



J-POWER GROUP INTEGRATED REPORT 2026



J-POWER Group Integrated Report 2026

Supplementary Material
<E: Environmental>

Index

Environment

1. J-POWER Group Environmental Action Targets and Results [P.3-4](#)
2. J-POWER Group Environmental Action Guidelines [P.5-6](#)
3. Input-Output (Domestic Operations) [P.7](#)
4. Development and Commercialization of Renewable Energy Equipment [P.8](#)
5. Initiatives Contributing to CO₂ Reduction Across the Value Chain [P.9](#)
6. Creation of a Recycling-Oriented Society [P.10](#)
7. Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration [P.11-12](#)
8. Water Use and Water Resource Conservation [P.13-15](#)
9. Environmental Consideration at Thermal Power Plants [P.16](#)
10. Managing Chemicals [P.17](#)
11. Environmental Impact Assessments of Business Activities [P.18](#)
12. Improving Environmental Management Level [P.19](#)
13. Ensuring Compliance with Environmental laws, Regulations, Agreements, Etc.;
Promoting Environmental Communication Activities [P.20](#)
14. List of Environmental Data [P.21-23](#)
15. Scope of Data Aggregation [P.24](#)

J-POWER Group Environmental Targets and Results (1/2)

Addressing climate change issues

 Poorly achieved
  Mostly achieved
  Target achieved

	Target	Main results in FY2025	Assessment
Accelerating development of CO ₂ -free power sources	Achieving +4.0 billion kWh per year (vs. FY2022) of domestic renewable energy power generation by FY2030	- As of the end of 2025: increase by 0.632 billion kWh/year* (vs. FY2022) Note: Forecast to be an increase of 1.9 billion kWh/year* (vs. FY2022) at the end of FY2030 * Estimated annual power generation increase as a result of completion of development, equipment improvement, etc. - Main projects that started operating in or after April 2025 * Numbers in parentheses are equity output Kitakyushu Hibikinada Offshore Wind Farm (88,000 kW), repowering of Okutadami Power Station (hydroelectric; +6,000 kW), and Kitakyushu Hibikinada Solar Power Station (approx. 30,000 kW), among others - Construction begun Kaminokuni No. 3 Wind Farm (approx. 51,600 kW) and Minami Ehime No. 2 Wind Farm (40,800 kW), among others. We are also repowering existing hydroelectric power stations and constructing wind farms.	In progress
	Promoting the Ohma Nuclear Power Project prioritizing safety	- We responded to the regulatory review of the Ohma Nuclear Power Project's compliance with the new regulatory standards. - We also implemented initiatives for fostering understanding and gaining trust of local communities.	In progress
Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Achieving ▲9.2 million t of CO ₂ emissions from domestic power generation business by FY2025 (vs. FY2013 results)	In FY2025, we reduced CO₂ emissions by 12.99 million t*(total emissions: 35.78 million t), achieving our FY2025 target. * vs. FY2013 results We will continue to strive for achieving the FY2030 target.	
	Achieving ▲22.5 million t or ▲46% (vs. FY2013 results) of CO ₂ emissions from domestic power generation business by 2030	- We are considering expanding biomass co-firing, introducing ammonia co-firing, realizing domestic CCS, and reducing operation and decommissioning of aged coal-fired thermal power plants. - We have decided to decommission the Takasago Thermal Power Station by the end of FY2028.	In progress
	Achieving the Energy Conservation Act thermal power generation benchmark by FY2030	Toward achieving the FY2030 benchmark, we are considering maintaining high-efficiency operation of existing thermal power plants, introducing and expanding use of biomass, and practically applying ammonia co-firing. FY2025 results Electricity supply Index A: 0.944 Index B: 38.7% Coal-fired electricity supply sector: 39.46% * Adjusted for downtime	In progress

J-POWER Group Environmental Targets and Results (2/2)

Addressing local environmental issues

 Poorly achieved
  Mostly achieved
  Target achieved

	Target	Main results in FY2025	Assessment
Creation of a recycling-oriented society	Effective use rate of industrial waste: Approximately 97%	94.0% We worked to reduce industrial waste generated from power station maintenance and operation, and to effectively use coal ash, which makes up the majority of that waste. We will continue to promote the effective use of industrial waste.	
	Promoting the control of plastic waste discharge and its recycling	We monitored the status of plastic waste discharge and recycling, and worked to reduce discharge and promote recycling by enforcing sorting rules and reviewing processing.	
Biodiversity conservation and restoration	Consideration for biodiversity conservation and restoration in business activities	To preserve rare species and other flora and fauna, and their habitats, we undertook biodiversity-conscious environmental activities including designating rare species habitats as protected areas and sharing information on rare animals and plants near construction sites with relevant personnel for their protection.	
Water environment conservation	Consideration for river and marine environment conservation in business activities	In operating power generation facilities involving rivers, we steadily took river environment conservation action such as sediment reduction measures and long-term turbid water mitigation measures, according to the local situation. In operating power generation facilities located next to a sea area, we properly controlled discharge of water into the sea area in compliance with environmental agreements, etc.	

Transparency and reliability initiatives

	Target	Main results in FY2025	Assessment
Improving environmental management level	Continuous improvement of EMS	We ensured repeating PDCA cycles to improve the environmental management level.	
Ensuring compliance with environmental laws, regulations, agreements, etc.	Serious violation of environmental laws, regulations, agreements, etc.: zero	We ensured compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and there were no serious violations. (Fines: 0 cases; Sanction: 0 cases) Going forward, we will continue to confirm that the standards of relevant laws and regulations on air and water quality and environmental agreements are met and ensure compliance with laws and regulations.	
Promoting environmental communication activities	Promoting environmental communication activities in local communities and the company	We endeavored to build a relationship of mutual trust for coexistence with local communities through environmental activities such as tree planting and community cleaning. We also enhanced environmental communication in the company through environmental information exchange sessions and environmental education.	

J-POWER Group Environmental Action Guidelines (1/2)

Addressing climate change issues

Accelerating development of CO₂-free power sources

- Maintain stable operation of existing hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, biomass, and solar power generation.
- Enhance efficiency by improving equipment at existing hydroelectric power plants and promote NEXUS Sakuma Project.
- Promote new development of hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, and solar power generation (including energy storage facilities).
- Respond appropriately to the Nuclear Regulation Authority's new regulatory standards conformity assessment.
- Promote voluntary and continuous efforts to improve safety and build a nuclear power plant which is trusted by the community.

Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

- Promote the Osaki CoolGen Project to develop high-efficiency IGCC power generation technology.
- Promote efforts to develop and commercialize CO₂ capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies.
- Maintain high-efficiency operation at existing thermal power plants.
- Expand introduction of biomass in existing thermal power plants, etc., and study practical application of ammonia co-firing.
- Improve existing thermal power plant equipment and promote the GENESIS project.
- Promote initiatives aimed at utilizing carbon credits and emissions trading.
- Calculate and report greenhouse gas emissions accurately by source using a GHG accounting system.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions other than CO₂ such as SF₆, HFCs, and N₂O.

Promoting energy savings and the transition to non-fossil energy sources

- Improve energy efficiency at offices by reducing fuel and electricity consumption.
- Convert to non-fossil energy at offices.
- Save energy and convert to non-fossil energy within the transportation division, including shippers.

Addressing local environmental issues

Creation of a recycling-oriented society

- Promote the 3Rs of waste and appropriate disposal.
- Thoroughly separate plastic waste and monitor its amount discharged and recycled, etc. and promote 3Rs.
- Expand use of reused and recycled products, etc.

Biodiversity conservation and restoration

- Conserve and restore biodiversity at the local level through actions such as properly conducting environmental impact assessments and implementing environmental conservation measures according to the characteristics of the region.
- Conserve and restore rare flora and fauna, and their habitats.
- Through biodiversity education and conservation activities, raise awareness for its conservation and restoration.

Forest conservation

- Conserve company-owned forests.
- Promote use of unutilized wood residues in forests.

Water environment conservation

- Appropriately use water resources and conserve water quality.
- Promote measures to reduce sedimentation sand and mitigate long-term turbid water in rivers.
- Appropriately manage waste water based on environmental agreements, etc.
- Strengthen measures to prevent oil leakage from equipment, etc.

J-POWER Group Environmental Action Guidelines (2/2)

Addressing local environmental issues (continued)

Reducing air pollutant emissions

- Appropriately manage combustion and environmental facilities to control emissions of NOx, SOx, dust, etc.

Suppressing noise, vibration, and odors

- Appropriately manage equipment that generates noise, vibration, and odors.

Managing chemicals

- Ensure that emissions and transfers of chemicals are monitored, managed, and disclosed.
- Manage appropriately and dispose of PCB waste and PCB-used products in accordance with J-POWER policies.
- Manage appropriately and systematically remove asbestos.

Environmental consideration in business activities

- Assess environmental impacts in business planning and consider environmental conservation in business operations.

Transparency and reliability initiatives

Improving environmental management level

- Implement continuous improvement and optimization of EMS.
- Implement education for understanding environmental challenges.
- Request cooperation from suppliers in environmental considerations.
- Prevent environmental problems and when it occurs, communicate thoroughly and respond appropriately.

Ensuring compliance with environmental laws, regulations, agreements, etc.

- Ensure identification, dissemination, and application of laws, regulations, agreements, etc.
- Implement and actively participate in education on environmental laws and regulations, etc.
- Utilize waste disposal guidelines, etc. and expand the use of e-manifests.

Promoting environmental communication activities

- Conduct environmental reporting that takes into account external guidelines and societal expectations, including TCFD disclosures, TNFD disclosures, and efforts to meet SSBJ Standards.
- Undergo third-party audits of key environmental data and ensure appropriate data management in preparation for such audits.
- Respond appropriately to ESG ratings and surveys, and use external evaluations to inform management.
- Conduct communication activities with various stakeholders and respond appropriately.
- Make social contributions through public relations or local environmental conservation activities, etc.

Input-Output (Domestic Operations) [FY2025]*1

INPUT

Use of fuel

Coal [10 kt] (dried; 28 GJ/t equivalent) including thermal power fuel	1,368 1,368
Heavy oil [10 ML] including thermal power fuel	2.9 2.9
Light oil [10 ML] including thermal power fuel	2.9 2.6
Biomass fuel [10 kt] including thermal power fuel	14.6 14.6
Natural gas [million Nm3]	0
Natural gas [million Nm3] including thermal power fuel	3.4 3.3
Other fuel [10 ML] (gasoline, kerosene, LPG, etc.) (gasoline equivalent) including thermal power fuel	0.6 0

Use of water

River water [10,000 m3]	4,780,000
Sea water [10,000 m3]	813,000
Industrial water [10,000 m3]	818
Tap water [10,000 m3]	34
Others [10,000 m3] (e.g. underground water)	0.02

Use of electricity from others

Purchased electricity [0.1 TWh]*2	24.6
--------------------------------------	------

Use of chemicals

Limestone (CaCO ₃) [10 kt]	15.2
Ammonia (NH ₃) [10 kt]	1.4

Use of paper

Copier papers [10,000 sheets] (A4-size equivalent)	2,748
--	-------

Discharge to waters, etc.

Highly treated wastewater [10,000 m3]	297
COD in wastewater [t]	9.5

Chemical releases and transfer

Asbestos [t] *disposed as industrial waste	36.5
Xylene [t]	1.4
Styrene [t]	5.8
Toluene [t]	11.9

emission/waste

Emission to the atmosphere, etc.

CO ₂ : fuel burning [10 kt-CO ₂]	3,430
CO ₂ : electricity usage [10 kt-CO ₂]*3	111
N ₂ O [10 kt-CO ₂] Dinitrogen monoxide	8.7
SF ₆ [10 kt-CO ₂] Sulfur hexafluoride	0.5
NOx [kt] Nitrogen oxides	14.8
SOx [kt] Sulfur oxides	6.8
Dust [kt]	0.4

Discharge of waste, etc.

Industrial waste [10 kt]	10.6
including coal ash [10 kt]	9.7
including, plastics [10 kt]	0.17
Hazardous industrial waste [10 kt]	0.03
General waste (paper waste)[10 kt]	0.003
General waste (Driftwood from dam) [1,000 m3]	3.0

OUTPUT

We will meet people's needs for energy without fail.

Electricity supply by power generation business

Generated electricity [0.1 TWh]	553 (115)
Sold electricity [0.1 TWh]	507 (97)

() indicates the amount of electricity generated from renewable energy (hydroelectric power, wind power, geothermal energy, solar power) and the amount of electricity sold (included in the total).



Effective use

Coal ash [10 kt]	132	93.2%
Gypsum [10 kt]	26	99.8%
Sludge [10 kt] (excluding gypsum)	0.8	86.6%
Other industrial waste [10 kt]	5.9	88.5%
Paper waste [10 kt]	0.015	85.4%
Driftwood from dam [1,000 m3]	8.0	72.5%

Percentages indicate each effective utilization rate.

*1 The scope of aggregation includes J-POWER and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries in the electric power business and electric power-related and other related businesses. The consolidated subsidiaries' portion is the one equivalent to J-POWER's investment ratio.

*2 Purchased electricity increased because, starting in FY2025, all electricity used for pumping at pumped-storage power plants has been included in full, in line with changes to periodic reporting under the Energy Conservation Act.

*3 Starting in FY2025, in line with changes to periodic reporting under the Energy Conservation Act, all electricity used for pumping at pumped-storage power plants is included as purchased electricity under Scope 2. Emissions attributable to pumping are 1.05 million t-CO₂ (market-based).

Development and Commercialization of Renewable Energy Equipment

* Integrated report reference page: p.32

To achieve carbon neutrality as set out in “BLUE MISSION 2050,” the J-POWER Group is implementing company-wide initiatives to systematically advance renewable energy projects from new development through to commercialization.

Commercial renewable energy facility portfolio

- As a frontrunner in renewable energy development, we have developed and commercialized a wide range of renewable energy projects, including hydroelectric, wind, geothermal and solar power generation, as well as biomass fuel production. We possess expertise across the entire value chain, from site selection and construction to maintenance, operation and electricity sales. As of March 31, 2026, our renewable energy facilities in commercial operation in Japan and overseas had a total generating capacity of 9.97 million kW.

Recent commercialization of newly installed facilities

- Recent examples of newly commissioned renewable energy facilities are shown below.

[May 2025: Kitakyushu Hibikinada Solar Power Station](#)

[March 2026: Kitakyushu Hibikinada Offshore Wind Farm](#)

[November 2025: Repowering of Unit 1 at Nagayama Power Station completed](#)

[December 2025: Repowering projects, including Unit 3 at Okutadami Power Station, completed](#)

Development pipeline

- Numerous projects are underway, including the construction and replacement of onshore wind farms; the construction of offshore wind farms, solar power plants, and electricity storage facilities; and the repowering of small-scale and existing hydroelectric power plants. We are also advancing the NEXUS Sakuma Project to modernize Sakuma Power Station and transform it into a next-generation hydroelectric station, increasing its maximum generating capacity by 50,000 kW. The station has contributed to a stable power supply for over 60 years.
- Overseas, we are also participating in projects such as the construction of a large-scale solar power plant in the United States and the development of hydroelectric power plants in Laos and Indonesia. Renewable energy projects currently under construction or development in Japan and overseas have a combined capacity of up to approximately 2.7 million kW.

Initiatives Contributing to CO₂ Reduction Across the Value Chain

* Integrated report reference page: p.53

In addition to reducing CO₂ emissions from our power generation business, developing CO₂-free power sources, and supplying CO₂-free electricity, we are advancing initiatives that contribute to reducing CO₂ emissions across the entire value chain. Specifically, we contribute to society-wide decarbonization through initiatives such as utilizing low-carbon materials, generating blue carbon credits, providing non-fossil certificates, and developing an Environmental Value Platform enabling hourly non-fossil power supply.

Initiatives	Contents	Related URLs
Development of low-carbon concrete and blue carbon initiatives	Developed J-Blue Concrete, which utilizes coal ash and copper slag as primary raw materials to curb cement usage, reducing material-derived CO ₂ emissions by approximately 70%. Additionally, CO ₂ absorbed by seaweed growing on this material has been certified as J-Blue Credits.	https://www.jpower.co.jp/company_info/rd/innovation/blue_carbon_concrete.html (available only in Japanese)
Offsetting and credit generation	Used J Blue Credits generated through the use of J Blue Concrete to offset CO ₂ emissions associated with hosting a port-related conference, in collaboration with Kitakyushu City.	https://www.jpower.co.jp/news/2023/11/news231129.html (available only in Japanese)
Providing environmental value	Procured non-fossil certificates derived from J-POWER's renewable energy power plants on behalf of customers. We can also support compliance with RE100 requirements by providing FIT non-fossil certificates with tracking information.	https://www.jpower.co.jp/bs/esb/value.html (available only in Japanese)
Environmental value platform	Jointly developed the Environmental Value Platform and successfully demonstrated Hourly Matching (hourly supply-demand matching). This is an essential step toward achieving 24/7 CFE (Carbon-Free Energy), enabling companies to power their operations with 100% carbon-free electricity 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.	https://www.jpower.co.jp/news/2026/04/news260417_1.html (available only in Japanese)

Creation of a Recycling-Oriented Society

We are striving to make effective use of waste with the environmental target of effective use rate of industrial waste of approximately 97%.

The amount of industrial waste discharged from the J-POWER Group in FY2025 was 1.76 million t. 95% of this industrial waste was coal ash and gypsum discharged from thermal power stations. These materials were recycled as cement ingredients or land reform materials to reduce waste. The effective use rate of industrial waste rose to 94.0% in FY2025, driven by the expansion of off-take partners and increased use of land reform materials. We will continue to work on effective use of industrial waste.

Coal ash, etc. that could not be effectively utilized (100 kt)

Others (70 kt)

Gypsum/cinder (270 kt)

- Effective use of coal ash
- Effective use of gypsum/cinder
- Effective use of other industrial waste

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (20 kt)

Civil engineering (140 kt)

Effective use of 94.0%

Land reform (520 kt)

Cement concrete (660 kt)

J-POWER Group
Industrial waste generated: 1.76 Mt

Status of maintenance and management of final disposal sites for industrial waste

The J-POWER Group discloses maintenance and management information on the J-POWER Group website, including maintenance and management plans for final disposal sites, results of groundwater and effluent water quality analysis, inspection results, and landfill volumes.

<https://www.jpowers.co.jp/bs/karyoku/maintenance.html>

Fig.: Discharge and effective use of industrial waste

Discharge and recycling of industrial waste from plastic products

Since plastic waste is generated as a result of equipment improvement and repair work, we promote thorough separation of waste and the 3Rs.

In FY2025, the J-POWER Group generated 1,696 t of plastic waste, 43% of which was recycled or used for thermal recovery. J-POWER, the installer of the power plants, and the entire group have set an environmental goal of reducing emissions and promoting recycling of plastic waste, and will continue to work on thorough understanding of plastic waste sorting, emission volume, recycling, etc., and promotion of the 3Rs (Environmental Action Guidelines).

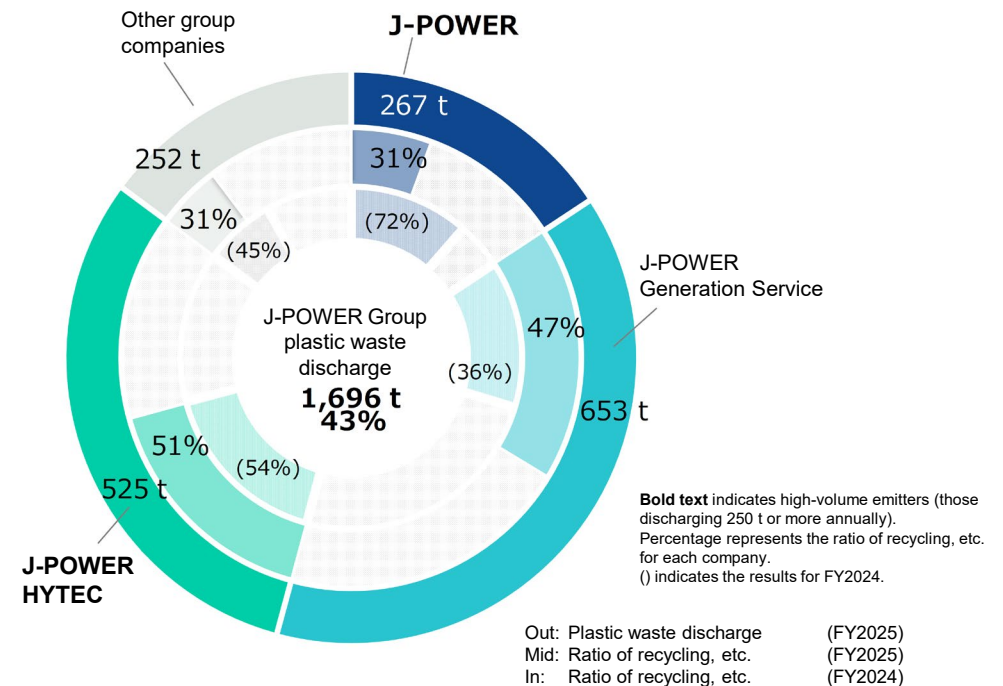


Fig.: Plastic waste discharge, recycling, etc.

Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration

* Integrated report reference page: p.61-67 (TNFD report)

Policy and targets

- J-POWER participates in the Keidanren Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline. Guided by the principles of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan's Biodiversity Action Guideline of the Japanese Electric Utility Industry, we have identified "coexistence with local communities" as one of our material issues and are committed to conserving the local environment.
- The J-POWER Group has set "Biodiversity conservation and restoration" as one of its environmental targets.
- We work to conserve and restore biodiversity, including rare flora and fauna and their habitats, through local initiatives such as conducting appropriate environmental impact assessments and implementing conservation measures according to the characteristics of the region. In addition, we work to raise awareness of biodiversity conservation and restoration through education and conservation activities, conserve company-owned forests, and promote the use of unutilized wood residues in forests.

Governance (Board of Directors' responsibilities)

The J-POWER Group convenes its Sustainability Promotion Conference at least three times a year, headed by the President as the executive responsible for overall ESG oversight. At these meetings, members share information on targets and the results of initiatives regarding natural capital, including biodiversity conservation and restoration, in accordance with the J-POWER Group Environmental Basic Policy and other guidelines. They also deliberate on the planning and review of measures, as well as risk identification, assessment, and management. Of these, important matters are proposed or reported to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, with the Board of Directors overseeing their progress.

* For details, please refer to p.22 of the Integrated Report.

Strategy: Assessment of ecosystem and biodiversity risks

We use the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) to identify ecosystem risks for each power generation site across our consolidated subsidiaries. As a result, we confirmed that four sites in Japan and overseas have low ecosystem integrity and are located in "highly vulnerable areas."

Similarly, we use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to identify biodiversity risks based on the presence or absence of protected areas surrounding our power generation sites.

Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration

* Integrated report reference page: p.61-67 (TNFD report)

Strategy: Ecosystem and biodiversity risk management and related initiatives

- We work to maintain ecosystem services based on environmental impact assessments that take ecosystems into account.
- Through proactive community engagement, we strive to build trust with local communities and contribute to regional revitalization.
- We contribute to forest conservation and CO₂ emissions reduction by preserving company-owned forests around hydroelectric power plants and processing forest residues into biomass fuel (to be burned at thermal power plants).

Biodiversity risk assessment and responses

Our environmental assessment investigates the environmental condition prior to starting a project and estimates and evaluates the impact of the project on the environment, according to the characteristics of the region and the project. Based on the results, appropriate environmental conservation measures are implemented to minimize the impact on the surrounding environment. Also after starting operating, monitoring is conducted under the environmental agreements and the outcome is published.



Animal survey (insect survey)



Plant survey (flora survey)

Protection of rare flora and fauna and initiatives for nature conservation awareness

The regulating reservoir at Numappara Power Station in Tochigi Prefecture is adjacent to the Numappara Marshland. To protect local plant life, the power station collaborates with Nasushiobara City on deer control measures (installing deer-proof netting) and works to conserve Nikko daylilies and other vegetation.

In addition, during the city's annual Numappara Marshland Nature Observation Event, we brief participants on environmental conservation within the regulating reservoir and marshland, as well as the protection of rare flora and fauna. These activities provide opportunities for people to learn about and reflect on biodiversity.



Nikko daylily



Participants at the nature observation event

Water Use and Water Resource Conservation

* Integrated report reference page: p.61-67 (TNFD report)

Policy and targets

- J-POWER participates in the Keidanren Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline. Guided by the principles of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan’s Biodiversity Action Guideline of the Japanese Electric Utility Industry, we have identified “coexistence with local communities” as one of our material issues and are committed to conserving the local environment.
- We have set zero violations of environmental laws and regulations, including those governing the quality of water intake and discharge, as a target (KPI) for our material issues. The J-POWER Group has also set “Conservation of water environments” as one of its environmental targets.
- We will work with local communities and other stakeholders to conserve river and marine environments in the course of our business activities. We will use water resources appropriately and protect water quality to address sediment accumulation and mitigate long-term turbid water in rivers, properly manage discharged water in accordance with environmental agreements and other relevant requirements, and strengthen measures to prevent oil leaks from equipment.

Governance (Board of Directors’ responsibilities)

The J-POWER Group convenes its Sustainability Promotion Conference at least three times a year, headed by the President as the executive responsible for overall ESG oversight. At these meetings, members share information on targets and the results of initiatives regarding natural capital, including water resources, in accordance with the J-POWER Group Environmental Basic Policy and other guidelines. They also deliberate on the planning and review of measures, as well as risk identification, assessment, and management. Of these, important matters are proposed or reported to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, with the Board of Directors overseeing their progress.

* For details, please refer to p.22 of the Integrated Report.

Strategy: Assessment of water risks

We use WRI Aqueduct (3.0) to identify water risks at hydroelectric and thermal power plants that are operated by our consolidated subsidiaries and use large amounts of water. The assessment found that none of our domestic power plant sites face high water stress. However, seven gas-fired thermal power plant sites in Thailand face high water stress and are located in “highly vulnerable areas.”

Table: Data on water resource management

Item	Results
(1) Total water intake	(1) 55,947,700 thousand m ³ ; 0%
(2) Total water consumption	(2) 15,300 thousand m ³ ; 43%
	* The percentages indicate the respective proportions of total water intake and total water consumption in areas of high or extremely high water stress.

Water Use and Water Resource Conservation

Strategy: Water risk management and related initiatives

We implement the following risk management measures for the use of water resources, which are essential to our power generation business.

Domestic operations

- In our hydroelectric power generation operations, we comply with legally permitted water intake volumes and, at facilities above a certain scale, release water to maintain river environments.
- In our thermal power generation operations, we strive to reduce water intake by recovering and reusing the water used. We also use seawater for indirect cooling of power generation facilities and strive to reduce impacts on the aquatic environment by complying with environmental agreements.

Overseas business

- In Thailand, which has been assessed as having high water stress, we monitor water resource conditions and take measures to reduce water intake and consumption and mitigate operational risks. These measures include reusing treated wastewater to reduce water intake and constructing reservoirs suited to conditions at each site. We also reduce impacts on the habitats of local plants and animals by keeping the quality of water discharged into rivers within the range assessed in environmental impact assessments.

Collaboration with stakeholders

- We work with local communities on coastal and river cleanups, protect flora and fauna habitats through activities such as improving spawning grounds for ayu (sweetfish), and conserve company-owned forests that serve as water sources. For details, please refer to p.66 of the Integrated Report (TNFD Report).
- We provide disaster-resilient on-site groundwater treatment services to hospitals and universities. Through our water infrastructure business, we collaborate with other companies to advance water purification technologies and reduce environmental impacts. Our initiatives include establishing a framework for cooperation with WOTA Corp., a startup company, to address water-related environmental issues and entering into a capital and business alliance with ZEOLITE CO., LTD., which has expertise in decentralized water treatment technologies.

Link: [Additional investment in WOTA Corp. and launch of “WOTA PLANT” deployment in our water purification business | Press Release | News | Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. | J-POWER](#) (available only in Japanese)

Link: [Capital and business alliance formed with ZEOLITE CO., LTD. | Announcements | News | Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. | J-POWER](#) (available only in Japanese)

Water Use and Water Resource Conservation

Technology development

- J-POWER conducts research and development (R&D) on water-related risks, such as reservoir environment conservation technologies and improving resilience against natural disasters (remote monitoring using satellite image data). Through these R&D, we will develop comprehensive activities for conserving the water environment and reducing risks to it.
* For the Company's total R&D expenses including those involving measures against water-related risks, see the integrated report p.14.

Water environment data

[Please refer to p.22 of the “List of Environmental Impact Data \(Use of water resources\).”](#)

Environmental Consideration at Thermal Power Plants

Noise and vibration measures

Equipment that generates noise and vibration, such as boilers, turbines, and blast fans, are stored inside the building to prevent their generation. For outdoor facilities, soundproof covers and soundproof walls are also installed as needed. The strength of the noise and vibration is regularly measured at the site boundary to confirm that it is below the standard value.

Dust suppression measures

To prevent dust from scattering when handling coal and coal ash, we install enclosed conveyors and storage silos, and take measures such as wind shielding and water sprinkling, depending on the topography and weather conditions. In addition, coal ash landfills are properly treated by covering the surface.

Odor prevention

Since ammonia is used in flue gas denitration facility, etc., we take care to prevent leaks from ammonia-using equipment and receiving and storage facilities through daily patrols and inspections. The strength of the odor is regularly measured at the site boundary to confirm that it is below the standard value.

Air pollution prevention

In order to remove nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and dust generated from the combustion of coal and other fuels, emissions are controlled at high efficiency by improving combustion methods and by appropriately operating and managing flue gas purification facilities, such as desulfurization, denitration, and electrostatic precipitators. These units are equipped with a measuring device that can continuously monitor the status of smoke emissions and are operated under automatic control.

Smoke measurement equipment

Oil leak prevention

To prevent the diffusion of fuel oil and lubricating oil leaks within the power plant premises, various measures have been implemented, including the constant use of adsorbent materials within the premises.

Effective use of coal ash, etc.

Coal ash includes clinker ash, which adheres to the boiler and falls off, and fly ash, which is collected by electrostatic precipitators. Those ashes are effectively used as raw materials for cement, admixture, fertilizer, etc. In flue gas desulfurization facility, calcium carbonate reacts with sulfur oxides in the flue gas to produce gypsum. The gypsum is sold almost entirely as a building material.

Industrial water saving

Industrial water is used for boilers, cooling water, wet desulfurization facility, etc., and wastewater is collected and reused to the extent possible to reduce the amount of industrial water used.

Soil pollution prevention

All J-POWER Group's domestic facilities were surveyed for soil contamination and confirmed to be free of soil and groundwater contamination. We are committed to preventing soil contamination from occurring in the future.

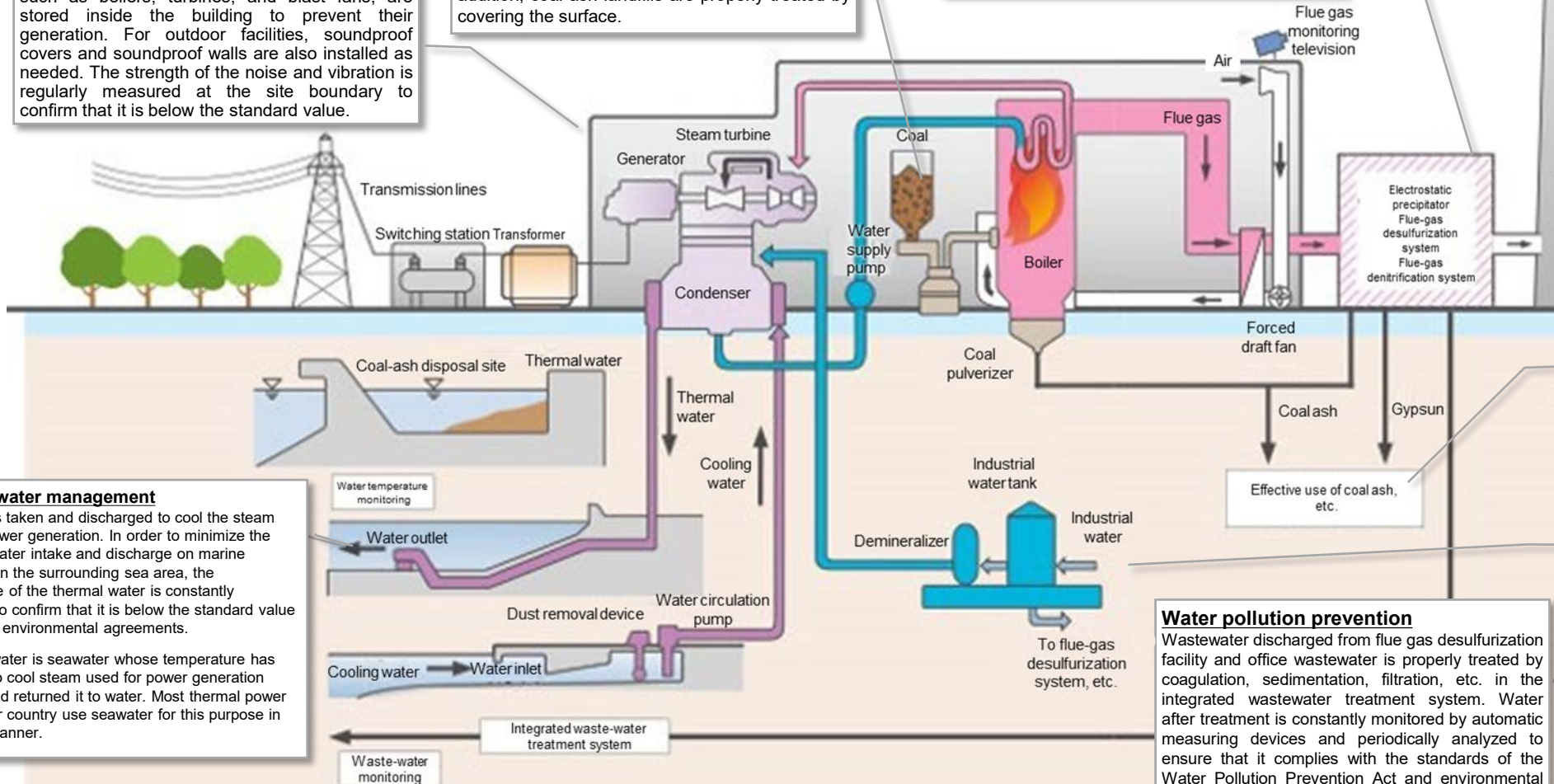
Water pollution prevention

Wastewater discharged from flue gas desulfurization facility and office wastewater is properly treated by coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, etc. in the integrated wastewater treatment system. Water after treatment is constantly monitored by automatic measuring devices and periodically analyzed to ensure that it complies with the standards of the Water Pollution Prevention Act and environmental agreements.

Thermal water management

Seawater is taken and discharged to cool the steam used for power generation. In order to minimize the impact of water intake and discharge on marine organisms in the surrounding sea area, the temperature of the thermal water is constantly monitored to confirm that it is below the standard value specified in environmental agreements.

* Thermal water is seawater whose temperature has increased to cool steam used for power generation indirectly and returned it to water. Most thermal power plants in our country use seawater for this purpose in the same manner.



Managing Chemicals

We comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the use, storage, management, and disposal of chemical substances contained in the products and equipment we use, asbestos-containing products, and equipment containing low concentrations of PCBs.

Management of releases and transfers of specified chemical substances

Some products used for painting on equipment and buildings and for treating water supply in thermal power plants contain chemical substances specified in law. Therefore, we are working to reduce the amount of waste handled by monitoring the amount of releases and transfers while complying with established procedures and handling it safely.

Table: Releases and transfers of chemical under the PRTR law (FY2025) Unit: t

Material name	Major usage	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste
Asbestos	Heat insulating material	36.5	0	36.5
Xylene	Paint for equipment	2.6	1.4	0
Styrene	Paint for equipment	5.8	5.8	0
Toluene	Fuel for power generation	11.9	11.9	0
Hydrazine	Water supply treatment	1.1	0	0
Boron compound	Fertilizer additives	13.3	0	0
Trimethylbenzene	Fuel for power generation	2.3	0	0

Note: The data was compiled for business establishments that handle 1 t or more of Class I Specified Chemical Substances or 0.5 t or more of certain Class I Specified Chemical Substances per year.

Management of equipment containing low-concentrations of PCBs

We identify and manage equipment in use that contains low concentrations of PCBs. When this equipment becomes waste, we ensure that it is properly managed and treated in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the Act on Special Measures concerning Promotion of Proper Treatment of PCB Wastes.

Asbestos

We continue to investigate and take measures against asbestos. Current usage is shown in the table below. We will continue to take appropriate measures such as systematically removing asbestos and replacing it with non-asbestos products in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Table: Major asbestos use in buildings and facilities (as of March 31, 2026)

Target	Place of use	Current (use status)
Spraying containing asbestos	Soundproofing, heat insulation, and fireproofing materials for equipment rooms, etc.	Measures have been taken for sprayed materials confirmed to contain asbestos.
Building materials	Used in building fire-resistant board flooring, etc.	Asbestos is believed to be contained in building materials used before August 2006. No asbestos-containing products have been used since then.
Soundproofing material	Soundproofing material for transformer (Substation facilities)	Measures have been taken for soundproofing materials confirmed to contain asbestos.
Asbestos cement pipes	Piping materials for underground lines (power transmission facilities)	Length: approx. 0.6 km
Heat insulating material	Power generation facilities (Thermal power facilities)	Remaining asbestos-containing products: approx. 20,000 m3 (approx. 20% of total)
Sealing materials and joints		Remaining asbestos-containing products: approx. 31,000 pcs (approx. half of total)
Thickener	Electric lines for overhead transmission lines (power transmission facilities)	Wire corrosion inhibitor, Length: approx. 76 km
	Power generation facilities (hydroelectric facilities)	Asphalt surface water-barrier wall: 3 facilities (Osumata Dam: Fukushima Prefecture, Numappara Dam: Tochigi Prefecture, Honbetsu Power Station's water pipeline culvert section: Hokkaido)
Cushioning material	Suspension insulators for power transmission equipment, etc.	Number: About 490,000 pcs (Asbestos-containing products are used as cushioning materials inside insulators, but not used for the porcelain portion of the insulator surface.)

Environmental Impact Assessments of Business Activities

* Integrated report reference page: p.71

Prior to the construction of new or additional power plants, we conduct environmental assessments in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and give appropriate consideration to environmental impact at the planning stage, taking into account the opinions of local residents and other stakeholders.
(17 projects as of July 31, 2026)

Business activities	Progress	Area	Business activities	Progress	Area
New Koriyama Nunobiki Kogen Wind Power Generation Project	Draft EIS procedure completed	Koriyama City, Fukushima, Japan	Watarai, Minami-Ise Wind Power Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Watarai-cho and Minami-Ise-cho, Watarai-gun, Mie, Japan
Seto Wind Hill Repowering Project	Draft EIS procedure completed	Ikata-cho, Nishi-Uwa-gun, Ehime, Japan	Hiroshima West Wind Farm Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Hiroshima City; Hatsukaichi City; Aki-Ota-cho, Yamagata-gun; Hiroshima, Japan
Hisatsu Wind Farm Project	Draft EIS procedure completed	Minamata City, Kumamoto; Izumi City, Isa City, Kagoshima; Japan	Seiyo Yusuvara Wind Power Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Seiyo City; Kihoku-cho, Kitauwa-gun; Ehime, Japan; Yusuvara-cho, Takaoka-gun, Kochi, Japan
Youra Peninsula Wind Power Project	Draft EIS procedure completed	Tsukumi City, Saiki City, Oita, Japan	New Aso Oguni Wind Farm Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Oguni-machi, Aso-gun; Minami-oguni-machi, Aso-gun; Kumamoto, Japan; Kokonoe-machi, Kusu-gun, Oita, Japan
North Kagoshima (West and East Districts) Wind Power Project	Draft EIS procedure completed	Akune City; Izumi City; Satsumasendai City; Satsuma-cho Satsuma-gun; Kagoshima, Japan	GENESIS Matsushima Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Saikai City, Nagasaki, Japan
New Setana Waterfront Wind Power Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Setana-cho, Kudo-gun, Hokkaido, Japan	Takahinatayama Area Geothermal Power Generation Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Osaki City, Miyagi, Japan
Setana Futoro Wind Farm Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Setana-cho, Kudo-gun, Hokkaido, Japan	Kichu Wind Farm Project	Document on Primary EIC procedure completed	Aridagawa-cho, Arida-gun; Hidakagawa-cho, Hidaka-gun; Hirogawa-cho, Arida-gun; Wakayama, Japan
Naka-Noto Wind Farm Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Nanao City; Shikamachi, Hakui-gun; Nakanoto-machi, Kashima-gun; Ishikawa, Japan	West Chugoku Wind Farm Project	Document on Primary EIC procedure completed	Shunan City, Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi; Yoshika-cho, Shimane; Japan
Fukui Ohno, Ikeda Farm Project	Scoping Documents procedure completed	Ohno City; Ikeda-cho, Imadate-gun; Fukui, Japan	In addition, regarding the "Shiramizugoe District Geothermal Power Generation Project" (Yusui-cho, Kirishima City, Kagoshima, Japan) by Shiramizugoe Geothermal Co., Ltd., an equity-method affiliate, the "Document on Primary EIC" procedures have been completed.		

Improving Environmental Management Level

* Integrated report reference page: p.71

We have introduced an environmental management system (EMS) at each business site of the J-POWER Group, and are working to continuously improve the environmental management level by formulating environmental action plans, periodically monitoring and evaluating the status of our efforts, and reviewing our measures.

In addition, as a party to businesses with various environmental burdens, we provide environmental education programs tailored to each individual's position and role, ensuring that every employee understands environmental management as a member of the J-POWER Group and works with a sense of responsibility.

General education

New employee orientation

Number of participants: 99
Understanding the relationship between our business activities and the environment and fostering environmental awareness in one's own work

Environmental e-Learning

Number of participants: 6,096
Acquiring the latest environmental knowledge and enhancing environmental awareness

Environmental information exchange meeting

Number of participants: 227
Improving environmental awareness and environmental management levels

Environmental lecture

Number of participants: 250
Promoting understanding of environmental trends and related issues, and raising environmental awareness

Environmental laws and regulations

Training to improve waste management skills: beginner level

Number of participants: 171
Improving competency for practical application by grasping the general flow of waste management operations

Training to improve waste management skills: standard level

Number of participants: 112
Acquisition of necessary knowledge for practical operations

Waste management risk assessment

Number of sites: 3
Elevating risk management for waste management operations across the entire group

Training on environmental laws and regulations

Number of participants: 59
Acquiring basic knowledge of environmental laws related to various business activities and understanding the latest trends

EMS training

EMS internal auditor training

Number of participants: 69
Training internal EMS auditors and developing a basic understanding of ISO standards and EMS

Training for EMS managers and secretariat staff

Number of participants: 26
Appropriate maintenance and improvement of EMS

Ensuring Compliance with Environmental Laws, Regulations, Agreements, Etc.

* Integrated report reference page: p.71

In order to reduce the impact of our business activities on the surrounding environment, we strive to improve our facilities and operations, as well as to properly inform and apply laws, regulations, agreements, etc. applicable to our business activities.

Responding to environmental problems

Based on the environmental management system, each business site is prepared to prevent environmental problems before they occur and to prevent the spread of impacts in the event that environmental problems do occur. We also have a communication system in place in the event of environmental problems, and are prepared to promptly report and communicate with local relevant organizations, the Crisis Management Response Team at J-POWER’s head office, senior management, and relevant departments. We disclose information about the incident to the media as necessary. We are also taking measures across the department to prevent recurrence not only at the subject location but also at similar locations. There was one environmental incident publicly reported through the mass media in FY2025.

The number of publicly reported environmental incidents occurred in recent years
FY2023: 0 FY2024: 1 **FY2025: 1**

Location	Situation and countermeasures
Sakuma Power Administration Office (Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka, Japan)	On September 15, 2025, a workboat owned by a group company and measuring 11 m in overall length was found to have sunk in J-POWER’s Sakuma Dam reservoir. Since approximately 1,100 L of diesel fuel remained in the sunken vessel, oil containment booms and absorbent mats were immediately deployed to prevent oil from spreading. Salvage operations began on September 30 and proceeded with oil spill prevention measures in place. Removal of the vessel from the reservoir area was completed on October 9. No oil leakage beyond the reservoir was detected throughout the response period.

Promoting Environmental Communication Activities

* Integrated report reference page: p.71

In addition to reporting and disclosing environmental information to society, we participate in cleanup activities and social events in each region, placing importance on face-to-face interactions.

We also hold environmental information exchange meetings within the group companies to share information on environmental management.

Table: Environmental communication with internal and external parties (excerpts)

Target	Contents
Information disclosure to society	• News releases * As needed on the J-POWER website • Issuing integrated reports * Around September each year • Undertake third-party audits of environmental significant data. • Alignment with international disclosure frameworks (TCFD, TNFD, etc.) • Responses to questionnaires (CDP, domestic press, etc.)
Report to the government, etc.	• Periodic reporting on Act on Rationalizing Energy Use and Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures * Consent to voluntary disclosure • Notification based on PRTR system • Notification based on the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleansing, etc.
Interaction with local community	• Cleaning around offices • Participation in ecosystem protection activities (release of young fish, etc.) • Conservation of rare species and their habitats (maintaining habitats for rare insects and aquatic plants, protecting rare birds, and transplanting rare plants) • Participation in and support for community events (Participation in nature observation events and educational activities, assistance with festival preparations, etc.) • Holding open-house events of offices • Planting, seeding, and flowerbed maintenance on the office premises, etc. • Dialogue with institutional investors and external stakeholders on climate change
Information sharing within the group companies	• Timely sharing of environmental information (e.g., information on legal revisions, trouble cases, and training information) • Environmental information exchange • Cleaning and beautification activities at business sites, etc. • Using external assessments, including ESG ratings, to inform management (Reporting to the Sustainability Promotion Conference)

List of Environmental Data (1/3)

Power generation and energy use*1

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Generated electricity [0.1 TWh]	Total	737	684	632
	Domestic	526	548	553
	Overseas	211	136	79
Coal[10 kt] (dried; 28 GJ/t equivalent)	Total	1,276	1,348	1,368
	Domestic	1,276	1,348	1,368
	Overseas	0	0	0
Natural gas [million Nm3]	Total	3,571	1,810	1,410
	Domestic	0	0	0
	Overseas	3,571	1,810	1,410
Heavy oil [10 ML]	Total	2.4	3.2	2.9
	Domestic	2.4	3.2	2.9
	Overseas	0	0	0
Light oil [10 ML]	Total	19.7	3.2	3.0
	Domestic	2.9	3.2	2.9
	Overseas	16.8	0	0.1
Other fuel [10 ML] (gasoline equivalent)	Domestic	1.00	0.49	1.00
	Overseas	—	—	—
Biomass fuel [10 kt]	Total	12.9	12.6	14.6
	Domestic	12.9	12.6	14.6
	Overseas	0	0	0
Purchased electricity*2 [0.1 TWh]	Total	10.6	3.0	25.4
	Domestic	1.3	1.7	24.6
	Overseas	9.2	1.3	0.8
Total energy used [10 ML]*3 J-POWER Group; including J-POWER alone	Domestic	1,005	1,062	1,129
		1,005	1,062	1,129

*1 Overseas data are compiled on a calendar-year basis.

*2 Purchased electricity increased because, starting in FY2025, all electricity used for pumping at pumped-storage power plants has been included in full, in line with changes to periodic reporting under the Energy Conservation Act.

*3 "Total energy consumption" is presented as the value reported under the Energy Conservation Act, expressed in crude oil equivalent.

Emission to the atmosphere*1

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) [kt]	Total	21.2	21.6	15.6
	Domestic	18.8	20.4	14.8
	Overseas	2.4	1.2	0.8
NOx emission intensity [g/kWh]	Domestic	0.47	0.47	0.34
	Overseas	0.12	0.08	0.11
Sulfur oxides (SOx) [kt]	Total	7.6	8.9	6.8
	Domestic	7.5	8.9	6.8
	Overseas	0.1	0.0	0.0
SOx emission intensity [g/kWh]	Domestic	0.19	0.21	0.15
	Overseas	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dust emission [kt]	Total	0.7	0.7	0.4
	Domestic	0.5	0.6	0.4
	Overseas	0.2	0.1	0.0
Dust emission intensity [g/kWh]	Domestic	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Overseas	0.01	0.01	0.01

Sulfur hexafluoride management

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Collection rate at time of inspection [%]	Domestic	94.6	99.5	99.6
Collection rate at time of removal [%]	Domestic	99.1	99.3	99.6

List of Environmental Data (2/3)

Water intake by source

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Surface water (rivers and lakes) [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	5,262,000	5,070,000	4,780,000
Sea water [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	863,000	833,000	813,000
Industrial water [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	840	839	818
Tap water [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	27	26	34
Other water resources [10,000 m ³] (e.g. underground water)	Domestic	0.04	1.09	0.02
Total water intake [10,000 m ³]	Domestic Overseas	6,126,000 909	5,902,500 683	5,593,800 575

Discharge volume by discharge destination

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Surface water (rivers and lakes) [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	5,262,000	5,070,000	4,780,000
Sea water [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	863,000	833,000	813,000
Highly treated wastewater [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	341	327	292
COD content in highly treated wastewater [t]	Domestic	20	10	10
Tap water [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	14	14	15
Total water discharge [10,000 m ³]	Domestic Overseas	6,125,400 152	5,901,800 116	5,593,100 97

Water consumption

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Water consumed [10,000 m ³]	Domestic	658	695	712
	Overseas	757	566	479

Generation and effective utilization of industrial waste

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Industrial waste generated [10 kt]	Domestic	153	156	176
Effective use rate [%]		94.8%	93.1%	94.0%
including coal ash generated [10 kt]	Domestic	127	129	142
Effective use rate [%]		94.8%	92.4%	93.2%
including gypsum generated [10 kt]	Domestic	22	22	26
Effective use rate [%]		100%	100%	99.8%
including hazardous industrial waste generated [10 kt]	Domestic	0.10	0.22	0.11
Effective use rate [%]		49.9%	46.5%	68.5%
Industrial waste discharged [10 kt]	Domestic	7.9	10.8	10.6

* Hazardous industrial waste refers to hazardous waste that is subject to mandatory special management under the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleaning.

Discharge and recycling of waste from plastic products

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	
J-POWER*	Amount of discharge [t] % of recycling, etc. including heat recovery [%]	Domestic	66 83%	67 72%	267 31%
J-POWER Generation Service*		Domestic	568 25%	570 36%	653 47%
J-POWER HYTEC*		Domestic	389 35%	355 54%	525 51%
Total for other group companies		Domestic	178 39%	199 45%	252 31%
Total for J-POWER Group		Domestic	1,200 34%	1190 45%	1,696 43%

* Falls under the category of high-volume emitters under the Law for Recycling Plastic Materials.

List of Environmental Data (3/3)

Annual emissions of chemical substances*

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

		FY2023			FY2024			FY2025		
Material name	Major usage	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste
Toluene [kg]	Fuel for power generation	12,000	12,000	0	12,400	12,400	0	11,900	11,900	0
Ethyl benzene [kg]	Paint for equipment	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0	0	0	0
Xylene [kg]	Paint for equipment	11,100	1,500	0	2,700	2,700	0	2,600	1,400	0
Styrene [kg]	Paint for equipment	4,100	4,100	0	1,600	1,600	0	5,800	5,800	0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene [kg]	Fuel for power generation	18,600	100	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	0

Chemical substances not classified as VOCs

		FY2023			FY2024			FY2025		
Material name	Major usage	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste	Volume handled	Emission to environment	Amount moved in waste
Asbestos [kg]	Heat insulating material	600	0	0	2,200	0	2,200	36,500	0	36,500
Hydrazine [kg]	Water supply treatment	1,100	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,100	0	0
Boron compound [kg]	Fertilizer additives	11,600	0	0	11,500	0	0	13,300	0	0

* Figures are compiled from PRTR notifications filed by domestic business sites that handle 1 t or more of Class I Specified Chemical Substances or 0.5 t or more of certain Class I Specified Chemical Substances per year.

Number of sheets of copier paper procured (A4-size equivalent)

		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Number of sheets of copier paper procured [10,000 sheets]	Domestic	3,332	2,982	2,748
Green procurement rate [%]		97%	98%	96%

Scope of Data Aggregation



Scope of GHG emissions calculation



Scope of environmental data survey and aggregation (domestic) *1



Scope of environmental data survey and aggregation (overseas) *1

Domestic operations *2

= Electric power business (transmission) =

J-POWER Transmission Network Co., Ltd. 100%

= Electric power-related and other related businesses =

J-POWER HYTEC Co., Ltd. 100%

J-POWER Generation Service Co., Ltd. 100%

J-POWER Business Service Corporation 100%

J-POWER Telecommunication Service Co., Ltd. 100%

J-POWER Design Co., Ltd. 100%

J-POWER Insurance Service Corporation (100%)

J-POWER EnTech, Inc. 100%

JM Activated Coke, Inc. 90%

J-Wind Service Co., Ltd. (100%)

Miyazaki Wood Pellet Co., Ltd. 98.33%

Green Coal Saikai Co., Ltd. 60%

Biocall Osaka-Hirano Co., Ltd. 60%

Biocall Yokohama-South Co., Ltd. 60%

KAIHATSU HIRYOU Co., Ltd. 100%

Green Coal Saikai Co., Ltd. 60%

Biocall Yokohama-South Co., Ltd. 60%

= Electric power business (generation) =

• Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. —

• J-Wind Co., Ltd. 100%

• J-Wind Kuzumaki Co., Ltd. 100%

• Nagasaki-Shikamachi Wind Power Co., Ltd. 70%

• J-Wind Setana Co., Ltd. 100%

• Esashi Green Energy Co., Ltd. 70%

• Ishikari Green Energy Co., Ltd. 70%

• J-Wind Kaminokuni, Ltd. 100%

• J-Solar Co., Ltd. 100%

• Hibiki Wind Energy Co., Ltd. 40%

• Kashima Power Co., Ltd. 50%

• Yuzawa Geothermal Power Generation Corporation 50%

• Appi Geothermal Energy Corporation 15%

Overseas business *2

Thailand

• Gulf JP UT Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP NS Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP NNK Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP CRN Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP NK2 Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP TLC Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP KP1 Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP KP2 Co., Ltd. (60%)
• Gulf JP NLL Co., Ltd. (44.99%)

• Gulf JP1 Co., Ltd. (60%)

• EGCO Cogeneration Co., Ltd. (20%)

• Yala Green Power Generation Co., Ltd. (49%)

• Kaeng Khoi Power Generation Co., Ltd. (49%)

• PT. BHIMASENA POWER INDONESIA (34%)

• PT. Mulya Energi Lestari (27.23%)

• CBK Power Co., Ltd. (50%)

• Lake Mainit Hydro Holdings Corporation (40%)

Indonesia

• PT. BHIMASENA POWER INDONESIA (34%)

• PT. Mulya Energi Lestari (27.23%)

• CBK Power Co., Ltd. (50%)

• Lake Mainit Hydro Holdings Corporation (40%)

Philippines

• CBK Power Co., Ltd. (50%)

• Lake Mainit Hydro Holdings Corporation (40%)

USA

• Jackson Generation, LLC (51%)
• Tenaska Frontier Partners, Ltd (31%)
• Elwood Energy, LLC (50%)
• Green Country Energy, LLC (50%)
• Orange Grove Energy, L.P. (50%)
• Tenaska Pennsylvania Partners, LLC (25%)

UK

• Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Ltd. (25%)

Australia

• Genex Power Limited (100%)
• Clermont Coal Joint Venture (22.2%)
• Narrabri Joint Venture (7.5%)
• Maules Creek Joint Venture (10%)

China

• Shaanxi Hanjiang Investment & Development Co., Ltd. (27%)

*1 Environmental data are aggregated for J-POWER and its domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries (electric power business, overseas business, electric power-related and other related businesses, etc.), taking into account the investment ratios.

*2 The % values indicate the equity held by J-POWER, and these in parentheses indicate the equity held by the affiliated subsidiary.

