

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

NextEra Energy, Inc. (“NextEra Energy”) is one of the largest electric power and energy infrastructure companies in North America and a leading clean energy company. NextEra Energy has two principal businesses, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) and NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (“NextEra Energy Resources”).

FPL is the largest electric utility in Florida and the U.S., providing clean, affordable, reliable electricity to 5.8 million customer accounts, or more than 12 million people across Florida. FPL is able to deliver America’s best energy value with a strategic focus on investing in clean energy generation, transmission and distribution facilities to deliver on its best-in-class value proposition of low customer bills, high reliability and outstanding customer service. Our bold Real Zero™ goal includes meaningful milestones in five-year increments and a pledge to lead not only the decarbonization of our industry, but also the U.S. economy.

We envision an ambitious expansion of our existing storage and renewables portfolios and the adoption of emerging technologies to fulfil our Real Zero goal. Additional solar, battery energy storage, green hydrogen and renewable natural gas, as well as continued use of our existing nuclear fleet, represent key steps in the drive toward decarbonization of our own operations, the electric power sector and the U.S. economy. FPL owns and operates more solar power facilities than any other utility in the nation. In Florida, we will have installed more than 12,600 megawatts (MW) of universal solar capacity by the end of 2031. FPL now has 50 large-scale solar energy centers installed throughout Florida, with more than 3,600 MW of solar capacity – more than any other utility in the U.S. As of April 2022, FPL has completed more than 50% of its 30-by-30 plan to install 30 million solar



panels and now expects to finish the project by 2025, five years ahead of schedule. FPL's investments to build a stronger, smarter energy grid have resulted in best-in-state reliability since 2006, as well as repeated national recognition. In 2021, FPL was presented with the ReliabilityOne® National Reliability Excellence Award for the sixth time in the prior seven years.

NextEra Energy Resources, together with its subsidiaries, is the world's largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun and a world leader in battery storage. NextEra Energy Resources' strategic focus is the development, construction and operation of long-term contracted assets throughout the U.S. and Canada, primarily consisting of clean energy solutions such as renewable generation facilities and battery storage projects, and electric transmission facilities. Since 2012, NextEra Energy Resources has invested nearly \$40 billion in wind, solar and battery energy storage to advance its industry-leading position. With renewable operations in 38 states as of year-end 2021, NextEra Energy Resources is helping states and companies across the U.S. meet renewable portfolio standards and carbon-emissions-reduction goals through the development of zero-emissions renewable energy solutions, while lowering customer bills and creating value for shareholders. As of year-end 2021, NextEra Energy Resources owns or operates a portfolio of approximately 25 gigawatts of wind and solar projects and is among the leaders in bringing new renewable energy projects online every year.

Capital investment is central to executing our strategy at NextEra Energy. Since 2012, we have invested approximately \$110 billion in clean energy infrastructure, making NextEra Energy the largest U.S. infrastructure investor in the energy industry and one of the largest capital investors across any industry in the U.S. over this 10-year period. By investing in smart infrastructure and innovative clean energy solutions, we are helping to build a sustainable energy future that is affordable, reliable and clean. Our smart, long-term investments have helped us achieve a laudable reduction in our CO2-emissions rate and are expected to help us meet our goal to be carbon emissions free by no later than 2045. We believe that no company in any industry has done more to reduce carbon emissions and to confront climate change than NextEra Energy.

For decades, we have focused on building a business that is resilient and able to deliver for customers and shareholders. We remain committed to our long-term vision to be the largest, most profitable clean energy provider in the U.S., with the best skills and capabilities across the industry.

Executing on this vision exemplifies what it means to be a sustainable company. We are delivering outstanding value for our customers, supporting our communities and empowering our teams, all while creating significant shareholder value and doing good for the environment.

Our responses contain forward-looking information. For cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information, please refer to disclosures in Section 15, (C-FI).



C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Canada
- 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
- Gas extraction and production

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	NEE

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(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	<p>The Board Chair has ultimate responsibility for climate-related decisions including the company’s long-term strategy. The Board Chair is also the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NextEra Energy (hereinafter referred to as the “Board Chair”). Key climate-related decision-making functions include leading strategic resource planning and associated capital allocation, setting annual budgets, evaluating renewables and low-carbon investments and investing in R&D. The Board Chair reports to the Board of Directors (“Board”) on the status of climate-related issues such as the Company’s generation mix, transformative clean energy technologies and services (energy storage, green hydrogen, smart grid, energy efficiency, electric vehicles), renewables strategy, trends in renewables generation, U.S. federal incentives for renewable generation and grid hardening, among others. These climate-related decisions made by the Board Chair and reviewed by the Board, such as the company’s renewable and low-carbon investments, help the company to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Example of a climate-related decision: As part of our ongoing process to assess risks and opportunities related to our business, we monitor regulatory and market trends, which include the transition to cleaner generation sources. We support the increased use of renewable generation as an important source of energy in a lower-carbon economy. All significant renewable energy investments are reviewed and approved by the Board Chair, as part of NextEra Energy’s Operating Committee, which is comprised of all senior executives and other executives from the various functional departments of our businesses. Investments of greater dollar value require additional authorizations, including approval by the Board’s Finance and Investment Committee and the Board, depending on the amount. These groups made renewable energy investment decisions that resulted in NextEra Energy Resources commissioning approximately 3,800 MW of renewable projects in 2021. In addition, in 2021, FPL completed its approximately 1,500 MW phase one of its SolarTogether community solar program and commissioned the 409 MW Manatee Energy Storage Center. As a result, we have reduced our CO2 emissions rate by 58% from a 2005 adjusted baseline as of year-end 2021.</p>

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	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures	At every scheduled Board meeting there is a detailed review of NextEra Energy’s performance against business objectives and key risks and opportunities for the company, many of which are directly related to climate-related issues and objectives. In the case of FPL, these reviews may cover, for example, storm restoration and preparation, grid hardening and FPL’s goal to install 30 million solar generation panels by 2030, which now is expected to be completed by 2025. In the case of NextEra Energy Resources, significant solar, wind and battery storage projects and operations are reviewed, as is current progress toward the development, origination and construction of new renewable energy projects. In addition, climate-related issues are reviewed as part of the annual strategy reviews for NextEra Energy, NextEra Energy Resources and FPL.

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



Row 1	Yes	The Board views itself as a cohesive whole consisting of members who together serve the interests of the company and its shareholders. The Board is comprised of directors with a mix of backgrounds, knowledge and skills that the Board considers relevant and beneficial in fulfilling its oversight role. Several of our directors have competence on climate-related issues through their experience leading a utility or energy industry company, where climate-related issues are core to the decisions made in those businesses, as well as financing expertise which supports the company’s renewables capital expenditure plan.
----------	-----	---

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

At the executive management level, two positions oversee climate related issues – one for each of NextEra Energy’s two main subsidiary companies. These individuals are (1) the President and Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy Resources and (2) the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of FPL.

Chairman, President and CEO of FPL:

Description of responsibilities: Responsible for guiding the strategies for FPL, as well as the daily operations and execution of those strategies and budgets, both of which encompass climate-related issues. Specifically responsible for guiding FPL’s strategy and execution of FPL’s strategy, organization, development, and managing risks and opportunities that impact climate and reduce emissions (e.g., solar deployment, battery storage, nuclear operations), asset operation and system planning, climate-related regulatory decisions and storm hardening plans to improve our assets’ resiliency to extreme weather. Climate-related issues are monitored throughout the organization and reported to the Chairman, President and CEO of



FPL through monthly operating committee meetings and monthly operating performance reviews. This position reports to the Board Chair, President and CEO of NextEra Energy.

Rationale for why these responsibilities are assigned to this position: The Chairman, President and CEO of FPL is assigned these climate related roles because this position has overall responsibility for guiding FPL’s strategy and FPL’s generation operations and planning and protecting the system against climate-related risks, such as acute physical risks from extreme storm and weather events in the state of Florida, including hurricanes, that can impact energy infrastructure.

President and CEO of NextEra Energy Resources:

Description of responsibilities: Responsible for guiding the strategies for NextEra Energy Resources, as well as the daily operations and execution of those strategies and budgets, both of which encompass climate related issues. Specific responsibility for guiding the execution of NextEra Energy Resources’ strategy, organization, development, and managing risks and opportunities related to climate issues such as investments in clean energy projects, such as wind, solar, battery storage projects, and new low- or zero- carbon technologies. Climate-related issues are monitored throughout the organization and reported to the President and CEO of NextEra Energy Resources through monthly operating committee meetings and monthly operating performance reviews. This position reports to the Board Chair, President and CEO of NextEra Energy.

Rationale for why these responsibilities are assigned to this position: The President and CEO of NextEra Energy Resources is assigned these climate related roles because this position has overall responsibility for guiding NextEra Energy Resources’ strategy and executing NextEra Energy Resources’ strategy of building a diversified clean energy company with an emphasis on growing the world’s leading wind, solar and battery storage portfolio.

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	Senior executive compensation is tied directly to performance that drives long-term value. Our senior executive compensation program includes goals tied to climate-related issues, a variety of which have been included as compensation metrics since 2001. For example, a portion of our annual incentive plan is tied to renewable energy. To



		maintain our position as the world’s leading renewable energy developer, compensation is tied to building approved wind, solar and battery storage projects on schedule and on budget, as well as adding significant new wind, solar and battery storage opportunities to our backlog to support future growth. Additionally, senior executive compensation includes metrics tied to reliability such as availability metrics across our generation fleet and our nuclear fleet’s performance against industry-wide operating performance measures.
--	--	---

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	<p>Senior executive compensation is tied directly to performance that drives long-term value. Our senior executive compensation program includes goals tied to climate-related issues, a variety of which have been included as compensation metrics since 2001. For example, a portion of our executive compensation plan is tied to completing the development and construction of our wind, solar and battery storage projects on schedule and on budget, as well as adding significant new wind, solar and battery storage opportunities to our backlog to support future growth. Implementing our renewables development strategy has led to significant emission reductions benefiting our customers and the environment.</p> <p>Other compensation metrics tied to climate related issues in our annual and long-term incentive plans include: (1) customer value proposition – to emphasize the delivery of a sustainable, outstanding customer value proposition, compensation metrics include O&M costs per retail MWh, capital expenditures, service reliability and customer satisfaction scores. These metrics are intended to drive the delivery of low bills, high reliability, clean energy solutions and outstanding customer service; (2) operational performance – intended to support continued efficient and reliable delivery of clean energy to our customers, these metrics include availability metrics across the generation fleets and reliability metrics for the transmission and distribution grid; and (3) environmental events – to support our commitment to the environment, metrics include achieving zero significant environmental violations across all of our businesses.</p>



			These goals cascade down throughout the organization and compensation for other employees is tied to these goals, among others.
--	--	--	---

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	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

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

Our definition of 'substantive financial impact' when identifying or assessing and disclosing climate-related risks is generally consistent with that used for other business risk in our regular SEC Form 10-K filing. When considering the significance of business risks of NextEra Energy and its subsidiaries, both quantitative and qualitative characteristics are evaluated. In some instances, materiality is defined as 5-10% of pre-tax net income. These risks may be characterized in a different manner for the purposes of the CDP survey in an effort to respond to the survey's structure and specificity.



In our risk management process, we do not view climate change as a discrete risk, but rather a potential stress multiplier to existing risks and opportunities. Risks are assessed based on impact, probability and speed of onset. For example, system disruption from a weather event is a long-standing risk that we have integrated into our risk assessment process, and potential climate change projections for more frequent storms would be a multiplier for this risk category. We also recognize that climate change may affect different parts of our business in different ways.

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
Upstream
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: NextEra Energy has a robust enterprise risk management process that includes identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks. Our approach starts with a strategic focus on preparedness and a disciplined capital allocation process. Our Board Chair serves as our Chief Risk Officer, and together with executive management, including the Chairman, President and CEO of FPL and the President and CEO of NextEra Energy Resources, these positions are responsible for executing our long-term strategy while also monitoring



climate-related opportunities and risks related to our strategy.

On a quarterly basis, risks, including climate-related risks, are updated and reviewed by our corporate risk management committee through our corporate risk register. The corporate risk management committee consists of officers and key personnel from across the company and provides oversight and support of our risk management activities. The committee meets four times per year and discusses risks, including climate-related risks, mitigation activities and performs detailed reviews of risks, as appropriate. As part of this risk management process, risks are assessed based on impact, probability and speed of onset. For the purposes of this process, we do not view climate change as a discrete risk, but rather a potential stress multiplier to existing risks and opportunities already under consideration. Material risks, including climate-related risks, are reviewed twice a year with the risk lead team, which is comprised of the Board Chair, as well as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the General Counsel. Annually, the results of these risk assessment activities are reported to the Audit Committee of the Board.

Climate-related investment opportunities:

We also apply a robust risk management process to our climate-related investment opportunities. Our investment decisions are rooted in realistic assumptions, with appropriate sensitivity analyses, to ensure a data-driven decision-making process. Across all our businesses there is a robust due diligence and project approval process to ensure that all significant investment risks have been identified and mitigated to the greatest extent possible. All significant investment decisions are reviewed and approved by NextEra Energy's Operating Committee, which is comprised of all senior executives and other executives from the various functional departments of each of our businesses. Investments of greater dollar value require additional authorizations, including approval by the Board's Finance and Investment committee and the Board, depending on the amount of the investment.

Investments at FPL are guided through a well-established integrated resource planning process to determine the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand. Our carbon footprint and potential climate-related risks are incorporated into this planning process and different options are evaluated taking into account system economics, forecasted electric power demand, demand-side management, fuel prices, potential future climate policies and the integration of low-cost, clean and reliable generation, including solar and battery storage solutions. Our capital allocation process at FPL is centered around enhancing the overall customer value proposition to ensure long-term customer benefits and, ultimately, the support of regulators for our investment decisions. Additionally, we annually identify FPL risks and opportunities in the Ten-Year Site Plan filed with the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC).

Review of NextEra Energy Resources' investment decisions begins with thorough due diligence by subject matter experts from nearly 20 key functional areas. These subject matter experts, who all bring deep expertise, help identify and assess the commercial, financial and operational



feasibility of new investment opportunities. We also have processes in place to ensure we are continuously learning from unforeseen challenges to improve future capital allocation decisions.

Physical Risk Case Study:

Physical risks are included on the risk register and reviewed by the corporate risk management committee on a regular basis. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, areas historically prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. Our infrastructure, such as transmission and distribution lines, would be at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events. Each year, FPL performs a comprehensive review and analysis of the physical risks on its system due to extreme weather events and identifies appropriate risk mitigation activities and investments. Following the 2004-2005 hurricane season, FPL began a robust program to strengthen and harden the energy grid, including hardening or undergrounding power lines to better withstand higher winds and enhance reliability, replacing all transmission line structures with concrete or steel structures, installing intelligent devices that prevent outages and shorten restoration times by automatically redirecting power when an outage occurs. We believe the value of this risk management process and associated mitigation can be seen in the comparison of the impacts related to the last two major hurricanes that hit FPL's service area: Hurricane Wilma in 2005 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. While Irma had nearly a 50% increase in damage potential when compared with Wilma, FPL achieved a 60% improvement in the average outage days per customer.

Transition Opportunity Case Study:

As part of our ongoing process to assess risks and opportunities related to our business, we monitor regulatory and market trends, which include the electric sector's transition to cleaner generation sources. We support the increased use of renewable generation as an important source of energy in a lower-carbon economy. As one of the largest electric power and energy infrastructure companies in North America and a leader in the renewable energy industry, NextEra Energy has the capacity to accelerate the clean energy transition. In 2021, NextEra Energy Resources commissioned approximately 3,800 MW of renewable projects for a total of more than 9,500 MW placed in service over the last two years and FPL completed the approximately 1,500 MW phase one of its SolarTogether community solar program as well as commissioned the world's largest integrated solar-powered battery, helping our customers shift to cleaner energy resources. As a result, we have reduced our CO2 emissions rate by 58% from a 2005 adjusted baseline as of year-end 2021, while increasing our total generating capacity by 79% to meet growing customer demand over the same time period.



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	<p>Current regulations are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process. Our operations are subject to complex and comprehensive federal, state and other regulation, including rules and regulations related to air quality, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases (such as EPA’s Mandatory Reporting Requirements) and, for certain generating units, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), as well as planning requirements to address climate-related risks. In our business planning and in the management of our operations, we must address the effects of regulation on our business.</p> <p>Example of risk type: We have certain generating facilities that are regulated by RGGI. Under RGGI, these facilities are required to hold CO2 allowances equal to their CO2 emissions over a three-year control period. If our facilities do not comply with RGGI, we could be subjected to financial or allowance penalties. RGGI allowances are purchased through the quarterly regional auction and/or through the secondary market by the company’s trading group based on projected generation and emissions from RGGI-regulated generating units. Emissions from RGGI-affected generating units are monitored and reported on a quarterly basis. Those emissions reports are shared with the emissions trading group to complete a true-up of required allowances each quarter to ensure sufficient allowances have been obtained. The allowances are then held until such time as they are to be submitted for compliance.</p> <p>Example of risk type: Utilities in Florida are subject to FPSC rules that require each utility to file a petition with the FPSC for approval of a Transmission and Distribution Storm Protection Plan that covers the utility’s immediate 10-year planning period for storm protection projects undertaken to enhance the utility’s existing infrastructure for the purpose of reducing restoration costs and reducing outage times associated with extreme weather conditions. Each utility must file an updated storm protection plan at least every three years covering the next 10-year period. As a utility that operates in Florida, FPL is required to submit a Storm Protection Plan as per the FPSC regulation. Based on FPL’s assessments of risks due to climate change and severe weather events, FPL developed and submitted its Storm Protection Plan to the FPSC in 2020</p>



		<p>for 2020-2029. FPL received approval from the FPSC for its Storm Protection Plan, which includes investments in system hardening projects.</p>
<p>Emerging regulation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Emerging regulations are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process and in ongoing business reviews conducted by management and reviewed with the Board as appropriate. Our operations may become subject to new federal, state and/or other regulation, such as the adoption of regulations that would impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases from electric generation units using fossil fuels like coal and natural gas that could impact our natural gas electric generation units at FPL.</p> <p>Example of risk type: Our electric generation fleet at FPL currently includes natural gas units. Federal or state laws or regulations may be adopted that would impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, including, but not limited to, carbon dioxide, from electric generation units using fossil fuels like coal and natural gas.</p> <p>While our electric generation portfolio emits greenhouse gases at a lower rate of emissions than most of the U.S. electric generation sector, any future limits on greenhouse gas emissions could create additional costs in the form of taxes or emissions allowances, require additional capital investment in carbon capture and storage technology or fuel switching or affect the availability or cost of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Given the potential impact of federal or state laws or regulations that could impose new or additional limits on the emissions of greenhouse gases, we have evaluated potential CO2 regulation and/or legislation and have included projected compliance costs for CO2 emissions (based on a proprietary CO2 compliance cost forecast) in our resource planning activities since 2007, including in FPL’s integrated resource planning and annual 10-year site plan filing with the Florida Public Service Commission. These results are considered in our decisions to invest in new or emerging technologies, such as FPL’s approved green hydrogen pilot project at our Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. The approximately \$65 million green hydrogen pilot project, which is expected to be in service in 2023, will utilize solar energy to produce 100% green hydrogen through a roughly 25 MW electrolysis system. The hydrogen will be used to replace a portion of the natural gas that would be consumed by one of the three gas turbines at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the power generation facility, among other benefits.</p>



Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technology developments are reviewed as part of our corporate risk assessment and strategic planning processes. We are always focused on innovation and exploring new technologies. Being innovative and having a strong commitment to continuous improvement are at the heart of who we are as a company. From state-of-the-art renewable energy solutions and leading-edge battery storage systems to smart grid technology and drones equipped with artificial intelligence, we're making significant investments in innovative, advanced technologies to do what's right on behalf of our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders. Transition risks related to changes in the price and availability of technology are some of the risks related to climate change that we consider in our analyses. Based on our ongoing analysis of the long-term potential of low-cost renewables, we remain confident that wind, solar and battery storage will help reduce costs for customers and help achieve future CO2-emission reductions on our path to Real Zero by no later than 2045.</p> <p>Example of risk type: To achieve an emissions-free future, we believe other technologies will be necessary for deep decarbonization that may not be able to be commercially deployed today. To better understand how new technologies might scale and perform, we are investing in new, innovative technologies, such as green hydrogen production. FPL received approval to develop Florida's first green hydrogen plant, which is expected to come online in 2023 at our Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. Early investments in new and emerging technologies, such as green hydrogen, are an important part of our Real Zero journey and pave the way for cost-effective conversion of our existing natural gas-fired plants to green hydrogen. This project highlights our continued innovative approach to further enhance the diversity of our clean energy solutions available for customers.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Legal risks are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process and are evaluated by how they relate to compliance with current and emerging environmental and other laws and regulations.</p> <p>While FPL's generation portfolio emits greenhouse gases at a lower rate than most of the U.S. electric generation sector, its results of operations could be impacted to the extent that new federal or state laws or regulations impose any new greenhouse gas emissions limits or a price on CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Example of risk type: To address this potential risk, FPL's integrated resource planning and annual Ten-Year Site Plan filing with the FPSC have included CO2 cost projections since 2007. On the other hand, we believe that any such new laws or regulations likely would increase the demand for NextEra Energy Resources' clean energy products and services.</p>



Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Investments by FPL are guided by a well-established integrated resource planning process to determine the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand. Market climate-related risks are incorporated into this planning process and different options are evaluated taking into account system economics, forecasted electric power demand, demand-side management, fuel prices, potential future climate policies and the integration of low-cost, clean and reliable generation, including solar and energy storage solutions. We also look at the impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. To the extent market forces drive demand for renewable energy, we believe that should only increase the opportunities available for NextEra Energy Resources.</p> <p>Example of risk type: To address the desire of customers to source their electricity from renewable sources, FPL launched SolarTogether, the nation’s largest community solar program. FPL SolarTogether removes traditional barriers to rooftop solar, such as large upfront costs, and it requires no long-term commitment and no penalty for leaving the program. The program can also move with customers, providing a cost-effective, hassle-free way for customers to go solar. In 2021, FPL completed the approximately 1,500 MW phase one of the SolarTogether program. As part of the approval of FPL’s 2021 base rate case, the FPSC approved an additional 1,800 MW of capacity to be added to the SolarTogether program from 2023 to 2025.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Reputation risks are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process. From time to time, political and public sentiment may result in adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements. Addressing any adverse publicity is time consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, can have a negative impact on our reputation. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have an adverse effect on our business.</p> <p>Example of risk type: Hurricanes generate media coverage and customer calls to restore outages, with the potential for reputational impact if there is a poor storm restoration response. Strengthening the grid to reduce outages, combined with effective storm restoration response when there are outages, helps alleviate the reputational risk associated with storm impacts. We invest in strengthening the grid and preparing for storms at FPL and Gulf Power. Investments in grid infrastructure are outlined in our Storm Protection Plan submitted to the Florida Public Service Commission. Each year, in preparation for the hurricane season (which starts on June 1 in Florida), FPL completes a storm drill where employees simulate the massive logistical response to a major hurricane, including the deployment of thousands of workers and associated equipment. Investments in grid infrastructure have resulted in building a stronger, smarter and more resilient</p>



		<p>energy grid that has improved reliability and enables faster power restoration following extreme weather events. In addition, our preparation and coordinated storm response contributes to reducing outage times for customers. These investments and storm preparation activities help mitigate potential reputational risk following storms in public commentary around our progress and performance in restoration of customer power following hurricanes. Specific results can be seen in comparing Hurricane Wilma in 2005 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. Hurricane Irma had nearly a 50% increase in damage potential when compared with Hurricane Wilma, and FPL achieved a 60% improvement in the average outage days per customer. As a result of our storm hardening investments and effective storm preparation activities and response, FPL's system sustained less severe equipment damage and lost fewer poles, enabling improved restoration times and reducing potential reputational risk.</p>
<p>Acute physical</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Acute physical risks are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process. Our electric generating units and associated infrastructure, such as transmission and distribution lines, would be at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, and abnormal levels of precipitation.</p> <p>Example of risk type: FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, areas that historically have been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. Following the 2004-2005 hurricane season, FPL began a robust program to strengthen and harden the energy grid. Since 2006, FPL has invested billions of dollars to build a stronger, smarter and more resilient energy grid that has improved reliability in good weather and bad. Specific investments in the FPL system include: (1) hardening or undergrounding power lines to better withstand higher winds to enhance service reliability and resiliency; (2) upgrading transmission line structures, replacing all wood structures with concrete or steel structures; (3) maintaining vegetation along more than 26,000 miles of power lines each year and inspecting all 1.4 million power poles within an eight-year cycle; (4) installing more than 200,000 intelligent devices that prevent power outages and shorten restoration times by automatically redirecting power when an outage occurs, self-healing and minimizing customers affected, resulting in 10 million outages avoided over the last decade; and (5) using drones equipped with artificial intelligence, machine learning and geospatial data so flights are fully autonomous, as well as image recognition software we developed to spot faulty equipment and prevent outages. These investments enable faster power restoration following extreme weather events.</p> <p>Our continued investments and preparation at FPL have resulted in building a stronger, smarter and more resilient energy</p>



		grid that has improved reliability in good weather and bad and enables faster power restoration following extreme weather events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Chronic physical risks are reviewed as part of our corporate risk management process. Our electric generating units and associated infrastructure, such as transmission and distribution lines, would be at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns and a change in sea levels.</p> <p>Example of risk type: FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, and our physical plants along the coast plants could be placed at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns and a significant change in sea level. Given this risk, FPL analysed, in collaboration with many different government organizations, sea level rise and flooding. To address sea level risk, our Florida nuclear facilities are elevated 20 feet above sea level to protect against flooding and extreme storm surge. Additionally, we have taken other mitigation actions to date including: Installing pumps, flood control structures, monitoring sensors and raised equipment in high-risk flood zones; designing our substation yards to meet FEMA 100-year flood elevations; deploying mobile substations and transformers, along with other equipment, that can be used to respond to flood or storm events; hardening underground structures and utilizing above-ground equipment in high-risk flood zones; and deploying innovative technology at locations more susceptible to storm surge, such as a temporary AquaDam we installed at one of FPL's coastal substations in North Florida. Based on FPL's analysis and mitigation measures, near-term risk to our operations and facilities is low. We expect to continue to make additional resiliency and reliability investments over the coming decades to mitigate any potential impacts to our system.</p>

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?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, have the potential to have a substantive financial impact on our business, particularly in terms of how operations may be affected by these acute physical risks. These risks are considered in climate-related risks assessments and mitigation measures, project planning and when assessing strategic, operational and compliance risk areas.

Severe weather and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, can be destructive and cause power outages and property damage, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water and require us to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities. Furthermore, our physical power plants could be placed at greater risk of damage should changes in the global climate produce unusual variations in temperature and weather patterns, resulting in more intense, frequent and extreme weather events. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, areas that historically have been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. A disruption or failure of electric generation, transmission or distribution systems or natural gas production, transmission, storage or distribution systems in the event of a hurricane, tornado or other severe weather event, or otherwise, could prevent us from operating our business in the normal course.

For example, in 2017, more than 4.4 million FPL customers, or nearly 90%, were impacted by Hurricane Irma. Extreme weather events such as Hurricane Irma increase direct costs to the company due to storm damage and costs associated with restoration of power which can include but



are not limited to replacement of poles, power line and other equipment including trucks and costs for employees and contractors dispatched for restoration efforts. This risk type increases costs to the company due to damage from storms and response costs to restore power after widespread outages.

The potential financial impact figure below is illustrative only and the actual effects would be event-specific and dependent on the size, severity, and number of events, if any. Additionally, FPL can seek recovery of storm costs from customers subject to approval by the FPSC, to the extent losses exceed restricted funds set aside to cover the cost of storm damage.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,320,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Destruction caused by severe weather events, such as hurricanes, 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.

The potential financial impact figure was calculated based on the costs incurred due to the impacts of Hurricane Irma on FPL's service territory in 2017, which caused the company to incur over \$1.32 billion in storm restoration costs. This figure includes approximately \$14 million of regular payroll and related costs, \$32 million of overtime payroll and related costs, \$790 million contractor costs, \$140 million line clearing costs, \$24 million vehicle and fuel costs, \$42 million materials and supplies costs, \$272 million logistics costs and \$6 million other costs. This figure is illustrative only based on costs associated with Hurricane Irma, and the actual costs of future impacts from severe weather events would be event-specific and dependent on the size, severity and number of events, if any. Note also that the Company has recovery mechanisms for storm costs.

Cost of response to risk

5,500,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

FPL responds to the physical impacts from storms and weather risk by taking several mitigation actions to prevent future impacts, such as hardening our infrastructure and modernizing the grid. The \$5.5 billion estimate is the midpoint of the projected 2022-2025 capital costs for FPL related to storm hardening as well as reliability and grid modernization capital costs. The \$5.5 billion capital costs are calculated from each years' capital cost expectations, for storm hardening and storm preparedness programs, such as feeder hardening, replacing wood transmission structures, vegetation management and pole inspections, as well as reliability/grid modernization. A good example of how our storm hardening investments have created value for our customers is to compare the last two major hurricanes that hit FPL's service area: Hurricane Wilma in 2005 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. Hurricane Irma had nearly a 50% increase in damage potential when compared with Hurricane Wilma, yet FPL achieved a 60% improvement in the average outage days per customer. Hurricane Irma was the largest hurricane event FPL has ever faced with more than 4.4 million or nearly 90% of customers losing power compared to roughly 3.2 million or 75% of customers due to Hurricane Wilma. As a result of our storm hardening investments, FPL improved restoration times, sustained less equipment damage, lost fewer poles and brought our generation facilities back faster.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Costs from greenhouse gas emissions policies could affect our business. If climate legislation were enacted to impose a carbon price, the carbon prices incorporated into our 10-year site plan would reflect any actual prices imposed by legislation (rather than the current assumptions about potential carbon prices). In addition, carbon prices would be applied on a real-time basis to the economic dispatch of our generating units. The ultimate impact of these potential policies will depend on various factors such as the policy approach, price on carbon, framework, any state-level adoption and implementation requirements and the availability and cost of any deployed compliance strategies.

In 2001, FPL burned 41 million barrels of oil to generate electricity, the most in the country, which resulted in a carbon dioxide emissions rate of 1,029 lbs/MWh. FPL factored in the climate-related risks associated with this generation, such as a potential carbon price, along with other resource planning considerations and decided to begin modernizing FPL's generation fleet by beginning to replace old inefficient oil, natural gas and coal plants with state-of-the-art natural gas units, resulting in a lower emissions rate, among other customer benefits. In recent years, FPL acquired coal plants from which we were obligated to purchase power, which added carbon-intensive generation to FPL's portfolio. In part to address the climate-related risk of a potential carbon prices, and as part of transitioning to a lower emissions technology, FPL subsequently began to close these plants. 2021 was the first time in nearly 70 years that there are no coal-fired power plants in Florida generating electricity for our system. FPL has permanently closed approximately 2,133 MW of coal capacity, including joint ownership interests, since 2015. FPL's 2021 year-end emissions rate was 613 lbs/MWh. Our remaining ownership interests in coal plants outside of Florida are expected to be retired by no later than the end of 2028.



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?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

233,074,970

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure assumes a price on carbon dioxide emissions of \$5/ton in 2030 and conservatively utilizes NextEra Energy's 2021 annual CO2 emissions of 46,614,994 tons. Using such assumptions, the annual impact of a carbon price in 2030 would be \$233,074,970 ($\$5 \times 46,614,994$). This figure is illustrative only and any actual estimates would be heavily dependent upon the many variations the ultimate policy may take and the timeline and process by which it would be implemented. This does not account for any mitigation measures or any opportunities that might offset the costs. Additionally, our emissions in 2030 based on FPL's 10-year site plan filing with the Florida Public Service Commission are expected to be lower than the emissions today due to our large-scale solar deployment. We project that 52% of FPL's generation will be from zero-carbon-emissions fuel sources in 2030. We began transforming our generation fleet in 2001 from reliance on oil and coal to a generation fleet that relies more on highly efficient natural gas and solar generation, which reduces our risk from a price on carbon emissions. Our 2021 emissions rate was 51% better than the U.S. electric power sector average and we have reduced our emissions rate by 58% since 2005.

Cost of response to risk

10,000,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost above accounts for the projected total investment when FPL announced its 30-by-30 plan to install 30 million solar panels by 2030. Capital costs include estimated costs for photovoltaic solar arrays, transmission interconnection and integration, land and easements and AFUDC. It does not include any other future capital investments in future solar deployment. If climate legislation was enacted that imposes a carbon price, this would result in increased direct costs of running FPL’s natural gas generation units. Further deployment of carbon-free solar generation reduces our emissions and therefore mitigates the impact of any potential carbon price. By the end of 2031, FPL is planning to have more than 12,600 MW of universal solar capacity. FPL now has 50 large-scale solar energy centers installed throughout Florida, with nearly 4,000 MW of owned and operated solar capacity – more than any other utility in the U.S. FPL has completed approximately 50% of 30-by-30 plan as of June 2022 and expects to complete the 30-by-30 plan by 2025, five years ahead of schedule. As a result, we project that 52% of FPL’s generation will be from zero-carbon-emissions fuel sources in 2030.

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

Other, please specify

Increase in adjusted EBITDA (NextEra Energy Resources)

Company-specific description

The transition to lower-emissions sources of energy provides a significant, continued opportunity for NextEra Energy to be the provider of those lower-emissions sources of energy. NextEra Energy Resources is a clean energy leader, that owns or operates a portfolio of over 25 GW of wind and solar projects as of year-end 2021. NextEra Energy Resources has invested capital in nearly every part of the energy and electricity value chain. Yet the heart of the business is building and growing the world's leading portfolio of wind, solar and battery storage assets. Over the past decade, NextEra Energy Resources has invested nearly \$40 billion in wind and solar to advance our industry-leading position. With renewable operations and development projects in 49 states, NextEra Energy is helping states and companies across the U.S. meet renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and emissions reduction goals through the development of zero-emissions renewable energy solutions, while lowering customer bills and creating value for our shareholders.

Our strategy is focused on developing long-term contracted, low-cost wind and solar generation assets, which are increasingly paired with battery storage, which we expect to help drive tremendous growth over the next decade, while reducing customer costs and significantly improving the overall emissions rate of the power sector. With our meaningful competitive advantages, we are well-positioned to capitalize on this opportunity through better development solutions, better operational solutions and better customer solutions. NextEra Energy Resources' focus on leading the power sector's disruption through low-cost renewables is reflected in our development expectations.

Time horizon



Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,300,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10,900,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact range above represents the projected adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) from NextEra Energy Resources' projected contracted renewables for year-end 2025, as estimated at the June 2022 NextEra Energy and NextEra Energy Partners investor conference. These figures reflect a more than 16% compound annual growth rate from NextEra Energy Resources' 2021 adjusted EBITDA for contracted renewables. This range was calculated in 2022 and includes the expected financial performance of the approximately 48,000 to 54,000 MW of wind and solar energy projects owned and/or operated by NextEra Energy Resources in year-end 2025 based on development expectations and signed contracts at that time.

Cost to realize opportunity

48,300,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation



The cost to realize the opportunity above represents the amount of capital investment in NextEra Energy Resources' plan (2022-2025) for renewables development as estimated at the June 2022 investor conference. These costs are estimated capital costs for renewable energy project development and construction, including the number of wind, solar and storage facilities in our development expectations from 2022 through the end of 2025, average capital costs per unit, and updated cost assumptions (e.g., labor and materials). With the increasing and significant demand for renewables, the financial numbers above may prove conservative.

Over the past 10 years, renewable energy has shifted from a business that was driven by compliance to one that is driven by economics. Today, new renewable energy resources are cheaper than the operating costs of nuclear generation units in some parts of the country and older, inefficient coal and fossil generation units on a cost per MWh basis. With continued technology improvements and cost declines, renewable energy sources will continue to be a significant driver of disruption in the energy industry. The capital investments at NextEra Energy Resources have led to substantial renewable energy development at NextEra Energy Resources. In 2021, NextEra Energy Resources commissioned approximately 3,800 MW of renewable energy projects during the year, for a total of more than 9,500 MW placed in service over the last two years, and added a net approximately 7,200 MW to its backlog. As a result, as of year-end 2021, NextEra Energy Resources owned or operated a portfolio of over 25 GW of wind and solar projects. This also contributed to the reduction in NextEra Energy's CO2 emissions intensity rate.

Comment

Adjusted earnings expectations exclude the cumulative effect of adopting new accounting standards, the effects of non-qualifying hedges and unrealized gains and losses on equity securities held in NextEra Energy Resources' nuclear decommissioning funds and OTTI, none of which can be determined at this time. In addition, adjusted earnings expectations assume, among other things: normal weather and operating conditions; continued recovery of the national and the Florida economy; supportive commodity markets; current forward curves; public policy support for wind and solar development and construction; market demand and transmission expansion to support wind and solar development; market demand for pipeline capacity; access to capital at reasonable cost and terms; no divestitures, other than to NextEra Energy Partners, LP, or acquisitions; no adverse litigation decisions; and no changes to governmental tax policy or incentives.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

The transition to lower-emissions sources of energy provides a significant continued opportunity for NextEra Energy to have access to new markets for clean energy solutions. Wind and solar energy have made economic sense for customers in many parts of the country for years. As technology has improved and costs have come down, even more customers across the country have realized the benefits of clean energy. Today, we can see a path to a completely carbon-emissions-free power sector built upon the combination of low-cost renewables with various forms of energy storage, which provides a huge market opportunity for NextEra Energy, as the world's largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun. Short-term energy storage applications are proven winners for customers and the environment, and long-term energy storage solutions have even more promise. We see green hydrogen having the potential to provide long-duration storage.

We are excited about green hydrogen, which we currently believe will be key to unlocking 100% carbon-free electricity. Green hydrogen is a versatile clean fuel and important to NextEra Energy's Real Zero goal. Green hydrogen is made by using zero-emissions electricity to run an electrolyzer, which splits water into hydrogen and oxygen, while producing no greenhouse gas emissions. Green hydrogen holds the promise of addressing hard-to-decarbonize sectors that are important drivers of economic growth in the U.S., such as manufacturing and heavy-duty transportation. FPL is in the midst of executing an approved pilot program to assess how our combustion turbines operate with a hydrogen fuel mix and to learn how hydrogen fuel production can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units. The future FPL Cavendish NextGen Hydrogen Hub pilot will leverage solar energy to power the electrolysis process that produces green, or carbon-free, hydrogen from water. Once produced, the green hydrogen will be blended with natural gas and used to power an existing combustion turbine at the co-located FPL Okeechobee Clean Energy Center – creating cleaner energy that will help power FPL customers across the grid. Expected learning from



this pilot include lessons from design, procurement, construction, commissioning, operations and maintenance during a variety of operational scenarios on the grid.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2,000,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure above is based on our extensive scenario analysis to model the U.S. energy grid to determine how the U.S. electric sector can achieve a 100% carbon-emissions-free electricity grid on a long-term horizon by 2050. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 1.5-degree scenario pathways require a completely decarbonized electricity sector by 2050. Our scenario analysis is consistent with the IPCC analysis and the decarbonization efforts needed by the U.S. electric sector in order to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. We believe that low-cost renewable energy combined with storage can achieve full decarbonization of the U.S. electric sector by 2050 with minimal incremental costs to customers, even in the case without national carbon prices.

Market estimates now show an expectation for the renewable energy market to grow at roughly 15% per year through the next decade and that the wind and solar share of the nation's generation mix could grow from approximately 13% in 2021 to approximately 60% in 2035. Based on our scenario analysis, we believe there is an opportunity to build approximately 3,600 gigawatts (GW), or more than 100 GW per year, of renewable energy and storage through 2050 to achieve full decarbonization of the electric sector in the U.S. Additionally, decarbonizing the electricity sector of the economy results in excess energy that may be converted to green hydrogen to decarbonize other sectors of the economy. This creates a \$2 trillion addressable market investment opportunity in renewable energy plus storage through 2050. While our decarbonization scenario analysis is dependent on a number of assumptions and uncertainties, we believe these potential outcomes validate our view of the enormous renewable energy and storage opportunities over the coming decades. This \$1.7 trillion was calculated using the following estimates based on technology type: \$800 billion in solar, \$440 billion in wind, \$320 billion in battery storage and \$140 billion in green hydrogen.

Cost to realize opportunity

90,000,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunity represents the amount of capital (midpoint of our capital expenditures expectations range of \$85 to \$95 billion from 2022-2025) that NextEra Energy anticipates investing in American energy infrastructure over the next four years. Our investments will include new wind, solar and battery storage, wind repowering, transmission, hydrogen, electric vehicles and other clean energy investments such as renewable natural gas and behind-the-meter customer solutions. While the decarbonization opportunity over the coming decades is estimated to be trillions of dollars of new capital investment in renewables, storage and transmission, NextEra Energy generally provides its public capital expenditures expectations over a four-year period, which is the basis of our response to capturing decarbonization opportunities in the near-term related to the potential impact figure.

A specific example of our innovative investment strategy to capture decarbonization opportunities is our capital investment in battery storage. Both short-duration and long-duration storage technologies will be necessary to achieve a decarbonized electric sector. Battery storage and green hydrogen provide storage solutions to support increased deployment of renewables. As the use of renewable energy increases in the future, there may be times when excess renewable generation can be rerouted to produce green hydrogen which can be stored and utilized as a fuel for combustion turbine power generators. To realize these opportunities, we are investing in battery storage and green hydrogen projects today. We are currently building a green hydrogen pilot project at FPL that will complement our ongoing solar and battery storage development efforts and help us to produce power with lower emissions rates. The pilot project will use a neighboring solar power plant to power an

electrolysis system to produce green hydrogen, which will then be blended with natural gas. This pilot will allow FPL to assess how our combustion turbines operate with a hydrogen fuel mix and allow us to learn how a hydrogen fuel production and storage facility can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units.

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

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

The transition to lower-emissions sources of energy provides a significant, continued opportunity for FPL to reduce direct costs as we transition our generation fleet to lower-emissions generating sources. Since 2001, the retirement of older, less efficient generation and FPL's investments in high-efficiency natural gas generation plants and technology, along with new solar generation, are estimated to have saved customers more than \$12 billion on fuel - fuel that did not have to be purchased as a result of our cleaner, more efficient fleet - and have avoided more than 175 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

For example, in 2019, we acquired Gulf Power and its generation portfolio, including 1,590 MW of coal generation capacity. We acquired Gulf



Power because we saw substantial opportunities to execute our play book and replace older, inefficient coal generation with efficient natural gas and renewables. We immediately began executing our strategy to retire and replace these newly acquired coal plants with cleaner, more efficient generation for the benefit of customers, shareholders and the environment. In 2020, we were able to complete the accelerated shut down of coal units at Plant Crist, now renamed the Gulf Clean Energy Center, and with the retirement of FPL's Indiantown Cogeneration facility in 2020, 2021 is the first time in nearly 70 years that there is no coal-fired power generation in Florida for our system. By eliminating the use of coal at Plant Crist, Gulf Power reduced the plant's carbon emissions rate by 40% – the equivalent to taking an estimated 297,000 cars off the road annually – and reduce operating costs for customers. The phase-out of these coal facilities is expected to generate hundreds of millions of dollars of savings for customers while eliminating millions of tons of CO2 emissions annually.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure



The financial impact figure above represents the amount of fuel savings from 2001-2021 due to the retirement of older, less efficient generation at FPL and its investments in high-efficiency natural gas generation plants and technology, along with new solar generation. This figure is calculated based on heat rate improvement between 2001 and 2021 and applying a fuel cost to that heat rate improvement. This is representative of the future financial impact of continued deployment of solar to reduce fuel costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

Cost to realize opportunity

6,918,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunity above represents the 2022-2025 capital expenditures of FPL in solar of approximately \$6.3 billion, as well as the cost of the Gulf Power conversion of Plant Crist, renamed the Gulf Clean Energy Center, from coal to natural gas of approximately \$618 million. The transition to lower-emissions sources of energy provides a significant, continued opportunity for FPL to reduce direct costs as we transition our generation fleet to lower-emissions generating sources. Investments such as these are expected to deliver continued cost savings for our customers. Since 2001, the retirement of older, less efficient generation and FPL's investments in high-efficiency natural gas generation plants and technology, along with new solar generation, have avoided more than 175 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

Converting coal-burning units to run on lower-emission natural gas units is a major piece of the modernization underway at Plant Crist, since renamed Gulf Clean Energy Center, along with the addition of four new, highly efficient combustion turbines to provide greater reliability and efficiency for the energy grid. By eliminating the use of coal at this power plant, the plant's carbon emissions rate was reduced by 40% – the equivalent to taking an estimated 297,000 cars off the road annually – and also reduced operating costs for customers.

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

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

As we transition to an emissions free future, emissions from sectors other than electric utilities will need to be addressed. Part of that is deploying additional renewable energy generation projects to power electrification of the transportation sector and making other investments to help accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EV). For example, in 2019, FPL launched an EV charging initiative to propel Florida to the forefront of sustainable transportation. The program, FPL EVolution, will bring more than 1,000 charging ports to more than 200 locations across the FPL service area by the end of 2025, and is positioned to be one of the largest fast-charging networks in the state. Additionally, the program includes a more than 800-mile network of strategically located, fast charging stations across the state of Florida. EV drivers will be able to plug in every 25 miles along major highways. On top of investments in charging, we've also launched a partnership with the city of West Palm Beach to purchase five electric school buses for use by the city's parks and recreation department. FPL is also leading by example when it comes to driving EVs. We are committed to converting 60% of our light-duty vehicle fleet to electric or plug-in hybrid by 2030 and 100% of our fleet to zero-emitting by 2045, demonstrating our pledge to help Florida become a leader in clean transportation and meet our Real Zero goal.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate



Potential financial impact figure (currency)

720,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

According to studies performed by M.J. Bradley and Associates to achieve an 80% reduction in light-duty transportation emissions by 2050, EVs would provide approximately \$720 million revenue annually by 2050 in the state of Florida, where FPL's service territory is located. This estimate was calculated by multiplying the EV sales needed to hit the 80% target by the average load curves, multiplied by forecasted electric rates, minus the forecasted cost to serve customers. M.J. Bradley forecasts that in order to realize a 70-80% reduction in greenhouse gas emission from the total light-duty fleet by 2050, 95% of light-duty vehicles would need to be plug-in EVs. For Florida, where FPL's service territory is located, that would require that nearly 21 million vehicles be switched from gasoline powered to EVs in our service territory.

Cost to realize opportunity

205,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As we transition to an emissions free future, emissions from sectors other than electric utilities will need to be addressed. Part of that is deploying additional renewable energy generation projects to power electrification of the transportation sector and making other investments to help accelerate the adoption of EVs. To support the adoption of EVs by our customers, FPL began implementation of the new FPL EVolution pilot program in 2019 to support the growth of EVs with the goal to install more than 1,000 charging ports. The primary objective of this pilot program for FPL is to gather data and learnings ahead of mass EV adoption to ensure future EV investments enhance service and reduce costs. The FPL EVolution Pilot focuses on three key areas: a) infrastructure build-out impacts of EV adoption rates; b) rate structures and demand models; and c) grid impacts of fast-charging. Installations under the pilot encompass different EV charging technologies and market segments, including workplace and fleet charging at public and/or private workplaces (Level 2 charging); destination charging at well-attended locations; residential charging at customers' homes; and fast charging in high-traffic areas like bus depots and strategically located sites along highway corridors and evacuation routes. This pilot program is conducted in partnership with interested host sites. As a result, Floridians will



have access to more than 800-mile network of strategically located, fast charging stations across the state of Florida and EV drivers will be able to plug in their vehicles every 25 miles along major highways. The cost to realize opportunity is the amount approved in FPL's 2021 rate case settlement agreement for EV programs and consists of \$30 million through 2022 for Evolution – the pilot program that supports the growth of electric vehicles, \$100 million over the four-year period 2022-2025 for the public fast charging program, \$25 million over the four-year period 2022-2025 for the residential EV charging services pilot, \$25 million over the four year-period 2022-2025 for the commercial EV charging services pilot, \$20 million over the four-year period from 2022-2025 to pilot initiatives designed to evaluate emerging EV technologies and \$5 million over the four-year period 2022-2025 for education and awareness on EV programs.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We engage with our shareholders on a regular basis and provide information through multiple channels. Our shareholder engagement efforts allow us to better understand our shareholders' priorities and perspectives and enable us to effectively address the issues that matter the most



to our shareholders. As part of that engagement, we discuss our transition plan with our shareholders, in addition to meetings with executive management held with shareholders throughout the year as well as questions and comments received by our investor relations department. For example, in 2021, we reached out to our 50 largest shareholders and offered to engage on ESG-related topics, including our transition plan. We also reached out to shareholders not among our 50 largest who expressed an interest in engagement with us.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

<https://www.nexteraenergy.com/content/dam/nee/us/en/pdf/NextEraEnergyZeroCarbonBlueprint.pdf>

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
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

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 IEA 2DS	Company-wide		2045 Real Zero Analysis Our modelling took into account the following assumptions: Economics: The implementation of Real Zero would deliver clean energy to our customers at zero incremental cost relative to alternatives to reach our goal. For zero-emission generating assets, the technology and efficiency would continue to improve over time, and the cost curves would continue to decline over time.



			<p>Policy: Renewable technologies, batteries and green hydrogen are afforded constructive federal and state policies and incentives through 2045. Within our scenario modelling, ICF’s carbon compliance costs are used as a proxy for future governmental imposed carbon penalty costs.</p> <p>Regulatory: The specific path to Real Zero for FPL could change over time due to advancements in technology and increases in efficiency. The FPSC finds that FPL’s plans to reach its carbon reduction goals are prudent and supports FPL’s continued investments in innovation and new technology. The FPSC continues to support adoption of cost-effective renewables and allows FPL to continue to pilot and deploy new technologies that can help achieve this goal. The FPSC allows FPL to sell excess green hydrogen and return hydrogen sales revenues to customers. FPL can cost-effectively secure land, permits, equipment and contractors for solar and storage builds in Florida. FPL’s four nuclear units continue to operate beyond 2045.</p> <p>Technology: FPL’s gas plants are not retired prematurely and are used through end of their useful lives and/or converted to run on green hydrogen. NextEra Energy Resources would invest in electric compressors, vapor recovery units and laser imaging, detection, and ranging (LiDAR) to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from operations. All non-FPL fossil generation assets would reach end of useful life by 2043. Vehicle fleet conversions are based on the availability of clean fuels, electric trucks and vehicle technologies for utility vehicle fleet industry applications.</p>
<p>Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario</p>	<p>Business division</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Investments at our regulated utilities are guided through a well-established integrated resource planning process to determine the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand. Our carbon footprint and potential climate-related risks are incorporated into this planning process and different options are evaluated taking into account system economics, forecasted demand, demand-side management, fuel prices, potential future climate policies and carbon regulation and the integration of low-cost, clean and reliable generation, including solar and battery storage. We are required to file a 10-year site plan annually with the Florida Public Service Commission. The 10-year site plan covers short- and medium-term time horizons. The FPL 10-year site plan filed in 2022 addresses the projected</p>



			<p>electric power generating resource additions and retirements for 2022-2031 for FPL, including FPL Northwest. Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide regulation and/or legislation and has included projected compliance costs for CO2 emissions in its resource planning. As a result of our scenario planning, the 2022 10-year site plan shows that the percentage of total energy delivered to all customers for FPL’s system from zero-emission sources is projected to be approximately 38% with approximately 12,626 MW of projected total solar PV and 3,669 MW of battery storage by the end of 2031.</p>
--	--	--	--

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

Our company uses climate-related scenario analysis to answer several focal questions: (1) resource planning at our integrated electric utility; (2) business opportunities for our competitive energy business; and (3) additional potential decarbonization business opportunities for both the U.S. electric sector and the U.S. economy

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

The results of our climate-related scenario analyses have provided input into these three focal questions. In resource planning for FPL, we project that the percentage of total energy delivered to all customers for FPL’s system from zero-emission sources is projected to be approximately 38% with approximately 12,626 MW of projected total solar PV and approximately 1,800 MW of battery storage by the end of 2031. Our scenario analysis showed there is an opportunity to build approximately 3,600 GW (or more than 100 GW/year) of renewable energy and storage through 2050 for the entire electric sector. Additionally, decarbonizing the electricity sector results in excess energy that may be converted to green hydrogen to decarbonize other sectors of the economy. This creates a \$2 trillion investment opportunity in renewable energy plus storage through 2050. While our decarbonization scenario analysis is dependent on a number of assumptions and uncertainties, we believe these potential outcomes validate our view of the enormous renewables and storage opportunities over the coming decades. At NextEra Energy Resources, the opportunities are already reflected in our development expectations from 2022-2025 to construct approximately 28-37



GW of long-term contracted renewables projects, representing one of the largest-ever deployments of wind, solar and battery projects over a four-year period. We have also identified opportunities to reduce emissions across the transportation, industrial and agricultural sectors through electrification and lower or zero carbon fuels and offering customized wind, solar and storage projects, virtual PPAs, behind-the-meter solutions, fleet electrification and mobility solutions, green hydrogen and renewable fuels powered by renewable energy.

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	<p>Climate-related opportunities influence our strategy in the products and services we offer at NextEra Energy Resources over the short-term (0-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years) and long-term (10-30 years) horizons. We offer clean energy products and services, including universal and small-scale solar energy, wind energy and energy storage, and the ongoing focus on decarbonizing the U.S. economy provides a significant opportunity for the increased deployment of our products and services. We continue to tailor our products and services for commercial, utility and public power customers who want to consume or produce clean, reliable renewable energy.</p> <p>Case study: The ongoing transition of the U.S. economy to a low-carbon future substantially increases the total addressable market for renewable resources and other clean technologies. As the largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and sun, increased demand for our products and services, such as renewable generation, directly influences our business strategy. We also recognize that our customers are increasingly focused on mitigating the impacts of climate change. As part of our ongoing process to assess risks and opportunities related to our business, we constantly evaluate regulatory and market trends associated with climate change, and we have set about aligning our business with these trends. Specifically, decarbonization of the U.S. economy has significantly influenced our strategy regarding the clean energy products and services we provide. Leading up to 2021, we made renewable energy investment decisions that resulted in NextEra Energy Resources commissioning approximately</p>



		<p>3,800 MW of renewables projects in 2021 for a total of more than 9,500 MW placed in service over the last two years. With our meaningful competitive advantages, we are well-positioned to continue capitalizing on the opportunity to provide our customers with better development solutions, better operational solutions and better customer solutions. From 2022 through 2025, NextEra Energy Resources expects to build between 27,700 and 36,900 MW of long-term contracted renewables' projects, representing one of the largest-ever deployments of wind, solar and battery projects over a four-year period.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Climate-related physical risks influence our strategy in the supply chain and value chain over the short-term (0-5 years), medium term (5-10 years) and long-term (10-30 years) time horizons. Severe weather and natural disasters can be destructive and cause power outages for our customers and property damage, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water, and require FPL to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities and obtain replacement power. This impacts our customers in the value chain and presents a short-term, medium-term and long-term risk, as customers have been impacted by severe weather in recent years and storm activity may increase should changes in global climate produce more intense, frequent and severe weather events. For example, in 2017, more than 4.4 million FPL customers were impacted by Hurricane Irma. Severe weather also affects the availability of equipment in our supply chain, such as poles, transformers and other electrical equipment.</p> <p>Case study: FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, areas that historically have been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. Following the 2004-2005 hurricane season, FPL began a robust program to strengthen and harden the energy grid to address impacts to customers in our value chain and address supply chain issues that arise during extreme weather events. Since 2006, FPL has invested billions of dollars to build a stronger, smarter and more resilient energy grid that has improved reliability in good weather and bad. FPL developed and submitted its Storm Protection Plan to the FPSC in 2020 for 2020-2029. FPL received approval from the FPSC for its Storm Protection Plan, which includes investments in system hardening projects. Our investments in storm hardening address impacts on the supply chain and value chain, such as reducing the strain on that supply chain when severe weather events occur. This investment enables</p>



		<p>faster power restoration following extreme weather events. Our continued investments and preparation at FPL have resulted in building a stronger, smarter and more resilient energy grid that has improved reliability and enables faster power restoration following extreme weather events.</p>
<p>Investment in R&D</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy for investment in R&D. We invest in R&D in the short-term (0-5 years), to plan for long-term potential large-scale deployment (10-30 years). Innovation and a strong commitment to continuous improvement are at the heart of who we are as a company. From state-of-the-art renewable energy solutions and cutting-edge battery storage systems to smart grid technology, our business strategy includes making significant investments in innovative, advanced technologies to do what's right on behalf of our customers, our stakeholders and our shareholders. Specifically, the influence of climate-related risks and opportunities on our investments in R&D can be seen in our decisions to invest in battery storage and hydrogen.</p> <p>Case study: The ongoing transition of the U.S. economy to a low-carbon future substantially increases the total addressable market for renewable resources and other clean technologies. We see battery storage as an important enabler of renewables, allowing renewable energy to be deployed when needed the most. Longer term, we think green hydrogen is a critical tool to fully decarbonize the power sector. This transition represents a significant climate-related opportunity for NextEra Energy's business, including investment in R&D to better understand and develop storage options and how new technologies might scale and perform. To better understand the potential of these technologies, we are pursuing pilot projects. As an example, we are constructing a green hydrogen pilot project at FPL. FPL's green hydrogen pilot project in Okeechobee County and FPL Manatee Energy Storage Center, an integrated solar-powered battery system, that was approved by the Florida Public Service Commission. This approximately \$65 million pilot project, which, is expected to be in service in 2023, will utilize solar energy to produce 100% green hydrogen through a roughly 25 MW electrolysis system. The hydrogen will be used to replace a portion of the natural gas that would be consumed by one of the three gas turbines at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. This project will not only reduce carbon emissions from this natural gas facility, but it would also provide us valuable intelligence on the operation and performance of green hydrogen systems paired with renewable energy.</p>



Operations	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our operational strategy on both short-term (0-5 years) and medium-term (5-10 years) horizons with respect to our day-to-day operations, as well as infrastructure planning as part of our integrated resource planning at FPL. Every year, we file a 10-year site plan with the Florida Public Service Commission which determines the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand. Our carbon footprint and potential climate-related risks are incorporated into this planning process and different options are evaluated taking into account system economics, forecasted electric power demand, demand-side management, fuel prices, potential future climate policies and the integration of low-cost, clean and reliable generation, including solar and battery storage solutions.</p> <p>Case study: In 2001, FPL burned 41 million barrels of oil to generate electricity, the most in the country. FPL factored the climate-related operational and cost risks associated with this generation, including its carbon footprint, fuel costs, and potential future climate policies, along with other resource planning considerations such as projected growth in energy load and demand and system economics. Given this analysis, FPL decided to begin modernizing its generation fleet by beginning to replace old inefficient oil, natural gas and coal plants with state-of-the-art natural gas units, resulting in lower emissions. In recent years, FPL acquired coal plants from which we were obligated to purchase power, which added carbon-intensive generation to FPL's portfolio, and to address this operational risk and opportunity, FPL subsequently began to close and demolish these plants. 2021 marked the first time in nearly 70 years that there were no coal-fired power plants generating electricity in Florida for our system. FPL has permanently closed approximately 2,133 MW of coal capacity, including joint ownership interests, since 2015. The phase-out of these coal facilities is expected to generate hundreds of millions of dollars of savings for customers while eliminating millions of tons of CO2 emissions annually. FPL's generation fleet is now one of the cleanest and most efficient in the country, with a CO2 emissions profile 28% cleaner than the national average.</p>
------------	-----	--

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 Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial plan for capital expenditures, acquisitions and revenues, in order to respond to our customers' demands for clean and renewable energy. This has influenced our capital plan (executing our significant renewable energy deployment and grid hardening initiatives), our acquisitions (acquiring Gulf Power and employing our strategy of advancing affordable, reliable and clean energy and making smart infrastructure investments). All of these, in turn, affect our revenues (generating revenues on those capital expenditures).</p> <p>For NextEra Energy Resources, the time horizon for this impact is at least through 2025, driven by the deployment of approximately 28 GW to 37 GW of wind, solar and battery storage projects. For FPL, the time horizon for this impact is at least through 2025, driven by the investment of approximately \$6.3 billion in solar generation and battery storage and our transmission and distribution storm hardening investments of approximately \$5-6 billion from 2022 to 2025.</p> <p>Case study - capital expenditures: A case study for climate-related risks and opportunities influence on our financial planning is our expected capital expenditures at FPL, including FPL Northwest. In recent years, FPL acquired coal plants from which we were obligated to purchase power and subsequently began to close these plants. The next leg of FPL's generation modernization efforts is focused on deploying solar, which is now the most cost-effective generation resource in most parts of our service area. In 2019, we announced our ground-breaking '30-by-30' plan to install 30 million solar panels in Florida by 2030, representing one of the largest solar expansions in the world. By April 2022, FPL passed the 50% mark toward completing the plan with 50 solar energy centers in operation. FPL now expects to install 30 million solar panels across the state of Florida by 2025 – five years ahead of schedule. Our projected investment in solar at FPL from 2022-2025 is approximately \$6.3 billion. By the end of 2031, we project that we will have approximately 12,626 MW of installed solar capacity on FPL's system.</p> <p>Case study – capital expenditures: Another example of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial plans is our estimated storm hardening capital expenditures at FPL of approximately \$5-6 billion from 2022-2025, including our extensive efforts to</p>



		<p>harden the energy grid and deploy smart grid technology. FPL operates in the east and lower west coasts of Florida and in northwest Florida, areas that historically have been prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. Severe weather and natural disasters can be destructive and cause property damage, power outages for our customers, reduce revenue, affect the availability of fuel and water and require FPL to incur additional costs, for example, to restore service and repair damaged facilities and obtain replacement power. In 2004-2005, FPL's service area was hit by seven major hurricanes over 18 months, including Hurricane Wilma which caused extensive damage throughout FPL's service area, requiring a total restoration time of more than two weeks Following the 2004-2005 hurricane season, FPL began a robust program to strengthen and harden the energy grid. Since 2006, FPL has invested to build a stronger, smarter and more resilient energy grid that has improved reliability in good weather and bad. These investments enable faster power restoration following extreme weather events. We believe the value can be seen in the comparison of the impacts related to the last two major hurricanes that hit FPL's service area: Hurricane Wilma in 2005 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. While Irma had nearly a 50% increase in damage potential when compared with Wilma, FPL achieved a 60% improvement in the average outage days per customer.</p> <p>Case study - acquisitions and divestments: A case study for climate-related risk and opportunity influence on our financial planning is our decision to acquire Gulf Power and to retire coal generation. We acquired Gulf Power in 2019 and its generation portfolio, including 1,590 MW of coal generation capacity. We acquired Gulf Power because we saw substantial opportunities to execute our play book and replace older, inefficient coal generation with efficient natural gas and renewables. We immediately began executing our strategy to retire and replace these newly acquired coal plants with cleaner, more efficient generation for the benefit of customers, shareholders and the environment. In 2020, we were able to complete the accelerated shut down of coal units at Plant Crist, now Gulf Clean Energy Center and 2021 was the first time in nearly 70 years that there is no coal-fired power generation in Florida for our system. The phase-out of these coal facilities is expected to generate hundreds of millions of dollars of savings for customers while eliminating millions of tons of CO2 emissions annually.</p> <p>Case study – revenues: A case study for climate-related risk and opportunity influence on our financial planning is our expected revenues from climate-related opportunities of continued renewable energy deployment. The transition to lower-emissions sources of energy provides a significant, continued opportunity for NextEra Energy to be the provider of those lower-emissions</p>
--	--	---



		<p>sources of energy. At the heart of the business is building and growing the world’s leading portfolio of wind, solar and battery storage assets. The continued deployment of these assets generates significant revenue for our company. Over the past decade, NextEra Energy Resources has invested more than \$40 billion in wind and solar generation, and we are the world’s largest generator of renewable energy from the wind and the sun. With renewable operations and development projects in 49 states, we are helping states and companies across the U.S. meet renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and emissions reduction goals through the development of zero-emissions renewable energy solutions, while lowering customer bills and creating value for our customers. In 2021, NextEra Energy Resources commissioned approximately 3,800 MW of renewable projects, for a total of more than 9,500 MW placed in service over the last two years. In addition, FPL has placed more than 3,600 MW of solar in service, helping our customers shift to cleaner energy resources. In 2022, the projected adjusted EBITDA from NextEra Energy Resources’ contracted renewables for year-end 2025 is between \$3.6 and \$4 billion.</p>
--	--	---

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

35

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

This is the planned capex for 2022-2025 for FPL for solar generation and storm hardening, as estimated at the June 2022 NextEra Energy investor conference.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

85

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

This is the planned capex for 2022-2025 for NextEra Energy Resources as estimated at the June 2022 NextEra Energy investor conference.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Lbs/MWh of CO2

Base year

2005

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.458

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.458

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

0

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

0

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.1374

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

39

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.19

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.19

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

83.5932626326

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The intensity metric used for our public target is Lbs/MWh of CO₂. For decades, NextEra Energy has been reducing emissions through the development of renewable energy and modernization of its generation fleet. The company's goal is to reduce its carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions rate 67% by 2025, from a 2005 adjusted baseline. Working toward this goal, as of year-end 2021, NextEra Energy has reduced its CO₂ rate by 58% and the absolute CO₂ tons by 25%, while our generation increased 79% since 2005.

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

Our initial goal was to reduce our carbon emissions rate 67% by 2025, based on a 2005 baseline. In 2022, this was adjusted to a 70% reduction in carbon emissions rate compared to an adjusted 2005 baseline and is an interim milestone on our journey to Real Zero; our long-term goal (established in 2022) is to be completely carbon emissions-free by no later than 2045. Our plan includes meaningful milestones in five-year increments that would allow us to reach Real Zero emissions by no later than 2045. Our pathway to Real Zero includes significantly expanding the nation's largest solar resource, increasing battery storage, continuing the use of clean, efficient nuclear power and displacing natural gas in some of our existing generating units with green hydrogen.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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

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

Electricity

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)

101,008,461

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

49

Target year

2030

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

77

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

53

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

14.2857142857

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target does contribute to our overall NextEra Energy emissions reduction target as part of our renewable energy development plans.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, NextEra Energy's subsidiary, Florida Power & Light, announced its ground-breaking '30-by-30' plan to install 30 million solar panels in Florida by 2030, representing one of the largest solar expansions in the world. By the end of 2030, FPL is planning to have more than 11,700 MW of universal solar capacity. FPL has 50 large-scale solar energy centers installed throughout Florida as of July 2022, with more than 3,600 MW of solar capacity – more than any other utility in the U.S. FPL continues largest solar expansion in America and is now nearly 50% of the way toward completing its goal of installing 30 million solar panels – a goal now expected to come five years earlier in 2025. Additionally, in 2022, FPL announced its expectation to build more than 90 gigawatts of additional solar capacity, approximately 50 gigawatts of battery storage capacity, 16 gigawatts of green hydrogen capacity through conversion of existing combined cycle plants, and 6 gigawatts of renewable natural gas capacity—all by no later than 2045 in support of its goal to achieve Real Zero carbon emissions by no later than 2045.

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

Today, we see a pathway to a completely carbon emissions-free power sector by 2050 with a combination of zero carbon emissions resources and short-term and long-term energy storage. Our goal, announced in 2022, is to be completely carbon emissions-free by no later than 2045. FPL now has 50 large-scale solar energy centers installed throughout Florida, with nearly 4,000 MW of owned and operated solar capacity – more than any other utility in the U.S. FPL has completed approximately 50% of its 30-by-30 plan as of June 2022 and expects to complete the 30-by-30 plan by 2025, five years ahead of schedule. By the end of 2031, FPL is planning to have more than 12,600 MW of universal solar



capacity. As a result, we project that 52% of FPL’s generation will be from zero-carbon-emissions fuel sources in 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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*	1	1,624,000
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	1	4,455,412
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)

4,455,412

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)

2,000,000,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

During 2021, FPL successfully executed on its strategic initiatives, including placing more than 800 MW of cost-effective solar in service on time and on budget in support of its ongoing capital plan. This solar expansion is part of FPL's groundbreaking 30-by-30 plan, which is one of the world's largest solar expansions. FPL is already 50% of the way toward completing the plan with 50 solar energy centers in operation, and we now expect to install 30 million solar panels across the state of Florida by 2025 – five years ahead of schedule. This program is part of our commitment to Real Zero carbon emissions by 2045 announced in June of 2022.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
<p>Dedicated budget for energy efficiency</p>	<p>FPL has continually explored and implemented cost-effective demand-side management ("DSM") programs since 1978, and it has consistently been among the leading utilities nationally in achieving substantial DSM efficiencies. These programs include a number of innovative conservation/energy efficiency and load management initiatives. Importantly, FPL's DSM efforts through 2021 have resulted in a cumulative summer peak reduction of nearly 5,500 MW and an estimated cumulative energy savings of approximately 95,489 gigawatt hour (GWh). This has eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately 66 new 100-MW generating units. Also, it is important to note that FPL has achieved these significant DSM accomplishments while minimizing the DSM-based impact on electric rates for all its customers.</p> <p>Examples of FPL's energy efficiency programs include our business lighting program which encourages customers to install high-efficiency lighting systems and our business custom incentive program which encourages customers to install unique high-efficiency technologies not covered by other DSM programs. A full list of our DSM programs is available in the 10-year site plan filing with the Florida Public Service Commission.</p>
<p>Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D</p>	<p>We are always looking for ways to advance clean energy research. We conduct and fund research and development in the fields of energy, energy technologies and energy sources; invest in energy projects, sources, technologies and services for a clean energy future; and fund and sponsor greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives and projects.</p> <p>An example is FPL's green hydrogen pilot project in Okeechobee County currently under construction and FPL Manatee Energy Storage Center, an integrated solar-powered battery system, that was completed in 2021. The approximately \$65 million green hydrogen pilot project, which, is expected to be in service in 2023, will utilize solar energy to produce 100% green hydrogen through a roughly 25 MW electrolysis system. The hydrogen will be used to replace a portion of the natural gas that will be consumed by one of the three gas turbines at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. We believe that the project is a complement to our ongoing solar and battery storage development efforts, and highlights FPL's continued innovative approach to further enhance the diversity of its clean energy solutions available for customers. We</p>

	<p>continue to evaluate other potential hydrogen opportunities across our businesses, and while our near-term investments are expected to be small in the context of our overall capital program, we are excited about the technology’s long-term potential which should further support future demand for low-cost renewables, as well as accelerate the decarbonization of transportation fuel and industrial feedstocks.</p>
<p>Internal price on carbon</p>	<p>Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide regulation and/or legislation and has included projected compliance costs for CO2 emissions in its resource planning and in developing its 10-year site plan filing with the FPSC. We have also used an internal price on carbon in our two-degree scenario analysis and analysis conducted for our new Real Zero goal.</p>
<p>Internal incentives/recognition programs</p>	<p>Senior executive compensation is tied directly to performance that drives long-term value. Our senior executive compensation program includes goals to drive investment in emissions reduction activities. An example is our annual incentive plan goals tied to renewable energy – to maintain our position as the world’s leading renewables developer, compensation is tied to executing approved wind and solar projects on schedule and on budget, as well as adding significant new wind and solar opportunities to our backlog to support future growth. Implementing our renewables development strategy has led to emission reductions for our company and our customers.</p> <p>Other compensation metrics tied to climate related issues in our annual and long term incentive plans include: (1) customer value proposition – to emphasize the delivery of an outstanding customer value proposition, compensation metrics include O&M costs per retail MWh, capital expenditures, service reliability and customer satisfaction scores. These metrics help ensure the delivery of low bills, high reliability, clean energy solutions and outstanding customer service; (2) operational performance – to support continued delivery of clean energy to our customers, compensation metrics include availability metrics across the generation fleets; and (3) environmental events – to support our commitment to the environment, metrics include achieving zero significant environmental violations across all of our businesses.</p>
<p>Partnering with governments on technology development</p>	<p>We believe it is critically important to engage with local municipalities and governments on clean energy projects to help protect the environment and grow clean energy. In June 2020, the Miami-Dade County Commission approved FPL’s proposed development of an advanced reclaimed water project to reuse treated wastewater from the county at FPL’s Turkey Point Clean Energy Center. The state-of-the-art FPL Miami-Dade Clean Water Recovery Center (CWRC) will further treat and reuse up to 15 million gallons of reclaimed water per day from the South District Wastewater Treatment Plant in Miami-Dade County. FPL will use 100% of that reclaimed water to cool a natural gas plant at Turkey Point. A win-</p>



	<p>win for FPL customers, Miami-Dade County and the Sunshine State, the CWRC will increase resiliency at the Turkey Point Clean Energy Center, provide a cost-effective way to reuse and recycle treated wastewater that would otherwise be discarded, and conserve Floridan Aquifer groundwater at the Turkey Point site. The CWRC also will help Miami-Dade County meet regulations of the Ocean Outfall Act, which set a state requirement for MiamiDade County to reuse 60% of its wastewater.</p>
<p>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</p>	<p>NextEra Energy Resources is at the leading edge of the renewables energy disruption taking place in the U.S. and expects to help drive tremendous growth over the next decade, while reducing customer costs and significantly improving the overall emissions rate of the power sector. With our meaningful competitive advantages, we are well-positioned to capitalize on this opportunity through better development solutions, better operational solutions and better customer solutions. NextEra Energy Resources' focus on leading the power sector's disruption through low-cost renewables is reflected in our development expectations. From 2021 through 2024, NextEra Energy Resources expects to build between 22,675 and 30,000 MW of long-term contracted renewables' projects, representing one of the largest-ever deployments of wind, solar and battery storage projects over a four-year period.</p>

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

Group of products or services

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
Other, please specify
demand-side management efforts for energy efficiency

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Energy efficiency initiatives for customers

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
Energy efficiency emissions reduction program

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

GWh

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Energy Efficiency Program

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

Use stage

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

95,489

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

FPL's demand-side management efforts through 2021 have resulted in a cumulative summer peak reduction of nearly 5,500 MW and an estimated cumulative energy savings of approximately 95,489 gigawatt hour (GWh). This has eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately 66 new 100-MW generating units.

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

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Solar generation

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

see Explain Your Calculation of Avoided Emissions Section

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

emission rate for the displaced fossil generating unit

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Publicly available information from the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is used to quantify the emissions avoided. Historical emission data from EPA are provided on an annual basis to the EIA for the prior year. Similarly, companies provide electric generation data to the EIA typically through the EIA-923 annual and monthly filings.

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

Use stage

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

7,977,240

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

On a monthly basis FPL provides to the FPSC calculated avoided emissions for solar generation using a modelled hourly dispatch of the FPL units, based on annual avoided emissions rate previously reported to the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC), and emissions from the marginal unit as the emissions rate for the displaced fossil generating unit. Publicly available information from the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is used to quantify the emissions that the NEER solar generation facilities are estimated to displace. Historical emission data from EPA are provided on an annual basis to the EIA for the prior year. Similarly, companies provide electric generation data to the EIA typically through the EIA-923 annual and monthly filings. The percent of revenue reported here is the forecasted percent of 2022 adjusted earnings by source for NextEra Energy, Inc. (including both FPL and NextEra Energy Resources) from solar generation. We believe that adjusted earnings most accurately reflects the economics of a U.S. electric utility and can serve as a proxy for percent of revenue.

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

9

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Wind generation

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

see Explain Your Calculation of Avoided Emissions Section

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Avoided emissions are then calculated as lb/MWh avoided emissions from displacement of fossil generating assets operating during the previous year.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Publicly available information from the Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is used to quantify the emissions that the NEER facilities are estimated to displace. Historical emission data from EPA are provided on an annual basis to the EIA for the prior year. Similarly, companies provide electric generation data to the EIA typically through the EIA-923 annual and monthly filings.

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

Use stage

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

31,322,980

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Publicly available information from the Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is used to quantify the emissions that the NEER facilities are estimated to displace. Historical emission data from EPA are provided on an annual basis to the EIA for the prior year. Similarly, companies provide electric generation data to the EIA typically through the EIA-923 annual and monthly filings. To better represent the emissions that may be displaced by the NEER assets, the state level data from EIA is separated into the ISO regions across the US. As an example, emissions and generation data for the States of PA, NJ, & MD are grouped under the PJM ISO region. NEER assets operating in those states use that region’s emission rates to determine the avoided emissions. The large extent of the MISO region necessitated breaking that region into 4 markets that better represent how power is managed in nodal markets across MISO. Each market has a calculated emission rate in terms of lbs of pollutant per MWh generated from fossil generation. Avoided emissions are then calculated as lb/MWh avoided emissions from displacement of fossil generating assets operating during the previous year. The percent of revenue reported here is the forecasted percent of 2022 adjusted earnings by source for NextEra Energy, Inc. (including both FPL and NextEra Energy Resources) from wind generation. We believe that adjusted earnings most accurately reflects the economics of a U.S.

electric utility and can serve as a proxy for percent of revenue.

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

20

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

NextEra Energy Resources participates in natural gas liquids and oil production through operating and non-operating ownership interests, and in pipeline infrastructure construction, management and operations, through either wholly owned subsidiaries or noncontrolling or joint venture interests. Our gas infrastructure business includes ownership interests in natural gas pipelines in Texas, Pennsylvania and the southeastern U.S., as well as oil and gas shale formations located primarily in the Midwest and south regions of the U.S. While these businesses comprise only 1.5% of our total emissions portfolio, we are committed to reaching our new Real Zero goal of zero carbon emissions by no later than 2045, and in addition to considering other means, we would continue to invest in emissions-reduction technology such as zero emitting pneumatic valves, electric compressors, and leak-reduction and elimination technology.

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

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 natural gas infrastructure business units into our GHG inventory verification and profile, and expanded our boundary for Scope 2.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	Emissions from natural gas infrastructure make up less than 1.5% of our total emissions profile and does not meet our significance threshold for recalculation; these emissions are considered de minimis to the full profile.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020



Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43,311,568

Comment

Includes emissions from power generation as well as auxiliary equipment and vehicle fleet fuel.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14,539

Comment

Scope 2 (Location-Based) is being reported for office facilities over 5,000 square feet, not served by FPL or Gulf Power. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and a national average CO2 emissions factor derived from electric sector emissions and generation data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15,114



Comment

Scope 2 (Market-Based) is being reported for office facilities over 5,000 square feet, not served by FPL or Gulf Power. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2018).

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, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,172,160

Comment

Actual CO2 rates are provided for specific power plants with which we have power purchase agreements (PPA) are used for calculation. The Scope 3 emissions associated with one power plant that has a PPA were 2,172,160.55 metric tons CO2e. Emissions reported for 2020 fuel-and-energy related activities include emissions from purchased power for resale for one plant operated by FPL Northwest

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

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,017

Comment

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from business travel is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory. Scope 3 emissions reported are from business travel based on employee vehicle mileage, rental car mileage and air mileage expenses

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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)

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)

43,046,734

Start date

January 1, 2021



End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Includes emissions from power generation, fleet fuel and emissions from gas infrastructure business. Includes fugitive emissions from SF6.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43,311,568

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Includes emissions from power generation as well as auxiliary equipment and vehicle fleet fuel.

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment



Scope 2 (Location-Based) is being reported for office facilities not served by FPL or FPL Northwest. Scope 2 emissions (location-based) were estimated for using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and a national average CO2 emissions factor derived from electric sector emissions and generation data. Scope 2 (Market-Based) is being reported for office facilities not served by FPL or FPL Northwest. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2018).

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

17,201

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

17,872

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Scope 2 (Location-Based) is being reported for office facilities not served by FPL or FPL Northwest. Scope 2 emissions (location-based) were estimated for using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and a national average CO2 emissions factor derived from electric sector emissions and generation data. Scope 2 (Market-Based) is being reported for office facilities not served by FPL or FPL Northwest. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2018).

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

14,539

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

15,114

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Scope 2 (Location-Based) is being reported for office facilities over 5,000 square feet, not served by FPL or Gulf Power. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and a national average CO2 emissions factor derived from electric sector emissions and generation data. Scope 2 (Market-Based) is being reported for office facilities over 5,000 square feet, not served by FPL or Gulf Power. Emissions were estimated using actual kWh purchases (when available), sq. footage and Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2018).

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Scope 1 emissions identified by The Climate Registry as “de minimis” for electric power sector

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions excluded

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

No emissions excluded

Explain why this source is excluded

These items were identified by The Climate Registry as de minimis for the applicable sector and are not considered material to the current GHG inventory.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

HVAC equipment, emergency, and auxiliary equipment

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions excluded



Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

No emissions excluded

Explain why this source is excluded

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 for generation. The exclusion of refrigerant emissions and emissions from auxiliary equipment are not considered material to the current GHG inventory.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

Direct Fugitive Emissions: SF6

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

No emissions from this source

Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions reported to the United States EPA for compliance purposes account for less than 1% of the company's emissions profile. They are included within the disclosure but are not within the 3rd-party verification statement.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

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

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from capital goods is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,736,579



Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Emissions reported for 2021 fuel-and-energy related activities include 1,736,579 metric tons CO₂e emissions from purchased power for resale for one plant operated by FPL Northwest.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 emissions. We believe that the best way to deliver environmental value by minimizing our waste footprint begins with reducing the amount of waste we generate in the first place and then looking for opportunities to reuse and recycle materials so that we minimize the waste that we must send to local landfills.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7,404

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from business travel is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory. Scope 3 emissions reported are from business travel based on employee vehicle mileage, rental car mileage and air mileage expenses. Total Scope 3 emissions reported for business travel include 7,404 metric tons CO2e from employee vehicle mileage, rental car mileage and air mileage.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Energy usage at leased offices outside of our service area are reported in our Scope 2 emissions.



Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The emissions associated with line losses due to transportation and distribution has been reported within our Scope 1 emissions, which cover power generation and production.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions from processing of sold products is not considered significant towards our GHG inventory.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

648,335

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain



Emissions reported for 2021 use of sold products includes 648,335 metric tons CO₂e emissions from sold natural gas through Florida City Gas.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As a utility provider, the majority of our emissions are reported within our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. End of life treatment of sold products is not applicable to our "product."

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions from fuel use of leased assets has been reported in Scope 1 or Scope 2. We have not identified any further downstream leased assets that are material.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions related to power generation or use at franchises is included within Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided



Please explain

Emissions from investment assets that are material been reported with Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)



Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2,172,160

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6,017

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)



Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	20,764	Emissions resulting from biogenic carbon are reported for landfill gas from FPL Northwest and biofuel used by the fleet.

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

0.19

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

43,063,935

Metric denominator

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total

221,288,681

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

NextEra saw an increase in generation from renewable energy and a decrease in generation from coal. In 2021, NextEra Energy added approximately 2,007 MW of wind, 1,547 MW of solar, 1,017 MW of battery energy storage, and repowered 435 MW of wind generating capacity. As of January 1 2021, FPL formally closed its last coal-fired plant in Florida, ending its use of coal in the state while accelerating its long-term



investments in other fuel sources to generate and deliver clean and affordable power to its customers.

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	42,524,487	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	113,053	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	34,364	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	19,579	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions	Comment
--	---	-----------------------	---	-------------------------------	---------

		emissions (metric tons CH4)		(metric tons CO2e)	
Fugitives			0.86	19,579	This includes emissions from SF6 that meet the United States EPA reporting threshold .
Combustion (Electric utilities)	42,288,462	1,099		42,353,376	
Combustion (Gas utilities)		779		19,503	Emissions associated with Florida City Gas (downstream) operations
Combustion (Other)	53,521	0.66		53,685	Mobile combustion from fleet fuel
Emissions not elsewhere classified		2,159		600,591	Emissions associated with operations of various gas infrastructure business (upstream and midstream), inclusive of combustion and fugitive emissions, that meet the United States EPA reporting threshold.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	43,046,734

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity



C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
FPL	36,373,407
FPL Northwest (formerly Gulf Power)	4,942,670
NextEra Energy Resources	1,110,563
Gas Infrastructure	300,296
Gas Utility	19,503

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Electric Utility Activities	42,426,640
Gas Infrastructure Activities (Upstream & Midstream)	300,296
Gas Utility Activities (Downstream)	19,503

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	Comment
Electric utility activities	42,353,376	Scope 1 emissions related to combustion (stationary)



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?

Decreased

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	893,405	Decreased	2.1	There was a 3.0% reduction in MWh generation from fossil fuels in 2021, compared to 2020. There was a 7.7% increase in MWh generation from renewables in 2021, compared to 2020. Calculation based on Stationary Generation & Scope 2 Location-Based



Change in methodology				
Change in boundary	622,755	Increased	1.45	We expanded the boundary for Scope 2 reporting to include all buildings, and remove the exemption for buildings below 5,000 sq. ft. We also expanded the boundary to cover our gas infrastructure business (Scope 1).
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

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 30% but less than or equal to 35%

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)	21,259	104,412,702	104,433,961
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		1,260,407	4,202,152	5,462,559
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		69,911,666		69,911,666
Total energy consumption		71,193,333	108,614,854	179,808,187

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

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21,259

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

21,259

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value



Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

71,172,073

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

69,911,666

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Includes self-generated renewables and renewables from purchased power agreements (1,260,407 MWh)

Coal

Heating value

HHV



Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,439,180

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4,439,180

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

293,419

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

293,419

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV



Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

103,882,255

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

99,680,103

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Includes gas consumed for self-generation and gas purchased as part of a power purchase agreement (4,202,152 MWh)

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV



Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

179,808,187

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

170,345,627

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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)

717

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

4,439

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,009,591

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

1,129



Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

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)

964

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

293



Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70,053

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

239

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

26,030

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

99,680

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37,273,604

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

374

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

3



Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

21

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

6

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

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)

5,795

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

46,943



Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

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)

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

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

16,517

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

54,679

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

6,548

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

15,233



Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

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)

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

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

56,574

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

221,289

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

42,353,376

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

191

Comment

We report Owned Net Generation Capacity (MW) under nameplate capacity.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

221,288,680

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

221,288,680

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/Region

United States of America

Voltage level

Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

125,179

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

3.16

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO₂e)

Length of network (km)

123,919.49

Number of connections

5,700,000

Area covered (km²)

71,613

Comment

The annual energy losses reported above are for FPL distribution for 2021, the most recent year for which data is available at time of submittal. Since 2006, FPL has made significant investments to strengthen the energy grid. In 2021, for the sixth time in seven years, FPL was awarded the ReliabilityOne® National Reliability Excellence Award, presented by PA Consulting to the regional-award recipient that has demonstrated sustained leadership, innovation and achievement in the area of electric reliability. Line losses are included within Scope 1 emissions reporting and are not calculated separately.

Country/Region

United States of America

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

125,179

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

1.67

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 1

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO₂e)

Length of network (km)

12,057.21

Number of connections

726

Area covered (km²)

71,613

Comment

The annual energy losses reported above are for FPL transmission for 2021, the most recent year for which data is available at time of submittal. Since 2006, FPL has made investments to harden transmission structures of which now 94% are now concrete or steel. Line losses are included within Scope 1 emissions reporting and are not calculated separately.

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)

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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)

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

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)

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

27

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Planned capex for 2022-2025 for power generation for all of NextEra Energy as of June 2022 investor conference. Total CAPEX planned for power generation excludes maintenance, nuclear fuel and other.

Solar

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

68

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions



Planned capex for 2022-2025 for power generation for all of NextEra Energy as of June 2022 investor conference. Total CAPEX planned for power generation excludes maintenance, nuclear fuel and other.

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

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

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)

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

5

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Planned capex for 2022-2025 for power generation for all of NextEra Energy as of June 2022 investor conference. Total CAPEX planned for power generation excludes maintenance, nuclear fuel and other.

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



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
Other, please specify Transmission and Distribution	Transmission and distribution storm hardening and other transmission and distribution projects - FPL planned capex for 2022-2025 of approximately \$ 18.2 billion to \$ 20.2 billion. Percentage of total CAPEX planned for FPL from 2022-2025.	19,500,000,000	58	2025

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	NextEra Energy invested in our first wind and solar projects in the 1980s and we have been in the renewable energy development business for decades and are leading the way in making investments in clean energy technologies to grow zero-emissions renewable energy sources for the benefit of our customers. We have also conducted extensive research in smart grid technologies.

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 (optional)	Comment
Unable to disaggregate by technology area		81-100%		<p>We are always focused on innovation, exploring new technologies and being on the leading edge of disruption. Innovation and a strong commitment to continuous improvement are at the heart of who we are as a company. From state-of-the-art renewable energy solutions and leading-edge battery storage systems to smart grid technology, we are making significant investments in innovative, advanced technologies to do what is right on behalf of our customers, our stakeholders and our shareholders.</p> <p>FPL and NextEra Energy Resources are leaders in the large-scale deployment of solar and wind energy and continue to invest in R&D projects to improve efficiency of renewable energy technology. NextEra Energy subsidiary NextEra Analytics undertakes valuable scientific research and analysis for the planning, siting, forecasting and optimizing renewable energy projects.</p> <p>Over the years, we have invested in wind, solar and storage technologies. Examples of R&D include development of test wind turbines to develop wind turbines with larger rotors and new power trains to increase the amount of zero-carbon generation at our wind sites, using</p>



			<p>drones to track the status of solar construction and detect extent of damaged structures or excessive vegetation and installing the next generation lithium-ion batteries to reduce solar curtailments in California.</p> <p>We are also constructing a green hydrogen pilot project at FPL. FPL’s green hydrogen pilot project in Okeechobee County and FPL Manatee Energy Storage Center, an integrated solar-powered battery system, that was approved by the Florida Public Service Commission. This approximately \$65 million pilot project, which, is expected to be in service in 2023, will utilize solar energy to produce 100% green hydrogen through a roughly 25 MW electrolysis system. The hydrogen will be used to replace a portion of the natural gas that would be consumed by one of the three gas turbines at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. This project will not only reduce carbon emissions from this natural gas facility, but it would also provide us valuable intelligence on the operation and performance of green hydrogen systems paired with renewable energy. These projects highlight our continued innovative approach to further enhance the diversity of clean energy solutions available for customers.</p>
--	--	--	---

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

Scope 3

Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 NextEra _Verification_CY 2021 Statement_CDP.pdf

Page/ section reference

3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

99

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 NextEra _Verification_CY 2021 Statement_CDP.pdf

Page/ section reference

3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place


Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Attach the statement

 NextEra _Verification_CY 2021 Statement_CDP.pdf

Page/ section reference

3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

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

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 NextEra _Verification_CY 2021 Statement_CDP.pdf

Page/section reference

3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100



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?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	ISO14064-3	Year on year change was verified for 2022 compared to 2021 for Scope 1 (1% decrease), Scope 2 (18% increase), and Scope 1 and 2 (1% decrease).
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	ISO14064-3	Year on year change was verified for 2022 compared to 2021 for Scope 1 (1% decrease), Scope 2 (18% increase), and Scope 1 and 2 (1% decrease).
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISO14064-3	Year on year change was verified for 2022 compared to 2021 for Scope 1 (1% decrease), Scope 2 (18% increase), and Scope 1 and 2 (1% decrease).

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)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

RGGI - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

RGGI - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.14

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

30,844

Allowances purchased

33,916

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

61,832

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

RGGI only covers Scope 1 emissions from electric generating facilities that are 25 MW and larger.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy for complying with RGGI is by purchasing RGGI allowances through the quarterly regional auction and/or through the secondary market by the company's trading group based on projected generation and emissions from RGGI-affected generating units. Emissions from RGGI-affected generating units are monitored and reported on a quarterly basis. Those emissions reports are shared with the emissions trading group to complete a true-up of required allowances each quarter to ensure sufficient allowances have been obtained. The allowances are then held until such time as they are to be submitted for compliance.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

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.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price



Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Application

Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide regulation and/or legislation and has included projected compliance costs for CO2 emissions in its resource planning as an input to determine the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand.

Additionally, we have used a range of carbon price assumptions in our scenario analysis to model the entire U.S. energy grid, region by region, to determine how the U.S. electric sector can achieve a 100% carbon free electricity grid on a long-term horizon by 2050 and the opportunity it presents for NextEra Energy Resources' capital investments in its renewables development program over the long-term and green hydrogen as a long-duration storage option.

We also used an internal price on carbon in our Real Zero by 2045 goal analysis.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

33

Variance of price(s) used

The actual price used reported in this question is in \$/ton, not metric ton. Our CO2 cost projections used for our FPL filings and 10-year site plan are based on ICF's proprietary CO2 compliance costs forecast. ICF is a consulting firm with extensive experience in forecasting the cost of complying with the regulation of air emissions and is recognized as one of the industry leaders in this field. FPL has utilized ICF's CO2 emission price forecast in preparing its resource plans since 2007.

Within our scenario modelling, ICF's carbon compliance costs are used as a proxy for future governmental imposed carbon penalty costs.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Other, please specify

Impact & implication

Investments at our regulated utilities are guided through a well-established integrated resource planning process to determine the amount and timing of future generation needed to meet projected growth in energy load and demand. We are required to file a 10-year site plan annually with the Florida Public Service Commission. Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide regulation and/or legislation and has included projected compliance costs for CO₂ emissions in its resource planning. As a result of our scenario planning, the 2021 10-year site plan no longer included the combined cycle natural gas plants at FPL that we previously expected to build later this decade. Additionally, the plan projects that approximately 40% of all energy produced across the FPL system in 2030 will be from zero-emissions sources. It has also led to the permanent closure of approximately 2,133 MW of coal capacity, including joint ownership interests, since 2015.

We have also used a scenario analysis to model the entire U.S. energy grid, region by region, to determine how the U.S. electric sector can achieve a 100% carbon free electricity grid on a long-term horizon by 2050, evaluated with and without a price on carbon. Based on this analysis, there is an opportunity for approximately 3,600 GW (or over 100 GW/year) renewable and storage build through 2050, with opportunities for substantial green hydrogen deployment. The results of this scenario analysis present a large opportunity for NextEra Energy Resources' renewables development program over the long-term and for green hydrogen as a long-duration storage option. The opportunity for green hydrogen to fully decarbonize the electricity sector by 2050 with minimal customer impacts led to our decision to propose a green hydrogen pilot at FPL. FPL received approval to develop Florida's first green hydrogen plant, which is expected to come online in 2023 at our Okeechobee Clean Energy Center. Early investments in modernizations, such as green hydrogen, are an important part of our Real Zero journey and pave the way for cost-effective conversion of our existing natural gas-fired plants to green hydrogen.

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

% of customers by number

100

% 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

Each spring, FPL undertakes an education campaign to inform customers of ways to conserve energy, particularly during the warm summer months, and to promote our DSM programs. We target all customers but focus particularly on residential and commercial customers. We target both residential and commercial customers as these groups are most likely to impact energy usage and reduced energy results in less power generation needed, thereby reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2019, FPL launched new online tools to continue to help both our residential and business customers better understand and lower their energy usage. FPL's new online tools include the FPL Energy Analyzer and the Business Energy Manager which provide a quick view for residential and business customers to view their energy usage and energy breakdown by appliance simply by logging into their FPL account. The FPL Energy Manager and Energy Analyzer Dashboard enables customers to go online to see how much electricity they use by the hour, day and month, putting them in control and helping them to make more informed energy choices. Customers do not have to wait until they receive their bills at the end of the month to keep track of their energy usage and find ways to save. Targeting FPL customers throughout our service area was critically important to increase adoption of the online tools to drive energy conservation. Our education efforts were focused on all residential and business customers through media, direct FPL channels such as e-newsletters, and broadcast and digital promotion.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success



Success of our efficiency campaign promoting our DSM initiatives is measured in the energy savings as well as engagement with our new efficiency tools. FPL's demand-side management efforts through 2021 have resulted in a cumulative summer peak reduction of nearly 5,500 MW and an estimated cumulative energy savings of approximately 95,489 gigawatt hour (GWh). This has eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately 66 new 100-MW generating units.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

100

% 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

In 2020, FPL launched the largest community solar program in the U.S. which provides a way for FPL commercial and residential customers to cost-effectively contribute to the growth of solar energy in Florida and to benefit by allowing customers to offset up to 100% of their electricity use with emissions-free solar. Designed to provide everyone with the opportunity to participate, FPL SolarTogether also includes an allocated portion of its solar capacity to low-income customers. Commercial and residential customers were targeted since they make up most of FPL's customers and are also the customers looking for ways to source their electricity directly from solar to support increased renewables deployment in our service territory. These customers are also looking for alternatives to private or roof top solar.

No large upfront investment is necessary. Each month, participants receive a fixed subscription charge based on the amount of their subscription as well as a subscription credit that is determined by the output from the associated solar power plants. Over time, the subscription credit will increase, resulting in a lower customer bill.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success of the SolarTogether program is measured by number of subscriptions to the program. Due to the overwhelming popularity of SolarTogether, a program extension – which would include 24 more solar energy centers and 1,788 MW of additional capacity – was approved by the FPSC in 2021. SolarTogether also includes an allocated portion of solar capacity for low-income customers, which is the largest low-income solar offering in the country.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

% of customers by number

100

% 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

NextEra Energy Resources is the leading clean energy developer in North America helping customers throughout the U.S. meet renewable portfolio standards, emissions reduction goals to address climate change. The customers that NextEra Energy Resources engages throughout the U.S. include utilities, commercial and industrial customers and municipalities to develop and build solar, wind and energy storage projects to reduce emissions. We target these customers because our footprint is in the U.S. and these customers are looking for ways to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet their own sustainability goals or state RPS requirements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success is measured by the number of gigawatts of renewables added to the NextEra Energy Resources backlog. From 2022 through 2025, NextEra Energy Resources expects to construct approximately 28 to 37 GW of long-term contracted renewables projects, representing one of the largest-ever deployments of wind, solar and battery projects over a four-year period. In 2021, NextEra Energy Resources commissioned approximately 3,800 MW of renewable energy projects during the year and added about 7,200 net MW of renewables and storage to its backlog.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% 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

FPL launched its innovative FPL EVolution electric vehicle charging network to promote the use and adoption of EVs - driving the electrification of Florida's transportation which will reduce transportation sector emissions. FPL EVolution will bring more than 1,000 charging ports to more than 200 locations across the FPL service area by the end of 2025, and is positioned to be one of the largest fast-charging networks in the state. The program includes more than 800 miles of strategically located, fast-charging stations, where EV drivers will be able to plug in every 25 miles along major highways, such as I-95, the Florida Turnpike and east-west corridors. With the addition of FPL EVolution Fleet and FPL EVolution Home, we also are meeting EV drivers' needs at home, at work and on the road.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success of FPL EVolution program is measured by the number of businesses that partner with FPL to install charging stations. FPL EVolution will bring more than 1,000 charging ports to more than 200 locations across the FPL service area by the end of 2025, and is positioned to be one of the largest fast-charging networks in the state. The program includes more than 800 miles of strategically located, fast-charging stations, where EV drivers will be able to plug in every 25 miles along major highways, such as I-95, the Florida Turnpike and east-west corridors. With the addition of FPL EVolution Fleet and FPL EVolution Home, we also are meeting EV drivers' needs at home, at work and on the road.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We engage with other partners in our value chain which includes upstream partnerships with educational institutions on renewable energy and grid reliability research and development. A case study example is FPL's partnership with Florida International University (FIU). Partnerships with educational institutions allow for further research and development on renewable energy technologies to increase renewables deployment and

integration. In order to better understand renewables technologies, we partner with educational institutions. For more than three decades, FPL has partnered with FIU to help shape the next generation of America's engineers and conduct cutting-edge research to advance renewable energy in Florida and make our energy grid even smarter and more reliable. In 2016, FIU and FPL unveiled a new solar installation at FIU's College of Engineering and Computing. The 1.1 MW solar array comprises more than 4,400 solar panels on canopy-like structures that provide clean electricity to the grid and shade for about 400 parking spaces. As a result, engineering faculty and students at FIU are using the installation to conduct important research that is helping FPL advance solar energy in the state. In 2020, FPL completed the addition of 3 MW of energy storage to construct a microgrid for the engineering campus that will enable students and faculty to conduct research.

Other partners in our value chain also includes engaging with local municipalities and governments. We believe it is critically important to engage with local municipalities and governments on clean energy projects to help protect the environment and grow clean energy and conduct important research and development on renewable projects. A case study example is FPL's partnership with Miami-Dade County in Florida. In 2020, FPL partnered with Miami-Dade County to launch a half-acre 402-panel floating solar installation in the Blue Lagoon adjacent to Miami International Airport. The array produces 160 kW of power and prevents approximately 165 tons of CO₂ emissions annually. As a result of our partnership, we are able to work with Miami-Dade County to use the solar array as a test bed for cutting-edge solar research and determine the performance of solar panels on water for potential future deployment within our service territory. It is also the first floating solar array at an airport and adds to our solar expertise as we relentlessly explore new ways to deliver more affordable clean energy to our customers. In June 2020, the Miami-Dade County Commission approved FPL's proposed development of an advanced reclaimed water project to reuse treated wastewater from the county at FPL's Turkey Point Clean Energy Center. The state-of-the-art FPL Miami-Dade Clean Water Recovery Center (CWRC) will further treat and reuse up to 15 million gallons of reclaimed water per day from the South District Wastewater Treatment Plant in Miami-Dade County. FPL will use 100% of that reclaimed water to cool a natural gas plant at Turkey Point. A win-win for FPL customers, Miami-Dade County and the Sunshine State, the CWRC will increase resiliency at the Turkey Point Clean Energy Center, provide a cost-effective way to reuse and recycle treated wastewater that would otherwise be discarded, and conserve Floridan Aquifer groundwater at the Turkey Point site. The CWRC also will help Miami-Dade County meet regulations of the Ocean Outfall Act, which set a state requirement for Miami-Dade County to reuse 60% of its wastewater.

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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly 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)

The Company believes that all of its lobbying efforts are consistent with its corporate objective of being the world's leading clean energy company, which necessarily involves an evolving balance of considerations, including achieving our emissions reductions targets. To the extent consistent with our objective, we aim for our lobbying and participation in trade associations to align with pursuing strategies that are consistent with the goal to keep global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels.

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Management is responsible for ensuring that NextEra Energy's political activities are conducted and disclosed in accordance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, company policies and applicable law. In addition, management is responsible for monitoring the appropriateness and effectiveness of the political activities undertaken by the most significant trade associations in which NextEra Energy is a member.

The Governance & Nominating Committee reviews and discusses with NextEra Energy's Executive Vice President and General Counsel, at least annually, the Company's Significant Trade Association Dues, contributions by the NextEra Energy PAC, the Company's contributions to

candidates and committees and the Company's contributions to all U.S. tax-exempt organizations that are primarily engaged in political activities. The Governance & Nominating Committee also periodically reviews and discusses this policy with management and is required to approve any changes to this policy.

At least annually, the Vice President, Government Affairs-Federal will review policy positions of those trade associations with Significant Trade Association Dues to identify any positions that may not be aligned with the Company's corporate strategy and objectives. Any policy positions that are in conflict with the Company's corporate strategy and objectives will be reviewed with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of NextEra Energy to ensure participation in these organizations continues to provide an overall benefit to the Company.

The Executive Vice President and General Counsel also annually reports to the Governance & Nominating Committee that he has received a written certification from each of the responsible officers that all of the accountabilities for which they have responsibility, as set forth in the Company's political engagement policy, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and/or each other policy of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries regarding political engagement, including political and issues-based contributions, or associated public disclosure requirements for the preceding calendar year have been undertaken in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Executive Vice President and General Counsel must promptly report to the Governance & Nominating Committee any activity found not to be in such compliance.

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?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

- Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
- Electricity grid access for renewables
- International trade agreement
- Renewable energy generation
- Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers



NextEra Energy engages in the political process because it believes that good government policy benefits its customers, its employees, its shareholders and its other stakeholders. Policy decisions at every level of government can impact the Company's ability to deliver clean, affordable and reliable energy to its customers. Policy decisions can also impact the Company's ability to invest in energy infrastructure that strengthens and diversifies the entire electric grid. NextEra Energy has been one of the largest investors of capital in any U.S. industry over the last several years, and believes it has a responsibility to share its perspective with policymakers and to participate as an industry leader in discussions regarding the future of electric power and clean energy.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/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

We support public policy that advances clean, affordable energy and constructive regulatory environments and supports investments in the infrastructure needed to ensure safe, reliable and cost-effective service for our customers.

In Florida, a constructive regulatory environment is a key foundation to our regulated utility strategy of continually improving our best-in-class customer value proposition through smart capital investments. This strategy has resulted in FPL delivering a customer bill that is among the lowest in the nation, while providing industry leading reliability and operating one of the country's cleanest and most efficient generation fleets.

At NextEra Energy, local, state and federal regulations govern every aspect of the company's renewable energy development business in 49 U.S. states and 4 Canadian provinces. Successful political engagement at the state, county and local levels encourages regulatory and permitting frameworks that support the company in becoming the world's leading generator of energy from the wind and the sun. Engagement at the U.S. federal level has helped to develop a robust renewable electric generation industry, which supports tens of thousands of U.S. based jobs. Without the company's active political engagement, it is likely that overall renewable development within the U.S. would have been significantly lower than current levels.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your organization’s position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association’s position on climate change, explain where your organization’s position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Business Roundtable’s climate policy states: “Because the consequences of global warming for society and ecosystems are potentially serious and far-reaching, the Business Roundtable believes that steps to address the risks of such warming are prudent and supports collective actions that will lead to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions on a global basis.”

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

300,000

Describe the aim of your organization’s funding

The Company holds memberships in industry, trade and business associations representing the energy industry and the business community. Engaging with other business and industry stakeholders helps NextEra Energy gain perspective and views on public policy issues that impact it and its shareholders, customers and employees. Funding figure are dues paid in 2021.

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

Edison Electric Institute (EII)

Is your organization’s position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association’s position on climate change, explain where your organization’s position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

EEL’s position is that global climate change presents one of the biggest energy and environmental policy challenges this country has ever faced. EEL member companies are committed to addressing the challenge of climate change and have undertaken a wide range of initiatives over the last 30 years to reduce, avoid or sequester GHG emissions. Policies to address climate change should seek to minimize impacts on consumers and avoid harm to U.S. industry and the economy.

EEL also recently authored an op-ed that stated “EEL and the investor-owned electric companies we represent are committed to getting the energy we provide as clean as we can as fast as we can, without compromising on the affordability or reliability that our customers value ... we are joining the growing call for a 100% clean energy future... With the right policies and the right technologies, a 100% clean energy future can be more than a goal. It can be a reality.”



Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

3,485,644

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The Company holds memberships in industry, trade and business associations representing the energy industry and the business community. Engaging with other business and industry stakeholders helps NextEra Energy gain perspective and views on public policy issues that impact it and its shareholders, customers and employees. Funding figure are dues paid in 2021.

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 consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Chamber's climate policy states: "The Chamber believes that an effective climate policy should support a market-based approach to accelerate GHG emissions reductions across the U.S. economy. We believe that durable climate policy must be made by Congress, and that it should encourage innovation and investment to ensure significant emissions reductions, while avoiding economic harm for businesses, consumers and disadvantaged communities. This policy should include well designed market mechanisms that are transparent and not distorted by overlapping regulations. U.S. climate policy should



recognize the urgent need for action, while maintaining the national and international competitiveness of U.S. industry and ensuring consistency with free enterprise and free trade principles.”

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

100,000

Describe the aim of your organization’s funding

The Company holds memberships in industry, trade and business associations representing the energy industry and the business community. Engaging with other business and industry stakeholders helps NextEra Energy gain perspective and views on public policy issues that impact it and its shareholders, customers and employees. Funding figure are dues paid in 2021.

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
Trade Associations

Is your organization’s position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association’s position on climate change, explain where your organization’s position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

A full list of our review of all trade association alignment is available on our website at https://www.investor.nexteraenergy.com/~/_/media/Files/N/NEE-IR/corporate-governance/political-engagement-policy/2022/6-2022/Trade%20Association%20Review%20vF.pdf.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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 in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

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_NEE_ESG_Report_Final.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment


Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 FPL 10-year Site Plan.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 NextEraEnergyZeroCarbonBlueprint.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Strategy

Emission targets

Comment

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
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	

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	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) 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


C15.5

(C15.5) 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	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) 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	Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Pg. 31-34, 71  1

📎 12022_NEE_ESG_Report_Final.pdf

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.

This response contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical facts, but instead represent the current expectations of NextEra Energy, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, NextEra Energy) regarding future operating results and other future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of NextEra Energy's control. Forward-looking statements in this response include, among others, statements concerning the Real Zero™ carbon emissions reduction goals and associated expectations. In some cases, you can identify the forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “will,” “may result,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “plan,” “seek,” “potential,” “projection,” “forecast,” “predict,” “goals,” “target,” “outlook,” “should,” “would” or similar words or expressions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are not a guarantee of future performance. The future results of NextEra Energy and its business and financial condition are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements, or may require it to limit or eliminate certain operations. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this response and the following: effects of extensive regulation of NextEra Energy's business operations; inability of NextEra Energy to recover in a timely manner any significant amount of costs, a return on certain assets or a reasonable return on invested capital through base rates, cost recovery clauses, other regulatory mechanisms or otherwise; impact of political, regulatory, operational and economic factors on regulatory decisions important to NextEra Energy; disallowance of cost recovery based on a finding of imprudent use of derivative instruments; effect of any reductions or modifications to, or elimination of, governmental incentives or policies that support utility scale renewable energy projects or the imposition of additional tax laws, tariffs, duties, policies or assessments on renewable energy or equipment necessary to generate it or deliver it; impact of new or revised laws, regulations, interpretations or constitutional ballot and regulatory initiatives on NextEra Energy; capital expenditures, increased operating costs and various liabilities attributable to environmental laws, regulations and other standards applicable to NextEra Energy; effects on NextEra Energy of federal or state laws or regulations mandating new or additional limits on the production of greenhouse gas emissions; exposure of NextEra Energy to significant and increasing compliance costs and substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions as a result of extensive federal regulation of its operations

and businesses; effect on NextEra Energy of changes in tax laws, guidance or policies as well as in judgments and estimates used to determine tax-related asset and liability amounts; impact on NextEra Energy of adverse results of litigation; effect on NextEra Energy of failure to proceed with projects under development or inability to complete the construction of (or capital improvements to) electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities or other facilities on schedule or within budget; impact on development and operating activities of NextEra Energy resulting from risks related to project siting, planning, financing, construction, permitting, governmental approvals and the negotiation of project development agreements, as well as supply chain disruptions; risks involved in the operation and maintenance of electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, gas infrastructure facilities, retail gas distribution system in Florida and other facilities; effect on NextEra Energy of a lack of growth or slower growth in the number of customers or in customer usage; impact on NextEra Energy of severe weather and other weather conditions; threats of terrorism and catastrophic events that could result from terrorism, cyberattacks or other attempts to disrupt NextEra Energy's business or the businesses of third parties; inability to obtain adequate insurance coverage for protection of NextEra Energy against significant losses and risk that insurance coverage does not provide protection against all significant losses; a prolonged period of low gas and oil prices could impact NextEra Energy's gas infrastructure business and cause NextEra Energy to delay or cancel certain gas infrastructure projects and could result in certain projects becoming impaired; risk of increased operating costs resulting from unfavorable supply costs necessary to provide full energy and capacity requirement services; inability or failure to manage properly or hedge effectively the commodity risk within its portfolio; effect of reductions in the liquidity of energy markets on NextEra Energy's ability to manage operational risks; effectiveness of NextEra Energy's risk management tools associated with its hedging and trading procedures to protect against significant losses, including the effect of unforeseen price variances from historical behavior; impact of unavailability or disruption of power transmission or commodity transportation facilities on sale and delivery of power or natural gas; exposure of NextEra Energy to credit and performance risk from customers, hedging counterparties and vendors; failure of counterparties to perform under derivative contracts or of requirement for NextEra Energy to post margin cash collateral under derivative contracts; failure or breach of NextEra Energy's information technology systems; risks to NextEra Energy's retail businesses from compromise of sensitive customer data; losses from volatility in the market values of derivative instruments and limited liquidity in over-the-counter markets; impact of negative publicity; inability to maintain, negotiate or renegotiate acceptable franchise agreements; occurrence of work strikes or stoppages and increasing personnel costs; NextEra Energy's ability to successfully identify, complete and integrate acquisitions, including the effect of increased competition for acquisitions; environmental, health and financial risks associated with ownership and operation of nuclear generation facilities; liability of NextEra Energy for significant retrospective assessments and/or retrospective insurance premiums in the event of an incident at certain nuclear generation facilities; increased operating and capital expenditures and/or reduced revenues at nuclear generation facilities resulting from orders or new regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; inability to operate any of NextEra Energy's owned nuclear generation units through the end of their respective operating licenses; effect of disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets or actions by third parties in connection with project-specific or other financing arrangements on NextEra Energy's ability to fund its liquidity and capital needs and meet its growth objectives; inability to maintain current credit ratings; impairment of liquidity from inability of credit providers to fund their credit commitments or to maintain their current credit



ratings; poor market performance and other economic factors that could affect NextEra Energy's defined benefit pension plan's funded status; poor market performance and other risks to the asset values of nuclear decommissioning funds; changes in market value and other risks to certain of NextEra Energy's investments; effect of inability of NextEra Energy subsidiaries to pay upstream dividends or repay funds to NextEra Energy or of NextEra Energy's performance under guarantees of subsidiary obligations on NextEra Energy's ability to meet its financial obligations and to pay dividends on its common stock; the fact that the amount and timing of dividends payable on NextEra Energy's common stock, as well as the dividend policy approved by NextEra Energy's board of directors from time to time, and changes to that policy, are within the sole discretion of NextEra Energy's board of directors and, if declared and paid, dividends may be in amounts that are less than might be expected by shareholders; NextEra Energy Partners, LP's inability to access sources of capital on commercially reasonable terms could have an effect on its ability to consummate future acquisitions and on the value of NextEra Energy's limited partner interest in NextEra Energy Operating Partners, LP; effects of disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit and capital markets on the market price of NextEra Energy's common stock; and the ultimate severity and duration of public health crises, epidemics and pandemics, and its effects on NextEra Energy's business. NextEra Energy discusses these and other risks and uncertainties in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 and other Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, and this response should be read in conjunction with such SEC filings. The forward-looking statements made in this response are made only as of the date of this response and NextEra Energy undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

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	Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of NextEra Energy, Inc.	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)



Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

English

		Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public



Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms