

## Becoming a Force that Lights Up the Future Business Management that Increases Sustainability

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## Response to Environmental Issues

For the sake of the earth and communities and their future, our Group is taking initiatives against climate change and initiatives for environmental conservation to reduce environmental burdens.

### Initiatives Against Climate Change



In order to increase the effectiveness of our efforts to create our sustainable corporate value, we are striving to identify changes in social needs and risk factors from an ESG perspective and reflecting those we identified in our business operations. As part of it, in September 2019, we expressed our support for the TCFD\* recommendations to sufficiently disclose information on climate change and fulfill our accountability to our stakeholders.

\*Abbreviation for the "Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures." The TCFD was established in December 2015 by the Financial Stability Board (FSB), which is composed of financial authorities of major countries, in response to a request from the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. In June 2017, the TCFD published recommendations on the disclosure of information concerning climate-related risks and opportunities.

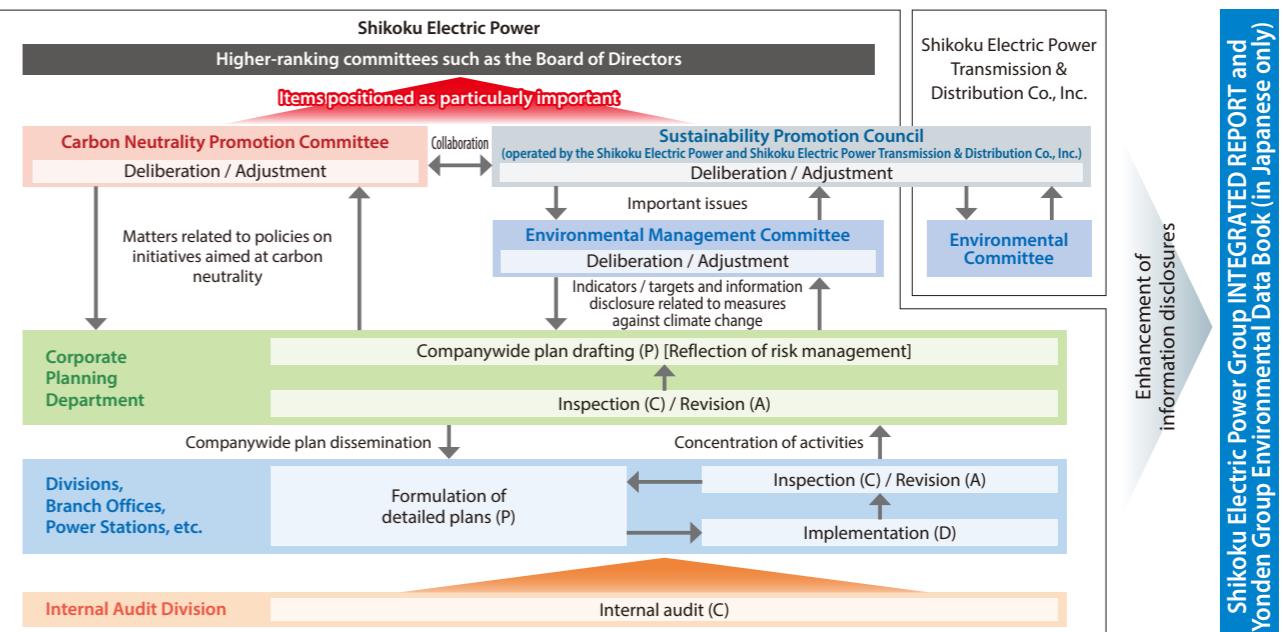
#### ■ Governance

##### Governance and promotion framework for measures against climate change

We have positioned our response to climate change as an important challenge in our business management, and we are actively taking initiatives against climate change under the leadership of our committee to promote sustainability (chaired by the President), committee for environmental management (chaired

by the General Manager of the General Planning Division), and committee to promote carbon neutrality (chaired by the President).

Any issues that are deemed important in deliberation by the committees are submitted to the Board of Directors and other higher-level committees, and issues determined as important are described in the annual management plans and business plans to solve the issues.



<b>Environmental Management Committee</b>	Established to deliberate on targets for climate change, and evaluation, management, and disclosure of our achievements of the targets.
<b>Carbon Neutrality Promotion Committee</b>	Established to deliberate on policies of initiatives for supply and demand (see pages 28 and 29) aimed at our carbon neutrality by 2050.

#### Performance-linked remuneration system in consideration of climate change measures

We introduced a performance-linked remuneration system (see page 67) for our directors and other officers to reflect our

achievements for climate change in their remuneration in order to advance our efforts for low-carbon implementation and decarbonization.

## Response to Environmental Issues

### Risk management

We recognize the importance of managing climate change-related risks, and every year we consider the likelihood of the risks occurring and their impact on income and expenditures (increase in costs) to identify climate change-related risks that could have a significant impact on our business. The identified

risks are checked by management, and confirmed risks are mentioned in our business plans for the next year to let our employees prevent the risks from occurring.

\* The management system for climate change-related risks is integrated into the company-wide risk management system (see page 71).

### Strategy

We will continually assess how climate change-related risks and opportunities will affect our business with conceivable scenarios, and based on the results of the assessment, we will develop and implement necessary measures and countermeasures.

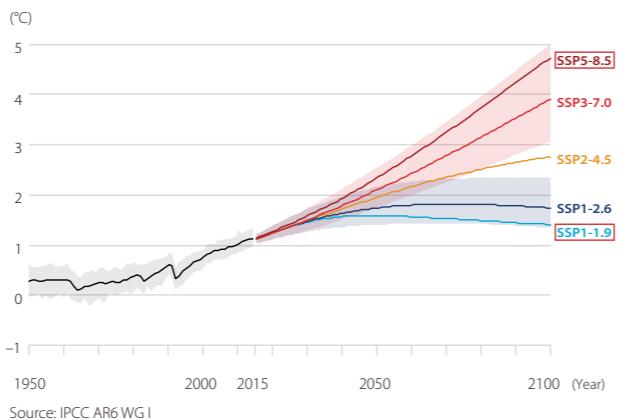
### Scenario selection

To curb temperature rise, we selected a scenario in which no additional countermeasures are taken (4°C scenario\*1), and a scenario in which currently announced policies are fully achieved and additional countermeasures are taken (1.5°C scenario\*2), and envisioned outlooks for the electricity industry under the scenarios.

\*1 Reference: Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) by the International Energy Agency (IEA), SSP5-8.5 in the Sixth Assessment Report by IPCC

\*2 Reference: Net Zero Scenario (NZE) by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and SSP1-1.9 in the Sixth Assessment Report by IPCC

### Changes in global average temperature, using 1850 to 1900 as a baseline



### Future image of the electric power business

		Item	1.5°C Scenario	4°C Scenario
Policies	Energy policies	• Sudden change in policies aimed at decarbonization (to promote the development of renewable energy, nuclear energy and hydrogen energy)	• Gradual change in policies aimed at decarbonization (to maintain thermal power generation, introducing renewable energy along the current policy path, giving consideration to stable supply and economic factors)	
	Other policies	• Rapid introduction of carbon tax and emissions trading system	• Gradual introduction of carbon tax and emissions trading system	
Technology	Low carbonization and decarbonization technologies	• Rapid progress in technological innovation for low-carbon and carbon-free power generation	• Slow progress in technological innovation for low-carbon and carbon-free power generation	
Fuel price	Fossil fuels	• Decrease in the amount of fossil fuels used, which leads to a fall in fuel prices	• Gradual decrease in the amount of fossil fuels used, which leads to a gradual fall in fuel prices	
Market	Energy demand	• Electrification progressing toward decarbonization, causing an increase in electricity demand	• Momentum in society toward decarbonization not increased, causing electrification to delay and electricity demand remain at the current level	
	Customer needs	• Significant increase in demand for low-carbon and decarbonized power	• Increase in demand for low-carbon and decarbonized power remaining at a certain level	
Disasters	Unusual weather	• No significant change in the extent of damage caused by a typhoon or other unusual weather	• Significant increase in damage by a typhoon or other unusual weather	

### Risks and opportunities

We have identified climate change-related risks and opportunities for the 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios. We evaluated and confirmed the major impacts on our business's income and expenditures under each scenario, and found that while there is a possibility of increased costs mainly due to stricter regulations on thermal power sources and introduction of carbon pricing, we can also expect improved income and

expenditures from increased value of non-fossil power sources and progress in electrification/expanding demand for low-carbon and decarbonized power.

Also, we considered measures to minimize the risks and maximize the opportunities. The measures have already been described in our Group's Medium-Term Management Plan, and we will do our business according to the plan to help realize a sustainable society.

### Key risks, opportunities and measures extracted from each scenario

		Classification	Impact period*1	Details of risks and opportunities	Financial impact on our Company (estimates)	Main measures
1.5°C Scenario	Transition risks	Policies and regulations	Enhancement of regulations on thermal power sources	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fade-out of coal</li> <li>• Increase in costs due to the introduction of carbon pricing</li> </ul>	Increase in costs of approximately 10 billion yen per 1 million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions*2
		Market	Decrease in total electricity sales	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in volume of total electricity sales with the expansion of renewable and distributed energy sources</li> <li>• Decline in operating rate of thermal power sources</li> </ul>	Decrease in revenue of approximately 7 billion yen/year for every 1% decrease in total electric power sales volume*3
	Opportunities	Reputation	Decline in corporate image for companies that are passive with regards to climate change measures	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in funding costs, decline in stock prices, and divestment due to deterioration of corporate image</li> </ul>	Increase in costs of approximately 600 million yen per 1% interest rate*4
		Energy sources	Value improvement of non-fossil power	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved profitability of nuclear and renewable energy</li> </ul>	Increase in revenue of approximately 8 billion yen/year per 1 yen/kWh of non-fossil value*5
	Products and services	Progress in R&D for new technologies	Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercialization of hydrogen utilization technologies and other advanced technologies through R&amp;D</li> </ul>	—	• Joint R&D and demonstration tests with manufacturers and other electric power companies
		Chronic	Unusual weather persistent and chronic	Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased risk of fluctuations in water inflow rates due to changes in precipitation patterns</li> </ul>	Cost fluctuation of approximately 400 million yen per 1% change in water inflow rate
4°C Scenario	Physical risks	Acute	Intensification of natural disasters	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large increase in the cost of recovery from typhoons and other natural disasters</li> </ul>	Restoration costs for the July 2018 heavy rain disaster: approximately 3 billion yen
		Resilience	Increase in need for disaster prevention and mitigation	Short/ Medium/ Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforcement of trust relationships with customers and society and improvement of our corporate reputation through disaster-resilient business management</li> </ul>	—

\*1 Short term: up to 3 years, Medium term: up to 10 years, Long term: over 10 years

\*2 Carbon price refers to the 2024 EU-ETS standard value of about 10,000 yen/t-CO<sub>2</sub>

\*3 Estimated from fiscal 2024 sales revenue (retail + wholesale): approx. 700 billion yen

\*4 Estimated from fiscal 2024 fundraising results of approx. 57 billion yen

\*5 Estimated from fiscal 2024 electric power generation by non-fossil power sources (nuclear, renewables): approx. 8 billion kWh

## Response to Environmental Issues

### Transition plan: Carbon Neutral Challenge 2050

Our Group has touted our goal to become carbon neutral in 2050 as a long-term priority within our Medium-Term Management Plan.

For the challenge, based on the measures for addressing climate change-related risks and opportunities incorporated in

#### Indicators and targets

We have set targets for various climate-related indicators, including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from our retail sector and power generation sector. We are promoting initiatives that are aimed at achieving the goals to minimize climate change-related risks and maximize opportunities.

#### Targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for fiscal 2030 and 2035

Our Company has set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (direct emissions from our electric power generation fuel use, etc.) and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the retail sector by 50% in fiscal 2030 and 60% in fiscal 2035 compared to fiscal 2013.

Going forward, we aim to achieve these targets by maximizing the use of nuclear electric power generation through continued safe and stable operation, developing new renewable energy sources, constructing high-efficiency LNG thermal power with a view to hydrogen co-firing, considering the introduction of ammonia fuel for decarbonization of power sources, and further promoting the use of electric energy through electrification, including in the industrial and transportation sectors.

#### Green bonds

From the viewpoint of diversifying our financing, we have been issuing green bonds to get funding only for environmental conservation projects to achieve our carbon neutrality by 2050. For our green bonds, DNV BUSINESS ASSURANCE JAPAN K.K. a third-party evaluation organization, has confirmed that the bonds conform to the principles of green finance.

our Medium-Term Management Plan, we have formulated a roadmap (pages 28 and 29) for both the low-carbon and decarbonized power sources and more application of electric energy with a view to fiscal 2030, fiscal 2035 and even further ahead to fiscal 2050. We promote these initiatives while taking environmental conservation into consideration.

#### Fiscal 2024 emissions results for our electric power generation and retail sector

Emissions volume [thousand tons-CO <sub>2</sub> ]	Criteria		Result
	FY2013	FY2024	
Our own power generation sector	12,210	7,160 (-41%)	
Retail sector	19,620	11,010 (-44%)	

#### Emissions throughout the supply chain in FY2023\*1

	Scope 1*2	Scope 2*3	Scope 3*4
Emissions volume [thousand tons-CO <sub>2</sub> ]	7,170	0	7,980

Scope 3 breakdown	Emissions volume [thousand tons-CO <sub>2</sub> ]
Capital goods	170
Fuel and energy-related activities	7,540
Investments	240
Other	30

\*1 Calculated for Shikoku Electric Power and consolidated subsidiaries (excluding companies with negligible emissions) with reference to the "Basic Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the Supply Chain (ver. 2.6)" (Ministry of the Environment / Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and other relevant documents

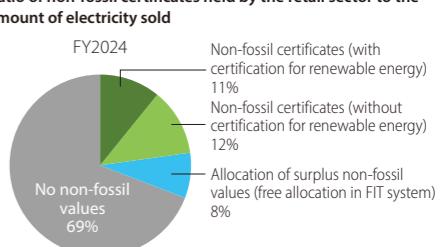
\*2 Direct emissions from our electric power generation and that of consolidated subsidiaries

\*3 Indirect emissions associated with the use of electricity purchased from other companies at our workplaces and offices

\*4 Indirect emissions contained in electricity procured from other companies, etc.

#### Overview of green bonds (as of March 31, 2025)

	First	Second
Issue date	October 25, 2022	September 25, 2023
Funding	10 billion yen	10 billion yen
Appropriation	Done (FY2022)	Done (FY2023)
Interest rate	0.889% per annum	1.002% per annum
Application	Development, construction, operation, and renovation of renewable energy power sources	Storage battery business in addition to those mentioned on the left

Indicators and targets																			
Ratio of non-fossil certificates held by the retail sector to the amount of electricity sold			44% or more in fiscal 2030																
In order to respond to opportunities such as the increasing need for low-carbon and decarbonized electricity, we will aim to increase the ratio of non-fossil certificates held by the retail sector in relation to the amount of electricity sold (equivalent to the ratio of non-fossil power sources specified by the Act on Sophisticated Methods of Energy Supply Structures) to 44% or more in fiscal 2030. We will also work on safely and stably running our nuclear plants, which are non-fossil power sources, and increasing the output of our hydropower plants.																			
Ratio of non-fossil certificates held by the retail sector to the amount of electricity sold																			
																			
*The Act on Sophisticated Methods of Energy Supply Structures sets targets for the ratio of non-fossil fuel energy sources, such as renewable energy and nuclear energy, to retail electricity suppliers, and requires them to use non-fossil fuels for at least 44% in their respective production of power for sales by fiscal year 2030.																			
Internal carbon pricing			Our Company has introduced internal carbon pricing. We are using it to make investment decisions, aiming to accelerate capital investment for renewable energy development and for low-carbon and decarbonized solutions.																
No power plants inadequately prepared for conceivable flood risks			We have conducted risk assessments of our power plants against conceivable floods based on past disasters. With the outcomes of the assessments, we have made our power plants fully prepared for possible risks. Going forward, we will continue our efforts to prepare for risks, including those arising from previously unanticipated disasters, through intangible aspects such as facility measures and disaster drills.																
Achieve benchmark indices (Act on Rationalizing Energy Use) by FY2030 (Index A: 1.00 or higher, Index B: 44.3% or higher, Coal index: 43.00% or higher)			The thermal efficiency of thermal power plants declines gradually as a result of operating time and deterioration of plant equipment. However, we are properly implementing daily equipment inspections, operational management, and equipment upgrades to maintain the thermal efficiency of our thermal power plants. Moreover, we are renewing our aging thermal power facilities to improve the efficiency of the thermal power generation of the facilities. Through these efforts, we aim to achieve the targets of benchmark indices specified by the Energy Conservation Act by fiscal 2030.																
<table border="1" data-bbox="2588 1156 3029 1291"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>FY2022</th> <th>FY2023</th> <th>FY2024</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Index A*1</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Index B (%)*1</td> <td>43.5</td> <td>43.4</td> <td>43.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coal index (%)*1,*2</td> <td>39.43</td> <td>41.18</td> <td>41.18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	Index A*1	1.04	1.04	1.03	Index B (%)*1	43.5	43.4	43.0	Coal index (%)*1,*2	39.43	41.18	41.18	
	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024																
Index A*1	1.04	1.04	1.03																
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Coal index (%)*1,*2	39.43	41.18	41.18																
*1 The Energy Conservation Act sets benchmark indices for specific industries and business fields so that degrees of energy conservation of businesses belonging to one of the specific industries can be compared within the industry, and the act sets out Index A, which should be 1.00 or above, Index B, which should be 44.3% or above, and Coal index, which should be 43.00% or above by 2030. Index A: Index for the rate of achievement to the target for power generation efficiency by fuel source type Index B: Index for the comprehensive efficiency of thermal power generation Coal index: Index for the efficiency of coal-fired power generation																			
*2 Included from fiscal 2022 due to a revision of the Energy Conservation Act																			
Development of new renewable energy power sources in our Group: 1,200,000 kW by FY2035 and 2,000,000 kW by FY2050			We have been conducting projects for it both within and outside Shikoku, and achieved 740,000 kW of development of new renewable energy power sources by the end of fiscal year 2024 (an increase of 390,000 kW from the previous year). Going forward, the entire Group will work together to advance our renewable energy development with the aim of achieving our goals.																
Sales of decarbonized power Annual electric power sales volume: 1 billion kWh			With policy-driven promotion of decarbonization and rising social awareness and demand for decarbonized power supply, we will strengthen sales of decarbonized power such as PPA and CO <sub>2</sub> -free menus.																
Provision of energy solutions services Annual service provision capacity: 200,000 kW			We provide comprehensive energy solutions services that contribute to energy conservation and low-carbon and decarbonization of customers' energy-related facilities. (Total capacity of PPA, storage batteries, energy services, etc.)																

## Response to Environmental Issues

### Promoting Environmental Preservation Activities

Our Group continuously works to reduce the environmental impact generated by business activities and to engage in environmental conservation activities together with local communities.

#### Disclosure based on TNFD recommendations

In December 2022, the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework"<sup>\*1</sup> set the achievement of nature positive<sup>\*2</sup> as a goal, and in Japan, the "Nature Positive Economic Transition Strategy" was announced as a national strategy in March 2024, highlighting the growing importance of biodiversity both domestically and internationally.

Amid these developments, we recognize that in order to preserve the Shikoku region—a nature-rich area with diverse ecosystems—for the future, it is necessary to approach this issue through the business activities of our Group, which are deeply connected to nature. Since April 2011, our Group has incorporated biodiversity conservation into the "Environmental Action Guidelines" based on the "Shikoku Electric Power Group

Environmental Policy," and has been implementing activities aimed at reducing impacts on biodiversity and ensuring the sustainable use of the benefits derived from its diversity.

As part of these efforts, we have begun analysis in line with the TNFD<sup>\*3</sup> recommendations framework announced in September 2023 to identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to natural capital including biodiversity in our business activities, and will continue to enhance our disclosures going forward.

\*1 An international goal adopted at COP15 (15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity) to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

\*2 A goal to halt loss of biodiversity by 2030 and fully restore nature by 2050.

\*3 Abbreviation for "Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures". It was established in June 2021 and, it has been developing a framework for assessing and disclosing nature-related risk and opportunities, and published TNFD Recommendations v1.0 in September 2023.

#### Governance and promotion system for biodiversity

Formulation of policies and strategies regarding dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to nature, including biodiversity, as well as planning and supervision of various initiatives such as environmental conservation activities in collaboration with local communities, are coordinated and

deliberated by the Environmental Management Committee (Chair: General Planning Office Director) under the governing of the Sustainability Promotion Council (Chair: President), which comprehensively oversees ESG. (→See P.25)

#### Risk management

For natural risks judged to have a particularly significant impact on business management during deliberations by the Environmental Management Committee and the Sustainability Promotion Council, the matter is submitted to higher-level

bodies including the Board of Directors, and efforts are made to improve and enhance initiatives. Going forward, the Sustainability Promotion Council will play a central role in deepening the LEAP approach (described later).

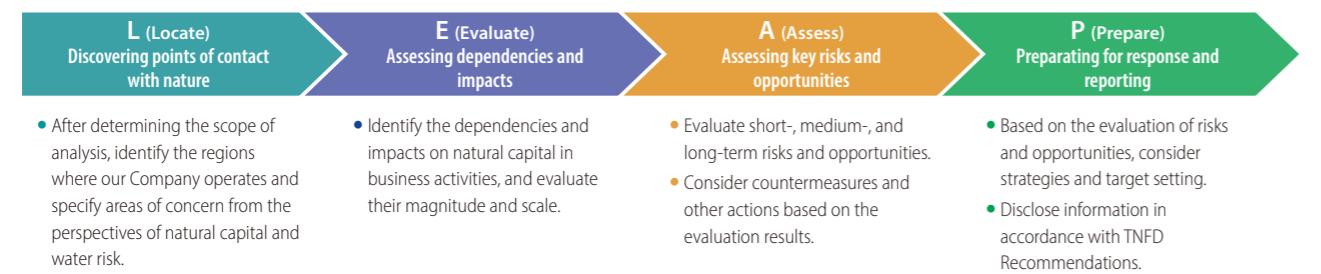
#### Strategy

##### Scope and methods of analysis

The scope of analysis covers the power generation business and the transmission and distribution business in the Shikoku region, operated by our Company and Shikoku Electric Power Transmission & Distribution Co., Inc. These business domains that form the foundation of our Group and have many points

of contact with natural capital.

For the analysis, we applied the LEAP approach recommended by TNFD. This analysis focused mainly on "L" and "E" as a model case, and we will continue to pursue "L" and further analyze "A" and "P" going forward.



#### Analysis of dependencies and impacts

##### STEP 1: Screening using ENCORE

For the analysis of dependencies and impacts on natural capital in the power generation business and the transmission and

distribution business, we used the TNFD-recommended tool "ENCORE"<sup>\*</sup> to classify the degree of dependency and impact on natural capital for each business activity into three levels.

\* A tool for assessing dependencies and impacts on natural capital in business processes based on global data.

Dependency on nature	Business classification	Provisioning services		Adjustment and maintenance services										
		Provision of biological resources	Water supply	Adjustments in response to circumstances of the global climate	Adjustments in response to rainfall patterns	Adjustment in response to circumstances of regional climates	Air purification	Purification of solid waste	Water quality purification	Water flow regulation	Flood control	Storm mitigation	Noise reduction	Dilution by atmosphere/ ecosystem
Hydropower generation	—	Very High	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal power generation	—	High	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear power generation	—	Medium or below	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar power generation	—	Medium or below	Very High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wind power generation	—	High	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmission and distribution business	—	Medium or below	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Impacts on nature	Business classification	Input					Output						
		Land area used	Freshwater area used	Seabed area used	Volume of water used	Use of biological resources (timber, etc.)	GHG emissions	Non-GHG air pollutants	Emission of toxic substances causing soil and water pollution	Emission of nutrients causing soil and water pollution	Solid waste	Disturbances (noise, etc.)	Introduction of invasive species
Hydropower generation	—	High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thermal power generation	—	—	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear power generation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar power generation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wind power generation	—	Medium or below	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmission and distribution business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

##### STEP 2: Analysis of dependencies and impacts based on our Group's background

In addition to the above ENCORE evaluation, in consideration of the facilities and operational status of our Group, we analyze the dependencies and impacts on natural capital in the power generation business and the transmission and distribution business in the Shikoku region as follows.

- In thermal and nuclear power generation, since the water used is mainly seawater, we believe that the dependency on river water (freshwater) is low. In addition, most of the steam (freshwater) used to drive turbines is recirculated after cooling, thereby reducing dependency.
- In thermal power generation, we operate in compliance with environmental laws and agreements with local governments by installing flue gas desulfurization and denitrification equipment, electrostatic precipitators, and wastewater treatment facilities, and we believe that the impact on the atmosphere and other environments is low.

For initiatives regarding the impact of GHG emissions, see "Initiatives Against Climate Change" (P.47).

#### Analysis of points of contact with nature

To understand points of contact with nature other than GHG emissions, which have already been analyzed, we evaluated regions with physical water risks using the TNFD-recommended tool WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas\* from the perspective of physical risks. As a result, we confirmed that water stress (the ratio of water supply to water demand) is "Low - Medium" at all sites and there are no sites with high water stress.

Going forward, as the next process in analyzing points of contact with nature by evaluating dependencies and impacts on natural capital, we plan to identify and assess "areas of concern" from an ecological perspective at business activity sites.

\* A tool provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI), an international environmental NGO, that can assess water risk by region.

## Response to Environmental Issues

## Indicators and targets

Our Group sets environmental management targets for environmental conservation activities and aims for continuous reduction of environmental impact.

Among these, for the TNFD-recommended disclosure indicators of "air pollutants other than GHGs" and "waste generation and treatment," we are taking the following initiatives.

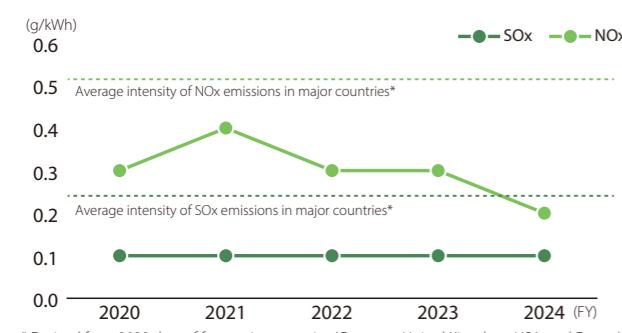
## Prevention of air pollution

Achievement in FY2024 SOx emission intensity	Target: 0.3 g/kWh Result: 0.1 g/kWh
Achievement in FY2024 NOx emission intensity	Target: 0.5 g/kWh Result: 0.2 g/kWh

In order to reduce emissions of sulfur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) from our thermal power plants into the atmosphere, we are using fuels with low sulfur content, installing flue gas desulfurization and denitrification equipment, and implementing proper control of combustion.

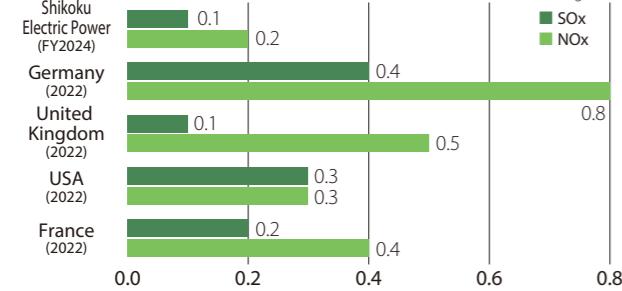
And, we systematically have renewed our aging oil-fired thermal power facilities at the Sakaide Power Station to implement the LNG combined cycle and curb the amount of

## Intensity of SOx and NOx emissions from thermal power plants



\* Derived from 2022 data of four major countries (Germany, United Kingdom, USA, and France)

## Intensity of SOx and NOx emissions in major countries (thermal power plants)



\* Compiled based on the website of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan ("Energy and the Environment")

WEB Environmental Management Targets (in Japanese only) ▶ <https://www.yonden.co.jp/energy/environment/policy/index.html>  
WEB Shikoku Electric Power Group Environmental Data Collection (in Japanese only) ▶ <https://www.yonden.co.jp/energy/environment/data/index.html>

power generated by oil, and we replaced the aging coal-fired power plant facilities in the Saijo Power Plant Unit 1 with the latest flue gas desulfurization and denitrification equipment, thereby successfully keeping the intensity of our SOx and NOx emissions at low levels in recent years.

## Effective use of waste

Achievement in FY2024 Effective utilization rate of waste	Target: Approx. 99% Result: 98.5%
Effective utilization rate of coal ash	Target: More than 99% Result: 99.2%

Almost all of coal ash generated at our coal-fired power plants is recycled as a raw material for cement and as a concrete admixture in various applications, such as bridges, roads, and the exterior walls of buildings.

## Recent example of recycling of coal ash

The coal ash is used as a spraying material in the construction of the Goshikidai Tunnel (Sakaide side section) in Kagawa Prefecture.



Client: Kagawa Prefecture, Contractor: Hazama Ando and Manabegumi JV

## Recycling of remains of demolished structures

All of our old and replaced copper and aluminum wires are recycled as new wires and other materials.

All of our removed concrete columns are pulverized, separated from the reinforcing bars, and then reused as construction aggregate (roadbed material for road paving).

## How wires and poles are recycled



WEB Environmental conservation activities of the Shikoku Electric Power Group (in Japanese only) ▶ [https://www.yonden.co.jp/energy/environment/preservation\\_activity/index.html](https://www.yonden.co.jp/energy/environment/preservation_activity/index.html)

## Our environmental conservation activities

Our Group conducts environmental conservation activities with the aim of achieving targets for natural capital and contributing to regional society. The main initiatives are as follows.

## Initiatives at our electric power stations

To minimize impacts on rivers and to comply with laws and regulations concerning water, at our hydroelectric power plants, we are determined to perform the following activities.

- Install equipment able to take in water with low turbidity and return it downstream after use for power generation
- Discharge water for keeping river function from dams to maintain the environments downstream
- Remove driftwood and dust from reservoirs to use them as biomass fuel or other uses and conduct other positive initiatives.



Driftwood that gathers at a dam is collected, pulled up, and then used as building materials for houses and furniture (Komonono Dam)

At our thermal and nuclear power plants, we are working to reduce the amount of water required for power generation and are strictly complying with laws, regulations and other standards concerning water discharge. With respect to the seawater used to cool steam, we are controlling the temperature differences between the water intake and

discharge in accordance with agreements with local governments.

Also, with respect to the construction of a power plant, we conduct environmental assessments to predict and evaluate in advance the impact of the construction work and the operation of the power plant on the surrounding air and water environment, flora and fauna, and ecosystems, and we apply the outcomes of the assessments to our environmental conservation measures.



Flora and fauna surveys in the marine area surrounding the Saijo Power Station

## Fish conservation activities

River fish swim both upstream and downstream during their lives. At some intake weirs of hydroelectric power plants, we have installed fishways to allow fish to swim upstream, thereby working to conserve the ecosystem.



Example of fishway installation: Saga Intake Weir (Saga Power Station)

## COLUMN Environmental conservation activities together with local communities

We are working throughout the year with local communities around Shikoku on environmental conservation activities (such as cleanups and forest preservation activities) mainly through Environment Month, which is sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment.

## Activities in Shimanto Yonden Forest

At our Kochi Branch Office, employees are participating in Kochi Prefecture's Forest Development Project in Collaboration with Environmentally Advanced Companies.

In a forest (in Shimanto Town) named Shimanto Yonden-no-mori, they are planting trees and weeding to preserve the forest together with the local communities.



Forest conservation activities at Shimanto Yonden-no-mori