strengthen our system. Given the substantial financial impact of power restoration, it is important that we try to prevent outages before they happen by hardening the grid and improving resiliency.

The Company has taken action; for example, we are upgrading substations and power lines, increasing system automation, elevating and installing flood barriers at substations in flood-prone areas, replacing and strengthening utility poles, and relocating power lines underground. These investments help prevent outages, especially during storms, and provide faster restoration times. One of the grid improvements, smart-thinking grid technologies, quickly identifies and reroutes power to restore customers (often in less than one minute) delivering significant beneficial results to customers and helping to reduce the number of customers affected by outages by as much as 75%. In 2022, these self-healing systems helped avoid more than 1.4 million extended customer outages and saved customers more than 7.2 million hours of outage time. The Company plans to significantly expand the capabilities and benefits of this technology over the next few years.

In 2021, Duke Energy undertook an evaluation of the climate-related risks projected for its transmission and distribution system in the Carolinas (the Climate Risk and Resilience Study). This resulted in an interim report in 2022 that synthesized the exposure and vulnerability of the T&D system to the physical impacts of climate change through 2050. In September 2023 a final report was published with outlines a flexible framework to improve the resilience of Duke Energy Carolinas' T&D system.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Many sources of electricity require significant amounts of water for cooling purposes. A prolonged drought could therefore risk reliable electricity generation.

Several of Duke Energy’s power plants in the Carolinas are located on hydroelectric reservoirs that the company operates. Of course, water availability is an important consideration in those watersheds, both to Duke Energy and to others. In these areas, we collaborate with local water utilities, environmental groups and recreation

enthusiasts on watershed and drought planning. Our hydroelectric projects also have drought response plans (known as “low inflow protocols” (LIPs)) embedded in their Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) operating permits; the LIPs work to conserve water in the reservoirs and protect all water intakes in the watershed, including those for Duke Energy’s facilities, until it rains again. Duke Energy’s hydroelectric projects also have procedures in place for managing operating conditions during “high inflow” (high rainfall) events.

Except for emergency situations, Duke Energy endeavors to maintain lake levels within the ranges set forth in its FERC licenses under normal operating conditions. Lake levels are closely monitored, and operational adjustments are made based on various factors, including weather forecasts.

Other Duke Energy facilities are protected from drought because they have closed-cycle cooling and/or operate on large sources of water or on cooling reservoirs; one (the Brunswick Nuclear Plant) withdraws water from an estuarine environment and so is not susceptible to drought-related risks. We have also implemented equipment and operational changes at nuclear and coal plants to reduce potential drought-related risks.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
A case study example is that in response to the 2007 drought and to mitigate the risks associated with future droughts, we took action. We established an in-house Drought Mitigation Team to monitor and forecast drought effects on lake systems. We also implemented equipment and operational changes at nuclear and coal-fired generating plants to reduce drought-related risks. Since 2011, we've been reducing our water intensity, defined as the amount of water consumed per megawatt-hour (MWh) generated. In 2018, we established a new water withdrawal goal; we plan to reduce our water withdrawals for our generation fleet by 1 trillion gallons by 2030 from the 2016 level of 5.34 trillion gallons; as of 2022, water withdrawals were approximately 5.06 trillion gallons, a reduction of 0.28 trillion gallons.

We anticipate further water savings as our coal and older natural gas plants are retired and replaced with newer, eventually hydrogen-capable, natural gas combined-cycle plants utilizing more efficient closed-cycle cooling systems. We are also considering water use when evaluating new technologies, such as green hydrogen. The Company has also increased its use of renewable energy, which requires no cooling water to operate. As we reduce our water withdrawals, the Company's risk exposure to potential future droughts is reduced.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Please select

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased access to capital

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We are committed to a future that offers reliable, accessible and affordable clean energy for all customers and areas we serve and to making a positive impact on our communities. This requires that we consider the needs and concerns of a diverse stakeholder audience, which includes customers, shareholders, regulators, environmental organizations, social advocates, community agencies, elected officials, employees and many others. As a large energy provider, Duke Energy is exposed to potential reputational and litigation risks related to climate change issues. Potential reputational risks exist across many external stakeholder levels, for example, customers, investors, and community leaders to name a few. We envision a future that continues to provide reliable, affordable energy to all customers while transitioning to low- and zero-emission technologies and fuel sources as we work toward our goals of net-zero methane emissions by 2030 and net-zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Our net-zero goal aligns with our business strategy for a clean energy future for all by investing in the resilience of our operations and our communities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy continues to take significant actions to reduce CO2 emissions, reducing our transition risks. The Company's goals include 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030. In February 2022, we took additional steps toward action on climate change by targeting our energy generated by coal to represent less than 5% of our total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035, as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry, pending regulatory approval. In addition, we have a 2040 goal to reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 80%. We also expanded our 2050 net-zero goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions. Since 2010, we have retired approximately 7,500 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. We recently surpassed 10,500 MW of wind and solar resources and plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035. And our energy efficiency programs have helped customers reduce energy consumption and peak demand by over 22,100 gigawatt-hours and nearly 7,290 MW, respectively through 2022. We are on track to achieve our goals; our CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Implementing our clean energy strategy requires the extensive buildout of new forms of generation – such as wind, solar, storage, and dispatchable resources like hydrogen-capable gas turbines; carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS); and new nuclear – the interconnection of this generation and electric transmission to transmit the clean energy to load centers. In addition, for hydrogen-capable gas turbines and CCUS, new pipelines will likely be needed.

All this construction requires permitting, labor, supply chain availability, and implementation, all of which, if delayed, pose a risk to accomplishment of our carbon reduction goals in a timely manner.

For example, under the Carolinas Resource Plan, the near-term action plan is to install 6,000 MW of new solar by 2031, nearly quadrupling the level currently in service for North Carolina, which is already the fourth largest solar state in the country.

To address permitting and implementation risks, we are advocating for permitting reform at the federal level. Federal legislation or regulations can be revised to expedite and facilitate permitting and implementation of projects that will enable our clean energy transition.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy continues to take significant actions to reduce CO2 emissions, reducing our transition risks. The Company's goals include 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030. In February 2022, we took additional steps toward action on climate change by targeting our energy generated by coal to represent less than 5% of our total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035, as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry, pending regulatory approval. In addition, we have a 2040 goal to reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by

80%. We also expanded our 2050 net-zero goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions. Since 2010, we have retired approximately 7,500 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. We recently surpassed 10,500 MW of wind and solar resources and plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035. And our energy efficiency programs have helped customers reduce energy consumption and peak demand by over 22,100 gigawatt-hours and nearly 7,290 MW, respectively through 2022. We are on track to achieve our goals; our CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Other, please specify

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As with costs incurred for complying with other types of clean energy and environmental policies, our regulated electric and gas utilities would plan to seek cost recovery for investments related to further carbon reductions through regulatory rate structures. Substantive progress has been made in modernizing rate-setting and recovery mechanisms in North Carolina as multi-year rate planning, residential de-coupling and performance-based ratemaking that were including in HB 951 are now being implemented. However, timely recovery of utility-scale investments continues to be a focus across Duke Energy's service territories.

A critical part of our zero-carbon strategy is the need for new electric generation and storage technologies that are not yet commercially available or are unproven at utility scale. If these technologies aren't developed or not available at reasonable prices, or if we invest in early-stage technologies that are then supplanted by technological breakthroughs, Duke Energy's ability to achieve its reliable and cost-effective zero-carbon target by 2050 could be at risk. As we deploy increasing amounts of renewables and new generation and storage technologies, siting risk becomes a consideration – both for the renewables and new generation and storage, and for the transmission infrastructure needed to enable the energy to travel to load centers. This risk could cause delays in our planned clean energy transition or could force us to adopt more expensive or less optimal options. To ensure reliable and cost-effective service for customers, access to capital at reasonable rates is critical. To date, the company's strong credit profile has supported ready access to equity and debt securities at reasonable terms. If this were adversely impacted, the company's ability to execute capital projects efficiently could be limited. Without efficient access to capital, the pace of the company's energy transition could decline.

Finally, commercial insurance companies have stated that they will start to curtail the amount of insurance coverage offered to companies that have a substantial portion of their income generated from the use of coal and no clear plan to reduce its use in the future. Duke Energy has retired significant amounts of coal capacity and plans to reduce its coal generation to 5% of its mix by 2030 and to phase out coal generation by 2035, subject to regulatory approvals. This plan aligns with commercial insurance advances.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Duke Energy continues to take significant actions to reduce CO2 emissions, reducing our transition risks. The Company's goals include 50% reduction by 2030 and net-zero by 2050 from electricity generation and net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas business by 2030. In February 2022, we took additional steps toward action on climate change by targeting our energy generated by coal to represent less than 5% of our total generation by 2030 and to fully exit coal by 2035, as part of the largest planned coal fleet retirement in the industry, pending regulatory approval. In addition, we have a 2040 goal to reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 80%. We also expanded our 2050 net-zero goals to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions. Since 2010, we have retired approximately 7,500 MW of coal-fired generating capacity. We recently surpassed 10,500 MW of wind and solar resources and plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035. And our energy efficiency programs have helped customers reduce energy consumption and peak demand by over 22,100 gigawatt-hours and nearly 7,290 MW, respectively through 2022. We are on track to achieve our goals; our CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description
Over the next decade, Duke Energy will make targeted investments in solar power plants, battery storage technology, community solar programs, wind energy and a modernized power grid to integrate renewables – all to help meet customers' needs for cleaner, diverse, reliable energy solutions. Decarbonization in the near term depends on the growth of renewable energy over the next decade. Transitioning to renewables will also reduce future fuel requirements, increasing rate stability. By 2035, we expect to have 30,000 MW of regulated renewables in our system, including utility-owned renewables and renewables procured under purchased power agreements:

-Duke Energy has completed 300 MW of solar installations in Florida in 2022, and it is on track to provide about 1,500 MW of emission-free solar generation in the state by the end of 2024.
-In the Carolinas, we continue to grow our solar portfolio with more than 4,500 MW of solar capacity connected to our grid, including company-owned and independent projects.
-Duke Energy Renewable Wind acquired the rights for the Carolina Long Bay area east of Wilmington, North Carolina, supporting the development of up to 1.6 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind.
-Duke Energy also proposed programs to allow South Carolina customers the option of switching their energy usage to 100% renewable power.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In addition to these opportunities, Duke Energy will have opportunities as it transitions its regulated utility fleet to achieve its net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 goal. A scenario showing a pathway to net-zero emissions is discussed in Duke Energy's 2022 Climate and Impact Report and shows significant increases in generating capacity from zero-carbon sources, including both renewables and zero-emitting load-following resources (ZELFRs). The transition of Duke Energy's generation fleet could result in capital investment opportunities that would provide the Company with opportunities to earn a return on the equity deployed in regulated operations.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
One way to help realize these opportunities is through Duke Energy's sustainable financing framework. The framework and long-term investment strategy will provide sustainable environmental, social and customer benefits as we work to achieve our net-zero goals. We have an over $145 billion capital plan over the next 10 years, approximately 85% of which represents investments toward our clean energy transition and grid modernization.

Our clean energy transformation requires partnering with stakeholders and championing durable public policies at the state, local and federal levels. This allows us to better transition our generating fleet, expand and adapt our electric grid and adopt new carbon-free technologies to reduce emissions and keep energy affordable and reliable.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Part of Duke Energy's contribution to reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions also involves helping lower emissions from the transportation sector, which according to the EPA is now the nation's largest CO2-emitting sector. Duke Energy's CO2 emissions in 2022 were over 44% lower than in 2005 and the Company has a goal to reduce them by at least 50% by 2030 and 80% by 2040 and to achieve net-zero emissions from electricity generation by 2050. Growing adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) charged by an increasingly green grid will inevitably lower carbon emissions. Duke Energy is therefore well-positioned to facilitate emissions reductions from the transportation sector.

This presents an opportunity for Duke Energy in terms of investments in charging infrastructure, as well as in the possibility of increased electricity sales. Regulated utility investment opportunities - and the potential for those investments to accelerate EV adoption - are dependent upon supportive regulatory policy that recognizes a role for utility ownership of charging infrastructure where appropriate and provides an opportunity for the utility to recover on those investments.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy to electrify transportation includes investing $100 million by 2025 to help decarbonize transportation, manage EV charging loads, pilot EV infrastructure projects and electrify our fleet. For instance, we are converting 100% of our light-duty vehicles and 50% of our combined fleet of medium duty, heavy-duty and off-road vehicles to EVs, plug-in hybrids (PHEVs) or other zero-carbon alternatives by 2030. To date, over 750 vehicles, or 11% of our fleet, are electrified. We are also helping our customers electrify their fleets and supporting our jurisdictions as they implement National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure programs. Duke Energy is committed to delivering and supporting its robust set of customer-facing EV programs and operationalizing internal resources to support business objectives. We are working on an expanded suite of EV programs, making it more affordable and convenient for customers to access charging infrastructure across the areas we serve.

Our natural gas business unit is also offering renewable natural gas (RNG) at a majority of our public compressed natural (CNG) gas fueling stations; further increasing the environmental benefits of CNG being used as a transportation fuel.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Both the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) represent historic opportunities to invest in clean, innovative and resilient energy infrastructure and we're leveraging these laws to reduce costs for customers as we transition to cleaner energy sources. We're focused on opportunities closely aligned with our strategy including grid resiliency and reliability. Piedmont Natural Gas and our project partners were recently selected for funding from the Department of Energy to scale an integrated methane monitoring platform – an important tool to help us meet our net zero methane emissions by 2030 goal. The company was also selected for funding to pursue a front-end engineering design study for carbon capture at our Edwardsport Power Station in Indiana, which enables another possible path to a low-carbon future in the state. These early funding wins directly offset the cost of innovative projects that enable cleaner energy for our communities.

Several new technologies have the potential to help Duke Energy meet its carbon reduction goals and potentially increase revenues through deployment of demonstration or commercial installations. These include advanced nuclear; carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS); hydrogen; and long-duration storage. The Company is involved in a partnership with TerraPower, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy and the Department of Energy to help develop the advanced Natrium reactor. We have also conducted several design studies for CCUS at various coal and gas plants, testing carbon utilization with algae, and gathering subsurface data for geologic storage. Duke Energy has also actively deployed long-duration storage since the 1970s - with our pumped-storage hydro - and is currently monitoring and piloting multiple emerging technologies expected to be commercialized within five years.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
A case study example of Duke Energy's strategy to realize this opportunity is that the Company has recognized that low- and zero-carbon hydrogen could help Duke Energy meet its carbon reduction goal and also could present commercial opportunities. Therefore, Duke Energy has undertaken the task to actively evaluate hydrogen as a low - or zero-carbon fuel with the potential for energy storage. Duke Energy's employees have been actively involved with numerous industry working groups on hydrogen and are discussing its potential with original equipment manufacturers.

Siemens Energy, Duke Energy and Clemson University have teamed up to study the use of hydrogen for energy storage and as a low- or no-carbon fuel source to produce energy at Duke Energy's combined heat and power plant at Clemson University in South Carolina. Siemens Energy will study the use of its Silyzer electrolyzer to produce hydrogen fuel to help power the existing SGT-400 natural gas turbine at the Clemson plant. The Silyzer can use renewables and clean energy sources to create hydrogen without producing emissions. Clemson University will lead the integration of hydrogen into the campus grid and ensure energy needs are met, and Duke Energy will provide operational, engineering and grid modeling expertise. Duke Energy also expects the results of the study to be applicable to its larger combustion turbine fleet.

Comment

Identifier
Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of supportive policy incentives

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Policies that enable our clean energy transition provide opportunities for Duke Energy to accomplish its emission reduction goals in a way that benefits both the company and its customers. North Carolina HB 951 is one example of such a policy. It directs the NCUC to "take all reasonable steps to achieve a seventy percent (70%) reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) emitted in the State from electric generating facilities owned or operated by electric public utilities from 2005 levels by the year 2030 and carbon neutrality by the year 2050" and "ensure any generation and resource changes maintain or improve upon the adequacy and reliability of the existing grid." HB 951 is a successful bipartisan example of how climate-related policies can become an opportunity when the company's clean energy transition is facilitated in a manner that preserves affordability and reliability for its customers.

In the last year, Congress has adopted two major pieces of legislation that will help develop new clean energy technologies, improve the electric grid, and enable the clean energy transition. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, also known as the bipartisan infrastructure bill) and Inflation Reduction Act were enacted in late 2021. These provide more than $60 billion for clean energy technology development and grid modernization and extend and add new tax incentives for clean energy generation that can mitigate customer costs for the clean energy transition, respectively.

For natural gas, policies to enable the use of RNG and other alternate fuels can provide investments for the company and emissions. For example, Tennessee recently adopted the "Tennessee Natural Gas Innovation Act" (TN SB 1959), which authorizes a mechanism to recover the costs related to the use or development of infrastructure to facilitate use of innovative natural gas resources for natural gas utility customers, if the commission finds that the costs are in the public interest.

In addition, another state-level policy success from the natural gas business unit is the new North Carolina Green Edge program; a voluntary program available to residential and small commercial customers to purchase blocks of environmental attribute equivalents and carbon offsets to offset the carbon emissions from their use of natural gas.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
HB951 was supported by bipartisan majorities in the North Carolina General Assembly and the governor. HB 951 is a successful example of how climate-related policies can become opportunities when our clean energy transition is facilitated in a manner that preserves affordability and reliability for our customers. In the last year, Congress adopted two major pieces of legislation that will help develop new clean energy technologies, improve the electric grid, and enable the clean energy transition. The first, the IIJA, also known as the bipartisan infrastructure bill, was enacted in late 2021. It provides more than $60 billion for clean energy technology development and grid modernization. The second, the IRA, enacted in August 2022, extends existing solar and wind tax credits and includes new tax credits for energy storage, hydrogen, and for new and existing nuclear. These tax credits will lower the cost of the clean energy transition for Duke Energy's customers.

For natural gas, policies to enable the use of RNG, hydrogen and other alternate fuels (which are low carbon or carbon neutral at the point of combustion) can provide investments for the company and reduce emissions. For example, Tennessee recently adopted the "Tennessee Natural Gas Innovation Act" (TN SB 1959), which authorizes a mechanism to recover the costs related to the use or development of infrastructure to facilitate use of innovative natural gas resources for natural gas utility customers, if the commission finds that the costs are in the public interest. For purposes of this bill, "innovative natural gas resources" include, but are not limited to, farm gas, biogas, RNG, hydrogen, carbon capture, qualified offsets, renewable natural gas attributes, responsibly sourced gas (RSG), and energy efficiency resources.

We need regulators and legislators to embrace policies to further incentivize our clean energy transition and allow for the recovery of costs to ensure the deployment of capital needed to operate our system cleanly, affordably and reliably well into the future. We will continue to advocate at the federal and state level for policies that will meet the above criteria and ultimately benefit our customers.

Comment

Identifier
Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description
Energy storage plays an important role in addressing the intermittency of renewable energy, especially during periods of high demand. Our focus continues to be on long-duration energy storage that includes evaluating the potential for increased pumped storage capacity and facilitating the advancement of battery storage. Current existing pumped storage located at Bad Creek is able to produce enough energy to power nearly 1 million homes. Bad Creek Project provides emissions free hydroelectric power to Duke Energy customers across its Carolinas service area. One of the largest generating facilities on Duke Energy's system, it operates like a massive battery – quickly generating or storing power in response to electricity supply and demand. In addition, today we have approximately 100 MW of battery storage in service or under construction. As we look to the future, we are planning for over 10,000 MW of energy storage capacity by 2035 and projecting nearly 30,000 MW of energy storage by 2050. Our approach is to enhance our long-serving hydroelectric assets, actively deploy battery energy storage technologies available today and support the development of advanced energy storage options so they can be utilized in the future. In 2022, we worked on a variety of pilots and projects to advance energy and battery storage technology including: Completed two new lithium-ion battery sites in Florida to enhance grid operations, including 18 MW of battery storage capacity and an additional 50 MW pilot approved by the Florida Public Service Commission, increasing efficiencies and improving overall reliability for surrounding communities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our approach is to enhance our long-serving hydroelectric assets while actively deploying battery storage technologies available today and supporting the development of advanced energy storage options. We plan to invest more than $600 million in battery energy storage by 2025, which will help to support our renewables portfolio.

We are testing long duration energy storage technologies at our Duke Energy Emerging Technology and Innovation Center in Mount Holly, North Carolina. Multiple new battery chemistries are being tested in 2022-2023 that will influence our future deployments at scale.

Comment

Identifier
Opp6

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description
Energy efficiency is an important opportunity and tool for our business – it helps customers by reducing energy costs and the company by reducing electric load and therefore reducing carbon emissions. We are allowed lost revenue recovery and are also afforded a shared savings percentage of the net benefits accrued from the clean technology measures we facilitate for our customers.

Energy efficiency is an important facet of our IRPs and similar plans (including the Carolinas Resource Plan submitted in August 2023). For example, the 2023 Carolinas Resource Plan discusses the impact of energy efficiency in Appendices D and H.

In 2022, enterprisewide, we exceeded energy efficiency goals by achieving a cumulative reduction in customer energy consumption of 22,100 GWh at year's end. We also reduced cumulative peak demand by 7,290 MW.

Our gas utility business also recognizes energy efficiency as paramount for our customers and stakeholders. We offer all customers Energy Advisor services to better understand how to make their home more energy efficient using their home's personalized data. In certain states we offer rebates for efficiency upgrades.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
As affordability and reliability remain top priorities for our business, we help customers manage energy costs, through many methods including:

• Home Energy Reports (MyHER) reports – individual reports for over 2.6 million residential customers each month. With the information, customers can make meaningful decisions about their own energy use.

• New, modernized billing and technology systems – for customers in the Carolinas and Florida, new billing and payment options, improved digital experience with more self-service choices, and insights into energy use and spending. In December, 71% of enrollments in payment assistance programs and 70% of billing program enrollments were completed via the new self-service methods.

• Direct outreach – through grassroots awareness campaigns, the company used a wide variety of communications tactics to deliver important messages about higher bills. We provided customers with tools to help them manage their bills, reduce energy use, and save money.

• Program and engagement options – to simplify next steps for customers that want to take action to save energy and money, the company's Online Marketplace, retailer discount and in-home assessments continue to be cost-effective choices for customers.

• Piedmont Natural Gas has provided funding for low-income weatherization assistance programs that provide a more energy-efficient and comfortable home environment for the customers served and recently received regulatory approval for several new residential and commercial energy efficiency programs in North Carolina.

• Duke Energy Indiana provided enhanced funding for health and safety improvements for low-income customers, allowing their homes to be weatherized and providing energy savings.

• Duke Energy Ohio and Kentucky employee volunteers assembled hundreds of winter weatherization kits that were handed out to customers. The weatherization kits were distributed in partnership with community organizations across Ohio and Kentucky, and included items such as draft stoppers, window insulation, outlet covers, weatherstripping, etc. to help customers prepare for the cold winter months and make their homes more energy efficient to cut down on their energy costs.

As we look to the future, contemporary options such as time-based rate options, program bundles, and education and tools around electric vehicle charging will provide even more value for customers.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We have set aggressive enterprise-wide emission reduction goals – to reduce our carbon emissions from electricity generation by at least 50% and to achieve net-zero methane emissions from our natural gas distribution business by 2030 and net-zero carbon emissions from electricity generation by 2050. In February 2022, we updated our 2050 net-zero goal to include Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions for our electric and gas utilities (including upstream emissions from procurement of fossil fuels and downstream emissions from combustion of natural gas that we sell). We also announced that we are projecting coal generation to be less than 5% of our fuel mix by 2030 and that our goal is to exit our coal generation by 2035. In 2022, we added interim goals to (1) reduce Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 80% from 2005 levels by 2040 and (2) to reduce Scope 2 and the certain Scope 3 emissions discussed above by 50% below 2021 levels by 2035.

The Paris Agreement states that its goals are "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels." Several groups have laid out pathways they believe electric utilities in developed countries should take to achieve the Paris Agreement's goals. As described in the Company's 2020 Climate Report, our review of an Electric Power Research Institute project evaluating scientific understanding of the relationship between company scenarios and global climate goals found that the scenario we analyzed to achieve our net-zero climate goal is consistent with scenarios limiting global average temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius, and is also consistent with scenarios that limit global average temperature increase to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius. In our 2022 Climate Report, we analyzed our projected pathway based on the modeling in the report and found that our projected carbon intensity reduction for electricity generation is generally aligned with the 2°C scenario carbon intensity for electricity generation pathway presented by the Transition Pathway Initiative.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Business division	1.5ºC	In Duke Energy's 2022 Climate Report, we include a third-party analysis of the International Energy Agency's (IEA's) Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario. This pathway is dependent on international cooperation among all governments to achieve a global energy sector revolution. By design, the IEA NZE scenario relies on unprecedented changes in energy production and consumer behavior, as well as expedited technology innovations within the next decade and through 2050. For example, the IEA NZE scenario assumes that globally the following changes occur: The electric sector in all developed countries reaches net-zero carbon emissions by 2035. The electric sector in all other countries reaches net-zero carbon emissions by 2040. Within fewer than three years, no new fossil fuel boilers will be sold. More than 85% of existing buildings are "zero-carbon ready" by 2050, requiring 2.5% of all existing buildings to undergo a deep energy retrofit each year starting in 2030. This retrofit has been estimated to cost the average single-family home in the U.S. roughly $40,000 to $57,000. Consumers consent to thermostat setpoints being limited to roughly 67°F for heating and 76°F for cooling. Within fewer than eight years, more than 60% of new car sales will be electric. Within fewer than eight years, all new industrial development will use near-zero emissions technologies. By 2050, natural gas used for heating would decline by 98% from 2020 levels, while electricity would provide 66% of energy use in buildings. By 2035, renewable energy installations will increase to a rate 4 times that of the current annual capacity installation rate.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6ºC – 2ºC	The ultimate pace of the transition will be dependent upon several factors such as regulatory approval, access to replacement generation, supply chains, etc. and actual results could be materially different from this scenario. These results do not represent definitive utility resource plans. Each Duke Energy utility's resource plan will be developed in conjunction with policymakers and other stakeholders and will require regulatory approval under our legal mandate to provide affordable and reliable energy. Under this scenario analysis, we are confident in exceeding our 50% carbon reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 target and, assuming new technologies are developed and are cost-effective, achieving our 80% reduction by 2040 target on the path to zero carbon emissions in 2050. In addition: -The analysis shows that while batteries are important for smoothing and time-shifting renewables, dispatchable, clean energy resources like hydrogen- and biogas-fired turbines are needed to provide longer-duration backup for renewables, particularly during cold winter weather when solar output is often low, even at midday. -It stands out in our modeling that advanced nuclear with load-following capabilities works well to support renewables integration into our transformed clean energy grid. -As we consider sourcing hydrogen, we find that clean energy from renewables and advanced nuclear in non-peak periods would be sufficient to produce much of the green hydrogen needed to back up renewables during severe weather events. -To execute this strategy that doubles our installed generating capacity by 2050, federal, state, and local permits are essential for installation of new generation technologies, pipelines, and transmission. The economics and availability of future zero-emitting resources could shift over time. However, we can mitigate that uncertainty by continued engagement in technology development. Several groups have laid out a variety of pathways they project are required to achieve global decarbonization consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, among them the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI). Leveraging the modeling from this report and our established net-zero target, our projected carbon intensity reduction for electricity generation is generally aligned with the 2°C scenario carbon intensity for electricity generation presented by the TPI.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

These analyses of a net zero carbon emissions scenario for our electricity and natural gas businesses in our 2022 Climate Report provides insight into areas of near-term and longer-term areas of focus needed to achieve our net-zero 2050 goal and interim goals of at least a 50% emissions reduction by 2030 and 80% by 2040 for power generation; as well as our Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 goals of a 50% reduction below 2021 levels by 2035 and net-zero emissions by 2050. The 2022 Climate Report also analyzed a 1.5-degree scenario as laid out by the International Energy Agency for our electric and natural gas businesses. This analysis helps us focus on areas where the acceleration of our emissions reductions might be possible.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Findings reported in Duke Energy's 2022 Climate Report include:
We are confident in exceeding our 50% carbon reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 target for electricity generation and, assuming new technologies are developed and are cost-effective, achieving our new 80% reduction target by 2040 on the path to net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.
The analysis shows that while batteries are important for smoothing and time-shifting renewables, dispatchable, clean energy resources like hydrogen- and biogas-fired turbines are needed to provide longer-duration backup for renewables, particularly during cold winter weather when solar output is often low, even at midday. It stands out in our modeling that advanced nuclear with load-following capabilities works well to support renewables integration into our transformed clean energy grid. As we consider sourcing hydrogen, clean energy from renewables and advanced nuclear in non-peak periods would be sufficient to produce the clean hydrogen projected in our modeling to be needed in the 2040s to back up renewables during severe weather events but does not include the infrastructure needed for hydrogen. To execute this strategy federal, state, and local permits and regulatory approvals are essential for installation of new generation technologies, pipelines, and transmission
For our natural gas business, our scenario analysis showed we have made progress toward our scope 1 methane 2030 net zero goal by replacing more than 1,400 miles of cast iron/ bare steel pipe, eliminating more than 95% of emissions from those piping materials. We continue to reduce methane emissions by utilizing satellite and other advanced leak detection technologies.
Our analysis shows a pathway to net-zero emissions for the Scope 3 emissions from customer use of natural gas is available, utilizing renewable natural gas and hydrogen. Supportive policy and regulatory approvals would be required for this. A third-party analysis of the IEA's 1.5 degree Celsius scenario - the IEA 2050 Net Zero Emissions scenario was included in the 2022 Climate Report. This analysis found that if this scenario were to be adopted as a policy in the U.S. it would require Duke Energy to achieve a net-zero electric portfolio by 2035. This would require policies, technologies, consumer behaviors, and supply chains that do not currently exist to be developed immediately and our generation portfolio to double. To ensure reliability, over 15,000 MW of new zero-emitting, load-following resources would need to be installed and operational by 2035, along with extensive transmission and grid improvements. For our natural gas business, the IEA scenario projects a large portion of utility residential and commercial customer end uses would be electrified, resulting in significant natural gas throughput decreases by 2050. This would require U.S. state regulatory processes to which Duke Energy is subject to be significantly revised to align with the goals laid out by the IEA.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Duke Energy's strategy in products and services has been influenced by climate-related opportunities because our customers are increasingly demanding zero-carbon or renewable energy. Many of our industrial and commercial customers have their own zero-carbon or renewable energy goals. Our strategy to meet these demands includes providing more opportunities for our customers to purchase renewable energy; this allows the Company to satisfy its customers, contribute to emissions reductions, and earn revenue from new investments. The timeframe for this strategy is in the short, medium, and long terms. A case study of the most substantial strategic decisions that have been made to date in products and services is our decisions to greatly increase offerings of renewable energy to our regulated customers. At year-end 2022, we owned, operated or had under contract over 6,650 MW of regulated wind and solar, and plan to own, operate or have under contract 30,000 MW of regulated renewables by 2035. Duke Energy has continued to add solar capacity to our grid, including continued growth in the Carolinas, where more than 4,500 MW of solar is connected to our grid (including company-owned and independent projects). In 2022, Duke Energy also became one of two offshore wind lessees for the Carolina Long Bay area east of Wilmington, North Carolina. The Duke Energy lease could support the development of up to 1,600 MW of offshore wind. In August of 2022, Duke Energy reached a significant solar milestone in Florida, delivering on our commitment to provide 700 MW of solar at 10 facilities to Florida customers. By 2024, with a total investment of over $2 billion, our Florida solar generation will provide about 1,500 MW of emission-free generation.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have affected our strategy with respect to both our supply chain and value chains. Duke Energy's Supplier Relationship Management group provides visibility into supplier practices around safety, quality, delivery, cost, supplier diversity and sustainability. Strategic suppliers that have a significant impact on our operations are annually segmented, and strategies are implemented to collaborate on key performance indicators, reduce risks, and drive mutually beneficial innovation. Since 2015, Duke Energy has included Corporate Responsibility (CR) in the holistic evaluation process within bid sourcing. Through CR, we seek to nourish relationships that support our communities through utilizing local suppliers, diverse suppliers, and providing environmentally sustainable solutions. By including sustainability in the holistic evaluation process, we underscore our commitment to protecting the environment and reward suppliers that operate responsibly. We award bids that provide most value for our customers and shareholders, while creating broader value for the company and the communities that we serve. It has always been our intent to run our business in a way that allows us to power both the lives of our customers and the vitality of our communities, who want increasingly clean, affordable and reliable energy from corporations that share their values. Broadening our supplier relationships drives increased resiliency and lower total cost for our customers. In addition, Duke Energy's supply chain team is a charter member of the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (the Alliance) where we maintain active participation. As a part of the Alliance, our strategic suppliers are assessed annually within a third-party sustainability survey tool and we learn best practices from subject matter experts and peers.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Duke Energy's net-zero scenario analysis in the 2022 Climate Report made it clear that the development of advanced very-low and zero-carbon energy resources such as advanced nuclear, carbon capture and storage (CCS), clean hydrogen for electricity generation, and long-duration energy storage is critical to meeting our goals. We term these technologies Zero-Emitting Load Following Resources, or ZELFRs. Commercializing and deploying new ZELFR technologies by the mid-2030s will require a concerted effort by both the government and private industry. This strategy covers the short term (decisions to lean in on technology development), medium term (ensuring technologies are developed) and long term (deploying new technologies) so as to meet carbon reduction goals while continuing to provide affordable and reliable energy. Duke Energy is actively increasing our efforts to advance research, demonstration, and deployment of these advanced technologies over the time period between now and 2030. For example, we are embarking on a pilot demonstration of a 100% solar-to-hydrogen combustion turbine in Florida. The Company is also teaming up with Siemens Energy and Clemson University to evaluate a project to produce, store and co-fire hydrogen at the Company's combined heat and power plant in South Carolina. We are also one of the five major utilities that submitted an application to the Department of Energy in April of 2023 for funding for a green hydrogen network spanning six states. The Company is also increasing its work on the development of advanced nuclear and SMRs. Duke Energy is a partner with the TerraPower and GE Hitachi-led team to demonstrate the Natrium fast sodium reactor with molten salt energy storage. We are also an advisory board member for NuScale, which is working toward a pilot small modular reactor demonstration plant. Duke Energy also currently has approximately 100 MW of battery storage in service or under construction and are planning for over 10,000 MW of energy storage capacity by 2035. This will include our hydroelectric assets, battery storage technologies available today, and advanced energy storage technologies that are under development. We are currently monitoring and piloting multiple emerging storage technologies, including flow batteries and advanced chemistry configurations.
Operations	Yes	Duke Energy first adopted carbon reduction goals in 2010. In 2019, the Company announced more ambitious goals, with a target of reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from electricity generation by at least 50% from 2005 levels by 2030 and achieving net-zero CO_2 emissions by 2050. In 2020, we added a goal to reduce Scope 1 methane emissions from our natural gas business unit, and in early 2022, we added Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 emissions to our 2050 net-zero goal. Later in 2022, we announced interim goals for Scope 1 carbon emissions from electricity generation - an 80% reduction from 2005 levels by 2040 and, for Scope 2 and certain Scope 3, a 50% reduction from 2021 levels by 2035. These goals, prompted by climate-related risks and opportunities, have greatly influenced Duke Energy's operations strategy. A case study of the most substantial strategic operational decision made as a result of this is the Company's decision to transition its fleet from one heavily reliant on coal (in 2005, coal provided 61% of Duke Energy's electricity generation) to one that relies almost exclusively on nuclear power, renewables, and natural gas (in 2022, Duke Energy's regulated generation mix was 42% natural gas, 33% nuclear, 17% coal, and 8% renewables). By 2050, we project (in our 2022 Climate Report) a generation mix of 36% renewables, 44% zero-carbon emitting load-following resources (ZELFRs), and 20% nuclear. Duke Energy began retiring significant amounts of coal capacity in 2010 and has retired 56 coal units totaling approximately 7,500 MW as of year-end 2022. We are also increasing the deployment of renewables on our system. We expect to have 30,000 MW of regulated renewables on our system by 2035, five times more than is on our system today. We are working to achieve our net-zero methane emissions by 2030 goal by adding advanced technologies to improve measuring and monitoring of emissions and increasing leak survey frequency across our system. We are also working to lower the methane intensity in our upstream supply - we joined ONE Future, a nationwide coalition of natural gas companies working to voluntarily reduce methane emissions.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments	Climate-related risks and opportunities have affected Duke Energy's financial plan for capital expenditures and revenues, in order to respond to our customers' desires for clean and renewable energy and to increase the resiliency of our grid and enable it to accommodate increasing renewables. This has influenced our capital plan (building more low-carbon and zero-carbon energy sources, including renewable energy, and strengthening the grid to both protect against the risks of climate change and enable the addition of more renewables on our system), which in turn affects our revenues (earning revenues on those capital expenditures). The time horizon for this impact is both the short- and medium terms. Over the next 5 years, 80% of our $65 billion capital plan is focused on clean generation and grid investment, and by 2035 we plan to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of renewables. Climate-related risks and opportunities have had a significant impact on the capital expenditures in our regulated generation business, with coal retirements and investments for new generation from natural gas and renewables. This has resulted in a 44 percent reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 to 2022. We intend to invest over $145 billion in capital between 2023 and 2032, of which approximately 85% ($123 billion) will support the clean energy transition and our goal to become net-zero by 2050. Of this, we will invest approximately $75 billion to modernize and strengthen the nation's largest investor-owned electric grid. We are working to promote a just transition and to ensure our clean energy efforts promote economic growth through investments in our communities. We will invest another $40 billion in zero-carbon generation, including nuclear, solar, wind and battery storage resources, and will also invest in extending the life of our carbon-free nuclear fleet.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

138800000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
69400000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
89.0489913544668

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Duke Energy's current plan to achieve at least a 50% reduction in our Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 2030 is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement. See our 2022 Climate Report for more details. Only Duke Energy's CO2 emissions from electric generation are included in the scope of this goal. This target equates to a reduction from 138 million metric tons of CO2 in 2005 to 69 million metric tons of CO2 in 2030. As of 2022, our generation fleet emitted 77 million metric tons of CO2, representing a 44% reduction.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Duke Energy's current plan to achieve at least a 50% reduction in our Scope 1 CO2 emissions from electricity generation by 2030 is being accomplished mainly through reduced coal generation. As of 2022, our generation fleet emitted 77 million metric tons of CO2, representing a 44% reduction since 2005. See our 2022 Climate Report for more details

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
44.5244956772334

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2019, Duke Energy established this target of net-zero Scope 1 CO2 emissions from the Company's electricity generation by 2050. Duke Energy's electric generation is included in the scope of this goal. Duke Energy's projected carbon intensity for electricity generation is aligned with the 2 degrees Celsius trajectory presented by the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) for electric utilities. Leveraging the modeling from this report and our established net-zero target, our projected carbon intensity reduction for electricity generation is generally aligned with the 2°C scenario carbon intensity for electricity generation presented by the TPI. See our 2022 Climate Report for more details.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
As of 2022, our generation fleet emitted 77 million metric tons of CO2, representing a 44% reduction since 2005.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2005

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
80

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
27760000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
77000000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
55.6556195965418

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, Duke Energy established this target to achieve a 80% reduction in our scope 1 CO2 emission from electric generation by 2040.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5400

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5400

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4400

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
4400

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
18.5185185185185

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Goal: Net-zero emissions from electricity purchased for company use (Scope 2 emissions). Reported emissions are estimated from power purchases for Duke Energy facilities that are not served by Duke Energy itself (CO2 equivalent). 2021 target year values have been updated to include purchased power for the commercial business.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 5

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22100000

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22100000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
22100000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
26400000

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
26400000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
26400000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-19.4570135746606

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from:
• The power we purchase for resale
• Upstream emissions from the procurement of fossil fuels used for generation
• Upstream emissions from purchased natural gas suppliers for natural gas distribution

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The increase in emissions is driven by growth in purchased power to satisfy customer demand and increased upstream emissions resulting from greater utilization of natural gas generation. As a leader in the clean energy transition, we continue to share best practices of our own emissions reduction efforts to help enable our peers to meet decarbonization goals.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 6

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6600000

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6600000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6600000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7900000

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7900000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
7900000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-19.6969696969697

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Use of sold products: CO2 emissions from the use of natural gas that Duke Energy sold to its end use customers (CO2 equivalent).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 7

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
333000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
333000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
322000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
322000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
3.3033033033033

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Duke Energy announced in October 2020 its goal of reducing methane emissions in its natural gas distribution companies to net-zero by 2030. The emissions reported here are estimates pursuant to EPA's Subpart W reporting and the Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative (NGSI).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: energy carrier
Other, please specify

Target type: activity
Production

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
81000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
0.04

Target year
2035

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
0.08

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
For the regulated electric utility business units, this target contributes to targets Abs 1 and Abs 2.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, Duke Energy-owned, operated or had under contract over 6,650 MW of regulated wind and solar. (This goal includes nameplate capacity of connected renewables in Duke Energy's regulated service territories (utility-owned, purchased power agreements (PPAs) and net-metered generation). For the regulated electric utility business units, it contributes to our carbon emissions reduction goals by increasing generation from renewable (zero-carbon) sources.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year

24000

Figure or percentage in reporting year
22100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This energy efficiency consumption target contributes to Abs 1 and Abs 2. It is denominated in cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of energy saved. It was replaced in 2020 with a new goal to achieve a cumulative reduction in customer energy consumption of 24,000 GWh (equivalent to the annual usage of 2 million homes) by year-end 2025.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
7000

Figure or percentage in reporting year
7290

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target contributes to targets Abs 1 and Abs 2. The target is for a reduction in peak demand for electricity due to customer adoption of demand-side management measures and is denominated in MW. When customers adopt these measures, it reduces Duke Energy's need to build new power plants to serve energy demand at peak hours, saving carbon emissions. It was replaced in 2020 with a goal to maintain a cumulative reduction in summer peak demand of 7,000 MW (equivalent to 11.5 600-MW power plants) and create significant incremental winter peak-demand reductions by year-end 2025.

Summer peak demand was reduced by approximately 7,290 MW. We have reached our targeted goal and are on track to maintain stated peak demand reduction.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number
Please select

Year target was set

Target coverage
Please select

Target type: absolute or intensity
Please select

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year

Figure or percentage in target year

Figure or percentage in reporting year

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Please select

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Please select

Year target was set

Target coverage
Please select

Target type: absolute or intensity
Please select

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year

Figure or percentage in target year

Figure or percentage in reporting year

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Please select

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Please select

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Please select

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs2
Abs4
Abs5
Abs6
Abs7

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
See Abs 2, Abs 4, Abs 5, Abs6, and Abs 7 for target coverage and exclusions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Please select

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	2	1503128
Implementation commenced*	4	236520
Implemented*	2	532520
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
236520

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (A number of energy efficiency programs supported by Duke Energy for its customers.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
296000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Please select

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Duke Energy has worked with its regulators to establish programs that have resulted in the retirement of older coal generation (56 units and approximately 7,500 MW between 2010 and year-end 2022) and its replacement with lower-emitting natural gas combined cycle power plants and the addition of renewables. For example, in Florida, we proposed the Clean Energy Connection program, which was approved by regulators in early 2021. This program will result in $1 billion in new solar plants across Florida, totaling an additional 750 MW of new solar by 2024. Additionally, in North Carolina, several programs have resulted in emissions reductions over the past two decades. These include the Clean Smokestacks Act, passed in 2002. It was a collaborative effort between the utilities, the General Assembly, stakeholders, and customers. It resulted in scrubbers on some coal units and retirement of others. While the intent was to reduce NOx and SO2 emissions, a secondary benefit was CO2 reductions as retired coal units were replaced by very efficient natural gas combined-cycle plants. In 2007, Senate Bill 3, also known as the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (REPS) was adopted. REPS required that, by 2021, 12.5% of North Carolina electric sales come from renewable sources. Since 2007, Senate Bill 3, in conjunction with North Carolina's implementation of PURPA, has made the state number four in the country in installed solar capacity at year-end 2022 (according to the Solar Energy Industries Association). In 2021, North Carolina HB 951 was enacted. It directs the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) to "take all reasonable steps to achieve a seventy percent (70%) reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) emitted in the State from electric generating facilities owned or operated by electric public utilities from 2005 levels by mid- 2030s and continuing through the 2040's and carbon neutrality by the year 2050" and "ensure any generation and resource changes maintain or improve upon the adequacy and reliability of the existing grid."
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Duke Energy offers a variety of energy efficiency programs to its customers, dedicating a budget to do so each year. These reduce demand for electricity, which results in lower CO2 emissions.
Internal price on carbon	By using a price on carbon in our planning process, where appropriate, lower- and zero-CO2 emitting options receive an economic advantage relative to higher-emitting options.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Commercializing and deploying new zero-emitting, load-following resources (ZELFR) technologies by mid-2030 is essential for us to achieve our zero-carbon goal by 2050. This will require a concerted effort by both government and private industry. We are actively involved in efforts to advance research, development, demonstration and deployment of these advanced technologies. This includes leadership and participation in industry-wide initiatives as well as company-specific partnerships and projects. We are a founding member of the EPRI and GTI Low Carbon Resource Initiative, which is a 5-year effort to accelerate the development and demonstration of technologies to achieve deep decarbonization. We are also a founding member of EEI's Carbon-Free Technology Initiative, which is advocating for robust federal research, development and demonstration funding for advanced technologies. We have also participated in extensive research over the past few years on advanced technologies: • Hydrogen: We are conducting a techno-economic analysis of producing electrolytic hydrogen and co-firing the hydrogen in our CHP facility on Clemson University's campus in partnership with the university and Siemens Energy. • Long Duration Energy Storage: We partnered with Malta on a techno-economic analysis of converting a retiring coal facility in NC to thermal energy storage. We have also been involved with over 12 battery storage pilots since 2010 and have actively evaluated long-duration chemistries since 2016. We plan to spend over $600 million on battery installations by 2025. • Carbon Capture: We participated in a techno-economic study of membrane-based carbon capture at our East Bend facility in Kentucky which was completed in 2020. We are also a member of the Carbon Utilization Research Council and involved with both the Midwest Regional Carbon Capture Deployment Initiative and the Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership. • Advanced Nuclear: We are an advisor to TerraPower and GE Hitachi's Natrium reactor, which was selected for the DOE's Advanced Reactor Deployment Program in 2020. We also participate in NEI's Advanced Reactor Working Group and SMR Start program as well as EPRI's Advanced Nuclear Technology Program. Duke Energy staff are also represented on the reactor developer advisory boards of NuScale, Terrestrial Energy and Kairos Power.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Duke Energy's goal is to own, operate or contract 30,000 MW of regulated wind and solar by 2035.To the extent regulated renewables displace carbon emitting generation sources, the Company's CO2 emissions are reduced. We also dedicate funds each year to promote energy efficiency programs to our customers that also result in the reduction of our emissions.
Financial optimization calculations	Duke Energy's plan to build additional natural gas power plants that can also run on hydrogen. These include a 1,360-MW hydrogen-capable natural gas combined-cycle plant at the company's Roxboro site in Person County, N.C., and 900 MW of dual-fuel combustion turbines at Marshall Steam Station in Catawba County, N.C. Those assets, according to the IRPs, are targeted to be in service by the end of 2028.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (See comments below.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Large-scale light-water nuclear reactor

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Duke Energy provides electricity from nuclear power, which emits no carbon dioxide, to its regulated customers. Nuclear power represents 33% of Duke Energy's regulated generation and, it can be assumed, revenues from its electric utilities business (percentage from 2022 Impact Report).

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Please select

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Please select

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
49000000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Electric vehicle charging infrastructure.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road	Other, please specify (See comment below.)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Increased customer demand for electric vehicles (EVs) will grow our electric business. Our new EV strategy showcases how Duke Energy participates in this space. Our strategy supports and enables innovation and infrastructure to support the electrification of our state's vehicle fleets. Our strategy to electrify transportation includes investing $100 million by 2025 to help decarbonize transportation, manage EV charging loads, pilot EV infrastructure projects and electrify our fleet. For instance, we are converting 100% of our light-duty vehicles and 50% of our combined fleet of medium-duty, heavy-duty and off-road vehicles to EVs, plug-in hybrids (PHEVs) or other zero-carbon alternatives by 2030. To date, over 750 vehicles, or 11% of our fleet, are electrified. We are also helping our customers electrify their fleets and supporting our jurisdictions as they implement National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure programs.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Duke Energy's Online Savings Store (Please see comment below.))

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Duke Energy's Online Savings Store offers instant rebates on numerous items, including LED lighting, to help our residential customers reduce their energy use. This also includes smart home technology such as the Nest Learning Thermostat, which learns your schedule to program itself, turns itself down when you are away and lets you change the temperature from your phone. We also offer Advanced PowerStrips which reduce the amount of wasted standby power and active power used by TV and desktop PC electronics and provide protection from damaging electrical surges.

Energy efficiency saves money for customers and reduces energy use, reducing CO2 emissions.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Energy efficiency saves money for customers and reduces energy use, reducing CO2 emissions.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Duke Energy has a number of energy efficiency and demand-side management programs to help its customers save electricity (and help Duke Energy avoid CO2 emissions).

Energy efficiency (EE) and demand-side management (DSM) program revenue: billed revenue associated with our EE and DSM programs in 2022 was approximately $377 million across all of our jurisdictions. This equated to approximately 1.3 percent of our total revenues, which were $28,768 million in 2022.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Voluntary low-carbon gas program)

Type of product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Green Edge is a voluntary program available to residential and small commercial customers to purchase blocks of environmental attribute equivalents and carbon offsets to offset the carbon emissions from their use of natural gas.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Voluntary renewable energy programs)

Type of product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Duke Energy offers several voluntary renewable energy purchasing programs designed to help customers meet their sustainability goals. These programs, which vary by jurisdiction and are subject to regulatory approval, include programs targeted for large businesses, small and medium businesses, including shared (community) solar.

Examples include:
https://www.duke-energy.com/home/products/clean-energy-connection
https://www.duke-energy.com/home/products/renewable-energy/nc-shared-solar
https://www.duke-energy.com/business/products/renewables/green-source-advantage

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Please select

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

As a natural progression of our comprehensive climate strategy, in 2020 Duke Energy announced a methane reduction goal to reduce methane emissions to net-zero by 2030 for our natural gas distribution companies. Work is underway to execute on our plan paving the way for responsible growth of our natural gas distribution system and furthering our journey toward a clean energy future.

- We have eliminated all cast iron and bare steel main piping in our distribution companies, a major contributor to methane leakage. This resulted in a 96% reduction of methane emissions related to these facilities.
- We're deploying new technologies to increase our measurement and monitoring of methane emissions, pinpointing leaks even faster.
- We have expanded our pilot project using satellite technology and our emissions data platform to detect and track methane emissions with very promising results.
- Pilot testing of real-time monitoring and measurement devices at select compressor stations, regulator stations and LNG facilities is also underway.
- We have deployed the use of cross-compression technology to eliminate the venting or flaring of natural gas into the atmosphere during certain operational activities and increased our leak surveys from every five years to every three years and are working to accelerate leak repairs, with a goal to clear the inventory and shift to a "find it, fix it" process.

On upstream methane emissions, we're driving our natural gas procurement process for gas distribution and power generation toward suppliers with low methane emissions, striking a balance between responsible procurement and maintaining affordability for our customers. We're joining those in the industry working to achieve significant reductions in upstream methane emissions, alleviating concerns about leakage in natural gas production and transportation. To achieve this,

- We joined ONE Future, a coalition of natural gas companies finding solutions to voluntarily reduce methane emissions across the natural gas supply chain – with a goal to lower emissions to less than 1% by 2025.
- We are a sponsor of Veritas, the Gas Technology Institute's Energy Differentiated (Responsibly Sourced) Gas Measurement and Verification Initiative, designed to accelerate actions that reduce methane leakage from natural gas systems and convene diverse stakeholders in an open and transparent process to develop technical protocols and a widely accepted methodology to quantify methane emissions. In addition, we employ best operating practices and damage prevention initiatives to reduce the unintended escape of methane when third parties damage our pipelines.
- Our Watch and Protect program deploys our expert technicians to oversee high-risk excavations.
- We are also sharing our environmental priorities with our suppliers and engaging with them to better understand their methane emissions and avoidance measures.
- Lastly, our Gold Shovel Standard operating principles improve public safety and the integrity of buried infrastructure.

On downstream CO2 emissions,

- We have introduced GreenEdge, a voluntary program for residential and small commercial customers to purchase offsets for part or all their carbon emissions.
- We also introduced several new energy efficiency programs for residential and commercial customers [1].
- In addition to efforts to reduce emissions for our natural gas utility business, we actively participate in commercial opportunities to further promote renewable natural gas production and associated emission reductions. We intend to invest an additional $300 million in the next five years.
- Lastly, to capture remaining emissions we can't eliminate through responsible procurement and improvements in our operations, we'll purchase offsets and renewable natural gas, if necessary, to drive down any remaining methane emissions to net-zero by 2030. [1].

[1] Not all programs are available in all states. Subject to state regulatory approval.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	Inclusion of additional Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because we have not evaluated whether the changes should trigger a base year recalculation	<Not Applicable>	We expanded the disclosure of additional scope 3 categories in 2022, but do not have the data to support recalculating previous years.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2005

Base year end
December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
138800000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
427000

Comment
Scope 2 includes emissions from purchased power that is consumed within Duke Energy and emissions associated with T&D line losses from purchased power.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
22120000

Comment
Includes emissions from upstream fossil fuels, upstream natural gas distribution and purchased power for resale.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6608000

Comment
Emissions from customer use of sold natural gas

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
78800000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Scope 1 CO2e emissions include emissions from electricity generation, fleet usage, ancillary equipment, refrigerant leakage, natural gas usage in Duke Energy locations, natural gas distribution operations, and electric transmission and distribution operations.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Duke Energy's Scope 2 emissions include emissions from purchased power consumed within Duke Energy and emissions associated with line losses from purchased power. Emissions are location based as they rely on a national average CO2 emissions rate and line loss factor provided in the most recent eGRID database. The emissions estimates are derived from purchased power quantities and aforementioned eGRID factors.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

420000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Scope 2 emissions includes emissions from purchased power consumed and emissions associated with T&D line losses. The reported value for 2022 is significantly higher than previous years due to the inclusion of T&D line losses.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions
Duke Energy has currently not assessed the impact on emissions from Scope 3: Investments.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 3: Investments

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are not evaluated

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
The emissions are not currently evaluated.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3800000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are estimated using annual spend data and EPA's Supply Chain Emission Factors database.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods are currently included in purchased goods and services.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
26400000

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from purchased power for resale and upstream emissions from fuel procurement and natural gas distribution. Purchased power emissions are estimated using purchased power totals and the latest eGRID factors. Upstream fossil fuel is estimated using production numbers and emission factors developed from EPA's latest GHG Emissions and Sinks document. Upstream Natural Gas distribution is based on previous years data as company Methane Intensities are not available at the time of ESG submittals.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from this category are included in purchased goods and service and fuel and energy related activities.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
30000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Site-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions from vendor vehicle usage in landfill operations and emissions from waste degradation that is sent offsite. Vendor emissions are estimated using fuel quantities and emission factors from EPA's GHG Emissions Factor Hub. Waste emissions are estimated using EPA's WARM model excluding any net decreases from recycling.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
8000

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions associated with business travel are provided by Duke Energy's travel agency.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
170000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Estimated using worst case scenario for emissions based on number of employees and conservative estimate of miles traveled and conservative emission factor from EPA's GHG Emissions Factor Hub.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Any emissions from this category are captured under Scope 2 purchased power or Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions included in Processing of Sold Products.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
280000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Includes emissions associated with downstream processing of mostly flyash and gypsum. Emissions estimated using worst case emissions factors from product LCAs and quantities of product sold.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7900000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions reported consistent with EPA's GHG Reporting Rule accounting only for natural gas that is sold and excluding natural gas deliveries to Duke Energy generating stations and large industrial customers.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Duke Energy does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Duke Energy does not have any Franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Duke Energy is currently evaluating the significance of this category.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0027554

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
79300000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
28768000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
17

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in output
Change in revenue
Change in boundary

Please explain
Increase in total revenue while CO2e emissions remained relatively flat. Addtionally, reduction in coal-fired generation.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	77000000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	450000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	230000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	130000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	230000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives		13000	10.1	550000	CO2e metric tons converted to CH4 and SF6 metric tons using cited GWPs.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	77000000	5000		77500000	
Combustion (Gas utilities)	68000			68000	
Combustion (Other)					
Emissions not elsewhere classified					

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	78800000

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Generating electricity - this includes CO2, N2O, and CH4	77600000
Natural gas pipelines (CH4)	320000
Transmission and distribution (SF6)	230000
Fleet Emissions	158000
Ancillary Equipment	424000
Refrigerants	132000
Natural Gas Usage	3000

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	77600000	<Not Applicable>	
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	290000	Increased	0.37	Fossil fuel generation increased by 4,200,000 MWh from 2021. The increase is attributable to increased utilization of cleaner burning natural gas and the impacts of returning to normalcy following the pandemic.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary	1100000	Increased	1.4	Inclusion of additional Scope 1 and 2 categories not previously captured (Emissions from Fleet, Ancillary Equipment, Refrigerants, Natural Gas usage in offices, and T&D line losses).
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 40% but less than or equal to 45%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)		342000000	342000000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	2200	9200	11400
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>		<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>			

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
115000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
115000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1700000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1700000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
226000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
226000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
342000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
342000000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)
17020

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
41000

Net electricity generation (GWh)
37000

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36600000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
889

Comment

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)
1307

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
374

Net electricity generation (GWh)
358

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
270000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
715

Comment

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)
24145

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
96000

Net electricity generation (GWh)
93000

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
40500000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
422

Comment

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)
9294

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
76000

Net electricity generation (GWh)
73000

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)
3647

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
5700

Net electricity generation (GWh)
1900

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
HydroPower incluces both Convetional Hydro and PUmp Storage

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)
3194

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
8600

Net electricity generation (GWh)
8600

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)
3148

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
5300

Net electricity generation (GWh)
5300

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

Comment

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)
44

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
340

Net electricity generation (GWh)
340

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
122000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
357

Comment
Generation and Emissions from fuel cells.

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)
61799

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
230000

Net electricity generation (GWh)
220000

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
77000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
332

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Please select

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?
Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region
United States of America

Voltage level
Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
215745

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
1.9

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
1500000

Length of network (km)
50694

Number of connections
0

Area covered (km2)
238279

Comment
The vast majority of electricity Duke Energy transmits was generated by Duke Energy plants, and so emissions are accounted for in Scope 1. We filled in losses by multiplying total Scope 1 GHG emissions from electricity generation (77,000,000) by 1.8%.
Please note that area covered (km2) represents the TOTAL electric service area for Duke Energy.

Country/area/region
United States of America

Voltage level
Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
215745

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
3.5

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
2700000

Length of network (km)
466227

Number of connections
0

Area covered (km2)
238279

Comment
The vast majority of electricity Duke Energy transmits was generated by Duke Energy plants, and so emissions are accounted for in Scope 1. We filled in losses by multiplying total Scope 1 GHG emissions from electricity generation (77,000,000) by 3.5%.
Please note that area covered (km2) represents the TOTAL electric service area for Duke Energy.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
260000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
9

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
6

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
413000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
15

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
25

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1230000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
45

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
31

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
236000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
9

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
5

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
16000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
1

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
1

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
487000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
18

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
21

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
73000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
3

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
10

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Smart grid	Our more than $35 billion 5-year investment in our grid – the nation's largest investor-owned grid – will modernize and strengthen it to connect renewables, improve reliability and resiliency and help protect it from cybersecurity and physical threats. To prepare our grid for additional renewable capacity, we're transforming it to enable two-way electricity flow.	35750000000	55	2027
Large-scale storage	Energy storage plays an important role in addressing the intermittency of renewable energy, especially during periods of high demand. Our focus continues to be on long-duration energy storage that includes evaluating the potential for increased pumped storage capacity and facilitating the advancement of battery storage	2332000000	2	2033

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)	Please select				
Please select	<Not Applicable>				
Other, please specify (Advanced nuclear)	Please select				
Other, please specify (Energy efficiency, smart grid and renewables integration)	Please select				
Other, please specify (Hydrogen and other low carbon fuels)	Please select				
Other, please specify (Electrification and electric vehicles)	Please select				
Unable to disaggregate by technology area	<Not Applicable>				

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Other, please specify (Our most recent Integrated Resource Plans (except for North Carolina -- see below) include sensitivities with a carbon price of $15/short ton ($16.53/metric ton) starting in 2028 and increasing at $5/short ton/year.)

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Please select

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Other, please specify

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
16.53

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Since 2010, Duke Energy has included a price on CO2 emissions in its Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and similar planning processes to account for the potential regulation of CO2 emissions. Since the state of North Carolina has adopted legislation for a mandatory reduction in CO2 emissions from electricity generation (70% below 2005 levels by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050), we do not use a carbon price in our NC IRPs. However, we continue to use a carbon price in sensitivity scenarios for our other jurisdictions (SC, FL, KY, and IN).

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Other, please specify

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Please select

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Please select

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Please select

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Please select

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Collaborate with customers in creation and review of your climate transition plan

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Duke Energy Progress partnered with the local community to provide reliable and cleaner energy to the Western Carolina region by retiring the Asheville coal plant in January 2020, replacing it with a new, 560 MW combined-cycle natural gas plant, and 15 MW of solar and battery storage. In addition to providing cleaner energy to the communities that we serve; Duke Energy remains committed to continued engagement and community support. By providing reskilling opportunities where appropriate and leveraging the feedback from stakeholders, the Company aims to offer evolving employment opportunities to those who wish to stay with the company through a transition. In the case of Asheville, nearly 30 permanent employees from the now-demolished coal plant elected to operate and maintain the new plant. The new plant generated $1.7 million in additional property taxes for Duke Energy Progress in Buncombe County, for a total of $4.4 million in property taxes paid (2019). Additionally, by assessing community needs and partnering with local community development organizations Duke Energy can continue collaboration and apply lessons learned to projects in the future. Reflecting stakeholder input as part of the decision-making process was well received by regulators and stakeholders in both North and South Carolina. This group of customers represents the continued learning and flexibility of growth that is a priority at Duke Energy. Following initial opposition from stakeholders in both states, Duke Energy Progress paused, listened, and incorporated stakeholder input into a new plan that resulted in better outcomes.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In addition to other outcomes, retirement of the Asheville plant delivered $1.7 million in new property taxes to Buncombe County, 60% reduction in CO2 emissions per megawatt-hour, 1,300 construction jobs and 30 permanent employees, and lower plant fuel costs resulting in customer cost savings.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Duke Energy offers several energy efficiency programs to empower customers to reduce their energy costs and help us manage electricity load. By the end of 2025, our energy efficiency programs will have saved a total of 24 million MWh of energy consumption and 8 million tons of carbon emissions, which is equivalent to the emissions produced by more than 2 million homes. In fact, our programs have resulted in twice as much energy savings for our customers as other energy companies in the Southeast.

Our 2022 initiatives included:
-Rooftop Solar: We obtained significant feedback from stakeholders on ways to maximize the value of distributed energy resources through linking rooftop solar with smart thermostats and (soon) advanced inverters. We recently filed for approval of this program in North Carolina.
-Clean Energy Connection: A program that lets residential and business customers in Florida support renewable energy, subscribe to solar power and earn credits toward their electricity bills – all without equipment installation or maintenance.
-Home Energy Reports: We provided individual reports on home energy use for over 2.6 million residential customers each month.
-Residential Carbon Tool: We developed and now offer a monthly report that allows customers to see their unique carbon footprint and ways to reduce it.
-Program and Engagement Options: To simplify next steps for customers who want to take action to save energy and money, the company's Online Marketplace, retailer discounts and in-home assessments continue to be cost-effective choices for customers.
We look forward to incorporating state clean energy goals into our existing offerings, developing new solutions, and continuing to work closely with our stakeholders to help our customers save energy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

https://p-cd.duke-energy.com/-/media/pdfs/our-company/esg/2022-impact-report.pdf?rev=3d15a7b22cea45e2a7e9a481bb445e00

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To achieve our clean energy transformation, we work to shape the landscape, including partnering with stakeholders and communities, championing public policy that advances innovation, and advancing regulatory models that support greenhouse gas emission reductions. A necessary component of the transformation is durable public policies at the local, state and federal levels that enable Duke Energy to transition our generating fleet, expand and adapt our electric grid, and adopt new low carbon and carbon-free technologies that will reduce emissions while keeping energy affordable and reliable. It is therefore essential for us to engage in public policy discussions - both on behalf of Duke Energy and through trade associations — to advocate for the interests of our customers, shareholders, employees, and communities. Our company has a strong governance structure, starting with the Board of Directors, to manage climate-related risks and issues. The Corporate Governance Committee reviews the company's political expenditures twice a year, as well as the processes and priorities related to those political expenditures. Internally, the company's Political Expenditures Committee oversees the company's political expenditures strategy and approves, monitors, and tracks our political expenditures. In addition, management provides a semiannual update to the Corporate Governance Committee of the board on the company's strategy and political expenditures.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In 2022, Duke Energy engaged with the U.S. Congress on the Inflation Reduction Act. This law, enacted in August 2022, directs significant new federal spending toward (among other provisions) to development and deployment of clean energy technologies like nuclear, renewables, carbon capture and storage, and clean hydrogen.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Duke Energy engaged with policymakers on the Inflation Reduction Act to support provisions that help enable our clean energy transition,including production tax credits for existing nuclear and solar, and investment tax credits for storage.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Edison Electric Institute (EII)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EEI's statement about climate policy says: "EEI's member companies are leading a clean energy transformation. We are committed to getting the energy we provide as clean as we can as fast as we can, without compromising customer affordability and reliability." This is consistent with Duke Energy's position. Duke Energy's CEO serves on the EEI Executive Committee and board of directors, which provides an opportunity to advance climate policies that keep energy affordable and reliable. Duke Energy also serves on several EEI executive advisory committees and environmental policy committees, where we provide input on EEI's positions on climate policies.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The U.S. Chamber states with respect to climate change that "combating climate change requires citizens, governments and businesses to work together. Inaction is simply not an option." The Chamber's position is consistent with Duke Energy's. Duke Energy is represented on the Chamber's Global Energy Institute's Leadership Council, the Energy and Environment Committee, and the Task Force on Climate Actions. Duke Energy participates in review and discussions of the organization's climate policies. In 2022, we encouraged the Chamber to publicly state its support for the IRA's climate-related tax provisions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
BRT's position on climate change is that "corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change." BRT's position is consistent with Duke Energy's. The CEO of Duke Energy is a member of the board of directors of the BRT and is engaged with BRT in the development of its climate policy. This included significant engagement in 2022 in which we encouraged BRT to publicly support the climate-related tax incentives in the IRA.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Clean Power Association (ACP))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
ACP is an association of renewable energy companies expediting the advancement of clean energy as the dominant power source in America. In 2022, Duke Energy was represented on ACP's board of directors by the Senior Vice President and President of Duke Energy Sustainable Solutions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
American Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AGA's policies point to the importance of natural gas, low-carbon gas resources and the delivery infrastructure in meeting GHG emissions reduction goals. AGA's position on climate change is consistent with Duke Energy's. The Senior Vice President of Duke Energy's Natural Gas Business is currently on the AGA board of directors, and subject matter experts within Duke Energy participate in various AGA committees. This engagement enables us to participate in policy discussions at many levels of the organization and thereby influence AGA's policy positions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (National Hydropower Association (NHA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
NHA promotes preserving and expanding clean, renewable hydropower. Its position on climate change is consistent with Duke Energy's. Duke Energy's Vice President of Carolinas Regulated Renewables and Lake Services is on the board of directors of the National Hydropower Association.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
NEI's position on climate change is that it supports the President's goal for the U.S to reach net-zero emissions no later than 2050 and that it is imperative that we utilize all carbon-free energy tools, including nuclear power reactors. This is consistent with Duke Energy's position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (WIRES)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
WIRES is a trade association that promotes investment in the North American transmission system and that significant investment is needed to meet ambitious federal and state clean-energy goals. This is consistent with Duke Energy's position. Duke Energy's Managing Director, Federal Regulatory Affairs, is a member of the board of directors of WIRES.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Political Candidates, Parties, committees and Section 527 organizations)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Contributions to political candidates, parties, committees and Section 527 organizations.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
5991089

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Contributions to political candidates, parties, committees and Section 527 organizations created to support the nomination, election, appointment or defeat of a candidate.

More information on our Political Giving can be found in our 2022 Impact Report.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-impact-report.pdf
climate-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Please select	

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Duke Energy's approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and natural capital benefits is guided by our corporate commitment to Biodiversity, Natural Resource Conservation Vision Statement, Corporate Environmental and Health & Safety (EHS) Management System. We believe we have an obligation to manage the natural assets where we operate, including associated procedures, mitigation hierarchy process (i.e., avoidance, minimization, mitigation), stewardship and conservation projects and Avian Protection Plan. We are committed to continue supporting biodiversity through the additional development and implementation of protective corporate policies, investment in conservation projects, environmental initiatives and research, and through relationships that will conserve biodiversity and important local, regional and national ecosystems and habitats.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	F4B – Finance for Biodiversity

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Holly Shelter-Angola Bay KBA- (Holly Shelter Gamelands, Pender County, NC). Protected transmission ROW in agreement with state and federal agencies

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Duke Energy established a Memorandum of Understanding with the NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC Dept. of Agriculture, and NC Wildlife Resources Commission in development of an overall landscape management plan, within utility ROWs, to manage and protect sensitive and rare natural heritage areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Duke Energy conducts periodic vegetation management activities at these MOU areas including utility construction, operations, maintenance, and access. With the MOU, Duke Energy will protect the special elements of natural diversity and natural areas in accordance with accepted vegetation management techniques and best management practices and regular communication with all the parties. Duke Energy also provides, installs, and maintains sensitive habitat signage at the sites, as well as coordinates with the parties on research and monitoring.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Sandhills East KBA (Sandhills Gamelands, Richmond County, NC). Protected transmission line ROW in agreement with state and federal agencies.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Duke Energy established a Memorandum of Understanding with the NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC Dept. of Agriculture, and NC Wildlife Resources Commission in development of an overall landscape management plan, within utility ROWs, to manage and protect sensitive and rare natural heritage areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Duke Energy conducts periodic vegetation management activities at these MOU areas including utility construction, operations, maintenance, and access. With the MOU, Duke Energy will protect the special elements of natural diversity and natural areas in accordance with accepted vegetation management techniques and best management practices and regular communication with all the parties. Duke Energy also provides, installs, and maintains sensitive habitat signage at the sites, as well as coordinates with the parties on research and monitoring.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Sandhills East KBA (Weymouth Woods State Natural Area, Moore County, NC). Protected transmission line ROW in agreement with state and federal agencies.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Duke Energy established a Memorandum of Understanding with the NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC Dept. of Agriculture, and NC Wildlife Resources Commission in development of an overall landscape management plan, within utility ROWs, to manage and protect sensitive and rare natural heritage areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Duke Energy conducts periodic vegetation management activities at these MOU areas including utility construction, operations, maintenance, and access. With the MOU, Duke Energy will protect the special elements of natural diversity and natural areas in accordance with accepted vegetation management techniques and best management practices and regular communication with all the parties. Duke Energy also provides, installs, and maintains sensitive habitat signage at the sites, as well as coordinates with the parties on research and monitoring.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Sandhills East KBA- Eastwood Plant Conservation Preserve, Moore County, NC. Protected transmission line ROW in agreement with state and federal agencies.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Duke Energy established a Memorandum of Understanding with the NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC Dept. of Agriculture, and NC Wildlife Resources Commission in development of an overall landscape management plan, within utility ROWs, to manage and protect sensitive and rare natural heritage areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Please select

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Duke Energy conducts periodic vegetation management activities at these MOU areas including utility construction, operations, maintenance, and access. With the MOU, Duke Energy will protect the special elements of natural diversity and natural areas in accordance with accepted vegetation management techniques and best management practices and regular communication with all the parties. Duke Energy also provides, installs, and maintains sensitive habitat signage at the sites, as well as coordinates with the parties on research and monitoring.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
9 additional Sensitive habitat areas- Johnston, Brunswick, Durham, Granville, Hoke, Sampson, Onslow, Pender, Halifax, Nash, Warren, and Wake Counties, NC. Protected transmission line ROW in agreement with state and federal agencies.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Duke Energy established a Memorandum of Understanding with the NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC Dept. of Agriculture, and NC Wildlife Resources Commission in development of an overall landscape management plan, within utility ROWs, to manage and protect sensitive and rare natural heritage areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Duke Energy conducts periodic vegetation management activities at these MOU areas including utility construction, operations, maintenance, and access. With the MOU, Duke Energy will protect the special elements of natural diversity and natural areas in accordance with accepted vegetation management techniques and best management practices and regular communication with all the parties. Duke Energy also provides, installs, and maintains sensitive habitat signage at the sites, as well as coordinates with the parties on research and monitoring.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Duke Energy is an active partner in the Nationwide Monarch Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) and is the largest acreage contributor in the program.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Within the Monarch Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA), Duke Energy has a voluntary agreement to enroll specified linear, utility ROW property in the CCAA/CCA. Through this CCAA, Duke Energy voluntarily commits to implement specific conservation actions that will reduce and/or potentially remove threats to the monarch. Duke Energy has 62,389 acres of adopted lands in the program. Conservation measures provided by Duke Energy include:
-Seeding and planting to restore or create habitat
- Brush removal to promote suitable habitat
- Prescribed burning to promote suitable habitat
- Suitable habitat set-asides or idle lands for one or more growing seasons
- Conservation mowing to enhance floral resources during migration and breeding
- Targeted herbicide treatment of undesirable vegetation using herbicide best management practices

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Site selection
Project design

Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Row construction, operations and maintenance could affect monarch foraging and breeding habitat, as well as physically affect monarch populations. Through the following conservation measures, within the CCAA, Duke Energy is avoiding and minimizing these impacts. Based on the CCAA, Duke Energy is also conducting annul monitoring or selected ROWs, for monarch habitat, in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Indiana:

-Seeding and planting to restore or create habitat
- Brush removal to promote suitable habitat
- Prescribed burning to promote suitable habitat
- Suitable habitat set-asides or idle lands for one or more growing seasons
- Conservation mowing to enhance floral resources during migration and breeding
- Targeted herbicide treatment of undesirable vegetation using herbicide best management practices

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	
Other, please specify	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability and Philanthropy Officer Senior Vice President, National Engagement and Strategy	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Duke Energy, a Fortune 150 company headquartered in Charlotte, N.C., is one of America's largest energy holding companies. Its electric utilities serve 8.2 million customers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and collectively own 50,000 megawatts of energy capacity. Its natural gas unit serves 1.6 million customers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky. Our $145+ Billion 10 year capital plan funds investments in the grid and our clean energy transition. The transition not only strives to strengthen and build infrastructure that delivers clean, reliable and affordable energy, but also aims to address environmental justice and just transition matters for our customers, workforce and communities. Duke Energy will continue to identify opportunities for growth in the many facets of a just transition. We have a clear vision, centered around our climate strategy, with bold carbon goals.

Duke Energy is one of the first utilities to address the totality of its impact -approximately 95% of the company's greenhouse gas emissions are now tied to a measurable net-zero goal. We are on pace to achieve our goal of at least 50% reduction from electric generation by 2030, 50% for Scope 2 and certain Scope 3 upstream and downstream emissions by 2035, and 80% from electric generation by 2040. We continue our partnership with ONE Future, a coalition of natural gas companies working together nationwide to lower methane emissions intensity to less than one percent across the entire natural gas supply chain by 2025. In 2022, for the 17th consecutive year, Duke Energy was named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for North America.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	28768000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
General Motors Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
British American Tobacco

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
International Paper Company

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
Valeo Sa

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
Melrose PLC

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Duke Energy's CO2 emission rates can be used by customers to calculate the CO2 emissions associated with electricity purchased from Duke Energy. These emission rates- broken down by each of our utility subsidiaries- are publicly available through the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database located at https://www.eei.org/en/issues-and-policy/national-corporate-customers/co2-emission. Corporate customers can use this data to calculate their scope 2 emissions, supporting disclosure of their carbon-related sustainability goals. The database requires a simple log in and includes information for many electric utilities across the nation.

Requesting member
NetApp Inc.

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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Requesting member
American Express

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (Customer requirements served by organized electricity markets)	It is difficult for Duke Energy to address these allocation challenges for areas where Duke Energy operates in organized electricity markets because we do not have a means for parsing the electricity customers receive from Duke Energy vs. the organized markets.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Duke Energy will continue to provide emission rates that can be used by our customers to estimate the CO2 emissions associated with their energy purchases from Duke Energy subject to the caveat discussed in SC1.3 above. See SC1.2 for published information that should be helpful to customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms