Chubu Electric Power Company, Incorporated

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ Japanese

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Chubu Electric Power is an electric utility established in 1951 serving the Chubu region. The Chubu Electric Power Group's primary businesses include electric power and related services, gas services, distributed energy services, overseas consulting and investment services, real estate management services, and IT services. The company possesses power generation facilities totaling 9,193 MW (nuclear power: 3,617 MW, hydroelectric power: 5,477 MW, new energy: 92 MW), approximately 10,000 km of transmission lines, and about 140,000 km of distribution lines. Its electricity sales volume for fiscal 2024 was approximately 107.9 billion kWh, making it Japan's third-largest power company. The 162 companies within the Chubu Electric Power Group primarily focus on energy-related businesses, including the construction of facilities for expanding and maintaining electricity-related infrastructure, and manufacturing for the supply of materials and equipment. With the full liberalization of the electricity retail market in Japan starting in 2016 and the gas retail market in 2017, Chubu Electric Power is actively working to expand its business areas and enhance its service offerings. To build an autonomous business structure capable of swift and flexible responses under these conditions, in April 2019, it integrated its existing thermal power generation business and other operations into JERA Co., Ltd. This completed the integrated value chain it had been developing, spanning from upstream fuel procurement and supply through power generation to wholesale electricity and gas sales. Subsequently, in April 2020, it spun off its power network business as Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Ltd. and its sales business as Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter, these two companies are collectively referred to as the operating companies in this response.) While the operating companies are consolidated subsidiaries of Chubu Electric Power, JERA Co., Ltd. is not a consolidated subsidiary of Chubu Electric Power. Chubu Electric Power calculates emissions using financial management standards and accounts *for electricity procured from JERA as Scope 3 emissions.*

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/312025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3108560000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The reporting boundary used in the financial statements includes consolidated subsidiaries engaged in construction, real estate, and other businesses outside the electricity and gas operations, which account for the majority of consolidated revenue. For the electricity and gas business, which accounts for the majority of our sales, CDP responses are provided for Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (a listed company also engaged in power generation), Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc. (engaged in transmission and distribution), and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc. (engaged in electricity and gas retail).

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP352660AQ53

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP3526600006

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900A76GOP0PGNHT63

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select all that apply
☑ Japan

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain
☑ Distribution
☑ Electricity generation
☑ Electricity purchasing
☑ Transmission

Other divisions
☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution
☑ Microgrids
☑ Smart grids/demand response

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any coal-fired power generation facilities.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess power generation facilities that use lignite as fuel.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess oil-fired power generation facilities.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess natural gas-fired power generation facilities.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

49

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

332.01

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power's biomass power plants use wood pellets and palm kernel shells as fuel. For wood pellets, which account for the majority of fuel consumption, we purchase pellets made from forest resources cultivated under sustainable management practices, such as planned planting and harvesting. We verify that these pellets are properly segregated and managed from the manufacturing process through delivery to our company, using internationally recognized forest certification systems. For palm kernel shell fuel, we have obtained certification under the GreenGold Label, a certification standard for sustainable biomass supply chains. Therefore, our biomass power plants qualify as sustainable biomass power plants. Note: Total power generation volume is considered sensitive operational information for Chubu Electric Power as it relates to facility utilization rates. Consequently, this information is not disclosed, and zero has been entered.

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any other biomass power generation facilities.

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess power generation facilities that use waste (non-biomass) as fuel.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3617

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In fiscal year 2024, our nuclear power plants did not generate electricity.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess fossil fuel plants equipped with carbon capture and storage facilities.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess geothermal power generation facilities.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5476.73

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

9262.63

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Total power generation volume is considered sensitive management information for Chubu Electric Power as it relates to capacity utilization rates; therefore, it is not disclosed, and zero was entered.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

29.4

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

49.92

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Total power generation volume is considered sensitive management information for Chubu Electric Power as it relates to capacity utilization rates; therefore, it is not disclosed, and zero was entered.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

20.48

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

29.57

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Total power generation volume is considered sensitive management information for Chubu Electric Power as it relates to capacity utilization rates; therefore, it is not disclosed, and zero was entered.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not engage in maritime transportation.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

0.5

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our company has owned storage batteries since fiscal year 2024, but since the net power generation is extremely low, we entered 0.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any other non-renewable power generation facilities.

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

9193.11

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

9674.13

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The total power generation for all power generation facilities of Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies, as well as the total power generation for each facility, constitutes sensitive management information as it relates to facility utilization rates. Therefore, this information is not disclosed, and zero has been entered.

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Chubu Electric Power Group mapped the upstream and downstream segments of its value chain, focusing on three companies that account for the majority of consolidated sales: Chubu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz. The scope of the supplier tier includes primary suppliers.

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Chubu Electric Power Group formulates a Basic Management Plan and other documents annually as a medium-term management plan covering the next five years. This plan is based on the Long-Term Supply and Demand Plan, which consists of demand, sales, procurement, and power source plans. Based on this, each business unit develops its own business plan, clearly defining the implementation details for strengthening the business foundation. Based on this Basic Management Plan and the business plans, the Group formulates annual budgets and operational execution plans for each fiscal year.。

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Chubu Electric Power Group has formulated a Basic Management Plan as its mid-term management plan covering the next five years. Based on this, each business unit has developed its own business plan, clearly defining the implementation measures for strengthening its operational foundation. Furthermore, we have established a Mid-Term Management Plan targeting fiscal 2025. We plan to formulate the next Mid-Term Management Plan in the future.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In November 2021, the Chubu Electric Power Group updated its management vision. Recognizing the rapid changes in the business environment, including the acceleration of decarbonization policies, as new business opportunities, and to boldly take on challenges, it formulated "Management Vision 2.0." This vision outlines the societal goals to be achieved by 2030, with a focus on the desired society by 2050. Within this framework, the Chubu Electric Group aims to provide the foundation supporting the transformation to a decarbonized, safe, secure, decentralized, and circular society, and to achieve sustainable growth together with its customers and society. Furthermore, in March 2021, we formulated the "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," which includes a roadmap for an ultra-long-term decarbonized society. We have set quantitative targets for 2030 and 2050 and are advancing concrete initiatives. Additionally, based on the Electricity Business Act, we formulate and submit a "Supply Plan" to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry annually, covering the next ten years.

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Avalanche
☑ Landslide
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies, the responsible managers of each operating company, company, and department act as risk owners. In accordance with risk management regulations, they identify risks for the next decade within their assigned operational scope—including direct operations, upstream, and downstream activities—integrated with business execution. These risks are evaluated based on occurrence frequency and impact level (considering financial impacts such as revenue and operating costs, as well as impacts on life and physical safety), and countermeasures are prioritized accordingly. Climate change-related risks often span the responsibilities of multiple risk owners. Among these, risks associated with changes in climate-related regulatory trends are identified and information gathered by the risk owner responsible for the Management Strategy Department. For example, Chubu Electric Power Miraiz identifies potential future climate-related regulations, such as carbon pricing and strengthened regulatory measures, which could increase decarbonization investments, levies on fossil fuels, and operating costs due to emissions trading schemes. Chubu Electric Power Grid highlights increased facility countermeasure costs and restoration expenses if unprecedented large-scale typhoons, floods, and landslides, leading to increased equipment countermeasure costs and restoration expenses in the event of large-scale power outages caused by damage to transmission and distribution facilities. Risk owners report risks that could significantly impact management once a year, based on criteria established by the risk management department (Corporate Strategy Division). The President, Vice Presidents, and other company-wide risk managers deliberate on risk response policies formulated by the Risk Management Department—based on risk owners' reports and comprehensive risk assessment—at the Risk Management Meeting. These policies are then decided by the President, incorporated into management plans, and resolved by the Board of Directors. Risk owners develop countermeasures based on these response policies and reflect them in management plans. The implementation status and changes in risks are reviewed quarterly by the President, Vice President, and others at the Goal Setting and Monitoring Committee and reported to the Board of Directors every six months. Regarding opportunities, Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies state in their “Management Vision 2.0” that they will provide the *foundation supporting the transformation to a "decarbonized," "safe and secure," "distributed and circular" society, and achieve sustainable growth together with customers and society. To realize this vision, the Mid-Term Management Plan outlines specific initiatives centered on the current five-year period under "Efforts to Realize the Management Vision." We conduct annual evaluations and reviews of these initiatives while managing operations to achieve management goals and other targets.*

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Poorly managed sanitation

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies, the responsible managers of each operating company, company, and department act as risk owners. In accordance with risk management regulations, they identify risks for the next decade within their assigned scope of operations—including direct operations, upstream, and downstream activities—integrated with business execution. These risks are evaluated based on occurrence frequency and impact level (considering factors such as financial impact on revenue and operating costs, and effects on life and physical safety), and countermeasures are prioritized accordingly. Water-related risks span the responsibilities of multiple risk owners. Among these, risks related to changes in water-related regulatory trends are identified and information gathered by the risk owner responsible for the Environment and Community Coexistence Division. Risk owners report risks with significant potential impact on management annually, based on criteria established by the Risk Management Department (Corporate Strategy Division). The company-wide risk managers, including the President and Vice Presidents, deliberate on the risk response policy formulated by the Risk Management Department—based on integrated risk assessment and evaluation of reports from risk owners—at the Risk Management Meeting. This policy is then decided by the President, reflected in management plans, submitted to the Board of Directors, and resolved by the Board. Countermeasures are developed by risk owners based on the risk response policy and incorporated into the management plan. Implementation status and risk changes are reviewed quarterly by the President, Vice President, and others, and reported to the Board of Directors semi-annually. Examples of water-related risks include: - Chubu Electric Power Miraiz anticipates increased operational costs due to decarbonization investments, levies on fossil fuels, and emissions trading schemes resulting from potential future climate change regulations such as carbon pricing and strengthened regulatory measures. - Chubu Electric Power Grid cites increased facility countermeasure costs and restoration expenses if unprecedented large-scale typhoons, floods, or landslides damage transmission and distribution facilities, causing large-scale power outages. floods, and landslides, leading to damage to transmission and distribution facilities and large-scale power outages. Chubu Electric Power makes development decisions for hydroelectric power plants and new facilities by appropriately assessing risks based on databases such as WRI's Aqueduct assessment data and hydrological surveys for site selection and basic design. Concurrently, it manages risks such as power generation disruptions due to sediment accumulation at intake structures and reduced electricity generation from loss of reservoir capacity. Furthermore, in facility design—including environmental conservation plans for environmental impact assessments of nuclear power generation and similar projects—it manages and evaluates risks using the procedures described above. Regarding water risks in the supply chain, the Yokkaichi Biomass Power Plant, located in Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture, is situated within the premises of JERA Co., Ltd.'s Yokkaichi Thermal Power Plant. Wastewater generated during the biomass power plant's operation is treated at a wastewater treatment facility installed on the Yokkaichi Biomass Power Plant site, in accordance with standards set by the national or local government. Regarding opportunities, Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have set forth in their “Management Vision 2.0” the goal of providing the foundation to support the transformation to a “decarbonized,” “safe and secure,” “decentralized and circular” society, and to achieve sustainable growth together with customers and society. To realize this vision, the Mid-Term Management Plan outlines specific initiatives centered on the current five-year period under “Efforts to Realize the Management Vision.” These initiatives are evaluated and reviewed annually while implementing business operations aimed at achieving management goals and other objectives.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Chubu Electric Power has established the Chubu Electric Power Group Environmental Policy as its fundamental environmental conservation policy. This policy includes the commitment to “strive to minimize disposal volumes by curbing resource consumption, suppressing waste generation, and promoting resource reuse and recycling” in relation to realizing a recycling-oriented society. Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies evaluate the environmental impact of plastic use. Annually, we track the amount of waste plastic generated and conduct surveys on recycling performance with contractors handling disposal. We promote greater understanding of recycling among contractors who have not yet implemented such practices. Used uniforms from Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies are processed into RPF fuel and used as a substitute for coal at biomass power plants and other facilities.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :現地調査

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Chubu Electric Power has established the Chubu Electric Power Group Environmental Policy as its fundamental environmental conservation policy. Regarding coexistence with nature, this policy includes the commitment: “We will conduct our business activities with consideration for the ecosystems of diverse organisms and the sustainability of water resources to protect our rich natural environment.” Furthermore, when making investment decisions for the development and construction of large-scale facilities, policies concerning biodiversity and water resource protection are discussed at the Management Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Prior to commencing development or construction of large-scale facilities, environmental impact assessments (EIA) are required under the Environmental Impact Assessment Law. These assessments evaluate impacts on animals, plants, and ecosystems. Furthermore, the Chubu Electric Power Group voluntarily conducts assessments even for small-scale developments. Implementation of necessary countermeasures identified through these assessments is directed at the executive officer level. As an example of biodiversity impact, Chubu Electric Power joined the TNFD Forum in June 2024. It is working to conserve biodiversity by considering ecosystems in its business activities, aiming to realize a “nature positive” society. To avoid the risk of rare plant extinction and protect birds of prey, it is modifying construction processes and helicopter flight routes.

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

When constructing nuclear power plants, biomass power plants, hydroelectric power plants, or installing new equipment, we evaluate the interrelationship between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, taking into account the natural and social conditions surrounding each power plant. For hydroelectric power, we utilize WRI's Aqueduct assessment data, hydroelectric surveys, and municipal databases to conduct basic design work such as site selection, facility structure, and scale, and implement risk management for these plans. When determining development sites for hydroelectric power plants, after deciding the development scale, we assess the risk that insufficient water resources could render the power generation project unviable. This assessment utilizes survey data from organizations like the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), local survey results (including local government databases), and our own field survey findings. Water quality in the catchment area for hydroelectric power is critically important due to its relevance to post-discharge risks and is therefore constantly evaluated. For example, risks include organic pollution, eutrophication, and contamination due to water decay caused by development in the watershed. Additionally, there is the risk of prolonged turbidity in river water. This occurs when suspended sediment flows into and accumulates in the reservoir due to flooding, and is then discharged from the reservoir before it can settle to the lake bottom. We assess these risks through surveys of the actual conditions in the upstream section of the dam river, predictions after dam completion, hydraulic experiments, simulation calculations (environmental impact assessments), and discussions with *experts. The freshwater used in nuclear and biomass power generation creates high-temperature, high-pressure steam in reactors or boilers to drive turbines for electricity generation. Securing sufficient quantities of high-quality water is a matter of significant impact. Furthermore, the impact of warm discharge from nuclear and biomass power plants on marine ecosystems is significant. Therefore, during construction, environmental impact assessments are conducted to evaluate risks and minimize impacts as much as possible. The renewable energy sources owned by our Group, such as hydroelectric power, do not emit CO2 during generation. We recognize this as an opportunity to meet the diverse needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact. Our Group has set an expansion target of "over 3.2 million kW of renewable energy around 2030." Alongside developing new renewable energy sources, we will work to expand sales of CO2-free menus and similar offerings. Together with our customers, we will advance initiatives that contribute to reducing environmental impact.*

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Chubu Electric Power Group has commenced an analysis of the relationship between its electricity businesses and nature, along with the resulting risks and opportunities. This analysis is based on the TNFD Framework (v1.0) published in September 2023 and covers the electricity businesses of three companies: Chubu

Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz. The analysis covered a total of 233 facilities across Aichi, Gifu, Nagano, Shizuoka, and Mie Prefectures, including power plants (nuclear, hydro, solar, wind, biomass) and substations (500kV). It examined the importance of regional biodiversity and water stress through desk research. One example from the findings: The Kiso and Yahagi river systems, where hydroelectric facilities are located, have parts designated as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) due to the presence of multiple aquatic species facing extinction. This highlights the need for particular attention given the nature of hydroelectric operations. Our company has long identified priority areas based on the natural conditions of the regions where we operate and has been conducting biodiversity conservation activities. Specific priority areas include the Hida region of Gifu Prefecture (protection of rare plants such as Kiyomitori Kabuto), the southern coastal waters of Mie Prefecture and the coastal waters around the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant in Shizuoka Prefecture (seaweed bed creation and recovery of shellfish resources), and the Nakatajima Sand Dunes in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture (protection activities for the endangered loggerhead sea turtle).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

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(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies implement risk management integrated with their operations within the cycle of formulating the Chubu Electric Power Group's management plan and the business plans of each operating company and business execution department. Within this process, risks with significant financial or strategic impact are defined as material risks. Material risks are evaluated based on factors such as their potential financial impact over a 10-year period and are classified into categories for those exceeding a certain scale. For example, regarding climate change, in addition to “large-scale natural disaster risk” and “global environmental conservation risk,” we recognize that “policy and regulatory risk,” “stable supply risk,” and “risk of responding to technological innovation” could have significant impacts on the Chubu Electric Power Group's overall business. These risks are considered during planning. Details of absolute value increases or decreases are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive management information; therefore, zero was entered.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

0

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Regarding opportunities, Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have set forth in their "Management Vision 2.0" the goal of providing the foundation to support the transformation toward a "decarbonized," "safe and secure," "distributed and circular" society, and to achieve sustainable growth together with customers and society. To realize this vision, the Mid-Term Management Plan outlines specific initiatives centered on the current five-year period under "Efforts to Realize the Management Vision." These are evaluated and reviewed annually while implementing business operations to achieve management goals. Details of absolute value increases/decreases are withheld as sensitive management information; zero has been entered.

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

<Details of the policies and processes established to identify and classify potential water pollutants that could adversely affect water bodies and ecosystems> In the national environmental impact assessment system for biomass power plants and nuclear power plants, warm water discharge from power plants is designated as a predicted assessment item. It is also identified as a potential pollutant to gain the understanding of local fishermen at the site location. Regarding the impact of warm discharge on marine organisms, the “Interim Report on Warm Discharge Issues” compiled by the Warm Discharge Subcommittee of Japan's Central Council for Pollution Control in 1975 stated: "Within the drainage channels where warm discharge is released and the water areas where temperatures are consistently elevated by 2-3 degrees Celsius or more due to this discharge, changes in the biota or a reduction in species diversity may sometimes be observed. However, no significant changes in the biota are known to occur outside these areas. However, for seaweed such as nori, effects may be observed even with a 1°C increase." In the waters surrounding our nuclear power plants, fishing operations are actively conducted. Since fishermen are considered potential victims of warm water discharge, we pay particular attention to the discharge of warm water during plant operations. The determination of warm water discharge during plant operation is based on continuously measuring the seawater temperature before and after heat exchange in the condenser. The difference between these temperatures is defined as the intake-to-discharge temperature difference, which is maintained at 7 degrees Celsius or less. For nuclear power plants, temperature sensors are installed at the intake basin and discharge outlet within the plant site. For biomass power plants, sensors are installed at the seawater inlet and outlet of the condenser. <Details of the Compliance Standard> We maintain the intake-to-discharge temperature difference at our nuclear and biomass power plants at 7 degrees Celsius or less. The rationale stems from concerns raised about the impact of warm discharge water on marine life and fisheries. While discussions at the time considered setting the intake-to-discharge temperature difference around 7-8 degrees Celsius based on economic viability, power generation efficiency, and effects on marine life, the direction was set to limit water temperature increase to around 7 degrees Celsius from the perspective of minimizing environmental impact. This has been the standard in Japan, as power plants have consistently obtained local community understanding, including from fisheries, by adhering to a temperature difference of 7 degrees Celsius or less during environmental assessments. <Indicators used to identify water pollution> We maintain a water intake/discharge temperature difference of 7°C or less for nuclear and biomass power plants. For temperature measurement, nuclear plants use high-precision quartz thermometers, while biomass plants utilize readily available resistance temperature detectors (RTDs), which offer good measurement accuracy and response. To ensure thermometer precision, quartz thermometers are returned to the factory for calibration during plant periodic inspections. <Information on whether and how policies and processes change across the entire value chain> Policies and specific processes concerning intake and discharge water temperature differences are established norms within our country. We believe this applies equally to our customers and suppliers.

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Seawater that has completed heat exchange in the condensers cooling the steam driving the turbines at our biomass and nuclear power plants is discharged as warm water into the sea area in front of the power plant, with the temperature rise from intake to discharge kept below 7 degrees Celsius. The volume of seawater used for heat exchange ranges from several tons to over 100 tons per second per power plant, resulting in enormous quantities of seawater being warmed and discharged as warm water. The temperature of the warm discharge water is equivalent to or lower than the condenser outlet water temperature immediately near the plant's seawater discharge outlet. However, as it moves away from the outlet, its temperature decreases due to diffusion and mixing with the surrounding seawater. Studies indicate that in areas where water temperatures are consistently elevated by 2-3 degrees Celsius or more, changes in the biota, such as shifts in species composition or reductions in species diversity, can occur. If the temperature difference between the seawater inlet and outlet of the condenser continuously exceeds 7 degrees Celsius, the impact on the marine area becomes significant. This could lead to changes in the species composition and population size of organisms inhabiting the affected waters, potentially causing serious impacts on fishing activities and other marine industries. For this reason, power plants adopt equipment designs that limit the intake-to-discharge temperature difference to a water temperature rise of 7 degrees or less, enabling the discharge of warm water as effluent into the waters directly in front of the plant to minimize impacts on marine life. During the environmental impact assessment conducted prior to nuclear power plant construction, the design evaluation includes a dispersion prediction assessment for the warm discharge water. Predicted envelope curves showing temperature differences of 3, 2, and 1 degrees relative to the ambient water temperature at the sea surface, 1 meter below the surface, and 2 meters below the surface are created. These curves serve as a reference for predicting and evaluating the potential impact on the marine environment and marine life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

<Water Quality Pollution Management Procedure> Our company has implemented a multi-stage, rigorous risk management procedure to control the potential impact of warm discharge water (heat) on the surrounding marine ecosystem. We identify water quality impacts based on the management standard of “a water intake/discharge temperature difference of 7 degrees Celsius or less,” which was scientifically evaluated in the preliminary environmental impact assessment to have a sufficiently small effect on marine life. To ensure strict adherence to this standard at the nuclear power plant, the intake-to-discharge temperature difference is

continuously monitored via instruments in the Central Control Room, establishing a system that detects any fluctuations. Additionally, operators conduct hourly monitoring, and monthly water quality surveys are performed on general discharge water. By collecting and evaluating this data, human verification is added to the instrument readings, objectively confirming stable operation is maintained. Should there be any risk of the temperature difference exceeding the standard value, recovery measures specified in operational documents are promptly implemented. In emergencies where normal conditions cannot be restored even through these measures, decisive action is taken to suppress power generation output, ensuring the discharge temperature is reliably returned below the standard value. In this way, environmental risks from warm water discharge are systematically managed through a process ranging from constant monitoring to stepwise corrective actions.
<Explanation of Success Metrics> The success of this risk management strategy is evaluated using both operational data and environmental surveys. The direct effectiveness of the measures is judged by the stable maintenance of the intake/discharge temperature difference at 7 degrees Celsius or less. As long as this standard is maintained, the impact on marine life can be assessed as minimal, consistent with the assumptions made in the prior environmental impact assessment. Therefore, we conclude that the measures are effective. Furthermore, when implementing the critical measure of output suppression at the nuclear power plant, we publicly disclose this fact on our website to fulfill our social accountability.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

In April 2019, we integrated our existing thermal power generation business and other operations into JERA, Inc. JERA and other power generation companies have become key suppliers providing the electricity we sell. The quality, measurement frequency, and measurement methods for wastewater generated during the operation of these companies' power plants are stipulated by the Water Pollution Control Act and agreements with local governments. Measurements and monitoring are conducted based on these stipulations, with consideration given to minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment. Furthermore, securing sufficient quantities of high-quality freshwater at power plants is essential. The most significant factors contributing to difficulties in securing freshwater include summer water shortages (droughts) caused by the combined effects of reduced water reserves in water sources and increased water consumption for industrial and domestic use.

To prepare for potential industrial water supply shortages, power plants maintain freshwater tanks. Some thermal power plants also install groundwater pumping systems or establish intake lines to accept and utilize treated water from adjacent wastewater treatment centers. Therefore, while water shortage risks exist, we believe the necessary infrastructure and operational systems are in place to mitigate these risks. Suppliers providing power to our company also use recycled water in their generation processes, such as thermal power generation. In this process, freshwater is treated to remove impurities. This treated water is used to drive turbines and is then recycled as steam for turbine operation, contributing to reduced freshwater consumption. Since recycled water is treated freshwater, we consider the risks associated with it to be similar to those described for freshwater. Regarding responses to large-scale water-related disasters such as major typhoons, storm surges, earthquakes, and tsunamis, JERA, our largest supplier, is included in the monitoring scope of the aforementioned BCM Committee. Based on damage projections from the Nankai Trough earthquake, we are implementing disaster-resilient facility development, including tsunami countermeasures for fuel receiving facilities related to thermal power generation. Therefore, while water-related risks exist within our value chain, we believe we are not exposed to water risks that could have a significant financial or strategic impact. This is because we have established the necessary infrastructure and operational systems to mitigate these risks, and we judge that they do not meet our definition of a significant risk (one evaluated based on financial impact over a 10-year period, etc., and exceeding a certain scale).

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have determined that there are no plastic-related risks within our business value chain that could have a significant impact, either financially or in terms of business strategy.

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Chubu Electric Power Grid operates over 10,000 km of transmission lines, over 130,000 km of distribution lines, and approximately 1,000 substations across the five prefectures of the Chubu region. When typhoons cause severe storms or river flooding, resulting in widespread damage to these facilities, the impact is significant.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

When extensive facility damage occurs due to typhoon-related storms or river flooding, it results in increased facility repair costs for the fiscal year in which the repairs are conducted, impacting business performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3600000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3600000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Actual damage costs from Typhoons No. 21 and No. 24 in 2018. (Highest damage costs recorded over the past five years. Excluding labor costs) Since 2019, our company has not experienced any disasters causing greater damage than these cases. These actual damage figures represent the total actual costs incurred and recorded in 2018 for restoring transmission and distribution facilities damaged by these typhoons. This includes costs for transmission and distribution equipment materials, rental fees for equipment, transportation costs, and related outsourcing fees.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Details of management expenses are confidential business information and therefore undisclosed; zero has been entered.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Chubu Electric Power Group strives to build disaster-resilient facilities while also establishing disaster prevention systems for rapid restoration in the event of an emergency. When a disaster occurs or is anticipated, an emergency response system is immediately activated, and an emergency disaster response headquarters is established at each facility to manage the situation. Furthermore, to ensure all employees can respond swiftly and appropriately, practical training exercises—such as disaster prevention drills and facility restoration training—are repeatedly conducted at each facility in coordination with external partner organizations. Chubu Electric Power Grid, in its business plan (FY2023-2027) announced in December 2022, outlines its commitment to systematically and efficiently undertake investments necessary for transitioning to next-generation operations. These include: "Expanding Renewable Energy Adoption (Decarbonization)", "Enhancing Resilience, including Natural Disaster Response", "Wide-Area Grid Operation", and "Utilizing Digital Technology and Improving Customer Services". Furthermore, regarding the "Greenhouse Gas Reduction" target, we will advance initiatives such as introducing electric vehicles (EVs) and adopting SF_6 gas replacement equipment. In addition to these, concerning disaster cooperation, we have defined our "Target Vision" and "Specific Initiatives" based on lessons learned and challenges faced during power restoration efforts following major disasters like Typhoons 21 and 24 in 2018 and Typhoon 15 in 2019. We are actively pursuing these initiatives. Specifically, we are working on the planned introduction of generators with standardized specifications and the advance securing of fuel and transport vehicles required for these generators. Furthermore, we are advancing discussions and implementation of planned tree cutting with local governments and others to avoid power outages caused by fallen trees and delays in restoration work due to road blockages. Furthermore, we conduct joint training exercises with all general transmission system operators and relevant agencies. Additionally, in response to revisions of various hazard maps, we implement flood countermeasures in areas where flooding is anticipated, striving to mitigate risks. As one example, the Chubu Electric Power Grid Business Plan (2023-2027), announced in December 2022, cited the Nishioari Substation—a key substation on the main grid—as a reference case. This substation will implement flood countermeasures, such as raising the foundation and installing waterproof walls, alongside the renewal of its switching equipment. These measures ensure the substation maintains its functionality even if flooded to a depth of 2.9 meters. [Approximately ¥6.7 billion of the total project cost of ¥16 billion. Construction period: January 2024 - January 2029). With the risk of damage before these permanent risk mitigation measures are complete in mind, we will deploy additional mobile substation equipment, such as transformer trucks (¥300 million per unit) and mobile transformers (¥200 million per unit), to quickly resolve supply disruptions and ensure early reliability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :津波

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :新野川

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our company is advancing safety enhancement measures at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station based on our firm resolve to "never again allow an accident like the one at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station." Located in Sakura, Omaezaki City, Shizuoka Prefecture, the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station directly pumps and supplies most of its freshwater usage from the underground water of the Shino River on the west side of the plant. To prevent accidents caused by flooding within the plant site or buildings, or by a shortage of freshwater for injection, during unprecedented large-scale disasters such as tsunamis, and to prepare for potential accidents, we are strengthening multiple and diverse equipment countermeasures. We are also working to enhance on-site response capabilities to ensure *equipment functions effectively. Our group is currently replacing the power from all units at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant with thermal power sources due to their suspension of operation. If the suspension of operation at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant continues, including due to compliance with new regulatory standards such as tsunami countermeasures, our financial position, operating results, and cash flows could be affected by a significant increase in power procurement costs.*

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our group is currently replacing the power from the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant with thermal power sources while all units remain offline. Should the shutdown of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant continue, including due to compliance with new regulatory standards such as tsunami countermeasures, our financial position, operating results, and cash flows could be impacted by a significant increase in power procurement costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

260000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

260000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact represents the estimated annual fuel cost savings that would no longer be necessary if the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant were to resume operations now, eliminating the need to procure replacement thermal power sources. This figure reflects the cost of replacing nuclear power with thermal power sources during the continued suspension of operations at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant, including compliance with new regulatory standards such as tsunami countermeasures.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

82945000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total capital expenditures for the "Other" segment, which includes the nuclear power generation business, are shown below. This capital expenditure for the "Other" segment includes costs for enhancing multiple and diverse equipment measures to prevent accidents and prepare for their occurrence. These measures include installing breakwaters to prevent flooding within the site for safety improvements at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station, installing reinforced doors and watertight doors to prevent flooding within buildings, and installing freshwater storage tanks as an alternative means for emergency water injection. As we lack the resources to specifically calculate the capital investment amount for nuclear power generation facilities relative to the total investment amount, we are providing the total amount for the countermeasures that can be disclosed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant, we are advancing safety enhancement measures based on our firm resolve to "never again allow an accident like the *one at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station." Units 3 and 4 are undergoing compliance reviews by the Nuclear Regulation Authority against the new regulatory standards, and we are making steady progress toward determining the design basis earthquake and tsunami. Once the design basis earthquake and tsunami are largely finalized, we will proceed with the plant-related reviews. Based on these, we will also implement outreach activities to explain the safety of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station, including the effectiveness of the safety enhancement measures. Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station has consistently strived to enhance safety by incorporating the latest knowledge. Since the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, we have not only addressed the new regulatory standards but also proactively confronted risks, worked to reduce them, and pursued voluntary, continuous safety improvements. We are strengthening multiple, diverse equipment measures to prevent accidents and prepare for their occurrence. These include preventing site flooding through the installation of breakwaters, preventing building flooding through reinforced doors and watertight doors, and installing freshwater storage tanks as an alternative means for emergency injection. We are also working to enhance on-site response capabilities to ensure the effective functioning of this equipment.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Japanese government is considering introducing carbon pricing in the future. Chubu Electric Power Miraiz, the sales subsidiary of the Chubu Electric Power

Group, operates within Japan. It recognizes that the economic impact of increased procurement costs resulting from the introduction of carbon pricing would be significant and constitutes a major risk for the Chubu Electric Power Group.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms will increase the procurement costs of thermal power generation sources among the electricity purchased for sale. This will result in increased expense outlays in the financial performance for the fiscal year in which the electricity is sold.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

466095000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

466095000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on the CO2 emissions for fiscal year 2022 (approximately 43.9 million t-CO2) adopted at the time of risk assessment, our company has calculated the internal carbon price using the published policy scenario (STEPS) and the announced pledge scenario (APS) from the WEO as references. The median values for APS (16,000 yen/t-CO2 for fiscal year 2030) and STEPS (5,000 yen/t-CO2 for fiscal year 2030) were assumed as the carbon price. and APS ¥16,000/t-CO2 (FY2030), we have assumed a carbon price of ¥10,500/t-CO2 (the median of these two) for our calculations.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

400000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We plan to invest approximately ¥400 billion in businesses centered on renewable energy starting in fiscal year 2021. Regarding risk response costs, we have entered the amount of this investment plan starting in fiscal year 2021.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Japanese electric power industry, including Chubu Electric Power, established the Electric Power Industry Low-Carbon Society Council in February 2016. The council is committed to maximizing efforts to achieve the S Plus 3E framework—prioritizing stable energy supply based on safety, while simultaneously pursuing economic efficiency and environmental compatibility. By promoting initiatives on both the supply and demand sides of electricity, the council continues striving toward realizing a low-carbon and decarbonized society in the future. As a member of this council, the Chubu Electric Power Group is advancing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant, with its safety as the paramount condition. Simultaneously, through expanding renewable energy generation and other measures, it is working to reduce emissions while contributing to achieving the emissions intensity target. This approach aims to mitigate the impact should carbon pricing be introduced. Regarding renewable energy sources, we are advancing efforts toward the goal of expanding capacity to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. Beyond *new development, we are strategically evaluating options such as increasing output through replacement of existing facilities and site acquisitions of post-FIT sources like mega-solar plants, carefully assessing their effectiveness. As stated in response 7.55.2 for fiscal year 2023, we are steadily advancing initiatives to expand the introduction of diverse renewable energy sources. This includes commencing commercial operation at facilities such as the Aichi Gamagori Biomass Power Plant, the Kiyonairo Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Shizugin Solar Park, and the Wind Farm Toyotomi.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Chubu Electric Power Grid operates over 10,000 km of transmission lines, over 130,000 km of distribution lines, and approximately 1,000 substations across the five prefectures of the Chubu region. To stabilize the grid amid the large-scale connection of renewable energy sources, we are advancing grid operations using next-generation distribution equipment and ICT. Significant investment is required to build this infrastructure.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

When implementing measures for system stabilization, the financial situation will experience an increase in asset value due to the rise in capital expenditures during the fiscal year in which the measures are implemented.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

30100000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

30100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Response to the FY2025 investment plan necessary for transitioning to next-generation infrastructure, including the advancement of power network facilities to expand renewable energy adoption (decarbonization) (Plan values for Chubu Electric Power Grid decided in FY2022).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Management expenses have been set to zero at this time due to the difficulty in calculating them.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Chubu Electric Power Grid is closely monitoring technological developments in advanced grid operation utilizing next-generation distribution equipment and ICT as countermeasures for grid stabilization accompanying the large-scale connection of renewable energy. We will maintain power quality while incorporating these new technologies. Specifically, we are considering installing new distribution equipment such as automatic circuit breakers and automatic voltage regulators equipped with communication functions. We are also exploring enabling grid control through advanced analysis of real-time current data to respond to output fluctuations from renewable energy sources.

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1924035000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Electric power distribution facilities are subject to physical impacts associated with climate change. However, since the system as a whole possesses redundancy to prevent supply disruption even if a single point fails, the entire facility asset base is not assessed as vulnerable. Note that the financial indicator amounts entered represent the book value of fixed assets for the electric power business at Chubu Electric Power Grid.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2342600000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 61-70%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of the vulnerable financial indicator represents the replacement cost for thermal power sources should the suspension of operations at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station continue, including compliance with new regulatory standards such as tsunami countermeasures. This is recognized as a cost related to transition risk. Regarding the cost of procuring thermal power from other companies, the total amount of purchased power from other companies is stated because it is not possible to identify the portion equivalent to the annual fuel cost for the relevant period. The total amount of operating expenses is used for the financial indicator as a whole.

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Japan
☑ Other, please specify : Shinno River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facility with water-related risks that could have a significant financial or strategic impact on the business is the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station. All units at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station are currently offline. We are steadily implementing measures based on the new regulatory standards and are undergoing a compliance review by the Nuclear Regulation Authority for Units 3 and 4 to confirm their conformity with the new regulatory standards. The current power generation output of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station is 0 kWh.

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*There are no fines, legal orders, or other penalties for violations of water-related regulations*

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

04/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

17.8

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

2992782

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The portion of Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies' Scope 1 CO2 emissions subject to the Global Warming Countermeasures Tax primarily consists of fuel used for vehicles in operations and fuel for equipment maintenance, including emergency generators. The total amount was calculated based on this fuel consumption (Global Warming Countermeasures Tax: ¥289/t-CO2).

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

To reduce the burden of the Global Warming Countermeasures Tax, which is proportional to the volume of fossil fuels procured, and to achieve the non-fossil power source ratio targets (44% by fiscal year 2030 and interim targets) under the Energy Supply Structure Advancement Act, Chubu Electric Power is advancing the development and utilization of non-fossil power sources, including renewable energy. Specifically, while prioritizing the safe operation of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant, the company is accelerating the entire process from site selection to construction for renewable energy sources. It has set a target to expand these sources to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030 and is actively participating in related projects. By the end of fiscal 2024, we achieved an expansion of 1.13 million kW, representing approximately 35% progress toward our target. Our Group's management plan positions renewable energy source development as one of our strategic investments, anticipating a total investment of approximately ¥400 billion since fiscal 2021, primarily focused on renewable energy source development. Starting with the Abe River Hydroelectric Power Plant, scheduled to begin operation in fiscal 2024, we will continue to accelerate the development of renewable energy sources. This includes enhancing output, increasing power generation, and improving operational efficiency through facility upgrades, strengthening existing power sources, improvement activities, and the promotion of DX (Digital Transformation). Furthermore, regarding company-owned vehicles held by our company and operating companies, we have set a target to achieve 100% electrification by 2030, excluding certain vehicles unsuitable for electrification, and are working towards this goal.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The Chubu Electric Power Group serves the Chubu region, a manufacturing hub, as its core area, with demand exceeding 120 billion kWh. Against the backdrop of expanding ESG investment, an increasing number of customers are endorsing initiatives such as RE100. In response to these trends, the Group is expanding renewable energy development, including through its subsidiaries, while also offering CO2-free menus utilizing its own non-fossil power sources with an annual generation capacity exceeding 9 billion kWh. This approach aims to meet the needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact and to drive revenue growth.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In developing renewable energy power sources, the fiscal year in which capital expenditures for power source development are made will see financial impacts from those investment expenditures. Once the developed power source begins operation, impacts will occur in each subsequent fiscal year of its operational period, specifically in the form of electricity sales revenue based on the amount of power generated.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In developing renewable energy power sources, the fiscal year in which capital expenditures for power source development are made will see financial impacts from those investment expenditures. Once the developed power source begins operation, impacts will occur in each subsequent fiscal year of its operational period, specifically in the form of electricity sales revenue based on the amount of power generated.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

9300000000

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

9300000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

9300000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

40000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

45000000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

80000000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The Chubu Electric Power Group, in its “Management Vision 2.0” published in November 2021, aims to achieve consolidated recurring profits of at least ¥250 billion for fiscal 2030, while also securing ¥80-90 billion in sales and power generation businesses, including CO2-free menus. The amount listed under Potential Impact Amount represents the combined total from sales and power generation, including CO2-free menus, within the consolidated ordinary profit targeted for fiscal 2030. Financial Impact Amount for the Reporting Year: Actual revenue figures by power source type are withheld as sensitive management information. The reported value is an estimate calculated assuming revenue of ¥1 per kWh of non-fossil power generation, regardless of source type. The expected short-term financial impact (minimum) - (maximum) is synonymous with the financial impact for the reporting year due to the definition of “short-term.” Therefore, both the minimum and maximum values are the same as the reported financial impact for the reporting year. The mid-term expected financial impact (minimum) - (maximum) was calculated as half of the FY2030 impact amount as a rough estimate for both minimum and maximum, since there are no clear target values for the period corresponding to “mid-term.”

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

400000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The Chubu Electric Power Group, in its “Management Vision 2.0” published in November 2021, aims to achieve consolidated recurring profits of at least ¥250 billion for fiscal 2030, while also securing ¥80-90 billion in sales and power generation businesses, including CO2-free menus. The amount listed under Potential Impact Amount represents the combined total from sales and power generation, including CO2-free menus, within the consolidated ordinary profit targeted for fiscal 2030. Financial Impact Amount for the Reporting Year: Actual revenue figures by power source type are withheld as sensitive management information. The reported value is an estimate calculated assuming revenue of ¥1 per kWh of non-fossil power generation, regardless of source type. The expected short-term financial impact (minimum) - (maximum) is synonymous with the financial impact for the reporting year due to the definition of “short-term.” Therefore, both the minimum and maximum values are the same as the reported financial impact for the reporting year. The mid-term expected financial impact (minimum) - (maximum) was calculated *as half of the FY2030 impact amount as a rough estimate for both minimum and maximum, since there are no clear target values for the period corresponding to "mid-term."*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Regarding renewable energy sources, the Chubu Electric Power Group set a target in its "Management Vision 2.0" announced in November 2021 to expand capacity to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030, going beyond its previous goals. We will strive to provide value through renewable energy by owning, constructing, and maintaining renewable power generation facilities. For businesses centered on renewable energy, we plan to invest approximately ¥400 billion from fiscal 2021 onward, recognizing this as an expense to realize opportunities. In fiscal 2024, as stated in response to Question 7.55.2, we are steadily advancing initiatives to expand the introduction of diverse renewable energy sources. This includes commencing commercial operation of renewable energy power plants such as the Yatsushiro Biomass Power Plant and the Yokkaichi Mizusawa Daiichi Agri Solar Plant. Furthermore, our company not only develops renewable energy itself but also promotes the expansion of renewable energy within Japan through investments in funds. In 2018, we joined the "Future Renewable Energy Fund," with a planned maximum investment of 5 billion yen. Furthermore, our group is working to build a platform that enables the trading of electricity and value derived from renewable energy in various forms, while also responding to the needs of customers interested in reducing environmental impact. Specifically, this involves adding environmental value to electricity generated at hydroelectric power plants within the five central prefectures by using non-fossil certificates originating from those plants. This creates a menu offering 100% renewable, CO2-zero-emission electricity branded as locally produced electricity. Sales of this electricity expanded to 8 billion kWh in fiscal year 2024.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :安倍川、長良川など

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We recognize the opportunity that hydropower presents as a renewable energy source that emits no CO2 during generation, making it a product that can meet the diverse needs of customers interested in renewable energy and reducing environmental impact. As electricity generated by hydropower is one of our core products, we need to strategically develop it. To effectively communicate that this hydropower-generated electricity is produced through CO2-free methods, we developed a new electricity pricing plan with a distinct name and pricing structure (CO2-Free Menu: an electricity menu with CO2-free value derived from renewable energy sources such as hydropower owned by our company). We began offering this plan as an option for customers with electricity contracts starting in July 2019. It has been well-received because customers can calculate their CO2 emissions using a CO2 emission factor of zero under the "Greenhouse Gas Emission Calculation, Reporting, and Disclosure System" stipulated by the Act on Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming (Global Warming Countermeasures Act). We are progressing with monetizing this plan.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The CO2-free menu is increasingly being utilized for reporting under various systems, including the Global Warming Countermeasures Act. By offering products that meet customer needs, we anticipate this menu will contribute not only in the short term but also over the medium to long term to both our electricity business operating revenue and our overall company performance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

80000000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The amount stated under Potential Impact is an estimate of the recurring profit generated by our company and its operating companies' domestic sales and power generation businesses. This includes sales of CO2-free menus and power generation using renewable energy, and represents a portion of the ¥250 billion consolidated recurring profit targeted for fiscal 2030, as announced in our "Management Vision 2.0" in November 2021.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

400000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount stated for the cost of realizing this opportunity represents an estimate of the investment focused on renewable energy businesses—including sales of CO2-free menu items and power generation using renewable energy—within the approximately ¥1 trillion in strategic investments announced in November 2021 under "Management Vision 2.0" for the period from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our company is advancing the development of various CO2-free electricity plans. Since launching "Shinshu Green Denki" in April 2020—a CO2-free plan utilizing the CO2-free value and locally sourced value derived from hydroelectric power plants operated by the Nagano Prefectural Enterprise Bureau within the prefecture—we expanded into five central prefectures in fiscal year 2021 by launching "Mie Umashi-kuni Green Denki," "Shizuoka Green Denki," "Gifu Seiryu Green Denki," and "Aichi Green Denki," expanding our offerings across the five prefectures of the Chubu region. We are working to promote the widespread adoption of renewable energy by effectively utilizing locally produced renewable energy generated in each prefecture to deliver 100% renewable, CO2-zero-emission electricity to our customers. Furthermore, we are promoting the development of renewable energy sources using a portion of the electricity charges received from our customers. In January 2023, we reached a basic agreement with a consortium of six global companies to establish a user-participation model for expanding renewable energy through the retrofitting of existing hydroelectric power plants. This model enables customers with a strong interest in "additionality" to actively participate from the planning stage in the refurbishment of existing hydroelectric power plants where Chubu Electric Power is considering increasing generation capacity. When purchasing electricity derived from renewable sources, including the increased generation resulting from the refurbishment, through Chubu Electric Power Miraiz, customers bear an additional cost for "additionality." This mechanism allows the consortium to proactively contribute to renewable energy expansion. As the first project utilizing this model, we plan to apply it to the renovation of aging equipment at Unit 1 of the Oigawa Hydroelectric Power Plant, anticipating an annual increase in power generation of approximately 1.9 million kWh starting in 2025. Our group has set the challenge of "reducing CO2 emissions from customer sales by 50% or more by 2030 compared to 2013 levels and achieving net-zero CO2 emissions across all operations by 2050" under the "Zero Emission Challenge 2050" initiative to realize a decarbonized society. Expanding renewable energy is a key strategy for achieving this goal. We will actively work toward achieving "over 3.2 million kW of renewable energy expansion around 2030" by increasing sales of CO2-free menus, aiming to expand renewable energy sources together with our customers.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply
☑ India
☑ Germany
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Mozambique
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*In its Management Vision 2.0 for 2050 announced in November 2021, the Chubu Electric Power Group positioned global business as a “new growth area.” We will contribute to the realization of a decarbonized society by forming an optimal portfolio combining four areas (green, blue, retail/power transmission and distribution/new services, and frontier), expanding investment in global businesses that contribute to global decarbonization, and strengthening our revenue base and increasing profits. In March 2020, we acquired Eneco, a company engaged in comprehensive energy businesses in Europe, jointly with Mitsubishi Corporation. We position Eneco as our platform for our European strategy and are developing businesses centered on Eneco in the areas of renewable energy and retail. We are also applying the knowledge gained from Eneco's initiatives in Japan to enhance our corporate value. Furthermore, in November 2021, we acquired shares in Bitexco Power Corporation, which develops renewable energy projects centered on hydropower in Vietnam. As a business partner, we are accelerating renewable energy development and contributing to business expansion. In September 2022, we acquired shares in OMC Power Private Limited, which operates distributed power generation and grid businesses*1 in India. To further strengthen our involvement in its management, we executed a capital increase in November 2024. Through personnel dispatch, we support the company's efficient operations while contributing to decarbonization and the well-being*² of local communities by providing stable, clean power through solar power combined with battery storage in areas with vulnerable electricity supply. Furthermore, in October 2022, we invested in Eavor, a Canadian geothermal technology development company. In July 2023, we invested in and dispatched personnel to a commercialization project for this technology in Germany. This allows us to gain expertise in power generation using this steam-free technology, while also considering business development within Japan. In May 2024, we invested alongside Eneco in a Dutch offshore wind power project, marking our first direct investment in an overseas offshore wind project. In November 2024, we completed an investment in NuScale, a U.S. small modular reactor developer, to advance the societal implementation of next-generation nuclear technology contributing to decarbonization. Other major overseas projects include submarine power transmission projects for offshore wind farms in the UK and Germany, a distribution loss improvement project in Mozambique, and a capacity-building project in Sri Lanka to realize its power sector master plan, all contributing to the realization of a decarbonized society. ※1 A collective term for small-scale generation facilities and transmission/distribution equipment that operate independently from existing large-scale transmission grids, handling everything from power generation to transmission and distribution. ※2 A state of happiness and fulfillment in all aspects―physical, mental, and social.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In its Management Vision 2.0 for 2050 announced in November 2021, the Chubu Electric Power Group positioned global business as a "new growth area." We will contribute to the realization of a decarbonized society by forming an optimal portfolio combining four areas (green, blue, retail/power transmission and distribution/new services, and frontier), expanding investment in global businesses that lead to decarbonization, mainly in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific region, and strengthening our revenue base and expanding profits. To achieve this, we will continue to invest through fiscal 2030, which will have a negative impact on investment cash flow in the medium term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

400000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

400000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We aim to achieve cumulative investments totaling ¥400 billion by fiscal year 2030 as part of our global investments in decarbonization initiatives, primarily in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific region.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

400000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunities represents the cumulative investment in global operations (excluding JERA) from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030, based on our Management Vision 2.0.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Business Fields: The Group has announced its “Zero Emission Challenge 2050” with the goal of achieving net-zero CO2 emissions by 2050, placing “contributing to a decarbonized society” as one of its management pillars. In its global business, the Group will further strengthen and expand its overseas revenue base by increasing investment in businesses that contribute to decarbonization and restructuring its business strategy. Specifically, we will organize the various businesses we operate in each country into the following four areas and form an optimal business portfolio by actively investing while carefully examining commercial viability. (1) “Green Area” related to renewable energy and grid management (2) “Blue Area” related to decarbonization, such as ammonia and hydrogen businesses, and CCUS (Carbon Dioxide Capture, Utilization and Storage) (3) “Retail, Power Transmission and Distribution, and New Services” (4) “Frontier New Technologies” such as marine energy utilization including tidal power generation [Areas] We will focus on developing major businesses in each region, divided into ‘Europe’ and “Asia”. (Europe) ・We position Eneco as our platform for our European strategy and will develop businesses centered on Eneco in the areas of renewable energy and retail. ・We will also pursue transmission/distribution and hydropower outside Eneco's core business areas and explore expansion into Eastern Europe. (Asia) ・Through renewable energy and distribution businesses, we will develop services addressing social challenges like electrification in unelectrified regions (enhancing well-being). *A state of happiness and fulfillment in all aspects: physical, mental, and social.*

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Chubu Electric Power offers decarbonization and low-carbon services through a three-pronged approach of "Energy Conservation," "Energy Creation," and "Green Initiatives," working alongside customers to contribute to realizing a decarbonized society. ・Energy Conservation: Initiatives to enhance customers' energy efficiency through operational improvements, integrated development solutions, and energy conversion (e.g., electrification). ・Energy Creation: Initiatives to generate new non-fossil energy by expanding non-fossil power sources and utilizing untapped energy sources like factory waste heat from customers. ・Energy Utilization: Initiatives to broaden energy usage through local production and consumption, demand response, and the introduction of storage batteries and EVs. Advancing these three pillars together offers mutual benefits: customers can reduce CO2 emissions while achieving a prosperous lifestyle and solving business challenges, and our company reduces CO2 emissions from electricity sold to customers, contributing to the Zero Emission Challenge 2050. Furthermore, expanding demand for our services that deliver these benefits is expected to drive growth in our revenue. As a concrete example of energy conservation, the Chubu Electric Power Group, together with Toyo Sangyo Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Nishi Ward, Kobe City; President: Takahiro Ishikawa; hereinafter "Toyo Sangyo") and Yamato Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Hirano Ward, Osaka City; President: Ryuta Tsujii; hereinafter "Yamato") at Toyo Sangyo's main factory. This led to the development of energy-saving technologies, including an L-shaped high-output heater. Toyo Sangyo had been using both burners and heaters as heat sources in the holding furnace during the heating process for aluminum casting to maintain molten metal temperature. However, the inability to increase heater output hindered further energy savings. Challenges existed in using high-output heaters, such as preventing heating element breakage when the molten metal level dropped, causing the heating section to be exposed and dry-fired. However, the newly developed heater achieved a 21% energy savings in the holding section of the melting furnace.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Through Chubu Electric Power's decarbonization and low-carbon services, customers can achieve reduced CO2 emissions and lower energy costs while practicing enriched lifestyles and solving business challenges. When this involves electrification for customers, it impacts our company as sustainable revenue growth through increased electricity sales volume and higher sales of CO2-free electricity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

80000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The amount stated under “Financial Impact” represents the combined total of sales and power generation, including new products and services developed through R&D and technological innovation, within the consolidated recurring profit targeted for fiscal year 2030.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

400000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount of investment planned for fiscal year 2021 and beyond, centered on expanding renewable energy capacity by 3.2 million kW, has been entered as the cost required to realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Chubu Electric Group will propose decarbonization and low-carbon services through the integrated approach of “energy conservation,” “energy creation,” and “greening,” working together with our customers to realize these goals. Through the accumulation of technological development and expertise gained from these proposals and implementation projects, we will further enhance our capabilities in proposing and delivering “energy conservation,” “energy creation,” and “greening” solutions. This will enable us to solve even greater challenges for our customers while contributing to the realization of a decarbonized society. Furthermore, we believe the development of renewable energy will significantly contribute to realizing this opportunity.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our company and Kansai Automated Equipment Co., Ltd. jointly developed the "Emulsion Break System (EBS)" in October 2024. This device reduces waste in wastewater treatment and we have begun proposing it primarily to customers aiming to reduce their environmental impact. The EBS contributes to energy savings during wastewater treatment by separating large quantities of emulsion into water and oil components—a feat unachievable with existing technologies in industrial wastewater treatment. Conventional wastewater treatment typically relies on microorganisms to decompose organic matter in the effluent, but this process generates sludge as waste during microbial proliferation. Reducing organic matter like oil in wastewater is effective for suppressing sludge generation. However, existing technologies (centrifugal separation, chemicals, etc.) face the challenge of struggling to separate large amounts of emulsion. EBS destroys large amounts of emulsion by subjecting wastewater to high-speed rotation and shear force, separating it into water and oil phases. It then adsorbs the oil phase using microbubbles, causing it to float to the surface. It features a reduction in sludge and waste generated during wastewater treatment. Through customer collaboration, we demonstrated wastewater treatment using EBS and confirmed it reduces oil content in wastewater by approximately 50 to 90% or more compared to systems without EBS.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sales of the Emulsion Break System are positioned as a solution service for customers seeking to realize a recycling-oriented society by addressing wastewater treatment challenges in automotive plants and similar facilities. We anticipate this product will contribute to our electricity business operating revenue and overall company performance not only in the short term but also over the medium to long term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

80000000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales of the Emulsion Break System are positioned as a solution service for customers seeking to realize a recycling-oriented society by addressing wastewater treatment challenges in automotive plants and similar facilities. We anticipate this product will contribute to our electricity business operating revenue and overall company performance not only in the short term but also over the medium to long term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

400000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount stated under “Costs to Realize Opportunities” represents an approximate investment figure focused primarily on renewable energy businesses—including sales of the Emulsion Break System—within the strategic investment of approximately ¥1 trillion for fiscal years 2021-2030, as announced in the “Management Vision 2.0” in November 2021.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Based on our extensive consulting experience, we work alongside clients pursuing decarbonization and a sustainable society to solve challenges that cannot be addressed with existing technologies. This includes developing solutions for issues such as the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), energy and CO2 savings, and equipment maintenance. We recognize that delivering these forward-thinking solutions tailored to client needs represents new opportunities for our company and are strategically expanding our service offerings. We are advancing proposals for our Emulsion Break System (EBS), primarily targeting clients aiming to reduce environmental impact. By supporting them in solving challenges such as waste reduction and energy savings in wastewater treatment, we contribute to realizing a recycling-oriented society.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Reduced impact of product use on water resources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our group began offering telemetry services to water and gas utilities in the Chubu region in April 2021 to address local community challenges. Currently, approximately 80 utilities utilize this service for automated meter reading and other functions across over 320,000 connections. We recognize this service as a new growth opportunity in the water sector, leveraging our accumulated expertise in infrastructure operations and digital transformation (DX) to solve community challenges. We are strategically expanding this service. This service utilizes the communication capabilities of our smart electricity meters. By enabling remote collection of various water meter data and centralized monitoring through alerts for leaks, the telemetry service streamlines the labor-intensive meter reading process. It also supports increased customer awareness of water conservation through the "visualization" of water usage and assists municipalities in early leak detection, thereby contributing to the efficient use of water resources.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Telemeter services are expected to grow due to expanding municipal needs for promoting efficient water resource utilization, such as early leak detection and raising water conservation awareness. We view this as a new growth area leveraging water-related opportunities. We anticipate that this will contribute to our company's performance through increased revenue at Chuden Telemeter LLC in the short to medium-to-long term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

20000000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

30000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Chubu Electric Power Group aims to achieve consolidated recurring profits of at least ¥250 billion in fiscal 2030, as outlined in its “Management Vision 2.0” published in November 2021. Of this amount, it targets securing approximately ¥20-30 billion from new growth areas, including automatic meter reading for smart water meters. The amount stated under Potential Impact represents the total from new growth areas, including automatic meter reading for smart water meters, within the consolidated recurring profit targeted for fiscal 2030.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount stated under the costs for realizing opportunities represents an estimate of the investment in new growth areas, including the automatic meter reading of smart water meters, within the approximately ¥1 trillion in strategic investments announced in November 2021 under "Management Vision 2.0" for the period from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Telemetry services represent a new growth area in water-related opportunities that leverage our expertise in the domestic energy business to address regional community challenges. We are strategically expanding these services. We currently provide services to cities including Nagoya, Shizuoka, Toyohashi, and Kosai. In February 2025, we concluded an agreement for a public-private partnership demonstration experiment in Fuji City. Through our dedicated telemetry service company, Chuden Telemetering LLC, our group is expanding the market and enhancing services to address various challenges in water supply operations. We aim to increase the number of communication line service contracts for water and sewage systems to 1 million by fiscal year 2030.

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3108560000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

この環境課題に関する機会は、電気事業における販売電力収入全体に影響することから、財務指標の額として、当社における 2023 年度の電気事業営業収益を記載しています。 また、全体に対する割合については、当社の連結売上高に占める割合を記載しています。

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

120000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

財務指標の額は、3.6.1 で記載した水関連機会の、2021 年 11 月に「経営ビジョン 2.0」において公表した 2030 年度に目指す連結経常利益のうち、CO2 フリーメニューの販売と再生可能エネルギーによる発電、ソリューションサービスを含む、当社および事業会社の国内の販売事業および発電事業による経常利益の概算に、水道スマートメーターの自動検針を含む新しい成長分野における経常利益概算の合計値を回答しています。 財務指標の全体の額は、2021 年 11 月に「経営ビジョン 2.0」において公表した 2030 年度に目指す連結経常利益概算の総額です。

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

To ensure fairness and transparency in the appointment of directors (including directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee), each candidate is determined by the Board of Directors following deliberation by the Personnel Committee—composed of the Chairman, President, other Representative Directors, and standing members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee—and the Nomination and Compensation Review Committee—composed of the President and independent outside directors (including directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee) nominated by the President. Furthermore, candidates for directors who are Audit Committee members require the consent of the Audit Committee. Candidates for directors are selected based on comprehensive consideration of their character, insight, and experience, their sufficient ability to resolve management issues, their potential to earn stakeholder trust and contribute to *enhancing corporate value through their management, and diversity perspectives such as gender, international experience, and professional background.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

chudengr2025_all.pdf

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power holds board meetings once a month as a general rule. It treats the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its most important tasks, deliberating and deciding on important management matters, including those related to global warming. It also supervises the execution of duties by receiving reports from directors on the status of their duties. Furthermore, to strengthen its oversight function, the company has introduced outside directors. As of the end of fiscal year 2024, seven of the thirteen directors are outside directors. Directors provide comprehensive reports on the overall plan twice a year, reporting on progress toward renewable energy development plans, climate change countermeasures, and efforts to achieve a decarbonized society. Since fiscal 2021, to deliberate on targets, action plans, and initiatives for the Chubu Electric Power Group's challenge to achieve net-zero CO_2 emissions across all operations by 2050, we have established the Zero Emission Promotion Council, chaired by the President. In fiscal 2024, the Council convened twice, including major group companies, to discuss initiatives such as expanding renewable energy power sources.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power holds board meetings once a month as a general rule. These meetings deliberate and decide on important matters related to nuclear power generation, biomass power generation, hydroelectric power generation, water supply services, and other areas including water-related issues (such as large-scale capital expenditures related to water security, annual budgets, risk management policies, strategies, and performance targets). The board also supervises the execution of duties by receiving reports from directors on the status of their duties. Furthermore, to strengthen oversight functions, the Company has introduced outside directors. Currently, seven of the thirteen directors are outside directors. Directors provide comprehensive reports on the overall plan twice a year. Within these reports, they cover progress on business plans, such as the development and operation of renewable energy, as important matters including water-related issues. In fiscal year 2024, reports concerning water-related issues were made to the directors during the following Board of Directors meetings. <Agenda Items for Fiscal 2024 Board Reports on Water-Related Issues> ・Fiscal 2023 Management and Financial Performance of the Company and Operating Companies, and Future Outlook ・First Half of Fiscal 2024 Management and Financial Performance of the Company and Operating Companies, and Future Outlook ・First Half of Fiscal 2024 Management and Financial Performance of Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Future Outlook ・ First Half of Fiscal Year 2024: Management and Financial Performance of Chubu Electric Power Miraiz and Future Outlook ・First Half of Fiscal Year 2024: Business and Financial Performance of the Renewable Energy Company and Future Outlook

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chubu Electric Power Group has established its Environmental Policy, which includes the commitment to coexistence with nature: "We will conduct our business activities with consideration for the sustainability of diverse ecosystems and water resources to protect our rich natural environment." Furthermore, when making investment decisions for the development and construction of large-scale facilities, policies regarding biodiversity and water resource protection are discussed at the Management Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Prior to commencing development or construction of large-scale facilities, environmental impact assessments (EIA) are required under the Environmental Impact Assessment Law. These assessments evaluate impacts on animals, plants, and ecosystems. Furthermore, the Chubu Electric Power Group voluntarily conducts assessments even for small-scale developments. The implementation of countermeasures deemed necessary based on assessment results is directed at the executive officer level. The progress of implementing these countermeasures is supervised by the Management Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power recognizes climate change as a critical issue requiring management judgment in its business activities. Accordingly, the President, who is a member of the Board of Directors and the chief executive officer, oversees business execution based on resolutions made by the Board of Directors and monitors progress on initiatives related to the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the company has established a Goal Setting and Monitoring Committee chaired by the President and composed of the Chairman, President, Vice President, Executive Officers, and presidents of operating companies. This committee meets quarterly as a general rule. It manages the progress of management plans, including responses to relevant national policies such as the Basic Energy Plan and the GX Promotion Bill, and the business plans established by the operating companies. It also identifies and evaluates significant risks associated with climate change and discusses management optimization while respecting the autonomous management of each business. Furthermore, the committee reports the content of its discussions to the Board of Directors every six months.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power recognizes water-related issues as a critical matter requiring management judgment in its business activities. Therefore, the President, who is a member of the Board of Directors and the chief executive officer, executes business operations based on resolutions made by the Board of Directors and monitors the progress of initiatives related to the assessment and management of water-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the company has established a Goal Setting and Monitoring Committee chaired by the President and composed of the Chairman, President, Vice President, Executive Officers, and presidents of *operating companies. This committee meets quarterly as a general rule. It focuses on integrated risk management monitoring, respecting the autonomous management of each business while discussing optimization of management. This includes progress management of business plans set by operating companies and management plans addressing water-related issues, such as reducing water intake during the construction of water-using power plants, ensuring water quality, and protecting marine ecosystems. Furthermore, the committee reports the content of its discussions to the Board of Directors once every six months.*

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power recognizes that in conducting its business activities, it must consider the sustainability of diverse ecosystems and water resources to protect the rich natural environment, and regards this as a key issue requiring management judgment within its own operations. Therefore, the President, who is a member of the Board of Directors and the chief executive officer, executes business operations based on resolutions made by the Board of Directors. The President also monitors the progress of initiatives related to the assessment and management of biodiversity risks and opportunities within business activities. Specifically, we have established a Goal Setting and Monitoring Committee chaired by the President and composed of the Chairman, President, Vice President, Executive Officers, and presidents of operating companies. This committee meets quarterly as a rule to review management plans for ecosystem protection tailored to regional characteristics. These plans address measures such as relocations to avoid the loss of existing rare species during the implementation of our projects, including the construction and operation of power facilities like power plants, and changes to construction schedules or helicopter flight routes to protect birds of prey. and operation of power facilities, including power plants. It also reviews management plans for ecosystem protection tailored to regional characteristics, such as transplanting to avoid the loss of existing rare species and modifying construction schedules or helicopter flight routes to protect birds of prey. In addition to managing the progress of business plans established by operating companies, the committee focuses on integrated risk management. This allows for discussions aimed at optimizing management while respecting the autonomous management of each business. Furthermore, the committee reports the content of its discussions to the Board of Directors once every six months.

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*20*	*Performance-based stock compensation is established for directors as an incentive for medium-to long-term performance and corporate value enhancement, including climate change countermeasures. For the Representative Director and Executive Directors, performance-based stock compensation is intended to account for approximately 20% of total compensation when management targets are achieved.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 100]*	*Our company does not provide monetary incentives for water-related issues.*

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Stock-based compensation functions as an incentive mechanism for enhancing mid-to-long-term performance and corporate value. It consists of fixed points determined by position and performance-linked points. These points are granted annually. However, performance-linked points are finalized every four fiscal years. This finalization is based on the achievement of the management target for consolidated ordinary profit by the end of fiscal year 2025 and the degree of attainment of our mid-to-long-term priority initiative—CO2 emissions (the fiscal year 2025 target registered with the GX League)—along with an evaluation of the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) during the management target period. Note that outside directors and directors serving as audit committee members receive only the role-based fixed points.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By establishing incentives related to decarbonization targets, we believe we can strengthen director oversight regarding the alignment of individual management initiatives with decarbonization targets and promote efforts related to decarbonization targets.

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Chubu Electric Power Group has established the "Chubu Electric Power Group Environmental Policy" as its guiding principle, including initiatives toward realizing a decarbonized society. Furthermore, for business partners upstream and downstream in the value chain, the "Chubu Electric Power Group Procurement Policy" sets forth a policy that includes conducting environmentally conscious procurement activities, including the realization of a decarbonized society.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

env_report2024_full.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

To clearly establish the importance of water in our business activities as corporate policy, in March 2021, we revised the Chubu Electric Power Group Environmental Basic Policy, our fundamental environmental conservation policy based on the Chubu Electric Power Group CSR Declaration. Within this policy, we stipulated that "we will conduct business activities with consideration for the ecosystems of diverse living organisms and the sustainability of water resources to protect our rich natural environment." This policy stipulates that we will contribute to realizing a society coexisting with nature by considering the sustainability of water resources. It also outlines our commitment to deepening communication with local communities regarding the environment and energy to raise environmental awareness, including water resources, and to nurture personnel capable of voluntarily taking environmentally conscious actions. The "Chubu Electric Power Group CSR Declaration" states that the Chubu Electric Power Group will "respond to all energy-related needs, grow as a corporate group, leverage the strengths of each entity while utilizing our comprehensive capabilities in energy-based businesses, prioritize safety, ensure stable supply, strive to preserve the global environment, and contribute to the development of a sustainable society." Accordingly, the "Environmental Basic Policy" also defines its scope of application as the entire Group, based on this declaration. Based on the "Consideration for Water Resource Sustainability" stipulated in this policy, all our power plants measure and monitor the quality of their wastewater discharge in accordance with the Water Pollution Control Act and agreements with local governments. Our goal is to ensure no violations of laws or agreements occur at any facility. Furthermore, we consider the company-wide aggregate per-employee office water usage being at a level equivalent to the previous fiscal year to be an indicator for achieving this goal. To enhance environmental awareness, including water resources, as outlined in the policy, the Chubu Electric Power Group conducts coastal conservation activities in collaboration with environmental NPOs and others, involving employees and their families. We also cultivate "Chuden Foresters"—individuals trained to perform forest conservation activities, such as thinning in artificial forests of cedar and cypress, which is crucial for water *source conservation and preventing landslides. For employees, we actively conduct awareness and education activities. These include environmental law education on our business for all employees, regular information dissemination to all employees aimed at raising individual environmental awareness, and posting notices on our internal website to encourage water conservation. As part of our efforts to ensure water resource sustainability, we are focusing on the water-retaining capacity of forests. Through joint research with Nagoya University, we are working to visualize the water retention capacity of our corporate forest, the Uchigatani Forest, and standardize methods for evaluating water storage capacity in forest watersheds. We are also conducting research on water neutrality, aiming to balance the amount of water used in our business activities with the amount of water produced. In our direct operations, to address water-related challenges in local communities, we began providing telemetry services to water utilities in the Chubu region starting April 2021. Furthermore, in April 2024, we formed a capital and business alliance with NEWGREEN, which supports the production of low-environmental-impact rice. This alliance led to the commencement of demonstration projects for waterless rice cultivation, a practice contributing to solving social issues in agriculture. We aim to begin full-scale cultivation from fiscal 2025 onwards. Beyond our energy business, our group is accelerating the commercialization of new growth areas. By further expanding into regional infrastructure businesses such as resource circulation, water and sewage systems, and local transportation, we will concretize and accelerate the delivery of new community models that enhance the quality of life for our customers. This includes safely managed water and sanitation (WASH) services within local communities.*

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

env_report2024_full.pdf

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify : Electric Power Industry Low-Carbon Society Council, GX League, Keidanren Biodiversity Declaration

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

For each initiative we participate in, we endorse the initiatives' stated goals and actively engage as members in an autonomous manner.。

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

20210323b.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Regarding policies on climate change and water-related issues, matters concerning government and industrial sectors, and trends that may impact the business activities of electric utilities, the Chubu Electric Power Group ensures timely response and incorporation into management plans. Reports from the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan are shared monthly, while reports from the Transmission and Distribution Council are promptly communicated by Chubu Electric Power Grid to management at the Management Executive Committee meetings. Furthermore, beyond the management level, we also foster communication with the Federation of Electric Power Companies at the operational level and have established systems for timely responses. Regarding the GX League, communication between the GX League Secretariat and our operational level, along with our countermeasures, are shared within the Management Strategy Division. Reports are made to management as necessary, and responses are considered.

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Participation in the framework, including the declaration of proactive implementation of GX, at the GX League (a forum for government, academia, and finance to take practical steps toward creating new markets for GX, in order to transform the entire economic and social system for a swift transition to carbon neutrality, thereby realizing carbon neutrality in Japan and contributing to the realization of global carbon neutrality, while viewing the measures for this as an opportunity for growth and enhancing industrial competitiveness) and the emissions trading system stipulated in the Act on Promotion of Smooth Transition to Decarbonized Growth-Oriented Economic Structure. (GX: Green Transformation) to achieve carbon neutrality in Japan and contribute to achieving global carbon neutrality, while viewing the measures required to achieve this as opportunities for growth and enhancing industrial competitiveness. Participation in the framework, including the declaration to take the lead in GX, at the GX League (a forum for government, academia, and finance to take practical steps toward creating new markets for GX) in promoting voluntary initiatives, voluntary systems, including the emissions trading system.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply
☑ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

In supplying electricity to the region, unplanned procurement of fossil fuel power sources may be implemented only when and to the extent absolutely necessary for stable supply.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The GX League's efforts to realize a carbon-neutral society align with our Zero Emission Challenge 2050 initiative, which shares the same goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is

aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Japan Business Federation (Keidanren)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Japan Business Federation announced its "Carbon Neutral Action Plan" in fiscal 2021 and is promoting initiatives to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 within the business community. Chubu Electric Power aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through its "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," which involves expanding renewable energy adoption and utilizing nuclear power, aligning its stance with that of the Japan Business Federation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :電気事業連合会

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan declares: "To achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, we will actively pursue the simultaneous realization of 'S Plus 3E'. This involves decarbonizing power generation on the supply side and maximizing electrification on the demand side, pooling all available technology and wisdom to take on this challenge." Chubu Electric Power aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through its "Zero Emission Challenge 2050." This involves decarbonizing power sources by expanding renewable energy adoption and utilizing nuclear power, alongside a three-pronged approach encompassing "energy conservation," "energy creation," and "greening." These efforts address both the supply and demand sides, aligning with the stance of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify : General Incorporated Association of Transmission and Distribution Networks

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Transmission and Distribution Network Council is working to build a next-generation power network that will achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This involves efforts such as "grid development to enable renewable energy as a primary power source" and "advanced supply-demand adjustment and grid stabilization technologies." The Chubu Electric Power Group, through its "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 by enhancing the wide-area integration capabilities of geographically dispersed renewable energy and advancing and expanding supply-demand operations. Its position aligns with that of the Transmission and Distribution Network Council.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2024 Annual Securities Report Related Pages: P13-29, 53-82

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

101yuho.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Corporate Governance Status: P53-82 Management Policy, Business Environment, and Key Issues to Address: P13-15 Business Risks: P25-29 Approach to and Initiatives for Sustainability: P15-24

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chubu Electric Power Group Report 2025 Related Section: P38-48

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

"Implementation of management practices considering climate change and natural capital," "Disclosure based on TCFD and TNFD recommendations" (Governance, Risk Management, Strategy, Metrics and Targets) P38-48

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **: Resource Circulation-Related Data**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environmental Communication Book

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

env_report2024_full.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

"Environmental Basic Policy": P2, "Environmental Management System": P3, "Realizing a Decarbonized Society" (Strategy, Emissions Figures, Emissions Targets): P4-11, "Coexistence with Nature" (Biodiversity-Related Indicators, Value Chain Engagement): P12-19, "Realizing a Circular Economy" (Resource Circulation-Related Data): P20-23

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Strategy
- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Value chain engagement
- ☑ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☑ Biodiversity indicators
- ☑ Water accounting figures
- ☑ Water pollution indicators
- ☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

TNFD レポート

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TNFD.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

"Environmental Policy": P4-5, "Governance": P6-7, 'Strategy' (Dependencies and Impacts, Risks and Opportunities, Strategy, Value Chain Engagement): P8-16, "Indicators and Targets" (Biodiversity-related Indicators, Emissions Data, Water Accounting Data, Water Pollution-related Indicators): P18-20

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

ESG データ集 2025

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

environment.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

E:Environmental Data

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2024 Annual Securities Report Related Page: P15-29

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

101yuho.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Business Risks: P25-29 Sustainability Approach and Initiatives: P15-24

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :NDC、The Sixth Basic Energy Plan, the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure, etc.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Chubu Electric Power announced its endorsement of the principles of the TCFD final report in May 2019 and has been conducting climate change scenario analysis. Referencing published data from organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), it selected the "2°C Scenario" (IEA: Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario), WEO2021 (APS Scenario), 6th Basic Energy Plan, etc.), and the "4°C Scenario" (referencing IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario) for physical risks. Based on these, we assessed the impacts of transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, on our business with a focus on the mid-21st century. These findings were disclosed in the Chubu Electric Power Group Report 2022 in September 2022. The scenario analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, such as achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by fiscal 2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure for electricity retailers, referencing Japan's NDC for fiscal 2030 (46% reduction compared to fiscal 2013 levels). Through this analysis, we recognized the need for further efforts to increase the proportion of non-fossil energy, including hydropower, to realize a decarbonized society. To address these challenges, the "Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0" sets goals, including maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and contributing to the expansion of renewable energy sources (such as hydroelectric and biomass power generation) to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the medium-term management plan and annual business plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies determined that, when conducting scenario analysis, it is appropriate to base their assessment of transition risks on the findings published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), an international organization conducting energy-related research, from the perspective of compatibility with their own businesses. They therefore decided to refer to the IEA's 1.5°C scenario, the Net Zero Emission 2050 scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Chubu Electric Power announced its endorsement of the principles of the TCFD final report in May 2019 and has been conducting climate change scenario analysis. Referencing published data from organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), it selected the “2°C Scenario” (IEA: Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario), WEO2021 (APS Scenario), 6th Basic Energy Plan, etc.) and the “4°C Scenario” (referencing IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario). Based on each scenario, we assessed the impact on our business from transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, with a focus on the mid-21st century. These findings were disclosed in the Chubu Electric Group Report 2022 in September 2022. The scenario analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, such as achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by FY2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure as an electricity retailer, referencing Japan's NDC for FY2030 (46% reduction compared to FY2013 levels). Through this analysis, we recognized the need for further efforts to increase the proportion of non-fossil energy, including hydropower, to realize a decarbonized society. To address these challenges, the “Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0” sets goals, including maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and contributing to the expansion of renewable energy sources (such as hydroelectric and biomass power generation) to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the medium-term management plan and annual business plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies determined that, when conducting scenario analysis, it is appropriate to base their assessment of transition risks on the findings published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), an international organization conducting energy-related research, from the perspective of compatibility with their own businesses. They therefore decided to refer to the IEA's 1.5°C scenario, the Net Zero Emission 2050 scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Chubu Electric Power announced its endorsement of the principles of the TCFD final report in May 2019 and has been conducting climate change scenario analysis. Referencing published data from organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), it selected the "2°C Scenario" (IEA: Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario), WEO2021 (APS Scenario), 6th Basic Energy Plan, etc.) and the "4°C Scenario" (referencing IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario). Based on each scenario, we assessed the impact on our business from transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, with a focus on the mid-21st century. These findings were disclosed in the Chubu Electric Group Report 2022 in September 2022. The scenario analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, such as achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by FY2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure as an electricity retailer, referencing Japan's NDC for FY2030 (46% reduction compared to FY2013 levels). Through this analysis, we recognized the need for further efforts to increase the proportion of non-fossil energy, including hydropower, to realize a decarbonized society. To address these challenges, the "Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0" sets goals, including maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and contributing to the expansion of renewable energy sources (such as hydroelectric and biomass power generation) to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the medium-term management plan and annual business plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have decided to refer to the RCP8.5 scenario—the 4°C scenario outlined in the Fifth Assessment Report *published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which has accumulated extensive knowledge on climate change—when conducting scenario analysis for physical risks.*

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Chubu Electric Power announced its endorsement of the principles of the TCFD final report in May 2019 and has been conducting climate change scenario analysis. Referencing published data from organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), it selected the "2°C Scenario" (IEA: Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario), WEO2021 (APS Scenario), Sixth Basic Energy Plan, etc.) and the "4°C Scenario" (referencing IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario). Based on each scenario, the company assessed the impact on its business from transition risks/opportunities and physical risks, focusing on the mid-21st century. These findings were disclosed in the Chubu Electric Power Group Report 2022 in September 2022. Regarding transition risks, the analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, such as achieving the non-fossil power source ratio (44% by fiscal 2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure for electricity retailers, referencing Japan's NDC for fiscal 2030 (46% reduction compared to fiscal 2013 levels). Through this analysis, we recognized the need for further efforts to increase the proportion of non-fossil energy, including hydropower, to realize a decarbonized society. To address these challenges, the "Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0" sets targets, including maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and contributing to the expansion of renewable energy sources (such as hydroelectric and biomass power generation) to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These targets are incorporated into the medium-term management plan and annual business plans. Regarding physical risks, the intensification of storms due to rising temperatures (increased severe typhoons, more intense floods and landslides) has been identified, necessitating the strengthening of resilience in facilities and systems.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have decided to refer to the RCP8.5 scenario—the 4°C scenario outlined in the Fifth Assessment Report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which has accumulated extensive knowledge on climate change—when conducting scenario analysis for physical risks.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

According to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct assessment, our power plants are located in areas with a maximum annual water risk of medium to high (20-40%), with some in low-risk areas (less than 10%). Therefore, we currently determine that none of our power plants are situated in areas with high water stress and that there is no water withdrawal from such high-stress regions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies are mapping the impacts of water stress on our power generation facilities, utilizing WRI Aqueduct—a data tool with extensive data and high reliability—for scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : NDC, Sixth Basic Energy Plan, Energy Supply Structure Advancement Act, etc.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Chubu Electric Power announced its endorsement of the principles of the TCFD final report in May 2019 and has been conducting climate change scenario analysis. Referencing published data from organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), it selected the "2°C Scenario" (IEA: Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario), WEO2021 (APS Scenario), 6th Basic Energy Plan, etc.), and the "4°C Scenario" (referencing IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario) for physical risks. Based on these, we assessed the impacts of transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, on our business with a focus on the mid-21st century. These findings were disclosed in the Chubu Electric Power Group Report 2022 in September 2022. The scenario analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, such as achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by fiscal 2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure for electricity retailers, referencing Japan's NDC for fiscal 2030 (46% reduction compared to fiscal 2013 levels). Through this analysis, we recognized the need for further efforts to increase the proportion of non-fossil energy, including hydropower, to realize a decarbonized society. To address these challenges, the "Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0" sets goals, including maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and contributing to the expansion of renewable energy sources (such as hydroelectric and biomass power generation) to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the medium-term management plan and annual business plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies determined that, when conducting scenario analysis, it is appropriate to base their assessment of transition risks on the findings published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), an international organization conducting energy-related research, from the perspective of compatibility with their own businesses. They therefore decided to refer to the IEA's 1.5°C scenario, the Net Zero Emission 2050 scenario.

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies selected the "1.5°C Scenario" and "4°C Scenario" (referencing the IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario) for scenario analysis. Based on each scenario, they conducted an assessment of business impacts from transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, with a focus on the mid-2020s. This assessment was disclosed in the Group Report 2023 in September 2023. In evaluating "Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society," the "1.5°C Scenario" was selected, referencing the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario) and WEO2022 (APS Scenario), among others, from the perspective of affinity with the company's own operations. The analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, including achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by fiscal year 2030) stipulated in the Energy Supply Structure Advancement Act (Advancement Act) for electricity retailers, based on Japan's NDC for fiscal year 2030 (46% reduction compared to fiscal year 2013) and the Sixth Basic Energy Plan. Regarding "risks related to physical changes" such as extreme weather, we selected the "4°C Scenario" by referencing RCP8.5 from the Sixth Assessment Report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which aggregates extensive knowledge on climate change. Regarding the timeframes for the "1.5°C Scenario" and "4°C Scenario," considering that our Group primarily engages in long-term energy supply businesses, we focused on long-term analysis. Concurrently, to analyze the impact of transition risks on single-year demand, sales, procurement plans, power source plans, business plans, and mid-term management plans, we also included short-term and mid-term timeframes. In the scenario analysis, we conducted impact assessments considering both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The results of the scenario analysis revealed that, in addressing "risks and opportunities related to the transition to a decarbonized society," considering the realization of a decarbonized society, the achievement of the non-fossil power generation ratio target under the Advanced Energy Sources Act, and risks associated with the introduction of carbon pricing, we recognized the need for further efforts to expand renewable energy, including hydropower, and increase the non-fossil energy ratio. Furthermore, regarding transition-related opportunities, we recognized growing customer demand for decarbonized energy use driven by increasing interest in renewable energy and environmental awareness. Under the 4°C scenario, we identified intensified storms (increased severe typhoons, etc.) and more severe floods and landslides as physical risks associated with rising temperatures, necessitating enhanced resilience in facilities and systems. Our Group recognizes the climate change risks and opportunities identified through scenario analysis as critical elements in our business strategy. Results from scenario analysis on "Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society" revealed the necessity of expanding renewable energy and increasing the non-fossil fuel ratio. Furthermore, the growing demand for electricity derived from renewable energy sources, including hydropower—one of our core products—was assessed as having a "High" impact. This highlights the need for a business strategy that strategically expands product offerings to meet customers' diversifying needs and prepares for the significant growth of opportunities in the water sector. Furthermore, scenario analysis results concerning "Risks Related to Physical Changes" estimated a short-term financial impact of approximately ¥5 billion in reduced profits, stemming from increased facility countermeasure costs and restoration expenses. To address these climate change risks and opportunities and achieve a decarbonized society, the Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0 sets strategic goals. These include maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station and expanding renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric and biomass power generation, to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the Mid-Term Management Plan and annual business plans. As a specific investment plan, considering the acceleration of decarbonization policies, the Group has incorporated strategic investments totaling approximately ¥400 billion over the ten years from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030. This focuses on renewable energy businesses, including hydroelectric power. As part of *its business strategy to meet growing customer demand for decarbonized energy, Chubu Electric Power Miraiz is diversifying its CO2-free menu options, utilizing its own non-fossil power sources. It offers "Miraiz Green Denki," including locally sourced CO2-free menus in the five prefectures of the Chubu region, tailored to customer needs. In fiscal 2024, we sold approximately 8 billion kWh, aiming to expand revenue by meeting the needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact. Regarding physical risks, such as unprecedented large-scale typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis, we maintain and enhance our disaster response capabilities. This is achieved through group-wide BCP (Business Continuity Plan) development to ensure critical operations continue during disasters, and through a BCM (Business Continuity Management) framework that enables continuous improvement. The BCM Committee monitors and upgrades our measures annually, incorporating large-scale earthquake countermeasures, storm surge countermeasures, and other relevant factors, while also appropriately reflecting annual natural disasters and new findings. Furthermore, we are enhancing the resilience of our power infrastructure and implementing disaster-resistant equipment configurations to ensure stable supply. We have conducted damage simulations for tsunamis caused by the Nankai Trough earthquake and implemented equipment countermeasures such as installing waterproof walls for substation facilities and elevating transformers and circuit breakers.*

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies selected the "1.5°C Scenario" and "4°C Scenario" (referencing the IPCC RCP8.5 Scenario) for scenario analysis. Based on each scenario, they conducted an assessment of business impacts from transition risks and opportunities, as well as physical risks, with a focus on the mid-2020s. This assessment was disclosed in the Group Report 2023 in September 2023. In evaluating "Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society," the "1.5°C Scenario" was selected, referencing the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Net Zero by 2050 (NZE Scenario) and WEO2022 (APS Scenario), among others, from the perspective of affinity with the company's own operations. The analysis assumes compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, including achieving the non-fossil power generation ratio (44% by fiscal year 2030) stipulated in the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure (Advancement Act) for electricity retailers, based on Japan's NDC for fiscal year 2030 (46% reduction compared to fiscal year 2013) and the 7th Basic Energy Plan.

Regarding “risks related to physical changes” such as extreme weather, we selected the “4°C Scenario” by referencing RCP8.5 from the Sixth Assessment Report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which aggregates extensive knowledge on climate change. Regarding the timeframes for the “1.5°C Scenario” and “4°C Scenario,” considering that our Group primarily engages in long-term energy supply businesses, we focused on long-term analysis. Concurrently, to analyze the impact of transition risks on single-year demand, sales, procurement plans, power source plans, business plans, and mid-term management plans, we also included short-term and mid-term timeframes. In the scenario analysis, we conducted impact assessments considering both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The results of the scenario analysis revealed that, in addressing “risks and opportunities related to the transition to a decarbonized society,” considering the realization of a decarbonized society, the achievement of the non-fossil power generation ratio target under the Advanced Energy Sources Act, and risks associated with the introduction of carbon pricing, we recognized the need for further efforts to expand renewable energy, including hydropower, and increase the non-fossil energy ratio. Furthermore, regarding transition-related opportunities, we recognized growing customer demand for decarbonized energy use driven by increasing interest in renewable energy and environmental awareness. In the 4°C scenario, we identified intensified storms (increased severe typhoons, etc.) and more severe floods and landslides as physical risks associated with rising temperatures, specifying the need to strengthen resilience in facilities and systems. Our Group recognizes the climate change risks and opportunities identified through scenario analysis as critical elements in our business strategy. Results from scenario analysis on “Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society” revealed the necessity of expanding renewable energy and increasing the non-fossil fuel ratio. Furthermore, the growing demand for electricity derived from renewable energy sources, including hydropower—one of our core products—was assessed as having a “High” impact. This highlights the need for a business strategy that strategically expands product offerings to meet customers' diversifying needs and prepares for the significant growth of opportunities in the water sector. Furthermore, scenario analysis results concerning “Risks Related to Physical Changes” estimated a short-term financial impact of approximately ¥5 billion in reduced profits, stemming from increased facility countermeasure costs and restoration expenses. To address these climate change risks and opportunities and achieve a decarbonized society, the Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0 sets strategic goals. These include maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station and expanding renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric and biomass power generation, to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These goals are incorporated into the Mid-Term Management Plan and annual business plans. As a specific investment plan, considering the acceleration of decarbonization policies, the Group has incorporated strategic investments totaling approximately ¥400 billion over the ten years from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030. This focuses on renewable energy businesses, including hydroelectric power. As part of its business strategy to meet growing customer demand for decarbonized energy, Chubu Electric Power Miraiz is diversifying its CO2-free menu options, utilizing its own non-fossil power sources. It offers “Miraiz Green Denki,” including locally sourced CO2-free menus in the five prefectures of the Chubu region, tailored to customer needs. In fiscal 2024, we sold approximately 8 billion kWh, aiming to expand revenue by meeting the needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact. Regarding physical risks, such as unprecedented large-scale typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis, we maintain and enhance our disaster response capabilities. This is achieved through group-wide BCP (Business Continuity Plan) development to ensure critical operations continue during disasters, and through a BCM (Business Continuity Management) framework that enables continuous improvement. The BCM Committee monitors and upgrades our measures annually, incorporating large-scale earthquake countermeasures, storm surge countermeasures, and other relevant factors, while also appropriately reflecting annual natural disasters and new findings. Furthermore, we are enhancing the resilience of our power infrastructure and implementing disaster-resistant equipment configurations to ensure stable supply. We have conducted damage simulations for tsunamis caused by the Nankai Trough earthquake and implemented equipment countermeasures such as installing waterproof walls for substation facilities and elevating transformers and circuit breakers.

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

In Japan, considering the progress toward electrification and digitalization for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, future electricity demand is highly likely to grow significantly. To ensure stable energy supply going forward while achieving our Zero Emission Challenge 2050, we believe it is crucial to continue advancing the transition toward decarbonization. This involves expanding renewable energy, maximizing the use of nuclear power, and monitoring new technologies like hydrogen and ammonia, all while working toward achieving zero emissions in thermal power generation. Thermal power generation, in particular, plays a vital role in securing the supply capacity necessary for stable energy provision and the balancing capacity essential for expanding renewable energy. Our group believes it is necessary to maintain thermal power generation at a certain scale, including existing plants, while maximizing the use of innovations such as hydrogen and ammonia, which emit no CO_2, and CCUS, to promote zero-emission thermal power generation.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Chubu Electric Power Group holds an annual Management Plan Briefing as an opportunity to communicate with shareholders regarding our management plans.

Through these briefings, we receive valuable feedback from shareholders not only on management goals but also on the roadmap toward the Zero Emission Challenge 2050 and disclosures based on the TCFD recommendations. Furthermore, beyond the Management Plan Briefing, we regularly (generally quarterly) provide opportunities for dialogue with shareholders regarding our overall business activities, including our climate change response. We report the opinions and suggestions gathered during these dialogues to the Board of Directors and share them with management. This feedback is then reflected in our management, including the following year's management plan.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

In formulating a transition plan aimed at limiting the temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees Celsius, Chubu Electric Power has focused on the advancement of decarbonization and low-carbon technologies—such as renewable energy generation and the decarbonization of thermal power generation using hydrogen and ammonia as fuels—alongside the practical application of innovative technologies through innovation. This approach is based on the premise that power generation businesses utilizing these technologies will contribute to profitability.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Based on the transition plan aimed at limiting global warming to below 1.5 degrees Celsius, we have achieved the operational launch of 1.13 million kW of renewable energy generation capacity—equivalent to 35% of the target set for around 2030—contributing to our earnings.

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

bus_vision_all_2.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our Group recognizes the climate change risks and opportunities identified through scenario analysis as critical elements of our business strategy. Based on the results of scenario analysis concerning "Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society," we recognized the necessity of expanding renewable energy and increasing the non-fossil fuel ratio. Furthermore, the growing demand for electricity derived from renewable energy sources, including *hydroelectric power—one of our core products—was assessed as having a "High" impact. This highlighted the need for a business strategy that strategically develops products to meet our customers' diversifying needs and prepares for the significant increase in water-related opportunities. To address these climate change risks and opportunities and pursue a decarbonized society, the Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0 sets strategic goals. These include maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and expanding renewable energy sources—including hydroelectric and biomass power generation—to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These objectives are incorporated into our mid-term management plan and annual business plans. As a concrete investment plan, recognizing the acceleration of decarbonization policies, the Group has incorporated strategic investments totaling approximately ¥400 billion over the ten-year period from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030. This investment focuses primarily on renewable energy businesses, including hydroelectric power. As part of its business strategy to meet growing customer demand for decarbonized energy, Chubu Electric Power Miraiz is diversifying its CO2-free menu options, utilizing its own non-fossil power sources. It offers "Miraiz Green Denki," including locally sourced CO2-free menus in the five prefectures of the Chubu region, tailored to customer needs. In fiscal 2022, we sold approximately 8.7 billion kWh, meeting the needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact while aiming to expand revenue.*

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our Group recognizes the climate change risks and opportunities identified through scenario analysis as critical elements of our business strategy. Based on the results of scenario analysis concerning "Risks and Opportunities Related to the Transition to a Decarbonized Society," we recognized the necessity of expanding renewable energy and increasing the non-fossil fuel ratio. Furthermore, the growing demand for electricity derived from renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric power—one of our core products—was assessed as having a "High" impact. This highlighted the need for a business strategy that strategically develops products to meet our customers' diversifying needs and prepares for the significant increase in water-related opportunities. To address these climate change risks and opportunities and pursue a decarbonized society, the Chubu Electric Power Group Management Vision 2.0 sets strategic goals. These include maximizing the utilization of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant and expanding renewable energy sources—including hydroelectric and biomass power generation—to over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. These objectives are incorporated into our mid-term management plan and annual business plans. As a concrete investment plan, recognizing the acceleration of decarbonization policies, the Group has incorporated strategic investments totaling approximately ¥400 billion over the ten-year period from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2030. This investment focuses primarily on renewable energy businesses, including hydroelectric power. As part of its business strategy to meet growing customer demand for decarbonized energy, Chubu Electric Power Miraiz is diversifying its CO2-free menu options, utilizing its own non-fossil power sources. It offers "Miraiz Green Denki," including locally sourced CO2-free menus in the five prefectures of the Chubu region, tailored to customer needs. In fiscal 2022, we sold approximately 8.7 billion kWh, meeting the needs of customers concerned about reducing environmental impact while aiming to expand revenue.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

For the Chubu Electric Power Group, which operates an electric utility business, we recognize that procuring electricity that is as low-carbon as possible is an essential initiative for contributing to the realization of a decarbonized society through our business as a response to climate change, and for ensuring business continuity. Therefore, in power procurement, we are actively working to source electricity from high-efficiency facilities with low CO2 emissions, including the Nishinagoya Thermal Power Station Unit 7 series owned by JERA, Inc. While Question 3.1.1 identifies the increased severity of natural disasters like typhoons due to climate change as a short-term risk, cooperation with road authorities, critical infrastructure operators, and other entities is crucial for recovery efforts should a natural disaster occur. Specifically, we are working to establish cooperative frameworks with various external organizations, including through agreements, for areas such as transportation support, communication support, securing recovery bases and lodging facilities, and securing fuel and relief supplies. Regarding information sharing with local governments and other entities, from the perspective of "sharing information at appropriate times and with appropriate content," we are clarifying the roles of liaisons dispatched by our company to administrative bodies and the Self-Defense Forces and developing action plans.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Chubu Electric Power Group pursues an optimal energy mix based on the "S plus 3E" perspective, aiming to simultaneously achieve energy security, economic efficiency, and environmental compatibility, with safety as the paramount priority. Within this framework, we strive to realize a low-carbon society through our energy businesses—spanning power generation, transmission and distribution, and sales—by continuing to utilize nuclear power while promoting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. Meanwhile, the future power supply and demand landscape is expected to undergo significant structural changes, *including increased decentralization of power sources and expanded adoption of renewable energy and storage batteries. Amid these environmental shifts, the Group is working to build stable and resilient communities by constructing and operating power network facilities that efficiently and stably utilize decentralized resources, and by providing new services to customers. Specifically, we are advancing the development of products and systems that contribute to energy conservation and CO2 emissions reduction, as well as technologies that enable more efficient and stable utilization of renewable energy. Furthermore, by promoting the electrification of vehicles for logistics and transportation operators and the connection of storage batteries—such as through the development of EV infrastructure utilizing the latest digital technologies and data—we are building an efficient and stable supply system. Through these new businesses, we aim to create sustainable communities and reduce CO2 emissions.*

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As the expansion of renewable energy progresses, the Chubu Electric Power Group maintains frequency by balancing supply and demand in the Chubu region through output adjustments of pumped-storage generators connected to the power grid. Furthermore, to grasp and manage the increasingly complex flow of electricity resulting from the proliferation of distributed power sources, particularly in demand-side grids, the Group is advancing grid operation through the installation of next-generation distribution equipment (such as new automatic circuit breakers with communication functions, automatic voltage regulators, and smart meters) and the utilization of ICT. On the other hand, To strengthen wide-area interconnection capabilities, the Hida Conversion Station (900,000 kW), linking the 50Hz area (Eastern Japan) and the 60Hz area (Western Japan), commenced operation in March 2021. This expanded the transfer capacity between the 50Hz and 60Hz areas to 2.1 million kW. The group is striving to ensure power quality and achieve rational facility formation while also advancing measures to handle the increasing sophistication of output control for renewable energy generation facilities and similar equipment.

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Access to capital

☑ Assets

☑ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Sales) While intensifying competition and changing market conditions are expected to create a very challenging financial situation, Chubu Electric Power aims to achieve its mid-term management goals (consolidated recurring profit of ¥200 billion or more and ROIC of 3.2% or higher by fiscal 2025) through initiatives such as strategic investments in renewable energy. Capital Allocation and Acquisitions) Chubu Electric Power is promoting ESG management to continuously enhance corporate value across the entire group. It is striving to realize a decarbonized society by implementing all possible measures to reduce CO2 emissions throughout the entire value chain, from power generation to sales. As a specific initiative, the company plans to invest approximately ¥400 billion from fiscal 2021 onwards, primarily in renewable energy businesses, as strategic investments in growth areas such as the rising demand for CO2-free menus. Furthermore, through digitalization enabling optimal energy use, we strive to establish and operate rational facilities. Simultaneously, by creating customer-centric community support infrastructure to meet societal needs, we aim to contribute to energy conservation and low-carbonization. For these new growth areas, including “Community Support Infrastructure Creation,” we plan cumulative investments of approximately ¥100 billion over the five-year period from fiscal 2019 to fiscal 2023. As a specific example of our initiatives, our company and Toho Gas Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Atsuta Ward, Nagoya City; President: Yoshiro Tomishige, hereinafter “Toho Gas”) have agreed *to invest in Kumamoto Forest Power LLC (hereinafter, the Project Company), established by Ene Vision Co., Ltd. (Headquarters: Chikusa Ward, Nagoya City; President: Yasufumi Sudo, hereinafter "Ene Vision"), and have concluded a project finance loan agreement. The project company aims to construct and operate the "Yatsushiro Biomass Power Plant," a dedicated wood-fired facility with a generating capacity of 75,000 kW, in Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto Prefecture. Commercial operation commenced in June 2024. Furthermore, growing global interest in renewable energy projects to achieve a decarbonized society is expanding investment opportunities contributing to decarbonization. POSCO has positioned its global business as a growth area and plans to invest approximately 400 billion yen from fiscal year 2021 onwards, similar to its renewable energy business. By expanding investments in businesses contributing to "decarbonization" and accelerating strategic investments, POSCO aims to strengthen its revenue base and increase profits. Furthermore, we are pursuing synergy creation (mutual benefit generation) by combining the strengths cultivated in our domestic electric power business—including technological capabilities, customer base, trust relationships, and broad business development in community support infrastructure—with the technology and know-how gained in leading fields through our global business expansion. Access to Capital Chubu Electric Power recognizes that engagement—where shareholders, including institutional investors, promote long-term growth through dialogue with operating companies—has intensified in recent years, coinciding with the rapid expansion of ESG investing in Japan. We view engagement as a creative initiative to enhance corporate value and actively engage with investors and disclose information to support stable financing. Furthermore, the Company endorsed the TCFD recommendations in May 2019 and disclosed information aligned with these recommendations in its Group Report 2023 published in September 2023. Assets) Chubu Electric Power has formulated business plans consistent with Japan's NDC and current energy policies and has developed its facilities accordingly. Within this framework, regarding renewable energy, we are working to expand the non-fossil fuel power generation ratio. This includes achieving the targets set by the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure (44% by fiscal year 2030 and intermediate targets) and responding to the growing demand for low-carbon options. We have set a goal to expand renewable energy capacity by over 3.2 million kW by around 2030. Renewable energy is identified as a key power source in the direction of policies toward 2050, not only in the current Basic Energy Plan but also in the long-term strategy under the Paris Agreement. We recognize that our asset formation aligns with these medium- to long-term energy policies. The feasibility of other options, such as hydrogen power generation through technological innovation, remains uncertain. Among existing technological alternatives, we anticipate the trend toward expanding renewable energy will continue, and we do not expect it to significantly impact our current asset formation strategies and plans. (Liabilities) The Chubu Electric Power Group has formulated a business plan aligned with Japan's Sixth Basic Energy Plan, established in October 2021, and is proceeding with capital investments. However, we recognize the potential risk that construction of renewable energy generation facilities, for which investments have been made, may not progress as planned. Should this risk materialize, we are concerned that the associated response costs could lead to a deterioration in the debt ratio. Therefore, we are continuously monitoring the progress of investment projects.*

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

☑ Revenues

☑ Liabilities

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our business plan for realizing a decarbonized society includes the construction of power plants using renewable energy. Since the construction of these power plants requires significant investment, we have incorporated these development costs into our financial plan. Specifically, the financial plan includes the promotion and development costs for hydroelectric power plants on the Toyamagawa, Abe River, and Uchigatani rivers. To promote these initiatives, we are diversifying our financing by utilizing green bonds, which are bonds whose proceeds are limited to environmental improvement projects such as renewable energy development. In January 2023, we also reached a basic agreement with a consortium of six global companies to establish a user-participation model for expanding renewable energy through the refurbishment of existing hydroelectric power plants. This consortium is designed to enable Chubu Electric Power to proactively contribute to the expansion of renewable energy. Customers with a strong interest in "additionality" will be invited to actively participate in the planning stages of renovations to existing hydroelectric power plants where Chubu Electric Power is considering increasing power generation. When purchasing electricity derived from renewable energy, including the increase in power generation resulting from the renovations, through Chubu Electric Power Miraiz, these customers will pay a premium for "additionality." As the first project utilizing this model, we plan to apply it to the refurbishment of aging equipment at Unit 1 of our Oigawa Hydroelectric Power Plant, anticipating an annual increase in power generation of approximately 1.9 million kWh. The Renewable Energy Company has introduced the Toyota Production System (TPS) and is implementing initiatives to improve productivity. Aiming for "triple productivity gains through new ideas unconstrained by existing concepts," we had launched a cumulative total of 383 projects by the end of March 2025. Furthermore, by establishing a system for centralized management of renewable energy operations, the Hydropower Center demonstrated its agility during the 2019 torrential rains through swift restoration activities, minimizing financial losses from unexpected water-related risks.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Self-Assessment Method for CO2-Free Electricity Sales Volume in Power Sales

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

7.4

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Chubu Electric Power Group products eligible for inclusion in sales aligned with the 1.5°C world are electricity with a CO2 emission factor of zero. This electricity specification is offered as a contract menu option available to customers ranging from extra-high voltage to low-voltage. The percentage of total electricity sales accounted for by this specification is adopted as the indicator. Regarding the amount aligned with the selected financial evaluation criteria for fiscal year 2024, it corresponds to the sales revenue from the CO2-free menu within the electric utility revenue. However, the unit price for the CO2-free menu varies depending on conditions such as the contract voltage. While disclosing the electricity sales volume under the CO2-Free Menu, we chose not to disclose the corresponding amount, setting it to zero. This is because disclosing the amount could lead to the mistaken assumption of a specific "unit price" for the CO2-Free Menu. Furthermore, regarding the percentage (%) expected to align with the selected financial evaluation criteria in fiscal years 2025 and 2030, we set it to zero because we have not established or disclosed management targets for these figures.

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group pursues an optimal energy mix based on the "S plus 3E" perspective, aiming to simultaneously achieve energy security, economic efficiency, and environmental compatibility, with safety as the foremost priority. Within this framework, we strive to realize a decarbonized society through our entire energy business—from power generation to transmission, distribution, and sales. This includes continuing to utilize nuclear power while promoting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. Meanwhile, the future power supply and demand landscape is expected to undergo significant structural changes, including increased decentralization of power sources and expanded adoption of renewable energy and storage batteries. Amid these environmental shifts, we are working to build stable and resilient communities by constructing and operating power network facilities that efficiently and stably utilize decentralized *resources, and by providing new services to our customers. Specifically, we are advancing the development of products and systems that contribute to energy conservation and CO2 emissions reduction, as well as technologies that enable more efficient and stable utilization of renewable energy. Furthermore, by promoting the electrification of vehicles for logistics and transportation operators and the connection of storage batteries—such as through the development of EV infrastructure utilizing the latest digital technologies and data—we are building an efficient and stable supply system. Through these new businesses, we are contributing to sustainable regional development and the realization of a decarbonized society.*

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify : Development of energy-saving equipment

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

10

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Research on Air Conditioning and Ventilation Control Using Factory Air Quality Information

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Research on Next-Generation Grid Stabilization for Large-Scale Renewable Energy Integration Research on Electric Vehicle Chargers and Energy Storage Systems

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Development of Common Core Technologies for Commercializing Offshore Wind Power Generation Development of Common Element Technologies for Low-Cost Floating Offshore Wind Power Generation Systems

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify : Microgrid

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Research on the Construction of an EMS (Energy Management System) for the Ōtaka Grid Demonstration Facility in the Iida Microgrid Demonstration Test

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any coal-fired power generation facilities. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years.

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any power generation facilities fueled by lignite. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for acquisition over the next five years.

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any oil-fired power generation facilities. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years.

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess natural gas-fired power generation facilities. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies plan strategic investments totaling ¥450 billion from fiscal 2022 onward, primarily in renewable energy projects, including ¥100 billion in renewable energy investments between fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2025. Since these investments do not specify amounts per renewable energy source type, CAPEX for renewable energy sources over the next five years is consolidated under hydroelectric power generation and reported for FY2022 onwards. Furthermore, the actual capital expenditures by power source type for generation in the reporting year are not disclosed due to their sensitive nature for management purposes. As an alternative, the total capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power, including IT equipment, are collectively reported as investments in non-fossil power sources under hydroelectric power generation.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess power generation facilities fueled by unsustainable biomass. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for acquisition over the next five years.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess power generation facilities that use waste as fuel. Furthermore, we plan strategic investments totaling ¥450 billion from fiscal 2022 onward, primarily in renewable energy projects, including ¥100 billion in renewable energy investments between fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2025. Since these investments do not specify amounts per renewable energy source type, CAPEX for renewable energy sources over the next five years is consolidated under hydroelectric power generation and reported for the period starting fiscal 2022. Furthermore, the actual capital expenditures per power source type for generation in the reporting year are not disclosed due to their nature as sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power, including IT equipment, are collectively reported as investments in non-fossil power sources under hydroelectric power generation.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power owns one nuclear power plant with three reactors. Two of these reactors are undergoing the Nuclear Regulation Authority's review required for restarting operations. The results of this review will clarify the scale and content of necessary equipment upgrades. Therefore, as the amount and ratio of CAPEX for nuclear power generation facilities over the next five years cannot be specified at this time, it has been entered as zero.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own geothermal power generation facilities. Furthermore, we plan strategic investments totaling ¥450 billion from fiscal 2022 onward, primarily in renewable energy businesses, and ¥100 billion in renewable energy investments between fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2025. Since these investments do not specify amounts per renewable energy source type, CAPEX for renewable energy sources over the next five years is consolidated under hydroelectric power generation and reported for the period starting fiscal 2022. Furthermore, the actual capital expenditures per power source type for generation in the reporting year are not disclosed due to their nature as sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power, including IT equipment, are collectively reported as investments in non-fossil power sources under hydroelectric power generation.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

82945000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

100

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

100

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any power generation facilities that use fossil fuels. Furthermore, there are no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years. Therefore, all investments in power generation facilities by Chubu Electric Power during the reporting year and the subsequent five years are investments in non-fossil fuel power generation facilities. While Chubu Electric Power's capital expenditures include IT equipment and other assets besides power generation facilities, the investment amounts for each specific asset type are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total amount of capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power is reported collectively as investment in non-fossil power sources, specifically allocated to hydroelectric power generation.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any power generation facilities that use fossil fuels. Furthermore, there are no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years. Therefore, all investments in power generation facilities by Chubu Electric Power during the reporting year and the subsequent five years are investments in non-fossil fuel power generation facilities. While Chubu Electric Power's capital expenditures include IT equipment and other assets besides power generation facilities, the investment amounts for each specific asset type are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total amount of capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power is reported collectively as investment in non-fossil power sources, specifically allocated to hydroelectric power generation.

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any power generation facilities that use fossil fuels. Furthermore, there are no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years. Therefore, all investments in power generation facilities by Chubu Electric Power during the reporting year and the subsequent five years are investments in non-fossil fuel power generation facilities. While Chubu Electric Power's capital expenditures include IT equipment and other assets besides power generation facilities, the investment amounts for each specific asset type are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive business *information. As an alternative, the total amount of capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power is reported collectively as investment in non-fossil power sources, specifically allocated to hydroelectric power generation.*

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not operate power generation facilities that use fossil fuels. Furthermore, there are no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years. Therefore, all investments in power generation facilities by Chubu Electric Power during the reporting year and the subsequent five years are investments in non-fossil fuel power generation facilities. While Chubu Electric Power's capital expenditures include IT equipment and other assets besides power generation facilities, the investment amounts for each specific asset type are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total amount of capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power is reported collectively as investment in non-fossil power sources, specifically allocated to hydroelectric power generation.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the

reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any fossil fuel plants equipped with CCS. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any other renewable fuel power generation facilities. Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any power generation facilities that use fossil fuels. Furthermore, there are no plans to make investments for their acquisition over the next five years. Therefore, all investments in power generation facilities by Chubu Electric Power during the reporting year and the next five years are investments in non-

fossil fuel power generation facilities. Chubu Electric Power's capital expenditures include IT equipment and other items besides power generation facilities. However, the investment amounts for each specific equipment type are not disclosed as they constitute sensitive business information. As an alternative, the total amount of capital expenditures at Chubu Electric Power is reported collectively as investment in non-fossil power sources, specifically allocated to hydroelectric power generation.

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

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any non-renewable fuel power generation facilities other than those mentioned above. Furthermore, they have no plans to make investments for acquisition or similar activities over the next five years.

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Smart grid

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

To realize smart grids, we will establish and introduce voltage control systems that enable remote and timely voltage adjustments by grasping increasingly complex power flow patterns. Note that the CAPEX and its proportion of total planned CAPEX are values from Chubu Electric Power Grid's FY2024 plan, decided in FY2022.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

6600000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

2.5

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2048

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Smart grid

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

To realize smart grids, we will deploy and introduce next-generation smart meters that contribute to the remote and automated metering of electricity usage and the visualization of electricity consumption patterns. These meters will serve as a platform for the new era, aiming to achieve decarbonization through the expansion of renewable energy adoption. Note that the CAPEX and its proportion of total planned CAPEX are based on the 2024 fiscal year plan for Chubu Electric Power Grid, which was decided in fiscal year 2022.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

19900000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

7.4

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2034

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

11.78

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

9.68

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

4.9

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0.08

(5.9.5) Please explain

Regarding the amounts of water-related capital expenditures and operating expenses, we have provided the total amounts for both capital expenditures and *operating expenses at our company. We lack the resources to specifically calculate the proportion of water-related capital expenditures relative to total capital expenditures or the proportion of water-related operating expenses relative to total operating expenses. Furthermore, as the scope of this response covers nuclear and renewable energy (biomass and hydroelectric), which constitute nearly all of our facilities, we are disclosing the water-related financial reality to the fullest extent possible by presenting the total amounts for capital expenditures and operating expenses. The above amounts include capital expenditures and operating expenses for realizing our water-related business opportunities, such as: "Providing CO2-free menus derived from renewable energy sources like hydroelectric power," "User-participation-based renewable energy expansion models," "Solution services using Emulsion Break Systems (EBS)," and "Automatic water meter reading services." Furthermore, while we do not have the resources to specifically calculate water-related capital investment and operating expenses for the next reporting year, we believe this response is reasonable as our business plans are not expected to change significantly. Capital expenditures decreased slightly compared to the previous fiscal year. This was achieved by investing in non-fossil power sources such as hydro, nuclear, and wind power, while maximizing management efficiency efforts like streamlining facilities, all while ensuring stable power supply and public safety across the entire group. Operating expenses also decreased from the previous fiscal year. This was due to factors such as lower power procurement prices and reduced costs associated with supply-demand adjustments.*

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :WEO のシナリオ別 CO2 価格

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Chubu Electric Power references the WEO's published policy scenario (STEPS) and announced pledges scenario (APS). STEPS: ¥5,000/t-CO2 (FY2030), ¥10,500/t-CO2 (FY2050)

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Based on the WEO2022 scenarios, we assume that carbon prices will continue to rise through fiscal year 2050.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

5000

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

16000

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify : Decision-making regarding power supply investments and power procurement contracts

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

91

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

By quantifying environmental value as an internal carbon price, we can evaluate the economic viability of power source investments and power procurement contracts, including environmental value. We have set an internal carbon price that reflects the anticipated increase in future environmental value, and we believe this contributes to proactive decision-making toward achieving our environmental goals.

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We have confirmed that the amount of electricity generated by procured thermal power sources is related to suppliers' impact on climate change. As an approach to evaluating suppliers' impact on climate change-related issues, we assess the proportion of transaction value within total operating expenses for the electricity business. We identify suppliers with the highest proportion of transaction value as "suppliers with significant impact on climate change-related issues."

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We have confirmed that the amount of electricity generated from procured thermal power sources is related to suppliers' water dependency, impact on water availability, and impact on water quality. As an approach to evaluating suppliers' impact on water-related issues, we assess the proportion of transaction value within total operating expenses for the electricity business. We identify suppliers with the highest transaction value proportion as "suppliers with significant impact on water-related issues."

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Over 90% of the CO2 emissions from Chubu Electric Power Group's business activities originate from the procurement of thermal power sources, which account for more than 70% of the electricity sold. Furthermore, transactions with JERA Co., Ltd., one of the thermal power procurement sources, represent 46% of the total operating expenses for the electricity business. Therefore, JERA Co., Ltd., which constitutes the largest portion of thermal power procurement sources, was selected as the engagement target. The percentage of suppliers is not disclosed as the number of suppliers constitutes sensitive business information; therefore, 1 was entered for JERA Co., Ltd. Similarly, the percentage of Scope 3 emissions related to suppliers reported in 5.11.7 corresponds almost exactly to the ratio of thermal power procurement sources. As this is also sensitive business information, it is not disclosed; therefore, 1 was entered.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Within the Chubu Electric Power Group's electricity sales business, JERA Co., Ltd. is the largest supplier of thermal power sources, accounting for over 46% of total operating expenses for the entire electricity business. Consequently, as the supplier representing the bulk of procurement costs, we consider JERA—whose thermal power generation operations have significant relevance to water security—a priority engagement target. We have confirmed that the amount of electricity generated from thermal power procured from JERA is correlated with the supplier's water dependency, impact on water availability, and impact on water quality. As an approach to evaluate a supplier's impact on water-related issues, we assess the "percentage of total operating expenses for the electricity business represented by the transaction amount." We identify the supplier with the largest transaction amount percentage as the "supplier for priority engagement."

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Chubu Electric Power Group requires compliance with “Environmental Considerations” as outlined in the “Chubu Electric Power Group Procurement Basic Policy” and “CSR Procurement Guidelines.” To identify climate change-related risks within the supply chain and promote CSR/ESG procurement for both our company and our business partners, we conduct surveys on CSR/ESG initiatives among our major suppliers. Within this framework, we confirm initiatives related to climate change (such as reducing wastewater, sludge, exhaust emissions, and GHG emissions) and the mechanisms in place to verify and correct the results of these initiatives. We quantitatively evaluate each business partner's response to the survey items on a three-tier scale to assess their implementation status. By conducting the survey, evaluating responses, providing feedback to business partners on the evaluation results, and following up with them, we aim to reduce climate change-related risks across the entire supply chain.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Chubu Electric Power Group requires compliance with “Environmental Considerations” as outlined in the “Chubu Electric Power Group Procurement Basic Policy” and “CSR Procurement Guidelines.” To identify water-related risks within the supply chain and promote CSR/ESG procurement for both our company and business partners, we conduct surveys on CSR/ESG initiatives among key suppliers. This includes confirming initiatives related to wastewater monitoring and control, reduction of discharge volumes, sustainable and efficient water use, and mechanisms for verifying and correcting the results of these initiatives. We quantitatively evaluate each business partner's response to the survey items on a three-tier scale. By conducting the survey, evaluating responses, providing feedback to business partners, and following up with them, we aim to reduce water-related risks throughout the entire supply chain.

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our company requires the following eight items of "Environmental Consideration" in its "CSR Procurement Guidelines": (1) Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and prevention of environmental pollution (2) Establishment of internal environmental management systems and implementation of education (3) Conservation of biodiversity (4) Sustainable management and efficient use of water resources (5) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption (6) Reduction of resource consumption, strict management of waste, and promotion of resource reuse and recycling (7) Strict management of chemical substances and reduction of emissions (8) Promotion of green procurement and proposals for improving the environmental performance of materials, equipment, and construction methods (energy conservation, recycling, etc.) In addition, to identify climate change risks in the supply chain and promote CSR and ESG procurement by our company and business partners, we conduct a questionnaire on CSR and ESG initiatives to our major business partners. In this process, we confirm the status of initiatives related to climate change and the results of those initiatives, and verify the mechanisms for making corrections. We quantitatively evaluate the status of initiatives based on the responses of each business partner to the questionnaire items on a three-level scale. By conducting and evaluating the questionnaire, providing feedback on the evaluation results to business partners, and following up with them, we are working to reduce climate change risks throughout the entire supply chain.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our company requires the following eight items of "Environmental Consideration" in its "CSR Procurement Guidelines": (1) Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and prevention of environmental pollution (2) Establishment of internal environmental management systems and implementation of education (3) Conservation of biodiversity (4) Sustainable management and efficient use of water resources (5) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption (6) Reduction of resource consumption, strict management of waste, and promotion of resource reuse and recycling (7) Strict management of chemical substances and reduction of emissions (8) Promotion of green procurement and proposals for improving the environmental performance of materials, equipment, and construction methods (energy conservation, recycling, etc.) In addition, to identify water risks in the supply chain and promote CSR and ESG procurement by our company and our business partners, we conduct a questionnaire on CSR and ESG initiatives to our major business partners. We confirm water-related initiatives and their results, and verify the mechanisms for making corrections. We quantitatively evaluate the status of initiatives based on the responses of each business partner to the questionnaire items on a three-level scale. We strive to reduce water-related risks throughout the supply chain by conducting questionnaires, evaluating the results, providing feedback to business partners, and following up with them.

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Collect information from suppliers regarding climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as transition plans

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Over 90% of the CO2 emissions from Chubu Electric Power Group's business activities originate from the procurement of thermal power sources, which account for more than 70% of the electricity sold. Furthermore, the transaction amount with JERA Co., Ltd., one of the thermal power procurement sources, for fiscal year 2024 represents approximately 47% of the total operating expenses for the entire electric power business. Therefore, JERA Co., Ltd., which constitutes the largest portion of thermal power procurement sources, is the target of engagement. The percentage of suppliers is not disclosed as the number of suppliers constitutes sensitive business information; therefore, less than 1% was entered for JERA Co., Ltd. Similarly, the percentage of Scope 3 emissions attributable to suppliers is not disclosed as it corresponds almost exactly to the ratio of thermal power procurement sources and constitutes sensitive business information; less than 1% was entered for this reason as well.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement : The development and implementation of technologies for co-firing and dedicated burning of hydrogen and ammonia fuels at thermal power plants will lead to the decarbonization of thermal power generation.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by

engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our company conducts CSR/ESG initiative surveys with key suppliers to identify water-related risks in the supply chain and promote CSR/ESG procurement for both our company and our partners. Within this process, we confirm initiatives related to wastewater monitoring/control and discharge reduction, initiatives for sustainable and efficient water use, and mechanisms for verifying and correcting the results of these initiatives. We quantitatively evaluate each supplier's response to the survey items on a three-tier scale. By conducting the survey, evaluating responses, providing feedback to suppliers, and following up with them, we aim to reduce water-related risks across the entire supply chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement : Initiatives for monitoring and controlling wastewater discharge and reducing runoff volume, initiatives for sustainable and efficient water use, and establishing a mechanism to verify the results of these initiatives and implement corrective actions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Chubu Electric Power Miraiz has concluded an agreement with customers of 15 participating companies (hereinafter “Participating Companies”) based in the Enshu region (Note 1) of Shizuoka Prefecture. This agreement concerns the “Enshu Decarbonization Project” (hereinafter “this Project”), which aims to maximize the introduction and effective utilization of solar power generation to contribute to the decarbonization of the Enshu region. The Project has now commenced. (Note 1) The name for the western part of present-day Shizuoka Prefecture, formerly known as Totomi Province. It encompasses eight municipalities: Kosai City, Hamamatsu City, Iwata City, Fukuroi City, Mori Town, Kakegawa City, Kikugawa City, and Omaezaki City. [Participating Companies (in Japanese syllabary order)] Aizen Co., Ltd., Ioin Industry Co., Ltd., Enshu Co., Ltd., Cataler Corporation, Kurabe Co., Ltd., Koken Kogyo Co., Ltd., Koritsu Co., Ltd., Furuya Seiki Co., Ltd., Suzuki Motor Corporation, Somic Ishikawa Co., Ltd., DOWA Metanix Co., Ltd., Hamamatsu Photonics K.K., Yamaha Corporation, Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd., ROHM Hamamatsu Corporation This project aims to maximize the introduction and effective utilization of solar power generation across the entire region. This is achieved by our company proposing the installation of solar power generation equipment to participating companies and facilitating the sharing of surplus electricity among them. This approach enables a level of optimization that could not be achieved by each company installing solar power generation solely on their own premises. Typically, when customers install solar power on their own roofs or other surfaces, the generated electricity must be consumed on-site simultaneously. Therefore, the size of the power generation facility installed is optimized economically based on the customer's hourly electricity consumption. Consequently, depending on the customer's electricity usage patterns, it was sometimes not possible to fully utilize the available installation space, such as on rooftops. In this project, we propose installing solar power generation facilities capable of producing more electricity than the participating company's power demand on their premises, where space is available, utilizing our On-Site PPA Service (Note 2). Surplus electricity that cannot be self-consumed is matched by us with another participating company capable of consuming power during that time slot. This surplus is then efficiently utilized through the off-site PPA service (Note 3) mechanism, enabling power sharing among participating companies. (Note 2) A service where customers consume electricity generated by solar power generation facilities installed on their premises by our group. Service fees are charged based on the amount of renewable energy (hereinafter “RE”) electricity consumed, enabling customers to use RE electricity with no initial investment. (Note 3) A service supplying electricity from solar power generation facilities installed off-site via the power grid.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This enables participating companies with potential for installing solar power generation equipment to maximize the use of previously underutilized installation spaces, such as rooftops, without worrying about surplus electricity. Consequently, they can maximize their self-consumption of solar power and, by leveraging economies of scale, can also expect reduced rates for the on-site PPA service they use. Furthermore, participating companies that had previously abandoned plans to introduce or expand solar power due to various reasons, such as insufficient rooftop space or load-bearing capacity, can now advance their own decarbonization efforts by procuring surplus electricity originating from the Enshu region from other participating companies. Specifically, based on projects currently under preliminary agreement, we anticipate effects including approximately 5,000kW of solar panel capacity, approximately 3,000kW of PCS capacity, and an estimated annual generation of around 6 million kWh (equivalent to reducing CO2 emissions by approximately 2,500 tons per year). Furthermore, as discussions are ongoing with many other customers, the scale is expected to continue expanding.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify : Local residents, universities (academic institutions)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our company is engaged in various environmental conservation activities to raise environmental awareness related to water resources among our employees and local residents. These include the “Chubu Electric Group ECO Social Contribution Activities,” where employees and their families collaborate with local environmental NPOs to conduct coastal conservation efforts and awareness campaigns for aquatic species like loggerhead sea turtles. We also cultivate “Chuden Foresters”—volunteer personnel trained to perform essential forest conservation activities such as thinning in planted forests of cedar and cypress, which maintain water source conservation functions and prevent landslides. Furthermore, as part of efforts to promote forest thinning, we actively support thinning activities in the Chubu region *through printed materials as a supporter company of the "Forest Neighborhood Association," collaborating with other companies and organizations. The company owns approximately 11 million square meters of mountain forest in Uchigatani, Yamato-cho, Gujo City, Gifu Prefecture, which is carefully managed as a water source conservation forest. As part of efforts considering the sustainability of water resources, we are focusing on the water resource conservation function of the Uchigatani mountain forest and working with Nagoya University on joint research to visualize its water resource conservation capacity. Water resource conservation functions include: ① water storage in forest soil, ② flood mitigation through leveling the volume of precipitation flowing into rivers, and ③ water purification through the flow of rainwater through soil and underground bedrock. We are also conducting research on "water neutrality," a concept where the amount of water used in business activities is equal to the amount of water resources produced by the forest. Achieving water neutrality means that "water usage" is less than or equal to "water production," resulting in a net-zero environmental impact. Furthermore, by returning surplus "water production" to other business owners and customers, we believe society can unite to conduct business activities that consider the sustainability of water resources.*

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We believe it is important to increase the number of personnel capable of implementing forest conservation activities such as thinning, which are crucial for maintaining water source conservation functions and preventing sediment disasters. This contributes to the sustainability of water resources and also helps prevent sediment disasters. Therefore, we consider tracking and managing the actual number of "Chuden Foresters" trained during the fiscal year to be an indicator for evaluating the success of our engagement efforts. For each activity, we compile implementation results to track progress and evaluate the status. Regarding the "Chuden Forester" activity, we have trained a cumulative total of 320 foresters since 2005. In fiscal year 2024, a total of 295 individuals provided guidance for volunteer thinning activities and forest experience programs. Regarding the "Forest Neighborhood Associations," from fiscal year 2010 when Chubu Electric Power became a supporting company through fiscal year 2024, the entire Chubu Electric Power Group contributed to promoting thinning in approximately 106 hectares of forest in Nagano Prefecture (equivalent to about 22 Bantelin Domes: former Nagoya Domes). As an outcome of engagement in the "Water Neutral" survey, we aim to establish a quantitative evaluation method for forest water storage capacity. Visualizing forest water storage capacity, or quantifying "water production," is achieved through on-site meteorological and river flow observations combined with analysis of water runoff models. To establish this quantitative evaluation method for forest water retention capacity, data collection activities, including meteorological and river flow observations, are progressing in the Uchigatani Forest. By the end of fiscal year 2023, we estimated the maximum storage capacity for the Uchigatani watershed. As the Uchigatani Forest is located in a heavy snowfall area exceeding 2 meters, we are considering incorporating the effects of snow accumulation and melt starting in fiscal year 2024 to further improve accuracy.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our company is advancing the development of various CO2-free electricity plans. Since launching "Shinshu Green Denki" in April 2020—a CO2-free plan utilizing the CO2-free value and locally sourced value derived from hydroelectric power plants operated by the Nagano Prefectural Enterprise Bureau within the prefecture—we expanded into five central prefectures in fiscal year 2021 by launching "Mie Umashi-kuni Green Denki," "Shizuoka Green Denki," "Gifu Seiryu Green Denki," and "Aichi Green Denki," expanding our offerings across the five prefectures of the Chubu region. By effectively utilizing locally produced renewable energy generated in each prefecture, we deliver electricity that is 100% renewable and CO2-free to our customers. Furthermore, we are working to promote the widespread adoption of renewable energy by using a portion of the electricity fees paid by our customers to advance the development of renewable energy sources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are aiming to expand our electricity sales volume through our "CO2-Free Menu," including Green Denki produced in each prefecture to promote renewable energy development alongside our customers. By fiscal year 2024, we expanded this volume to 8 billion kWh.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify : Promoting Green/Transition Finance

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Chubu Electric Power has formulated the "Chubu Electric Power Green/Transition Finance Framework" and, under the "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," is promoting continuous fundraising through green/transition finance as an initiative to support the realization of a decarbonized society. To date, we have issued green bonds for the purpose of financing investments in the development of renewable energy, including hydroelectric and biomass power generation, and have raised funds through transition loans for the purpose of financing investments in the advancement of power distribution operations to expand the introduction of renewable energy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

For fiscal 2024, we have newly issued the third Chubu Electric Power Green Bond worth ¥10 billion, with the proceeds to be used for the development, construction, operation, and refurbishment of renewable energy facilities.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify : Promoting Green/Transition Finance

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Chubu Electric Power has formulated the "Chubu Electric Power Green/Transition Finance Framework" and, under the "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," is promoting continuous fundraising through green/transition finance as an initiative to support the realization of a decarbonized society. To date, we have issued green bonds for the purpose of financing investments in the development of renewable energy, including hydroelectric and biomass power generation, and have raised funds through transition loans for the purpose of financing investments in the advancement of power distribution operations to expand the introduction of renewable energy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

For fiscal 2024, we have newly issued the third Chubu Electric Power Green Bond worth ¥10 billion, with the proceeds to be used for the development, construction, operation, and refurbishment of renewable energy facilities.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify : local community

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify : Forest conservation activities such as thinning

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our company is engaged in various environmental conservation activities to raise environmental awareness among our employees and local residents regarding water resources and forest resources. These include the "Chubu Electric Power Group ECO Social Contribution Activities," where employees and their families collaborate with local environmental NPOs to conduct coastal conservation efforts and awareness campaigns for aquatic species like loggerhead sea turtles. We also cultivate "Chuden Foresters"—volunteer personnel trained to perform essential forest conservation activities such as selective thinning in planted forests of cedar and cypress. This work helps maintain water source conservation functions and prevent landslides.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We believe it is crucial to increase the number of personnel capable of practicing forest conservation activities, such as thinning, which are essential not only for climate change countermeasures but also for maintaining water source conservation functions and preventing sediment disasters. We also consider it important to increase the number of people trained to lead activities like thinning volunteers. Therefore, we view tracking and managing the actual number of people trained as "Chuden Foresters" during the fiscal year as an indicator for evaluating the success of our engagement efforts. For each activity, we compile implementation results, track progress, and evaluate the status of advancement. Regarding the "Chuden Forester" activity, we have trained a cumulative total of 320 foresters since 2005. In fiscal year 2024, a total of 295 individuals provided guidance for thinning volunteer activities and forest experience activities. Regarding the "Forest Neighborhood Associations," from fiscal year 2010, when Chubu Electric Power became a supporting company, through fiscal year 2024, Chubu Electric Power as a whole contributed to promoting thinning in approximately 106 hectares of forest in Nagano Prefecture (equivalent to about 22 Bantelin Domes: the former Nagoya Dome).

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Environmental performance data was calculated for Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc., and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc., which operate the electric power business constituting the majority (84.7%) of consolidated sales revenue.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Chubu Electric Power's primary business is the electric power business, which accounts for over 80% of its consolidated sales. Within the electric power business, the value chain consists of power generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electricity sales. Therefore, the scope of environmental performance data aggregation includes Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (a listed company that also operates power generation), Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc. (which operates transmission and distribution), and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc. (which operates retail electricity sales).

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Environmental performance data was calculated for Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc., and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc., which operate the electric power business constituting the majority (84.7%) of consolidated sales revenue.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Chubu Electric Power's core business is its electric power operations, which account for over 80% of consolidated sales. Within this electric power business, the value chain comprises power generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electricity sales. Consequently, the scope of water performance data aggregation includes the domestic bases of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (a publicly listed company also engaged in power generation), Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc. (engaged in transmission and distribution), and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc. (engaged in retail electricity sales).

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Environmental performance data was calculated for Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc., and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc., which operate the electric power business constituting the majority (84.7%) of consolidated sales revenue.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Chubu Electric Power's core business is its electric power operations, which account for over 80% of consolidated sales. Within this electric power business, the value chain comprises power generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electricity sales. Consequently, the scope of water performance data aggregation includes the domestic bases of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (a publicly listed company also engaged in power generation), Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc. (engaged in transmission and distribution), and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc. (engaged in retail electricity sales).

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Environmental performance data was calculated for Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc., and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc., which operate the electric power business constituting the majority (84.7%) of consolidated sales revenue.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Chubu Electric Power's core business is its electric power operations, which account for over 80% of consolidated sales. Within this electric power business, the value chain comprises power generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electricity sales. Consequently, the scope of water performance data aggregation includes the domestic bases of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (a publicly listed company also engaged in power generation), Chubu Electric Power Grid Co., Inc. (engaged in transmission and distribution), and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc. (engaged in retail electricity sales).

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*In Japan, the Act on the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming and related orders require retail electricity suppliers to report emission factors for each contract plan. Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies calculate market-based Scope 2 emissions based on actual contracts, using their own electricity consumption and the emission factors of their contract partners.*

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56951

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This reported value represents Scope 1 emissions for Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies. Primary emission sources include SF6 gas-insulated equipment within transmission and distribution facilities, as well as company-owned vehicles.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2586938.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This reported value represents Scope 2 emissions for Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies. The primary emission sources are electricity losses occurring in transmission and distribution facilities, and electricity consumption in offices.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2582755.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This reported value represents Scope 2 emissions for Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies. The primary emission sources are electricity losses occurring in transmission and distribution facilities, and electricity consumption in offices.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

652953.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513097.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55487065.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the fuel combustion portion of procured electricity for sale are calculated entirely based on the total amount procured, using emission factor data obtained from suppliers for the procured electricity. Meanwhile, emissions from the upstream portion of fuels used by the Chubu Electric Power Group (fuel extraction and transportation, including gas sold and biomass fuel used) were calculated using per-unit emission factors provided by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan's calculation guidelines (“Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, etc. by Organizations through the Supply Chain”).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The core businesses of the Chubu Electric Power Group are power generation, transmission and distribution, and electricity sales. Upstream logistics for these businesses primarily consist of transporting fuel for power generation by power producers and within our own group. However, CO2 emissions associated with this transportation are already accounted for under Scope 3 Category 3. Therefore, the portion falling under Category 4 is limited to activities related to the construction and renovation of transmission and distribution facilities. This portion is minimal and is judged to be insignificant.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8027.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The core businesses of the Chubu Electric Power Group are power generation, transmission and distribution, and electricity sales. Within power generation, the only fuel-burning operations at our company are the 49 MW biomass power plant, resulting in minimal waste generation from this activity. Therefore, the waste generated by our operations primarily consists of scrap materials and packaging materials arising from the construction, renovation, and removal of transmission and distribution facilities.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5636.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10234.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines (“Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains”) issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of leased assets within the Chubu Electric Power Group consist of company-owned vehicles and office equipment. Since the energy consumption during the use of these assets is already calculated under Scope 1 and Scope 2 (e.g., fuel used by company vehicles is calculated under Scope 1, and electricity consumption during the use of office equipment is calculated under Scope 2), Category 8 is not calculated under Scope 3 in accordance with the calculation guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The electricity sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations does not, by its very nature, result in the creation of tangible goods at the customer's premises. Therefore, downstream transportation and logistics do not exist in principle.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The electricity sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations is consumed at the customer's premises without being processed into tangible goods due to its inherent characteristics. Therefore, emissions resulting from the processing of the sold product do not occur.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2567696.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Chubu Electric Power Group also operates a gas sales business to meet customer needs. In this business, CO2 is emitted when customers use the product (i.e., burn gas) at their premises. In this category, we calculated the emissions associated with gas combustion by customers.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity and gas sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations do not leave any tangible physical remains after customer use due to their inherent characteristics. Therefore, there are no items subject to calculation in the termination process.。

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity and gas sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations are consumed by customers due to their nature, leaving no tangible assets as leased property. Consequently, there are no downstream leased assets to be calculated, and Scope 3 Category 13 is not relevant。

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Chubu Electric Power Group does not operate franchise businesses.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Chubu Electric Power Group has confirmed that it has not conducted any applicable activities since fiscal year 2018.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not calculate based on the option category.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not calculate based on the option category.

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*58290*	*This reported value represents Scope 1 emissions for Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies. The primary emission sources are SF6-insulated equipment within transmission and distribution facilities, as well as company-owned vehicles.*

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*2452399*	*2378237*	*This reported value represents Scope 2 emissions for Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies. The primary emission sources are electricity losses occurring in transmission and distribution facilities, and electricity consumption in offices.*

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

855704

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

559862

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

49553334

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

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

87

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the fuel combustion portion (a) of procured electricity for sale are calculated entirely based on the total amount procured, using emission factor data for the procured electricity obtained from suppliers. On the other hand, emissions from the upstream portion (b) of fuels used by the Chubu Electric Power Group (fuel extraction and transportation, including gas sold and biomass fuels used) were calculated using per-unit emission factors provided by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan in their calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, etc. by Organizations through Supply Chains"). The proportion of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is determined as (a) / (sum of a and b), based on the values calculated above.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The core businesses of the Chubu Electric Power Group are power generation, transmission and distribution, and electricity sales. The upstream logistics for these businesses primarily consist of transporting fuel for power generation by power producers and within our own group. However, since the CO2 emissions associated with this transportation are already accounted for under Scope 3 Category 3, the portion falling under Category 4 is limited to the construction and renovation of transmission and distribution facilities. This portion is minimal and is therefore judged to be insignificant. In the 2015 analysis, this accounted for less than 0.01% of *total Scope 3 emissions. Since fiscal year 2019, following the transfer of the thermal power generation business to JERA Co., Ltd., emissions from fuel combustion in thermal power generation, previously included in Scope 1, are now accounted for in Scope 3. Consequently, the proportion within Scope 3 at present is even lower than in fiscal year 2015. Therefore, we judge that its significance has further decreased as of fiscal year 2023.*

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9314

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed using the quantity-based emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines (“Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains”) issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6912

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines ("Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains") issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13031

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed using the per-unit-of-value emission factors provided in the calculation guidelines (“Emission Factors for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Emissions by Organizations Through Their Supply Chains”) issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The majority of leased assets within the Chubu Electric Power Group consist of company-owned vehicles and office equipment. Since the energy consumption during the use of these assets is already calculated under Scope 1 and Scope 2 (e.g., fuel used by company vehicles is calculated under Scope 1, and electricity consumption during office equipment use is calculated under Scope 2), Scope 3 Category 8 is not relevant according to the calculation guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The electricity sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations does not, by its nature, result in the creation of tangible goods consumed at the customer's premises. Therefore, downstream transportation and logistics do not exist in principle, and Scope 3 Category 9 is not relevant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The electricity sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations is consumed at the customer's site without being processed into tangible goods due to its inherent nature. Therefore, emissions resulting from the processing of sold goods do not occur, and Scope 3 Category 10 is not relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3333255

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated using the emission factors per unit quantity specified in the “Greenhouse Gas Emission Quantification, Reporting, and Disclosure System” established *under the "Act on the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming" by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Electricity and gas sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations do not leave any physical residue after customer use due to their inherent characteristics. Therefore, there are no items subject to calculation in end-of-life processing, and Scope 3 Category 12 is not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Electricity and gas sold to customers through the Chubu Electric Power Group's operations are consumed by customers due to their nature, leaving no tangible assets as leased property. Consequently, there are no downstream leased assets to be calculated, and Scope 3 Category 13 is not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Chubu Electric Power Group does not engage in franchise operations; therefore, Scope 3 Category 14 is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Chubu Electric Power Group has confirmed that it has not conducted any relevant activities since fiscal 2018, and Scope 3 Category 15 is not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not calculate based on the option category.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not calculate based on the option category.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CDP Letter_20241224.pdf, [Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd.] English Assurance Report 202403_Text Version.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1, Pages 1-2. For the 2023 fiscal year GHG emissions of the Chubu Electric Group—including Chubu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Miraiz—as part of the ESG Data Collection 2024, third-party assurance has been obtained for the total amount of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, with the majority being Scope 3 emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP Letter_20241224.pdf, [Chubu Electric Power Co., Ltd.] English Assurance Report 202403_Text Version.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1, Pages 1-2. For the 2023 fiscal year GHG emissions of the Chubu Electric Group—including Chubu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Miraiz—as part of the ESG Data Collection 2024, third-party assurance has been obtained for the total amount of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, with the majority being Scope 3 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CDP Letter_20241224.pdf, 【Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.】English Guarantee Report 202403_Text Version.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1, Pages 1-2. For the 2023 fiscal year GHG emissions of the Chubu Electric Group—including Chubu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Miraiz—as part of the ESG Data Collection 2024, third-party assurance has been obtained for the total emissions of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, specifically the entire amount of Category 3 emissions, which constitute the majority.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies saw no change in renewable energy consumption during fiscal 2024.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352725

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Primarily due to reduced transmission and distribution losses. 【Change in Emissions】 Transmission and distribution losses decreased from 5,915,692,000 kWh in FY2023 to 5,291,603,000 kWh in FY2024 (▲624,089,000 kWh), resulting in a reduction of 352,725 t-CO_2. 【Percentage Change in Emissions】 The percentage change was calculated by dividing the above change of 352,725 t-CO_2 from the current fiscal year to the previous fiscal year by the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the previous fiscal year (2,798,709 t-CO_2), and expressed as a percentage.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have not increased investment in fiscal 2024.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies did not acquire any businesses in fiscal 2024.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies did not implement any business mergers in fiscal year 2024.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies saw no change in emissions due to fluctuations in power generation volume during fiscal 2024.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies did not change their methodology in fiscal year 2024.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power has not changed its boundary for the calculation of emissions for fiscal year 2024.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

For Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies, there were no changes in physical operating conditions for the 2024 fiscal year.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies analyzed the reasons for changes in emissions associated with operations in fiscal year 2024.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies analyzed the reasons for changes in emissions associated with operations in fiscal year 2024.

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

322349

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Chubu Electric Power's biomass power plants use wood pellets and palm kernel shells as fuel, which relates to CO2 emissions from biomass (above-ground and below-ground parts) combustion originating from biological sources. To calculate these emissions, we assumed complete combustion of the carbon contained in each fuel based on its carbon content and calculated emissions based on the respective fuel usage. The carbon content values for wood pellets and palm kernel shells were referenced from the paper "A review on biomass as a fuel for boilers" in Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, set at 48.10% for wood pellets (Wood Chips) and 51.0% for palm kernel shells (Palm Kernels).

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10356

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH_4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

385

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N_2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

657

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2136

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

44756

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

1.9

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46892

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies use equipment containing SF6 and HFCs in their power facilities and operational equipment. For these, we record both the legally mandated natural leakage rates and the leakage amounts measured during inspections and other activities.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

506

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0.5

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1066

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies use equipment containing SF6 and HFCs in their power facilities and operational equipment. For these, we record both the legally mandated natural leakage rates and the leakage amounts measured during inspections and other activities.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own combustion facilities as part of their gas public utility operations.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

9850

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9850

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies utilize company-owned vehicles and emergency power generation equipment as operational assets. CO2 emissions are calculated based on the fuel consumption of these assets.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

13

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

473

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies use combined treatment tanks for sewage treatment at some facilities. These facilities are known to generate CH_4 and N_2O during operation. Emissions are accounted for according to the calculation formula specified in the Global Warming Countermeasures Act, etc., based on the scale of the facility.

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Japan	*58290*

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Power Generation Business	*5911*
Row 2	Power Transmission and Distribution Business	*44756*
Row 3	Vehicle Operation, etc.	*7623*

(7.19) 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	*58290*	*Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies conduct power generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electricity sales operations solely within Japan.*

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58290

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2336011

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2265369

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response figures represent emissions from Chubu Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power Grid, and Chubu Electric Power Miraiz within the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response figures do not include emissions from entities outside the consolidated accounting group.

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Chubu Electric Power Grid

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44553

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2336011

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2265369

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Chubu Electric Power Grid operates transmission and distribution services within Japan.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Chubu Electric Power Miraiz

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1623

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1574

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Chubu Electric Power Miraiz operates an electricity retail business within Japan.

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

848805

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

41934

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

890739.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

506071

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

506071.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

474

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

474.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

849279

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

548005

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1397284.00

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

848805

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power's biomass power plants use wood pellets and palm kernel shells as fuel. For wood pellets, which account for the majority of fuel consumption, we purchase pellets made from forest resources cultivated under sustainable management practices, such as planned afforestation and harvesting. We verify that these pellets are properly segregated and managed from the manufacturing process through delivery to our company, using internationally recognized forest certification systems. For palm kernel shell fuel, we have obtained certification under the GreenGold Label, a certification standard for sustainable biomass supply chains. Therefore, our biomass power plants qualify as sustainable biomass power plants.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not own any unsustainable biomass power plants.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess facilities that utilize renewable fuels other than sustainable biomass power plants.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess any facilities that use coal as fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39178

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies do not possess oil-fueled power generation facilities. However, they do possess oil-fueled vehicles.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2756

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2756

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power uses LNG as an auxiliary fuel during the startup of biomass power generation.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Chubu Electric Power uses city gas as needed for its research and development operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

890739

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

851561

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The majority of fuel consumed by Chubu Electric Power is for sustainable biomass power generation.

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

506071

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

474

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

506545.00

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:
☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

124507

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

4.25

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

11878

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

6

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

39000

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Energy losses amount to 4.25% through transmission and distribution. For the purpose of this response, we have consolidated the figures under the distribution side, which constitutes the majority of the total length, and have considered the annual energy loss associated with transmission to be zero.

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:
☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

124507

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

4.25

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

2238348

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

136587

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

0.0

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

39000

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Energy losses amount to 4.25% through transmission and distribution, and are collectively displayed on the distribution side, which constitutes the majority of the transmission length. Emissions from energy losses (tonnes of CO2 equivalent) were calculated using the 2023 national average emission factor (0.423 kg-CO2/kWh) as a substitute, since the 2024 national average emission factor has not yet been published.

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.838e-7

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

2436527

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3108560000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 emissions increased due to GHG leakage from equipment failure, but overall Scope 1.2 emissions decreased due to improvements in the total loss rate within the power grid.

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Sustainable biomass

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Nuclear

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Other renewable

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/23/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2014

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

64690000

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

0

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

0.000

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

64690000.000

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

100

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

0

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

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

32345000.000

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

0

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

40440000

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

40440000.000

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

40440000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.97

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Chubu Electric Power Group set a target in March 2021 to reduce CO2 emissions from electricity sold to customers by more than 50% compared to fiscal 2013 levels by fiscal 2030. This target is set based on the aggregation method specified in Japan's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation, Reporting, and Disclosure System (hereinafter referred to as the SHK System). When converted to GHG Protocol terms, this corresponds to the portion of Scope 1 emissions associated with power generation and the portion of Scope 3 emissions (fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2) associated with power generation from purchased electricity from other companies. Furthermore, since emissions converted to GHG Protocol terms were not calculated for the base year, all emissions for the base year are reported as Scope 1. For the reporting year, however, emissions corresponding to Scope 1 and Scope 3 are reported separately. Furthermore, the deduction of CO2 emissions through non-fossil certificates, as adopted by the SHK system, is applied to the value ultimately reported as Scope 3. The Chubu Electric Power Group will maximize the use of non-fossil energy while advancing the practical application of hydrogen technology, carbon recycling, and other initiatives to decarbonize the electricity we deliver.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Chubu Electric Power Group has set the goal of achieving net-zero CO2 emissions across its entire business by 2050 and contributing to the realization of a decarbonized society. As a milestone toward this goal, it has established a target to reduce CO2 emissions from electricity sold to customers by more than 50% compared to fiscal 2013 levels by fiscal 2030.

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

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to increase the total amount of non-fossil power sources. To this end, the Chubu Electric Power Group is also working to expand non-fossil power sources, increasing capacity by 1.13 million kW by the end of fiscal 2024 compared to the generation capacity in fiscal 2017.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets
☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/23/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

☑ Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

4

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

10.6

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

6.8750000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

7.54.3 のネットゼロ目標の一部です。

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies announced the Zero Emission Challenge 2050 in 2021. This initiative sets a target to electrify 100% of company-owned vehicles by fiscal 2030, excluding special-purpose vehicles and emergency vehicles that are unsuitable for electrification from the perspective of ensuring stable electricity supply and resilience. For the figures in the base year, target year, and reporting year mentioned above, the response indicates the ratio of electrified vehicles to the total number of vehicles subject to electrification. Furthermore, Chubu Electric Power defines electric vehicles as including electric vehicles (EVs), plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHVs), fuel cell vehicles (FCVs), and similar vehicles.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

As part of our carbon neutrality efforts, we are replacing gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles wherever possible.

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

To achieve this goal, Chubu Electric Power and its operating companies have formulated and implemented electrification plans tailored to the usage patterns of company-owned vehicles. As a result, the electrification rate of company-owned vehicles reached 10.6% in fiscal year 2024.

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/23/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2051

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

On March 23, 2021, our Group announced the Chubu Electric Power Group "Zero Emission Challenge 2050," aiming to simultaneously achieve 'decarbonization' and "safety, stability, and efficiency" through innovation in energy infrastructure, together with society and our customers. Through this initiative, we aim to challenge ourselves to achieve net-zero CO2 emissions across our entire Group's operations by 2050 and contribute to realizing a decarbonized society. Specifically, we will maximize the use of non-fossil energy sources such as hydro, wind, solar, and nuclear power. We will deliver zero-emission electricity through the practical application of next-generation technologies utilizing hydrogen and ammonia, as well as the decarbonization of fossil fuels. Furthermore, we will work with our customers to promote electrification and efficiency in energy consumption.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The Chubu Electric Power Group has set a net-zero target for its entire business operations to contribute to achieving the Japanese government's 2050 carbon neutrality goal.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target revision process for the net-zero goal set by the Chubu Electric Power Group had not been established as of the end of fiscal 2024.

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*9*	*27596*
Implementation commenced	*17*	*323764*
Implemented	*7*	*193468*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

184581

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group commenced commercial operation of three biomass power plants in fiscal 2024, including the Yatsushiro Biomass Power Plant, as *renewable energy power generation facilities. As a result, the total output from biomass power plants increased by 62,590 kW during that fiscal year. Annual cost savings and required investment amounts are confidential business information and therefore not disclosed; zero has been entered.*

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1769

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group commenced commercial operation of two solar power plants in fiscal 2024 as renewable energy generation facilities, including the Yokkaichi Mizusawa Daiichi Agri Solar Plant. As a result, solar power plants added a total output of 2,390 kW during the fiscal year. Annual cost savings and required investment amounts are confidential business information and are therefore not disclosed; zero has been entered.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group is developing commercial equipment to support decarbonization, energy conservation, and cost reduction for our customers' facilities both domestically and internationally. For example, we are developing two types of high-output immersion heaters that electrify the heating process in aluminum casting, contributing to decarbonization. We are allocating budgets to technological development focused on reducing CO2 emissions through improved energy efficiency. This includes integrated development solutions that balance enhancing product quality and productivity with energy savings, starting with these products.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group has invested in Japan CCS Survey Co., Ltd., which is conducting large-scale demonstration tests led by the government. Furthermore, the Group participates in local government projects related to hydrogen utilization, such as the Renewable Energy Utilization Low-Carbon Hydrogen Project alongside Toyota Motor Corporation, Toho Gas Co., Ltd., Aichi Prefecture, and others. Additionally, the Group is jointly conducting a verification project with Toyota Motor Corporation to establish a large-capacity energy storage system. This project aims to respond to the expansion of renewable energy by reusing electric vehicle batteries.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group is committed to proposing optimal energy utilization that leads to energy savings and CO2 reduction for our customers. We are focusing our budget on developing "integrated development solutions" that deeply engage with customers to address the diverse challenges on-site, aiming to improve energy efficiency and productivity. This includes services that visualize electricity and gas usage patterns and provide information on energy conservation.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Chubu Electric Power sets its internal carbon price by referencing the carbon prices for developed countries in the published policy scenarios and previously announced commitment scenarios of the latest "IEA World Energy Outlook" issued by the International Energy Agency, as well as the contract prices and cap prices in non-fossil value trading markets. This internal carbon price is used to evaluate the competitiveness of power sources and the profitability of investments such as *renewable energy development.*

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Chubu Electric Power Group is promoting investment and securing budgets for initiatives such as expanding renewable energy businesses, utilizing nuclear power plants, and increasing power generation at existing hydroelectric plants, aiming to achieve the targets set by the Act on Advancement of Energy Supply Structure (44% non-fossil fuel ratio by fiscal year 2030).

(7.58) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Chubu Electric Power's methane emissions from biomass power generation are calculated according to the calculation method specified in Appendix 5 (CH4 Boiler (Wood)) of the Calculation, Reporting, and Disclosure System established by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment. However, these emissions account for less than 5% of our total greenhouse gas emissions, and we consider their significance to be low.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As part of its efforts toward realizing a decarbonized society, the Chubu Electric Power Group offers customers seeking CO2-free electricity with regional value-added attributes power derived from hydroelectric generation. This power is commercialized under distinct product names based on the prefecture where the generating facilities are located: "Aichi Green Denki," "Gifu Seiryu Green Denki," "Shizuoka Green Denki," "Mie Umashi-kuni Green Denki," and "Shinshu Green Denki."

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : All of these low-carbon products have a CO2 emission factor of zero at the point of electricity generation. Therefore, the difference between this factor and the CO2 emission factor of electricity derived from thermal power generation (excluding these low-carbon products) can be evaluated as the reduction contribution of the low-carbon products.

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : From product manufacturing to the use phase

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Comparison of CO_2 emissions from the generation to consumption of 1 kWh of electricity from thermal power generation and hydroelectric power generation

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

CO_2 emissions from the generation to consumption of 1 kWh of electricity produced by average thermal power generation

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : From product manufacturing to the use phase

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

0.375

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The estimated reduction amount was calculated using the average emission factor for LNG thermal power (combined cycle) from the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy's Comprehensive Energy Survey Committee (November 2015) materials. This estimated reduction contribution was multiplied by the annual sales volume of low-carbon products. The unit for the estimated reduction amount is t-CO_2/MWh. Furthermore, for the "proportion of sales from low-carbon products or services within the total sales for the reporting year," the percentage of CO_2-free electricity—a low-carbon product—within the total electricity sales volume in the electric power business was reported as an integer percentage.

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

7

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

① Seawater: Calculated based on pump operating time. ② Freshwater (purchased from third parties; industrial water/tap water): Tracked via invoices from local governments and other entities. ③ Freshwater (other than above: river water): At hydroelectric power plants, calculated based on dam/intake channel water levels and generator output. At nuclear power plants, measured based on river water intake volume.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our facilities primarily draw three types of water: ① Seawater ② Freshwater (purchased from third parties; industrial water/tap water) ③ Freshwater (other than the above: river water) ① is used to cool steam employed for power generation at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants. ② is used for power generation and other purposes at biomass power plants, with the volume purchased from third parties being managed. It is also used for drinking water at our facilities. We track the intake volume of industrial water and tap water quarterly based on invoices from local governments and other entities. ③ is used for power generation at hydroelectric *power plants. We constantly measure and monitor it by measuring dam and intake channel water levels and generator output. Additionally, nuclear power plants use river water for power generation, and we measure and monitor the intake volume. Since measurement frequencies vary, we list the main frequencies here.*

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

① Seawater: Calculated based on pump operating time. ② Freshwater (purchased from third parties; industrial water/tap water): Tracked via invoices from local governments, etc. ③ Freshwater (other than above: river water): At hydroelectric power plants, calculated based on dam/intake water levels and generator output. At nuclear power plants, measured based on river water intake volume.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our facilities primarily draw water from the following three sources: ① Seawater ② Freshwater (purchased from third parties: industrial water, tap water) ③ Freshwater (other than the above: river water) ① is used to cool steam generated for power generation at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants. ② is used for power generation at biomass power plants, and the volume purchased from third parties is measured and monitored. It is also used for drinking water at the facility. The intake volume of industrial water and tap water is tracked quarterly based on invoices from local governments and other entities. ③ is used for power generation at hydroelectric power plants and is constantly measured and monitored by measuring dam and intake channel water levels and generator output. Nuclear power plants also use river water for power generation, and the intake volume is measured and monitored. Since measurement frequencies vary, the main frequencies are listed here.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・At hydroelectric power plants, turbidity is measured using a turbidity meter when water is drawn. ・At biomass power plants, the temperature of seawater is measured when it is drawn. ・At nuclear power plants, the temperature difference between seawater intake and discharge is measured.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At hydroelectric power plants, turbidity is measured using turbidity meters during water intake as needed, based on agreements with local governments. Additionally, at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants located in coastal areas, seawater temperature is monitored during seawater intake. Nuclear power plants operate while monitoring to ensure the seawater temperature difference between intake and discharge remains below a specified design value set for environmental impact assessments. Since measurement frequencies vary, the primary frequencies are listed here.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・The volume of freshwater discharged from the nuclear power plant is measured using flow meters and the water level in the discharge tank. ・Other discharge volumes are estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor the discharge volume at all our power plants and facilities. ・Seawater taken in at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is used in heat exchangers to cool the steam used for power generation, but it is not consumed. Therefore, the seawater discharge volume is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume. ・Freshwater discharge volume from nuclear power plants is measured using flow meters and the water level in discharge tanks. ・Freshwater discharge from biomass power plants is estimated as equal to the intake volume measured by flow meters. ・At hydroelectric power plants, all water taken from rivers is used for power generation and discharged; therefore, discharge volume is estimated as equal to the intake volume. Measurement frequencies vary, so the primary frequencies are listed here.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・The volume of seawater discharged into the ocean is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume. ・Regarding freshwater discharge into the ocean, the discharge volume from nuclear power plants is measured using flow meters and the water level in discharge tanks. The discharge volume from biomass power plants is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume measured by flow meters. ・The discharge volume into rivers is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume from hydroelectric power plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor the volume of wastewater discharged from all power plants and facilities by destination. For seawater discharge volume, the seawater taken in is used in heat exchangers to cool the steam used for power generation. Since this does not involve consumption, it is estimated and calculated as equal to the seawater intake volume. Regarding discharge volume into rivers, at hydroelectric power plants, the river water taken in is only used to rotate the turbines for power generation and does not involve consumption. Therefore, it is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume. Measurement frequencies vary, so the main frequencies are listed here.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・Discharge volumes at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants are estimated and calculated based on flow meter readings and water level monitoring in discharge tanks, as well as by assuming they are equivalent to the intake volumes measured by flow meters. These volumes are then aggregated by treatment method.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At nuclear power plants and biomass power plants, wastewater generated during facility operations is treated using neutralization equipment, filtration equipment, and concentration/desalination equipment. Employee domestic wastewater is treated using microbial treatment equipment. Additionally, wastewater containing oil is treated using adsorption. Other wastewater is not treated, but discharge volumes are measured and monitored. Measurement frequencies vary, so the primary frequencies are listed here.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・*At nuclear power plants, we measure pH, COD, SS, and other parameters.*

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of effluent, measurement frequency, and measurement methods are stipulated by the Water Pollution Control Act and agreements with local governments. All our power plants conduct measurements and monitoring based on these regulations. Regarding water quality monitoring at nuclear power plants, we measure pH, COD, SS, and other parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・*At nuclear power plants, nitrate concentrations are measured.*

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nitrites and phosphates are used to improve the water quality of boiler feedwater and air-conditioning cooling water at nuclear power plants. For nitrate, the concentration is measured once a year to confirm that the water quality of the discharge poses no issues.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

• The water temperature of seawater used at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is measured using thermometers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nuclear power plants and biomass power plants use seawater to cool the steam used for power generation. The water temperature when discharged into the ocean is measured and monitored using thermometers. At nuclear power plants, the difference between seawater intake and discharge temperatures is specified based on design values for environmental impact assessments. Power generation is monitored to ensure this seawater temperature difference remains below a set threshold. The measurement frequency indicates the primary frequency.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・Water consumption at all of our power plants and business sites is calculated as the difference between total water intake and total water discharge.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor water consumption at all power plants and facilities. Consumption refers to water used for purposes such as sprinkling at power plants, though we do not have precise figures. Therefore, in accordance with CDP definitions, we calculate water consumption by subtracting total water discharge from total water intake.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・The amount of recycled water used at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is estimated and calculated as equivalent to the water intake volume confirmed via flow meters and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nuclear power plants and biomass power plants use freshwater in their power generation processes. Steam used for power generation is cooled with seawater to return it to freshwater, which is then recycled as reactor water or boiler water for power generation. Freshwater discharged outside the power generation process after being recycled is treated and then discharged from the power plant.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

・The drinking water used by our employees is provided after its safety, including residual chlorine concentration data, has been confirmed by the public water utility.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We continuously monitor whether all employees at all facilities are provided with safe drinking water and sanitary facilities. We respect the dignity and individuality of our employees and are committed to providing them with a good working environment. Drinking water, including data on residual chlorine concentration, is provided by the public water utility from which we purchase water.

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Hydropower plants release river maintenance flows as necessary to achieve the environmental flow requirements for downstream river environments, based on national guidelines. The implementation rate for river maintenance flow releases is 100%, meaning the specified amount is always released. Monitoring is conducted by continuously observing the release facilities and conditions via surveillance cameras, and by confirming during on-site inspections.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

At hydroelectric power plants, depending on the location, we constantly evaluate the risks after discharge by measuring the turbidity of dam storage water and discharge water as needed. For locations affected by turbid water, the implementation rate is 100%. Turbidity is measured daily at fixed times, and we strengthen monitoring as necessary while implementing turbidity reduction operations.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

There are no other related water aspects.

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

50952410

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The primary reason is that the capacity utilization rate of the hydroelectric power plant remained nearly the same as the previous year.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The capacity utilization rate of hydroelectric power plants fluctuates with the discharge rate and cannot be accurately predicted in advance, but we do not expect it to vary significantly. Should nuclear power plants resume operation in the future, we anticipate an increase.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water intake value is the sum of the following: ① Seawater taken in at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants ② Freshwater purchased from third parties at nuclear power plants, biomass power plants, and business sites ③ Freshwater (river water) taken in at hydroelectric power plants and nuclear power plants

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

50952297

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The primary reason is that the capacity utilization rate of the hydroelectric power plant remained nearly the same as the previous fiscal year.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The capacity utilization rate of hydroelectric power plants fluctuates with the discharge rate and cannot be accurately predicted in advance, but we do not expect it to vary significantly. Should nuclear power plants resume operation in the future, we anticipate an increase.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total discharge volume is the sum of the following values: ① Seawater discharged into the ocean from nuclear power plants and biomass power plants ② Treated freshwater discharged into the ocean from nuclear power plants and biomass power plants ③ Freshwater (sewage) discharged from facilities (other than nuclear power plants and biomass power plants) ④ Freshwater (river water) discharged from hydroelectric power plants）

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

113

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The primary factor was replacing the estimated drainage volume of the biomass power plant with the actual measured volume.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : We believe that future developments may vary depending on factors such as whether nuclear power plants undergo scheduled inspections.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total consumption value is calculated by subtracting the discharge volume from the intake volume. Consumption represents the amount used for purposes such as watering at power plants, but since the exact value is not known, it is estimated by calculating the difference between the continuously monitored intake and discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other, please specify : National Guidelines

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct assessment, our power plants are located in areas with a maximum annual water risk of moderate to high (20-40%), with some in low-risk areas (less than 10%). Aqueduct defines areas with high water stress as water-stressed regions; we determine that there is no water withdrawal from water-stressed regions. Our hydroelectric power plants release river maintenance flows as required based on national guidelines, and we therefore determine that high water stress is not occurring. Furthermore, our nuclear power plants and biomass power plants draw seawater to cool the steam used for power generation. However, as these facilities are located in coastal areas, we determine that high water stress is not occurring.

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50508439

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The primary reason is that the capacity utilization rate of the hydroelectric power plant remained nearly the same as the previous fiscal year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our nuclear and hydroelectric power plants draw freshwater from rivers. Most of the freshwater used in nuclear power generation is pumped from the underground water of the Shinnogawa River west of the plant and used in the power generation process. Therefore, sufficient river water intake is critically important to the power generation process. For hydroelectric power generation, dams are constructed on rivers within the five central prefectures, or local government dams are utilized. Water is stored and then conveyed via penstocks to turbines, driving them to generate electricity. Therefore, sufficient intake of river water is critically important to the power generation process. This value represents the total of the intake volume reported to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for hydroelectric power plants and the intake volume taken from rivers by nuclear power plants.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

443509

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : This is because there was no significant change in the water intake volume at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants compared to the previous fiscal year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our nuclear power plants and biomass power plants draw seawater to cool the steam used in power generation. Therefore, sufficient seawater intake is critically important to the power generation process. This value represents the intake volume calculated from the seawater pump capacity and operating time of the nuclear power plants and biomass power plants. Seawater is used in heat exchangers to cool the steam used in power generation but is not consumed.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not have facilities that utilize renewable groundwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not have facilities that utilize non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not have equipment that utilizes associated water or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

462

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify : Water usage at power plants increased slightly, while usage at business facilities decreased, resulting in an overall amount that remained nearly the same.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company uses water purchased from third parties for drinking and other purposes at our facilities, and we consider this to be of significant relevance to the performance of work and the assurance of occupational safety and health for employees at all facilities.

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50508322

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The primary reason is that the capacity utilization rate of the hydroelectric power plant remained nearly the same as the previous fiscal year.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

At hydroelectric power plants, water drawn from rivers is used for power generation and then discharged directly back into the river. Therefore, the ability to discharge water into rivers and onto the land surface without restrictions is crucial and relevant to the continuous operation of hydroelectric power generation. Note that the discharge volume is estimated and calculated as equal to the intake volume.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify : The primary factor was that there was no significant fluctuation in the seawater intake volume at the nuclear power plant.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This value represents the total volume of water discharged into the ocean, comprising both seawater used at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants and freshwater discharged. Seawater used at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is employed in heat exchangers to cool steam used for power generation, but it is not consumed. Consequently, this seawater is discharged directly back into the ocean, meaning the volume of seawater discharged equals the volume of seawater taken in. Furthermore, freshwater taken from rivers at nuclear power plants or purchased from third parties at biomass power plants is converted into high-temperature, high-pressure steam in reactors or boilers to drive turbines for power generation. When discharging used freshwater, it is treated appropriately before being discharged into the ocean. The volume of freshwater discharged is managed either by measuring and monitoring it using flow meters and the water level in discharge tanks, or by managing it as equal to the intake volume measured by flow meters. Therefore, the ability to discharge both seawater and freshwater into the ocean is important and relevant for maintaining the efficient operation of nuclear and biomass power generation.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our company does not have equipment to infiltrate water into the ground and drain it.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

331

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : River discharge increased slightly, while other discharge decreased, resulting in an overall volume that remained nearly the same.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our company discharges domestic wastewater from facilities other than nuclear power plants and biomass power plants into the public sewer system. Since the exact volume of wastewater discharged is not precisely known, it is estimated and calculated as equivalent to the volume of water purchased from a third party. Properly discharging domestic wastewater generated by these facilities into the public sewer system prevents the spread of infectious diseases and avoids situations where employees at these facilities cannot perform their duties simultaneously. The continuous operation of facilities other than nuclear power plants and biomass power plants constitutes a core part of our business operations. Therefore, even a temporary suspension of operations could potentially have a significant impact on our financial results. Consequently, discharging wastewater into the public sewer system is critically important to our continuous operations. Note: Nuclear power plants and biomass power plants discharge treated water into the ocean.

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The volume of tertiary-treated wastewater is the same as the previous year's actual amount. This is because the amount of work requiring tertiary treatment at the nuclear power plant was essentially the same. Furthermore, when comparing to the previous reporting year, if the wastewater volume increased or decreased by more than 20% compared to the previous year, it is judged to be less/more than the previous year.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At nuclear power plants, wastewater generated during facility operations is treated in concentration and desalination facilities to remove radioactive substances and meet specified water quality standards before being released into the environment. This wastewater does not undergo primary or secondary treatment. The reason is that when power generation water is drawn from rivers and supplied to the plant, impurities in the water are removed through filtration and ion exchange, purifying it to an ultrapure water level. Consequently, removal of impurities via primary and secondary treatment is unnecessary. On the other hand, wastewater used for washing protective clothing, etc., is treated using filtration equipment such as fiber filters and activated carbon filters to remove suspended solids and COD components. This ensures the wastewater meets specified water quality standards before being released into the environment. This wastewater also does not undergo primary or secondary treatment because impurities in the water are removed by filtration or ion exchange, eliminating the need for impurity removal through primary and secondary treatment. Furthermore, wastewater quality is measured and monitored based on standards set by national and local governments, including pH, COD, SS, etc.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

132

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The volume of secondary-treated wastewater slightly increased to 97 megaliters compared to the previous year's actual figures. This increase resulted from a temporary equipment failure at the nuclear power plant, which led to a slight rise in the facility's wastewater volume compared to the previous year.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Domestic wastewater generated by employees at nuclear power plants undergoes microbial treatment in septic tanks. Additionally, facilities located in areas without complete sewer systems install septic tanks for wastewater treatment. However, since the volume of this wastewater is not measured, it is estimated and calculated as 10% of the facility's total wastewater volume. The water quality standards for domestic wastewater at these facilities are established under the Septic Tank Act, and wastewater is treated to meet these standards before discharge.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At our power plants and facilities, all wastewater requiring treatment undergoes secondary treatment or higher, or other treatments (such as pH adjustment). Therefore, none of it falls under the category of "primary treatment only."

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50951831

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : *The volume of untreated wastewater discharged into the natural environment increased by less than 1% from the previous year's actual figure (50,823,027 megaliters), and we judge it to be essentially unchanged. This is because the capacity utilization rate of hydroelectric power plants was nearly the same as the previous year.*

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Seawater used at nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is used solely to cool the steam generated for power production. Since there is no change in water quality, the discharge is released directly into the sea. The water temperature at the point of discharge into the ocean is constantly monitored and measured using thermometers, either continuously or on a daily basis. At nuclear power plants, the difference in seawater temperature between intake and discharge is specified based on design values for environmental impact assessments. Power generation is monitored to ensure this seawater temperature difference remains below a set threshold. Meanwhile, river water taken in at hydroelectric power plants is used solely to turn the turbines. Since there is no change in water quality, it is discharged directly back into the river.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

302

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : The volume of untreated wastewater discharged to third parties was 313 megaliters in the previous fiscal year, which we judge to be nearly the same. This is because the volume of wastewater discharged from facilities other than nuclear power plants and biomass power plants was nearly the same as the previous fiscal year.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Domestic wastewater from facilities other than nuclear power plants and biomass power plants is primarily discharged into the sewer system. Since the exact volume of this discharge is not precisely known, it is estimated by subtracting the aforementioned secondary treatment volume from the total volume of water purchased from third parties for water supply and sewerage. Regarding the quality of the discharged sewage, it is discharged following the necessary procedures based on the current legal standards of the Sewerage Act. Furthermore, our sole biomass power plant, the Yokkaichi Biomass Power Plant, is located within the premises of JERA Yokkaichi Thermal Power Plant. Wastewater generated by the power plant's operations is treated at the wastewater treatment facilities installed within the Yokkaichi Biomass Power Plant site before being discharged off-site. The quality of this discharged water is measured, monitored, and treated in accordance with standards set by national or local governments.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

24

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : Other discharge volumes increased slightly from the previous year's actual figure of 19 megaliters. This increase resulted from the greater volume of dilution water required to meet discharge standards for waste liquid containing chemicals generated at nuclear power plants.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At nuclear power plants, radiation levels in seawater, marine organisms, and seabed sediment are measured to confirm that plant operations have no radiological impact on the surrounding environment. Wastewater containing chemicals generated during this process is pH-adjusted before discharge. Discharge water quality is measured and monitored for pH, COD, SS, and other parameters based on standards set by national and local governments.

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.36

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

At our nuclear power plant, nitrate is present in wastewater such as equipment cooling water, while phosphate is contained in wastewater from boilers. Since discharge volumes for both are not measured directly, we estimate them based on usage weight and concentration in the wastewater. For nitrate, we measure its concentration once a year to confirm the wastewater quality is acceptable. Furthermore, there is no discharge of nitrate or phosphate into water-stressed areas.

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

The facility with water-related risks that could have a significant financial or strategic impact on the business is the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station. All units at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station are currently offline. We are steadily implementing measures based on the new regulatory standards and are undergoing a compliance review by the Nuclear Regulation Authority for Units 3 and 4 to confirm their conformity with the new regulatory standards. The current power generation output of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station is 0 kWh.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

In April 2019, we integrated our existing thermal power generation business and other operations into JERA Co., Ltd. JERA and other power generation companies have become key suppliers providing the electricity we sell. The quality, measurement frequency, and measurement methods for wastewater generated during the operation of these companies' power plants are stipulated by the Water Pollution Control Act and agreements with local governments. Measurements and monitoring are conducted based on these stipulations, with consideration given to minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment. Furthermore, securing sufficient quantities of high-quality freshwater at power plants is essential. The most significant factors contributing to difficulties in securing freshwater include summer water shortages (droughts) caused by the combined effects of reduced water reserves in water sources and increased water consumption for industrial and domestic use. To prepare for potential industrial water supply shortages, power plants maintain freshwater tanks. Some thermal power plants also install groundwater pumping systems or establish intake lines to accept and utilize treated water from adjacent wastewater treatment centers. Consequently, while water shortage risks exist, we believe the necessary infrastructure and operational systems are in place to mitigate these risks. Suppliers providing power to our company also use recycled water in their generation processes, such as thermal power generation. In this process, freshwater is treated to remove impurities. This treated water is used to drive turbines and is then recycled as steam for turbine operation, contributing to reduced freshwater consumption. Since recycled water is treated freshwater, we consider the risks associated with it to be similar to those described above for freshwater. Regarding responses to large-scale water-related disasters such as major typhoons, storm surges, earthquakes, and tsunamis, JERA, our largest supplier, is included in the monitoring scope of the aforementioned BCM Committee. Based on damage projections from the Nankai Trough earthquake, we are implementing disaster-resilient facility development, including tsunami countermeasures for fuel receiving facilities related to thermal power generation. Therefore, while water-related risks exist within our value chain, we believe we are not exposed to water risks that could have a significant financial or strategic impact. This is because we have established the necessary infrastructure and operational systems to mitigate these risks, and we judge that they do not meet our definition of a significant risk (evaluated based on financial impact over a 10-year period, etc., and exceeding a certain scale).

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify : Shinno River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.6

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

138.1

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

368191

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

117

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

367971

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

103

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

368107

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

136

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

367971

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All reactors at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant are currently offline. Our company is steadily implementing measures based on the new regulatory standards. Units 3 and 4 are undergoing a compliance review by the Nuclear Regulation Authority to confirm their conformity with these new standards. There have been no significant changes in total water intake, total water discharge, or total water consumption compared to the previous fiscal year.

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification regarding water withdrawal volumes.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification regarding water withdrawal by source.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification of water quality parameters for our water intake.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification regarding our wastewater discharge volume.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification regarding discharge volumes by discharge destination.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification regarding wastewater discharge volumes by final treatment level.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification of water quality parameters for wastewater discharge.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As our company does not operate in water-stressed regions, we have not undergone third-party verification of our water consumption.

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3108560000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

61009.09

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

A significant portion of our total water intake is used for hydropower generation. To maximize the value of our management resources, we are optimizing the operation of our hydropower plants. We are implementing initiatives to increase both power generation volume and sales revenue while maintaining the current total water intake. These efforts contribute to improving (reducing) the relevant unit-of-output indicator. Specifically, we are reviewing and upgrading hydroelectric facilities to optimal configurations based on river flow conditions during equipment renewal, raising dam operating water levels, and advancing initiatives to increase power generation through optimized river system management, including the use of AI technology in hydroelectric plant operations. We believe these efforts will improve water intake efficiency for hydroelectric power, our primary power source accounting for the majority of our water intake. Looking ahead, we anticipate that the progress of these initiatives will increase hydroelectric power generation. This, in turn, is expected to boost our electricity sales volume, leading to higher sales revenue. Consequently, we project an improvement in overall water intake efficiency. Note that sales revenue refers to the electricity business operating revenue reported in our consolidated income statement.

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

6370

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

<Reason for No Change in Water Intensity Since the Previous Reporting Year> Water-related intensity indicators remain largely unchanged from the previous year. This is because both total water withdrawal and electricity generation volume were nearly identical to the previous year. For comparison with the previous reporting year, we consider indicators to be largely unchanged unless they show a change exceeding 10%. <Internal Utilization of Water Intensity and Reduction Strategy> The water-related intensity metric measured and managed by our company is calculated as the total water intake divided by the electricity generated. Hydropower accounted for approximately 96% of our electricity generation in fiscal year 2024, making it our primary power source. The water intensity metric allows us to understand how much water is required per unit of electricity generated, enabling us to explore efficient water usage methods and pursue cost reductions. To maximize the value of our management resources, we are optimizing the operation of our hydroelectric power plants and implementing initiatives to increase the amount of electricity generated per unit of water withdrawn. These efforts contribute to improving (reducing) this intensity metric. Specifically, we are reviewing and upgrading hydroelectric equipment to optimal configurations based on river flow conditions during facility renewals, and raising dam operating water levels. Furthermore, in hydroelectric plant operations, we are advancing initiatives to increase power generation through long-term to short-term optimization of river system management, including the use of AI technology. We have begun developing a system that uses AI to predict river flow and formulate power generation plans, replacing the previously manual planning process, and are aiming for its operational deployment. In January 2023, we established a user-participation model for expanding renewable energy through the refurbishment of existing hydroelectric power plants, in collaboration with a consortium of six global companies. For customers with a strong interest in “additionality,” this consortium enables proactive participation from the planning stage in the refurbishment of existing hydroelectric plants where Chubu Electric Power is considering increased generation. When purchasing renewable energy-derived electricity, including the increased generation from refurbishment, through Chubu Electric Power Miraiz, customers bear an additional cost for “additionality.” This mechanism allows the consortium to actively contribute to renewable energy expansion. As the first project utilizing this model, we plan to apply it to the refurbishment of aging equipment at Unit 1 of our Oigawa Hydroelectric Power Plant. This is expected to increase annual power generation by approximately 1.9 million kWh starting in 2025. We believe these efforts will promote the efficient use of water in hydroelectric power generation, which is our primary power source and accounts for the majority of our water intake. Furthermore, as this initiative can also contribute to improving (reducing) the relevant unit indicators, we are preparing to continue utilizing the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant as a critical power source. To this end, we are steadily implementing thorough measures to enhance the safety of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant. We are also earnestly responding to the Nuclear Regulation Authority's review, making every effort to obtain confirmation of compliance with the new regulatory standards. Additionally, we are striving to gain the understanding of the local community and society at large regarding safety enhancement measures and other related efforts. <Future Projected Trends for Water-Based Unit> Regarding future trends for the water-based unit, we anticipate a decrease due to progress in efforts to increase the power generation volume of hydroelectric power plants. Furthermore, we believe it will decrease significantly if nuclear power plants resume operation.

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Our company does not offer any products containing substances classified as hazardous by regulatory authorities.*

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

The definition used to classify an impact as low on water is based on the criterion that the customer's introduction of our additional services improves wastewater quality compared to not introducing them. This criterion applies at the time of introducing the services we provide to customers within our value chain and applies to the quality of the customer's wastewater.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power Miraiz and Kansai Automated Equipment Co., Ltd. jointly developed the "Emulsion Break System (EBS)" in October 2024. This device reduces waste in wastewater treatment and has begun being proposed primarily to customers aiming to reduce their environmental impact. The EBS contributes to energy savings during wastewater treatment by separating large amounts of emulsion into water and oil components—a feat unachievable with existing technologies in industrial wastewater treatment. Conventional wastewater treatment typically relies on microorganisms to decompose organic matter in the effluent, but this process generates sludge as waste during microbial proliferation. Reducing organic matter like oil in wastewater is effective for suppressing sludge generation. However, *existing technologies (centrifugal separation, chemicals, etc.) face the challenge of struggling to separate large amounts of emulsion. EBS destroys large amounts of emulsion by subjecting wastewater to high-speed rotation and shear force, separating it into water and oil phases. It then adsorbs the oil phase using microbubbles, causing it to float to the surface. This technology features a reduction in sludge and waste generated during wastewater treatment. Through customer collaboration and demonstration of wastewater treatment using EBS, we have confirmed its effectiveness in reducing oil content in wastewater by approximately 50 to 90% or more compared to systems without EBS. Our company contributes to realizing a recycling-oriented society by supporting customers in solving challenges such as waste reduction and energy conservation in their wastewater treatment processes.*

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution
☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This applies to facilities within our group that discharge wastewater, with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The target metric unit is the percentage of safely treated wastewater. In fiscal year 2024, there were no violations of laws or regulations concerning wastewater at our Group's facilities. Wastewater quality, measurement frequency, and measurement methods are stipulated by the Water Pollution Control Act and agreements with local governments. All our power plants measure and monitor wastewater quality based on these stipulations. At the facility level, the goal is to ensure no violations of laws, regulations, or agreements occur. At the headquarters level, the goal is to ensure no violations of laws, regulations, or agreements occur at any facility. A system is institutionalized to report environmental incidents, such as legal violations, to headquarters and relevant authorities. Headquarters monitors whether any facility has violated laws, regulations, or agreements.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target values are set annually.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency
☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

99.99

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Expired

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify : Operate in a manner that does not exceed the maximum water intake volume under the River Act

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target scope includes our hydroelectric power plants subject to the River Act. However, temporary exceedances of intake volume during flood periods that are appropriately managed in accordance with the intake volume management rules established by the Working Group for the Study of Measures for Effective Utilization of Hydropower Energy are excluded from this scope.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In the water intake for hydroelectric power plants, operations are conducted while controlling intake to ensure it does not exceed the maximum intake volume stipulated under the River Act. At all of our hydroelectric power plants, the water intake volume is set not to exceed the maximum intake volume established for each plant on an hourly average basis. The maximum intake volume is the optimal amount designed and reported by our company when constructing new hydroelectric power plants to maintain the environment and flow rate of each river. We monitor actual intake volumes to ensure they do not exceed the specified maximum intake volume.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify : Expanding the number of water telemetry service contracts, including services that utilize various data obtained from smart meters to enhance water conservation awareness through visualization of water usage, support municipalities in early detection of leaks, and contribute to the effective use of water resources.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/20/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/20/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

320000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

32

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target area is our service coverage region (Aichi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture (west of the Fuji River), and Nagano Prefecture), and areas outside this service coverage are excluded.

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

Chubu Electric Power and Chubu Electric Power Grid aim to expand their market and enhance services through their dedicated telemetry service company, Chuden Telemetering LLC. They target increasing the number of communication line service contracts for water and sewage systems to 1 million by fiscal year 2030. As of fiscal year 2024, the number of contracts has steadily grown to 320,000.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target value is the figure at the end of the target fiscal year.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Community engagement
☑ Increase in number of population participating in community engagement activities

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

310

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

320

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

320

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This applies to our power supply areas in Japan and excludes areas outside our supply areas and overseas.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We believe it is important to increase the number of personnel capable of practicing forest conservation activities such as thinning, which are crucial for maintaining water source conservation functions and preventing sediment disasters, and to increase the number of instructors for activities like thinning volunteer programs. This contributes to the sustainability of water resources and also helps prevent sediment disasters. Therefore, we consider tracking and managing the actual number of "Chuden Forester" instructors during the fiscal year to be an indicator for evaluating the success of our engagement efforts. The figure stated in the target year represents the cumulative number of Chuden Foresters trained. For each activity, we compile implementation results to track progress and evaluate the status. Regarding the "Chuden Forester" activity, we trained 10 foresters in fiscal year 2024, achieving a cumulative total of 320 trained foresters. We utilized these foresters, totaling 180 individuals, to guide thinning volunteers and forest experience activities.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

By the end of fiscal year 2025, we aim to have trained a cumulative total of 330 or more Chuden Foresters.

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

End-of-life management

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted

(10.1.3) Please explain

Chubu Electric Power Grid, a power transmission and distribution company, uses plastic products purchased from other companies for covers on transmission and distribution lines, electricity meters, and similar items. Regarding the disposal of these plastic products due to aging and deterioration, based on the Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation of Plastics, the company has set the goal of “minimizing the discharge of plastic-containing industrial waste and striving for recycling” and publishes its actual discharge volume on its website.

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not manufacture or sell plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not engage in the production or commercialization of durable plastic products/parts.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Chubu Electric Power Grid, a power transmission and distribution company, uses plastic products purchased from other companies for covers on transmission and distribution lines and electricity meters.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize products packaged in plastic packaging.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not provide or commercialize services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not provide waste management or water management services related to plastics.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not provide financial products or services for plastic-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not engage in any other activities related to plastics.

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components used	*1237*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*Chubu Electric Power Grid, a power transmission and distribution company, uses plastic products purchased from other companies for covers on transmission and distribution lines and electricity meters. The figures shown are for fiscal year 2024.*

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

(11.3) 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
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Legally protected areas are deemed to include national parks and quasi-national parks. The national parks and quasi-national parks within the five central prefectures are listed below: Joshinetsu Kogen National Park, Myoko-Togakushi Renzan National Park, Chubu Sangaku National Park, Hakusan National Park, Ise-Shima National Park, Minami-Alps National Park, Yatsugatake-Chushin Kogen Quasi-National Park, Chuo-Alps Quasi-National Park, Tenryu-Okumikawa Quasi-National Park, Ibi Sekigahara Yoro Quasi-National Park, Hida Kiso River Quasi-National Park, Aichi Highlands Quasi-National Park, Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park, Suzuka Quasi-National Park, Muro Akame Aoyama Quasi-National Park

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the five prefectures of central Japan are Shirakawa-go and the Kii Mountain Range.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves are considered Biosphere Conservation Areas (UNESCO Eco-Parks). The UNESCO Eco-Parks in the five central prefectures are Shiga Highlands, Hakusan, Odaigahara-Omine-Osugidani, Minami-Alps, and Kobushin.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Ramsar Convention sites in the five prefectures of central Japan are: Fujimae Mudflat Tokai Hills Spring Wetlands

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Five Central Prefectures: 118 Northern Alps, 119 Chausuyama Area Reservoir Complex, 120 Yatsugatake-Chūshin Highlands, 131 Hakusan, 134 Nōgō Hakusan/Ibukiyama, 135 Hida Kiso River, 136 Tenryū-Ōku Mikawa, 137 Aichi Highlands, 139 Fujimae Mudflat, 140 Shio River Tidal Flat, 141 Ikawa-tsu, 142 Yahagi River Estuary, 143 Unoyama, 145 Kumode River, Atago River, Kongo River Estuary, 146 Yoshino-Kumano, 147 Kii Nagashima

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Examples of other areas important for biodiversity include the Uchigatani Forest, where our company aims for OECM registration, and natural coexistence sites in the Chubu region.

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

In Japanese, IUCN Category I is Strict Nature Reserves, Category II is National Parks, Category III is Natural Monuments, Category IV is Species and Habitat Management Areas, Category V is Landscape Conservation Areas, and Category VI is Resource Conservation Areas. hogorin_seido-46.pdf (maff.go.jp) However, since specific names are not designated, the following are listed again: National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Convention Sites, and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). ＜National Parks＞ Joshinetsu Kogen National Park, Myoko-Togakushi Renzan National Park, Chubu Sangaku National Park, Hakusan National Park, Ise-Shima National Park, Minami-Alps National Park, ＜Quasi-National Parks＞ Yatsugatake-Chushin Kogen Quasi-National Park, Chuo-Alps Quasi-National Park, Tenryu-Okumikawa Quasi-National Park, Ibi Sekigahara Yoro Quasi-National Park, Hida Kiso River Quasi-National Park, Aichi Highlands Quasi-National Park, Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park, Suzuka Quasi-National Park, Muro Akame Aoyama Quasi-National Park ＜UNESCO World Heritage Sites＞ Shirakawa-go, Kii Mountain Range ＜UNESCO Biosphere Reserves＞ Shiga Highlands, Hakusan, Odaigahara-Omine-Oosugidani, Southern Alps, Kōbu-shin ＜Ramsar Convention Sites＞ Fujimae Mudflat, Tokai Hills Spring Wetlands Group ＜KBA＞ Northern Alps, Chausuyama Area Reservoir Group, Yatsugatake Chūshin Highlands, Hakusan, Nōgō Hakusan-Ibuki Mountain, Hida Kiso River, Tenryū Okumikawa, Aichi Highlands, Fujimae Mudflat, Shio River Mudflat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Power transmission, power distribution, power generation

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At hydroelectric power plants, fishways are installed and operated in dams to facilitate the upstream migration of native freshwater fish species. Regarding environmental elements where changes are anticipated due to the construction and operation of wind power plants, we assessed the current status through collecting, organizing, and analyzing existing literature and conducting field surveys. We predicted the extent of potential impacts and examined considerations necessary for environmental conservation. Furthermore, for certain environmental elements, we conducted surveys and predictions based on advice from experts and other relevant parties. Based on the results of these investigations and projections, we examined and evaluated whether environmental impacts were avoided or reduced within feasible limits and whether environmental conservation considerations were appropriately addressed. We also examined and evaluated whether the project was consistent with environmental conservation measures, such as environmental standards and regulatory benchmarks for environmental conservation established by national or local governments. For example, we committed to minimizing vegetation alteration associated with facility installation as much as possible and to utilizing pre-construction topsoil and other materials wherever feasible to promote vegetation recovery.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

In Japanese, IUCN Category I is designated as Strict Nature Reserves, Category II as National Parks, Category III as Natural Monuments, Category IV as Species and Habitat Management Areas, Category V as Landscape Conservation Areas, and Category VI as Resource Conservation Areas. hogorin_seido-46.pdf (maff.go.jp) However, since specific names are not designated, the following are listed again: National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Convention Sites, and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). ＜National Parks＞ Joshinetsu Kogen National Park, Myoko-Togakushi Renzan National Park, Chubu Sangaku National Park, Hakusan National Park, Ise-Shima National Park, Minami-Alps National Park, ＜Quasi-National Parks＞ Yatsugatake-Chuushin Kogen Quasi-National Park, Chuo-Alps Quasi-National Park, Tenryu-Okumikawa Quasi-National Park, Ibi Sekigahara Yoro Quasi-National Park, Hida Kiso River Quasi-National Park, Aichi Highlands Quasi-National Park, Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park, Suzuka Quasi-National Park, Muro Akame Aoyama Quasi-National Park ＜UNESCO World Heritage Sites＞ Shirakawa-go, Kii Mountain Range ＜UNESCO Biosphere Reserves＞ Shiga Highlands, Hakusan, Odaigahara-Omine-Osugidani, Southern Alps, Kobushin ＜Ramsar Convention Sites＞ Fujimae Mudflat, Tokai Hills Spring Wetlands Group ＜KBA＞ Northern Alps, Chausuyama Area Reservoir Group, Yatsugatake Chūshin Highlands, Hakusan, Nōgō Hakusan-Ibukiyama, Hida Kiso River, Tenryū Okumikawa, Aichi Highlands, Fujimae Mudflat, Shio River Mudflat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Power transmission, power distribution, power generation

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At hydroelectric power plants, fishways are installed and operated in dams to facilitate the upstream migration of native freshwater fish species. Regarding environmental elements where changes are anticipated due to the construction and operation of wind power plants, we assessed the current status through the collection, organization, and analysis of existing literature and other sources, as well as field surveys. We predicted the extent of potential impacts and examined considerations necessary for environmental conservation. Furthermore, for certain environmental elements, we conducted surveys and predictions based on advice from experts and others. Based on the results of these investigations and projections, we examined and evaluated whether environmental impacts were avoided or reduced within feasible limits and whether environmental conservation considerations were appropriately addressed. We also examined and evaluated whether the project aligns with environmental conservation measures, such as environmental standards and regulatory benchmarks for environmental conservation established by national or local governments. For example, we committed to minimizing vegetation alteration associated with facility installation as much as possible and to utilizing pre-construction topsoil and other materials whenever feasible to promote vegetation recovery.

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Chubu Electric Power Group's primary business is the electric power industry, and the top priority within this business is advancing the Zero Emission Challenge 2050 aimed at realizing a decarbonized society. Therefore, obtaining third-party assurance for indicators related to this initiative is a strategic priority. However, obtaining third-party assurance for other indicators is not a top priority, and we do not currently have plans to seek such assurance for them within the next two years.

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head Office, Corporate Strategy Division, General Manager

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer