The Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc (TEPCO) - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The TEPCO Group is Japan's largest electric utility and is responsible for the energy supply infrastructure in the Kanto region, which includes Tokyo, Japan's capital. For more than 60 years after its establishment in 1951, the Tokyo Electric Power Company Inc. supported economic activities in the metropolitan area and the lives of the people of the region through a system that integrates power generation, transmission/distribution, and retail. In 2016, TEPCO became the first power company in Japan to become a holdings company and in 2019, it succeeded its fuel procurement and thermal power generation business to JERA, 50% of the shares of which are owned by TEPCO. Currently, the Group is comprised of mainly core companies responsible for the generation, transmission/distribution, and retail sale of power generated from renewable energies and nuclear energy.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	April 1 2021	March 31 2022	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Japan

C0.4

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

JPY

C0.5

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

Financial control

C-EU0.7

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

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation
Transmission
Distribution

Other divisions

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

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	JP3585800000

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
President	The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body in the company and makes decisions about the TEPCO Group's business, including climate change issues. The climate-related agendas discussed by the Board of Directors was our future direction of the wind power business, for example. The President, who is a member of the Board of Directors, approved at the Executive Board to propose this issue to the Board of Directors before the board which in turn discussed it and made a decision. The President also led the discussion at the Board of Directors. The President also serves Chairman of the ESG Committee, which is the highest committee body dedicated to discussing issues related to climate change.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	TEPCO recognizes ESG issues, including addressing climate change issues, as an important management issue, and the Board of Directors has appointed an executive officer in charge of ESG as the responsible person. Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, TEPCO formulates short-term and medium-term business plans for the entire company, including plans related to climate change issues. And the status of business execution under this business plan is reported and supervised by the Board of Directors quarterly and additionally as necessary.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Work history and experience of individual directors	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (The Executive Managing Officer in charge of ESG)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

TEPCO views the formulation of strategies to combat climate change as an important business issue, and the Board of Directors has assigned a Managing Executive Officer with the duty and responsibility for managing ESG. This Executive Managing Officer in charge of ESG continuously monitors the progress of business plans that include climate-related issues and provides quarterly reports to the Board of Directors, which supervises the execution of these plans. If the Executive Managing Officer deems that an important business decision is required, such as decisions pertaining to emission reduction targets, then the matter will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors. TEPCO has also created an Environment Strategy Committee, for which the Executive Managing Officer serves as Chair, as a body for discussing plans to deal with environmental issues, including climate change issues.

The following two important internal meeting bodies were established in addition to the Environment Strategy Committee.

- In 2019, an ESG Committee chaired by the President and co-chaired by the ESG Executive Managing Officer, was established as a body for discussing plans for handling and rectifying environmental issues, including the disclosure of non-financial information related to climate change, and issues pertaining to society and governance.

- The Carbon Neutral Challenge Task Force was organized in 2021, and is constantly updating and accelerating our efforts toward carbon neutrality based on domestic and overseas technological trends.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Executive Managing Officer in charge of ESG is responsible for the following issues related to climate change. ・ Acquiring the highest ESG rating for a Japanese electric company. This KPI is comprehensively assessed by some external agencies. Since TEPCO has set an emissions reduction target that calls for a 50% reduction of CO2 emissions from the sale of electricity by FY2030 compared to in FY2013, ESG assessments by external agencies are largely affected by the degree to which this target has been achieved. ・ Promoting the use of electric vehicles that contribute to emissions reductions The KPI's for this issue are sales and operating profit. Achievements are reflected in individual remuneration
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Some Environment/Sustainability Managers set performance targets against a climate-related sustainability index. These targets are used to assess performance in accordance with which their wages will either increase or decrease.
All employees	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Awards and monetary rewards to acquiring national qualifications related to climate change.)	We have created a system for providing monetary compensation and commendations for employees that obtain national accreditation (Energy Management Qualification) pertaining to climate change, such as in the fields of energy conservation and CO2 emissions reductions, etc., in order to promote climate-related activities within TEPCO.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	The corporate business plan includes priority management issues and action plans for the coming year. Annual financial plans focus on revenue and expenditure for three-year business plans.
Medium-term	3	10	In the comprehensive special business plan, which is the foundation of our business, we planec to carry out discontinuous management reforms such as challenge of carbon neutrality in response to the new business environment , and we summarized annual revenue/expenditure forecasts for the next 10 years. TEPCO risk assessments and management processes are looked at from a 10-year span, as are power supply plan predictions.
Long-term	10		"Long-term" is defined as time spans that exceed 10 years.

C2.1b

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

For all risks, including climate-related risks, the department in charge requests all departments within TEPCO to identify and asses the risks at least once a year. The assessment is performed by a unified method in all departments, and risks are classified into “oversized”, “large”, “medium”, or “small” according to the degree of impact quantitatively assessed for each perspective such as "social impact", "economic loss", and "social criticism".

Furthermore, the "social impact" that is important for our company, which supplies electricity as a daily necessities, is assessed in subdivided elements as "impact on power supply," "human damage," and "trouble to daily life." All these elements are quantitatively evaluated on a four-point scale. For example we use “debt exceeds,” “¥100 billion level,” “¥10 billion or less,” and “¥1 billion or less” about “economic loss,” and we use "1 month or more," "less than 1 month," "several days," and "instantaneous" about "impact on power supply“ in “social impact.” In this way, the risk of exceeding a certain value is defined as a substantive financial and strategic impact.

In addition, regarding risks that may have a significant impact on business condition, the "Risk Management Committee" chaired by the President and Representative Executive Officer examines preventive measures against the emergence of risks and mitigation measures and countermeasures when they appear. The board directors and executive officers regularly and as necessary grasp and assess risks related to business activities, and appropriately reflect them in the annual management plan. The internal audit organization regularly and as necessary audits the effectiveness of such a risk management system and reports the results to the Executive Board. Based on the TCFD recommendations, climate change risks are disclosed on our website and integrated report, and are also used for engagements with external stakeholders.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process

TEPCO has constructed processes for the centralized and comprehensive management of risks throughout the entire Group, even in times of non-emergency, as well as processes for suitably handling manifested risks and formulating preventative measures.
In particular, the secretariat of The Risk Management Committee, which is chaired by the President, periodically (more than once a year) asks all departments within the company to identify, assess, and examine countermeasures for risks that take into account changes in the social environment and business environment. In accordance with this request, each department identifies, assesses, and formulates measures to address risks. Identification and assessment of risks are not only performed for in-house direct operations, but also the upstream/downstream in the value chain.
The assessment is performed by a unified method based on the severity of risks and on the possibility of occurrence, which are quantified by using our own formula based on the assessed degree of social impact and economic loss, such as power supply, loss of life and hinderance to daily living.
The Risk Management Committee examines measures for preventing the manifestation of, and mitigating, risks that have the potential to greatly impact business operations. Furthermore, Board members and a managing executive officers periodically, and as necessary, ascertain and assess risks related to business activities, and suitably reflect these risks in the business plans for each fiscal year. Additionally, internal oversight departments periodically, and as necessary, perform audits of the effectiveness of this risk management system, and report the results to the executive board.
The process for identifying, assessing, and addressing risks that is mentioned above also looks at climate-related risks.

In the course of the daily operations of all departments, TEPCO identifies business opportunities from all short-term, medium-term, and long-term perspectives, not only in our direct operations but also in the upstream and downstream of the value chain. We have an integrated process for assessing opportunities identified by individual departments using common assessment criteria. This assessment is performed by the Investment Management Committee, which is a body that oversees all group companies and is chaired by the Executive Vice President. If an opportunity is deemed worthy of investment by the Investment Management Committee, the department that identified it engages in the investment.
The above process for identifying, assessing, and addressing opportunities also includes climate-related opportunities.
The ESG Promotion Office is a department dedicated to examining ESG business strategies. The basic strategy of the ESG Promotion Office is to expand TEPCO’s business while solving social issues in consideration of ESG trends, and the department also provides in-house education on identifying risks and internally shares ESG-related information, including information pertaining to climate change. It is in this way that the ESG Promotion Office devotes energy to identifying new opportunities related to climate, in particular.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	In Japan, electricity retailers are required by law to "have non-fossil power sources account for 44% of procured electric power by FY2030." In FY2019, non-fossil power sources accounted for only 12% of TEPCO's electricity sales volume, including FIT power sources, since its nuclear power stations are shut down. Since this is a very low percentage, in order to achieve our target, we need to procure non-fossil fuel power sources in a systematic manner. However, due to Japan's limited supply of non-fossil fuels, the cost of procuring non-fossil fuels may increase due to competition. As a result, this may have a detrimental impact on TEPCO's performance and financial situation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	If the Japanese government was to introduce regulations such as carbon pricing, for example, since TEPCO's procurement from thermal power accounts for approximately 8% of total procured electricity volume, this may cause procurement costs to increase. As a result, this may have a detrimental impact on TEPCO's performance and financial situation.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The cost of generating power with renewable energies has greatly decreased and the use of renewable energies is dramatically increasing. Since the output from renewable energies fluctuates in accordance with the weather, technical issues such as the inability to keep the power frequency constant have become apparent. Therefore power supply stability will decrease and it is possible that the power transmission and distribution provided by TEPCO to the Kanto region, which includes the capital Tokyo, will be hindered. If the development and introduction of supply and demand forecasting technology and power storage technology do not proceed smoothly, it may hinder the power supply and have a financial impact of a decrease in power transportation revenue.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Since TEPCO procures approximately 80% of its power from thermal power stations, it is Japan's largest thermal power procurer. Therefore, as awareness about climate change grows in the world, it is possible that TEPCO may be sued by civic organizations to stop procuring power from thermal power stations. There is the risk that this could cause a drop in corporate value and lead to lawsuits from shareholders.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate change-related regulations and changing customer needs brought about by social conditions may have an impact on the electricity retail market. The liberalization of the electricity retail market in the Kanto region, where TEPCO does the brunt of its business, has progressed more than any other area, and compared to prior to liberalization we have lost approximately 20% of our customers. In the future, the needs of our customers will change along with climate change, and our customers will want electricity from low-carbon sources. If TEPCO is not able to provide low-carbon electricity, we may see a substantial drop in TEPCO's competitive edge and a decrease in sales.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Annual CO2 emissions from the power that TEPCO sells to its customers accounts for approximately 10% of Japan's annual CO2 emissions. Therefore, if TEPCO does not implement climate change countermeasures (introduction of renewable energies/recommencement of operation of nuclear power plants, etc.), we will not be able to reduce our CO2 emissions factor and that will have a large impact on Japan's total CO2 emissions. As a result, we will not be able to meet the expectations of stakeholders that desire low-carbon forms of power, and our corporate value may decrease.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	TEPCO engages in the transmission and distribution of power in the Kanto region, which includes the capital city, Tokyo. If, for example, a massive typhoon caused by climate change were to hit the Kanto region, a widespread and long-term blackout could occur as a result of the strong winds and rain, storm surge on the coast of the Pacific, and the overflowing of inland rivers, thereby disrupting the stable supply of power. In particular, the Cabinet Office predicts that heavy rains may cause overflowing of the Tone River and Ara River, which flow through the Kanto region where TEPCO does its business, thereby expanding the scope of damage. If TEPCO cannot suitably handle this damage, there may be additional costs generated from repairs and network facilities (transmission towers, etc.). This may impact TEPCO's performance and financial situation.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	If precipitation patterns are altered by climate change and resulting droughts greatly decrease the amount of hydroelectric power that can be generated, it may be impossible to provide clients (Aqua Premium, etc.) with electricity generated solely from hydroelectric power plants. This may cause a great loss of trust in TEPCO and reduce our corporate value, and may even impact the TEPCO group's performance and financial situation.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our electricity retail business is conducted 100% in Japan, where electricity retailers are required by law to "have non-fossil power sources account for 44% of retailed electric power by FY2030", and should procure non-fossil power or purchase non-fossil certificates from the nationwide non-fossil value trading market. In FY2020, non-fossil power sources accounted for only 12% of TEPCO's electricity sales volume, including FIT power sources, since its nuclear power stations have been shut down. Meanwhile, since Japan's non-fossil power source ratio is approximately 24%, TEPCO's non-fossil power source ratio is subordinate to its competitors. Therefore, the cost to TEPCO of achieving the country's goal may be higher than that of other competitors. TEPCO's task is to reduce this cost.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
37000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
If it is difficult to achieve a non-fossil power source ratio of 44%, this target can be achieved by procuring a non-fossil certificate. In 2020, our non-fossil power sources accounted for approximately 12% of electricity sales.
If we assume that the deference between the target and TEPCO's performance of non-fossil power source ratio (44%-12%=32%), TEPCO's electricity sales volume (192.9 billion kWh) and non-fossil certificate price (¥0.6/kilowatt hour, which is recent transaction price) in 2030 are all the same as they were in 2020, the estimated cost increase would be approximately ¥37 billion at most.
192.9 billion kWh x 32% x ¥0.6/kWh ≒ ¥37 billion
Non-fossil certificates procured consists of ones designated as renewable and ones non-designated.
If a non-fossil power source ratio of 44% can be achieved by our own power source, we don't need to buy any non-fossil certificates and the financial impact would be ¥0.

Cost of response to risk
14396000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
In Japan, electricity retailers are required by law to "have non-fossil power sources account for 44% of procured electric power by FY2030." If it is difficult to achieve a non-fossil power source ratio of 44%, this target can be achieved by procuring a non-fossil certificate, but achieving this target by procuring a non-fossil certificate poses the risk of enormous cost.
In order to mitigate this risk, it is important to develop renewable energy power sources and increase the amount of power that can be generated by improving efficiency, because doing this will mitigate the need to procure non-fossil certificates.
TEPCO is striving to reduce the financial impact on the company in 2030 by promoting the strengthening of the foundation of the domestic hydropower business, and increasing even a little the amount of power generated by the 164 hydroelectric power stations it owns in Japan, which are located in Gunma Prefecture and Tochigi Prefecture, etc., through repowering, suitable daily management, and efficient operation. In FY2021 we increased the amount of power generated from hydro by 98 million kWh compared to FY2020.
In FY2021, ¥14.396 billion of capital investment in renewable energies, etc., were appropriated for management expenses. The target of this investment consists of hydro power, wind power and solar power.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

Company-specific description
【situation】
TEPCO provides power to mainly the Kanto region, which includes the capital, Tokyo, and owns many facilities spread out over a wide area. TEPCO owns 164 hydroelectric power stations along mainly the rivers in Tochigi and Gunma Prefectures that have approximately 9.88 million kW of power and a book value of ¥353.720billion. TEPCO also owns 386,229km worth of transmission and distribution facilities that have a book value of ¥3.678085 trillion.
【task】
The Cabinet Office has made the following estimate of damage that will occur if the Tone and Ara Rivers that run through the Kanto region, which is TEPCO's main area of operation, were to overflow due to heavy rains that have a probability of occurring only once every two hundred years.
"The number of houses to which the supply of power would be halted as a result of flooding of power equipment would be at most approximately 590,000 homes if the Tone River were to overflow into the metropolitan area, and at most approximately 1.21 million homes if the Ara River were to overflow into low-lying areas on the right bank. In addition, it is expected that the number of homes to which power would be halted would increase further as a result of the intentional shut-off of power to flooded homes and apartment buildings in order to prevent secondary damage, such as blackouts and short circuits."
Furthermore, according to global warming observations/predictions and impact assessment integrated reports (planning/editing: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan Meteorological Agency, Ministry of the Environment), it is expected that global warming will cause an increase in the number of extremely strong typhoons.
Therefore, risks such as the damage to, or destruction of, hydroelectric power stations and transmission/distribution facilities by natural disasters, such as typhoons and heavy rains, etc., have the potential to greatly impact TEPCO's financial situation by decreasing asset value, etc., and there is also the risk that social trust in TEPCO, which supplies power necessary for daily living, may decrease.
Addressing these risks is therefore an important issue for TEPCO.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4031800000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
It is difficult to convert the loss of social trust in TEPCO that may occur if supply was hindered by damage or destruction of equipment into a monetary figure. Therefore, the following explains the financial impact using equipment damage amounts.
If there is no damage to, or destruction of, power equipment, and power supply was not hindered, the financial impact amount would be ¥0.
The maximum potential impact amount is ¥4.0318 trillion, which is the total of the book values of TEPCO Renewable Power, Incorporated (¥353.7 billion) and the book values of our transmission/distribution network (¥3.6781trillion).

Cost of response to risk
794843000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To address this risk, we take measures to minimize damage to facilities and to mitigate the financial impact of damage to facilities.

1. Measures to minimize damage to facilities
- Elevate equipment and install tide protection plates
- Utilize mobile wireless and satellite communications to ensure means of communication with affected areas
- Others
The capital investment spent on these initiatives is ¥298.5 billion. This amount has been broken down into investment for power transmission equipment, transformation equipment, and distribution equipment.
2. Measures for mitigating financial impact
- Disaster loss reserves have been appropriated in order to mitigate detrimental financial impact during any singular fiscal year. The amount appropriated in FY2021 was ¥496.3billion.

The estimated ¥ 794,800,000,000 as the cost of response consists of the amount of capital investment and the allowance for disaster loss.

【situation】
One of the 164 hydroelectric power plants owned by TEPCO is the Hokigawa Power Plant located in Tochigi Prefecture. This power plant started power generation in July 1943, has an output of 4,800 kW, and has supplied power to the Tokyo metropolitan area of Japan.
【task】
This power plant is adjacent to the Hoki River, and if the Hoki River overflows due to heavy rain caused by climate change, there is a risk that the equipment will be damaged by the flooding. Therefore, it was our task to take measures against inundation risk at this power plant.
【action】
In fiscal 2021, we implemented the following inundation measures at this power plant.

- Installation of water stop plates at 2 points
- Installation of corner drops at 1 point
【result】
Due to the above-mentioned inundation measures, this power plant was not damaged by inundation due to river flooding in FY2021.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

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

Opportunity type
Energy source

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

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Now that of the Prime Minister of Japan has announced the “carbon neutral by 2050 declaration,” and “46% greenhouse gas reductions by FY2030,” TEPCO’s customers want more low/zero-carbon sources of electricity.
Nuclear power stations do not emit CO2 when producing power, so by increasing the amount of power produced by nuclear we can contribute to mitigating climate change.
TEPCO owns a total of seven nuclear reactors in Kashiwazaki City and Kariwa Village, that can produce approximately 8.212 million kW of power, but none are in operation.
Thermal power accounts for approximately 80% of TEPCO’s electricity sales volume, which is much higher than other electric utilities in Japan, so by operating nuclear

power stations, which is cheaper in terms of power generation costs, we can reduce the amount of power procured from the thermal power stations of other companies, which is expensive, and ultimately reduce procurement costs.
Furthermore, if operation of these nuclear power stations were to commence by social decarbonization demand, we could meet the needs of our customers for low/zero-carbon sources of electricity. In the liberalized electricity market, customers choose us because of our low emission intensity, therefore we may get the opportunity to increase our electricity sales volume greatly.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
305700000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The annual financial impact can be estimated by multiplying the amount of thermal power that is replaced by nuclear power by the unit cost difference of each form of power generation. The amount of power produced annually after replacing thermal power with nuclear power can be calculated by multiplying the capacity of nuclear power stations newly put into operation by 8,760 hours and the facility operating rate.
The single-year expenditure improvement is estimated below assuming that the unit price of thermal power production to be replaced is ¥10/kilowatt hour (average unit price of LNG-fired power generation and coal-fired power generation), the unit price of nuclear power production is ¥5/kilowatt hour, and the facility operating rate of nuclear power stations newly put into operation is 85%. In other words, the cost improvement effect when replacing thermal power with nuclear power is ¥5 / kilowatt hour.

The maximum single-year revenue/expenditure improvement if TEPCO's all nuclear reactors (8.212 million kW) were to be put into operation is estimated at ¥305.7 billion.
Estimate equation: ¥5/kWh×8.212 million kW×8,760h/year×85％≒¥305.7 billion/year
The breakdown is Units 1 to 7 of the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station.

If none of TEPCO's nuclear power stations were put into operation, the revenue/expenditure improvement would be ¥0.
Furthermore, according to the Federation of Electric Power Companies, it is estimated that an annual CO_2 emission reduction of approximately 2.5 million tons per reactor (1 million kW) could be achieved. In addition to the financial impact caused by the difference in power generation unit price, TEPCO is also aware of the CO_2 emissions reduction effect that could be achieved and the financial impact from the amount of power produced from non-fossil power sources.

Cost to realize opportunity
151565000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
In Japan, new regulatory requirements on a nuclear power station harsher than any other country in the world have been created by the Nuclear Regulation Authority, which is an independent body.
After complying with these requirements, on the major premise to ensure safety, restore trust and understanding from local communities and society, recommencing operation of nuclear power stations is a vital strategy for us. Therefore, in FY2021 we invested ¥151.565billion in these facilities, which includes money spent for safety measure renovations. In FY2022 we continue to engage in safety measure renovations in order to pass the new regulatory requirements.
＜case study＞
【situation】
The Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station started commercial operation in 1985, and the total output of 7 units (about 8.21 million kW) is the largest in the world. With the cooperation of the local society, we have contributed to the supply of electricity to the Tokyo metropolitan area. The power plant is located in Kashiwazaki City and Kariwa Village, and has a site area of about 4.2 million m2.
【task】
In July 2013, in light of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, new regulatory standards for nuclear power plants were enforced, which were stronger than before. Under this new standards, the existing ones for earthquakes and tsunamis were strengthened, and natural phenomena such as volcanoes, tornadoes, and forest fires was newly taken into consideration. In addition, standards to deal with the cases of an unlikely event of a serious accident or terrorism have been newly established.
【action】
This power plant has taken the actions below;
- Investigation on fault and formulation of standard ground motion by conservative evaluation
- Diversification and multiplexing of cooling functions that enables cooling of the reactor even when power is lost
- Installation of a filter vent device that significantly reduces the release of radioactive substances
【result】
Reactor installation changes for Units 6 and 7 were approved on December 27, 2017, and the layout and construction plan for Unit 7 was approved on October 14, 2020. Now we are striving to get understanding from the local society.
＜cost calculation＞
We assume that the corresponding cost will be 151,565 million yen, which is equivalent to the total capital investment in nuclear power in 2021. It consists of tsunami countermeasure construction, power supply countermeasure construction, and others.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

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

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increase revenue by establishing a better competitive position, reflecting changing consumer tastes)

Company-specific description
TEPCO has power contracts with approximately 20 million households in the entire Kanto region and has been providing a stable supply of electricity for nearly 50 years, therefore we have more information about our customers' power use and more knowledge/know-how pertaining to energy conservation than the other electric utilities. In consideration of the increasing desire of customers over recent years to increase the value of their existing homes by improving energy conservation performance, in August 2017, TEPCO established TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. as a joint venture with EPCO, Ltd. in order to improve the indoor environment of houses, realize more comfortable and healthy living, promote active energy saving, and contribute to global warming countermeasures. Through TEPCO HomeTech's activities, we promote energy conservation business that focuses on existing homes, which account for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions in the household sector. Specifically, we provide services related to the introduction and installation of solar power generation equipment, storage batteries, high-efficiency water heaters, IH cooking heaters, and remodeling related to EV equipment. TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. has also set a sales target of 10 billion yen for 2025.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
60000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
TEPCO owns 51% of TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. This company is aiming for sales of ¥50 billion by 2021, and it made net profits of approximately ¥120 million in FY2019. Since TEPCO owns 51% of the company, if we multiply that investment ratio of 51% by the net profit of approximately ¥120 billion, we can see that the company contributed approximately ¥60 million to TEPCO's revenue through stock dividends. We assumed this number to be a potential financial impact figure. The breakdown of this net profit of ¥120 million consists of the followings;
- The planning, drafting, design, renovation of newly built and existing homes to improve energy conservation performance
- The sale and installation of household equipment such as solar power generation equipment, storage batteries, high-efficiency water heaters, IH cooking heaters, EV equipment
- Others

Cost to realize opportunity
255000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The demand for CO2 reductions has increased in various fields. Especially in the household field, there is a possibility that policies to promote the installation of solar power generation equipment and high-efficiency water heaters will be taken, and the desire to improve energy conservation performance is growing. Therefore we saw this situation as an opportunity and decided to promote energy saving business of housing.

【situation】
There are about 20 million houses in the Kanto region, where we supply electricity. In the household field, policies to promote the installation of solar power generation equipment and high-efficiency water heaters may be taken in the future.
【task】
TEPCO has about 20 million household customers in the Kanto region. This number is more than the other electric utilities, therefore we have more information about customers' power use and more know-how on energy conservation. We wanted to take advantage of this fact and create comfortable living environments and energy conservation. However, we didn't have any knowledge such as know-how on household equipment design. So acquiring such knowledge was our task.
【action】
That's why we decided to establish the joint venture, TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. (THT), a company for providing general energy conservation services to households in the middle term, along with EPCO, Ltd., which has know-how accumulated from household equipment design in more than 1 million homes and also knowledge pertaining to general household customer service. Turning this opportunity into a reality, we invested ¥255 million (51% of the ¥500 million in capital needed to establish the company) in THT that engages in the planning, design, renovation of homes to improve energy conservation performance, as well as the sale and installation of equipment.
【result】
THT realized that customers desire to improve energy conservation performance, and achieved sales of 3.7 billion yen in FY2020. THT hase also set a sales target of 10 billion yen for 2025.

We estimate that the cost to realize this opportunity will be equivalent to ¥255 million, which was invested in the establishment of THT.
This cost consists of the followings;
- The planning, design, renovation of homes to improve energy conservation performance
- The sale and installation of household equipment such as solar power generation equipment, storage batteries, high-efficiency water heaters, IH cooking heaters, EV equipment
- Others

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

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

Opportunity type
Products and services

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

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

Company-specific description
【Situation】
To prevent global warming, it is necessary to reduce CO2 emissions not only in Japan but also in other countries.
【Task】
We can contribute to reductions overseas by applying our electric utility technologies cultivated in Japan to overseas operations, but it is necessary to collaborate with overseas partners due to difficulties in procuring funds on our own.
【Action】
We plan to develop 6000-7000 MW of renewable energy in Japan and overseas by FY2030. In order to expand renewable energy overseas, we acquired 25% of the outstanding shares of Kencana Energi Lestari, TbK ("KEL"), a renewable energy power generator in Indonesia (total acquisition price: about 3.2 billion yen) on February 15, 2022, and made it our affiliated company.
【Result】
Although the dividend is still undecided as it will be determined based on KEL's future business performance and investment plans, KEL's Annual Report for FY2020 states that 20% of net income was allocated to dividends.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
170000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Although the dividend is still undecided as it will be determined based on KEL's future business performance and investment plans, KEL's Annual Report for FY2020 states that 20% of net income was allocated to dividends.
KEL's net income for 2020 is $ 6.72 million.
From the above, the annual financial impact was estimated below;
$ 6.72 million x 20% x ¥ 130 / $ ≒ ¥ 170 million

Cost to realize opportunity
3200000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
By utilizing the technologies of the renewable energy power generation business that we have cultivated in Japan overseas, we can contribute to CO2 reduction overseas and realize opportunities through this business. However, in order to start a power generation business overseas on its own, it is difficult to raise funds, and it is necessary to collaborate with overseas partners. Therefore, we acquired 25% of the issued shares of KEL and made it an affiliated company. The amount of shares acquired at this time is approximately 3.2 billion yen.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We regularly exchange opinions on management issues with our largest shareholder, the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, as well as hold dialogues and discussions with other shareholders. The opinions on climate change obtained through these discussions are utilized in information disclosure and management strategies. Most recently, we concluded a collaboration agreement with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, one of our shareholders, to accelerate our efforts toward carbon neutrality.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)
April 28 2022_Business Structure Reforms to Achieve Balancing Long-term Stable Supply and Carbon Neutrality.pdf
july 21 2021_Carbon Neutral Initiatives in the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan.pdf

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	■Method of identifying selected scenarios: Since TEPCO is energy provider and energy demand estimates for all of society impact our business, we decided to analyze these estimates based on WEO (World Energy Outlook) scenarios of the IEA. In particular, we used the CPS, STEPS and SDS scenarios from the WE02019, and analyzed forecasts for CO2 emissions, energy demand, and generated power volume using multiple scenarios, including the 2°C scenario. We assumed the scenario based on CPS as the BAU case where domestic regulations are not applied, the scenario based on STEPS as the 2°C scenario for achieving current Japan NDC (-80% by 2050), and the scenario based on SDS as the 1.5°C scenario for achieving net to zero emissions by 2050. ■Deliberated time axis and the reason why it has relevance for our company: Since TEPCO is Japan's largest energy provider and is largely affected by Japan's target in 2030 and carbon neutral in 2050 declaration, we performed an analysis of the period from now until 2030, and also until 2050 that reach into the latter half of the century. ■Our field of business that was considered as part of scenario analysis: The field of scenario analyses were our supply chain in addition to TEPCO's fields of business (power generation, transmission/distribution, retail). ■Summary of the scenario analysis results pertaining to our company and the impact that these results has on our company's business objectives and strategies: From these scenario analysis results we learned the following; ・Electricity demand will remain almost the same toward 2050. ・The electrification rate of energy demand will increase toward 2050. ・The total of renewable energy and nuclear energy in 2050 will be 74% to 88% of the total power generation, and CO2 emissions in the power generation sector will be reduced. We have added "decarbonize electricity" by focusing on renewable energy and "expand business through electrification" to our strategy. We have set a target of developing 6~7 million kW of renewable energy by FY2030, and we confirmed that these policies are consistent with this scenario. Furthermore, in the 1.5°C scenario, Japan's CO2 emissions in 2030 compared with 2013 decreased 46%, respectively, and we could confirm that our target (decrease 50%) fits the ambitious 1.5°C scenario. Currently, we analyze our own scenarios as well as the NZE/APS scenarios of WEO, the analysis details of which are planned to be announced in the Integrated Report 2022.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

【Situation】Toward a carbon-neutral society, solar power generation and rechargeable batteries have become widely used. Along with this, environmental changes are taking place, such as the increase in in-house power generation and self-consumption, and technological advances and introduction of policies in microgrid.

【Task】 TEPCO's revenue may decline from conventional electricity sales alone due to the expansion of in-house power generation and self-consumption. Also, the increase in solar, wind, and other renewable energy power generation could cause significant fluctuations in the power generated, which could hinder the stable supply in our power transmission and distribution business.

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

【Action】 We discussed the following strategies based on the issues that we have identified through scenario analysis.

1. In light of the expansion of in-house power generation and self-consumption, we will shift our business focus from the conventional electricity sales business to customer-orientated facility service business primarily for solar panels and rechargeable batteries.
2. To achieve both carbon neutrality and stable power supply, we will utilize hydroelectric, nuclear, and geothermal power as base load power sources, while promoting zero-emission thermal power using hydrogen and ammonia.

【Result】 These strategies are in line with Japan's policy on carbon neutrality and changing customer preferences. We believe that these strategies will contribute to strengthening TEPCO's management over the medium to long term. In order to embody and promote these strategies, we have announced these and are taking actions such as finding partners for business alliances.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related opportunities are influencing us. Specifically, we have developed a strategy to provide energy-saving services over the medium term to meet the growing energy-saving needs of consumers. 【Situation】 The demand for CO2 reductions has increased in various fields. Particularly in the household sector, there is a possibility that policies will be implemented to promote the installation of solar power generation equipment and high-efficiency water heaters, and the consumers' desire to improve energy conservation performance is growing. 【Task】 TEPCO has about 20 million household customers in the Kanto region. This number is more than the other electric utilities, therefore we have more information about customers' power use and more know-how on energy conservation. We wanted to take advantage of this fact and create comfortable living environments and energy conservation. However, we didn't have any knowledge, such as know-how on household equipment design. So acquiring such knowledge was our task. 【Action】 That's why we decided to establish the joint venture, TEPCO HomeTech, Inc., a company for providing general energy conservation services to households in the middle term, along with EPCO, Ltd., which has know-how accumulated from household equipment design in more than 1 million homes and also knowledge pertaining to general household customer service. Turning this opportunity into a reality, we invested ¥255 million (51% of the ¥500 million in capital needed to establish the company) in TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. that engages in the planning, design, renovation of homes to improve energy conservation performance, as well as the sale and installation of equipment. 【Result】 As a result, we realized that customers desire to improve energy conservation performance, and TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. provided energy conservation services which achieved sales of 3.7 billion yen in FY2020. TEPCO HomeTech, Inc. hase also set a sales target of 10 billion yen for 2025.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We purchase electricity from JERA, which is a supplier mainly in the thermal power generation business, and sell the electricity to our customers. With the need to decarbonize the electricity we sell, we have developed a strategy to engage with JERA to reduce its emission intensity for a long term. 【Situation】 In FY2019, TEPCO handed over its thermal power business to JERA, however the majority of the retail electricity procured came from JERA's thermal power plants. 【Task】 Although TEPCO aims to reduce CO2 emissions originating from the sale of electricity by 50% of FY2013 levels by the year FY2030, the mid/long-term CO2 reduction measures of JERA, which is TEPCO's largest supplier, were unclear. 【Action】 Therefore, TEPCO talked with JERA about deliberating mid/long-term decarbonization measures and reduction targets. 【Result】 As a result, JERA plans to achieve the following: - By 2030: Shut down all inefficient coal-thermal power stations, and achieve a 20% reduction compared to Japan's total thermal power station emissions intensity based upon the government's long-term energy supply/demand outlook for FY2030. - By 2035: In order to realize its vision of "Contribute to the sound growth and development of Asia and around the world by providing a clean energy supply platform combining renewable energy and low greenhouse gas thermal power," JERA aims to "reduce CO2 emissions from domestic operations by at least 60% (relative to FY2013)" by FY2035 through the following: (JERA Environmental Commitment 2035) ・Given the expanded adoption of renewable energy based on the national government's 2050 carbon neutral policy, JERA will strive to develop and adopt renewable energy in Japan. ・JERA will work to reduce carbon emission intensity from thermal power generation by promoting hydrogen and ammonia co-firing. - By 2050: Release a zero emissions strategy that aims to reduce CO2 emissions from domestic and overseas business activities to Net zero. We will achieve zero emissions through "renewable energy" and "zero emission thermal power" adopting greener fuels that does not emit CO2 during generation. Going forward, we will engage as suitable with JERA in consideration of the relationship with shareholders and TEPCO as its largest supplier.
Investment in R&D	Yes	In response to needs for decarbonization of electricity due to climate change, we have developed a strategy to promote research and development of floating offshore wind power generation in the medium-term in order to address the characteristics of Japan's coastline, which has few shallow waters. 【Situation】 The need for renewable energies is growing in Japan. Although a relatively large amount of solar power is being generated in Japan, there is much expectation for the growing offshore wind power industry from the perspective of power source diversification. However, since most of Japan's offshore areas are not very shallow, it is difficult to build bottom-fixed offshore wind farms, and therefore necessary to increase use of floating offshore wind farms. 【Task】 Through the demonstration experiment performed off the coast of Choshi, Chiba Prefecture, TEPCO has gained knowledge about bottom-fixed wind power plants, but has little knowledge/know-how about floating offshore wind farms. 【Action】 TEPCO is participating in the TetraSpar floating offshore wind Farm demonstration project being conducted by RWE Renewables, Shell New Energies, and Stiesdal Offshore Technologies A/S. through this demonstration project, TEPCO shall acquire knowledge and a detailed data about construction, installation, and operation, thereby expanding the possibility of floating offshore wind power in Japan. 【Result】 On November 29, 2021, the TetraSpar floating wind farm started trial operation (output 3,600kW x 1 unit) at the Marine Energy Test Center near Stavanger, Norway.
Operations	Yes	Demand for renewable energy, including hydropower, is increasing due to the growing need to address climate change, and we have developed a strategy to refurbish our existing hydropower stations and improve their power efficiency over the medium term in order to maximize the use of them. 【Situation】 In Japan, in addition to the legal requirement for electricity retailers to have 44% of their power produced from non-fossil power sources by FY2030, the number of companies that have joined RE100 is increasing and the domestic need for renewable energies is growing. 【Task】 Although TEPCO is Japan's largest power generator with 164 hydroelectric power stations along mainly the rivers in Tochigi Prefectures, non-fossil power sources accounted for only approximately 24% of the energy produced in Japan in FY2020. The renewable energy capacity that Japan requires has not been achieved, and needs to be further developed. 【Action】 TEPCO sees this situation as an opportunity and aims to increase revenue by increasing the amount of power generated from hydro through repowering, suitable daily management, and efficient operation. 【Result】 As a result, the amount of power generated from a hydro increased by 98 million kWh in FY2021 compared to FY2020, and sales on a consolidated basis from TEPCO Renewable Power, Inc. were ¥153.1 billion thereby resulting in a 6.7% YoY increase.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital allocation	【Situation】 To prevent global warming, it is necessary to reduce CO2 emissions not only in Japan but also in other countries 【Task】 We can contribute to reductions overseas by applying our electric utility technologies cultivated in Japan to overseas operations, but it is necessary to collaborate with overseas partners due to difficulties in procuring funds on our own. 【Action】 We plan to develop 6000-7000 MW of renewable energy in Japan and overseas by FY2030. In order to expand renewable energy overseas, we acquired 25% of the outstanding shares of Kencana Energi Lestari, TbK ("KEL"), a renewable energy power generator in Indonesia (total acquisition price: about 3.2 billion yen) on February 15, 2022, and made it our affiliated company. 【Result】 Although the dividend is still undecided as it will be determined based on KEL's future business performance and investment plans, KEL's Annual Report for FY2020 states that 20% of net income was allocated to dividends.

C3.5

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

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric
Revenue

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)
100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)
100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
Policies and physical impacts of climate change are closely related to the electric power business. Japan has set a goal (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46% by FY2030 compared to FY2013 levels with the aim of becoming carbon neutral in 2050. The government considers this goal to be consistent with a 1.5°C World and has introduced consistent policies in the country, and the policies and regulations related to electricity are also affected accordingly.
Therefore, we consider that all expenditures/revenue of TEPCO's business, which consists of electricity generation, transmission/distribution and retail are ones for a 1.5°C World.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year
2013

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

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

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
139200000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
139200000

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

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

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
85

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
85

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
69600000

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

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

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
85100000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
85100000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
77.7298850574713

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In regards to the urgent issue of climate change, the Paris Agreement was adopted at CAP21 (December 2015) and Japan has also created a “Long-Term Strategy for Growth Based on the Paris Agreement.” The final destination of this strategy is a “decarbonized society,” and we aim to make this a reality as quickly as possible. Furthermore, in October 2020, the Prime Minister declared that Japan will be “carbon neutral by 2050.” While balancing energy security, economic feasibility and environmental conservation as energy companies, TEPCO aims to cut CO2 emissions originating from the sale of electricity by 50% that of FY2013 levels by the year 2030 in order to help solve these global issues.
Since the emissions for the reported year have not yet been calculated, the emissions for 2020 are used instead.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
As part of our emissions targets, The TEPCO group has participated in “EV100” and aims to electrify all of its 3,600 company vehicles, with the exception of specialized construction vehicles and emergency vehicles, by 2030. As of the end of FY 2021, about 650 EVs have been introduced, and the progress is about 18% of about 3,600 target vehicles.

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year
2013

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.57

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.57

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure
85

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
85

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
56

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.2508

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
56

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.441

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.441

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
40.4135338345864

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This intensity targets for the entire industry have been set and updated by The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society (ELCS) based on the Japanese government's long-term energy supply/demand outlook for FY2030 and greenhouse gas reduction targets. This ELCS's target aims to realize the emission intensity of the whole country based on the ambitious outlook set by the Japanese government, and if the outlook of the Japanese government is realized, the emission intensity of the whole country will be about 0.25kg-CO2 / kWh.
About the emission intensity indicator for the year report, it has not been calculated, so FY 2019 performance has been used instead.
（0.570-0.441）/（0.570-0.250）= 0.403（40.3％）

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

The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society (ELCS) has formulated the Low Carbon Society Action Plan as a plan to achieve this emissions intensity target, and the actual emissions intensity in FY2020 (actual emissions intensity target for the reporting year has not been calculated, so FY2020 results are used instead) is 0.441 kg-CO2/kWh, which represents progress of 40.3%.

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

C4.2

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Production

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

Base year
2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
8320737

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
97.3

Target year
2023

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
97.33

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
97.47

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
566.666666666651

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Increasing our amount of hydropower generation in Japan will lead to CO2 reductions, we consider this initiative to be part of TEPCO's CO2 reduction targets mentioned below.
-50% reduction (FY2013 levels) of CO2 originating from the sale of power by FY2030.
-Reduce CO2 originating from the supply of energy to basically 0 by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target uses the increased amount in hydroelectric power generation from the base year due to repowering, etc. as an index. This figure is calculated using the amount of hydroelectric power generated after correction by the water flow rate in order to eliminate the influence of precipitation, etc., but since this figure itself is sensitive information for management purposes, we here answered the figure of our hydropower generation before the correction as a similar index, which is publicly available.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve our goal, we are carrying out increasing output by repowering work for hydroelectric power generation facilities and by using water more efficiently. For example, regarding repowering work, the Hayakawa Power Plant, which is our hydroelectric power generation facility, started operation with an increased output of 3,000 kW in September 2020, contributing to an increase in the amount of power generated in 2021.

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

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Low-carbon vehicles	Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
10

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
18

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
8.88888888888889

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This is a part of our emissions targets. By working to achieve this goal, we reduce the amount of gasoline used in company vehicles thereby contributing to reductions in TEPCO's greenhouse gas emissions.
In June 2021, we announced that we would obtain green power certificates for the power required to drive our electric vehicles. As a result, 100% of renewable energy will be used for the electric power required by the target vehicles, making it possible to reduce CO2 emissions from our electric vehicles to net zero.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
EV100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The TEPCO group aims to electrify all of its 3,600 company vehicles, with the exception of specialized construction vehicles and emergency vehicles, by 2030.
https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/newsroom/press/archives/2019/tepco-becomes-02.html

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have set "50% in 2025" as an intermediate target toward the target of 100% in 2030. At the moment, there are an issue that a number of EV models is limited and issues related to charging and so on, but we are proceeding with the introduction of EVs while trying to solve these issues. As of the end of FY 2021, about 650 EVs have been introduced, and the progress is about 18% of about 3,600 target vehicles.

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

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We aim to reduce CO2 emissions originating from the supply of energy to Net zero by 2050, and don't identify any exclusions.

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

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

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	327
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
327

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
19000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
325000000

Payback period
16-20 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
The TEPCO group has participated in “EV100” and aims to electrify all of its 3,600 company vehicles, with the exception of specialized construction vehicles and emergency vehicles, by 2030. As of the end of FY 2021, about 650 EVs have been introduced, and the progress is about 18% of about 3,600 target vehicles.
In June 2021, we announced that we would obtain green power certificates for the power required to drive our electric vehicles. As a result, 100% of renewable energy will be used for the electric power required by the target vehicles, making it possible to reduce CO2 emissions from our electric vehicles to net zero. Therefore, the annual CO2 emission savings were estimated by assuming that all the CO2 emissions from driving of the fossil fuel vehicles replaced by the installed approximately 650 EVs in FY2021 were reduced.
The annual monetary savings are estimated from the EV mileage, mileage per energy source, and unit price of gasoline and electricity in the reporting year.
The investment required is calculated by multiplying the general selling price difference between gasoline-powered vehicles and EVs by the number of EVs introduced by the reporting year.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Key business areas were identified by analyzing the market environment and competitive advantage based upon our approach to the entire Group’s business portfolio. In regards to our domestic power business, we shall invest in hydroelectric power and renewable energies that will contribute to strengthening our competitiveness and also the creation of a low-carbon society. In particular, we plan to invest a maximum of ¥3 trillion (FY2021~FY2030) into renewable energies, and Green & Innovation.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Hydropower

Description of product(s) or service(s)
TEPCO sells CO2-free electricity that comes from renewable energies. In particular, we offer Aqua Premium and Sunlight Premium options to our corporate clients, and Aqua Energy 100 options for private users, and so on.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (According to Japan's Act, electricity derived from renewable energy is CO2-free, and we calculated that emissions calculated by using the average emission intensity of the electric power system (location-based) were avoided.)

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

Functional unit used
This service is supplied for a variety of electrically functional products. It is measured in energy units “MWh”. Those who receive this service usually use it instantly. This service is CO2-free compared to the average CO2 emission intensity of the power system.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
This service is CO2-free power. In the absence of this service, the baseline scenario is that the power of the average CO2 emission intensity of the power system is used.

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.441

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
The amount of avoided emissions is calculated by multiplying the total amount of power generated by our hydropower, wind power and solar power generation (8,569 million kWh) by the average emission intensity of the power system (0.441 kg-CO2 / kWh).
8,569 million kWh x 0.441 kg-CO2/kWh = 3,778,929 t-CO2

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
4.4

C-EU4.6

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

TEPCO procures thermal power generation from outside companies, but basically does not own thermal power plants. In some of the islands, we have diesel power generation facilities, but the fuel used for them is low-sulfur heavy oil A, which is made up of primarily methylnaphthalene, almost no methane is generated.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
191000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5892000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5886000

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1342000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1664000

Comment

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

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
112535000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11000

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5888000

Comment

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

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
April 1 2019

Base year end
March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Act on the Rational Use of Energy
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superceded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
Other, please specify (Basic guidelines for calculating greenhouse gas emissions through the supply chain (ver.2.4) (Japanese Ministry of the Environment / Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
192000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
6098000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
6108000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1670000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculated by multiplying the amount of purchased goods by the emission factor. We follow major guidelines have been published: "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" "Green Value Chain Platform (Japanese Ministry of the Environment website, which provides Scope 3 emissions calculation methods and models)"

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1779000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculated by multiplying the amount of annual capital investment in financial report by the emission factor. We follow major guidelines have been published: "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" "Green Value Chain Platform (Japanese Ministry of the Environment website, which provides Scope 3 emissions calculation methods and models)"

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
91929000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions due to the extraction, production and transportation of fuel resources for power generation:
Calculated by multiplying the electricity sold with the emissions coefficient specified in the emissions coefficients database for the calculation of GHG emissions throughout the supply chain available from Japan's Ministry of the Environment.
Emissions associated with the electricity purchased from outside the TEPCO Group:
Calculated by multiplying the electricity purchased from outside the TEPCO Group by the emissions factor of the TEPCO Group company that sells electricity and that for power transmission and distribution operators.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
As we are utility company, our products are electricity and gas. Following GHG Protocol, emissions related to electricity and gas transportation and distribution are calculated in "Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)". Therefore, there are no emissions related to upstream transportation and distribution, and this category is not relevant.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculated by multiplying the volume of industrial waste by the emission factor for each type of waste treatment method. We follow major guidelines have been published: “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” “Green Value Chain Platform (Japanese Ministry of the Environment website, which provides Scope 3 emissions calculation methods and models)”

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculated by multiplying the number of employees by the emission factor. We follow major guidelines have been published: “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” “Green Value Chain Platform (Japanese Ministry of the Environment website, which provides Scope 3 emissions calculation methods and models)”

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculated by multiplying the number of employees by the number of business days and the emission factor for each location type of office. We follow major guidelines have been published: “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” “Green Value Chain Platform (Japanese Ministry of the Environment website, which provides Scope 3 emissions calculation methods and models)”

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We have no upstream leased assets, so there are no emissions related to upstream leased assets, therefore this category is not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
As we are utility company, our products are electricity and gas. Following GHG Protocol, emissions related to electricity and gas transportation and distribution are calculated in "Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)". Therefore, there are no emissions related to downstream transportation and distribution, and this category is not relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We sell electricity and gas. The sold electricity and gas are not processed so there is no emission of processing of sold products, therefore this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7329000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions associated with the use of city gas we sell:
Calculated by multiplying the city gas sold (in calorific value) by the emissions factor specified in the GHG emissions accounting, reporting, and disclosure system administered by Japan's Ministry of the Environment.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We sell electricity and gas. As the sold electricity and gas are not discarded but all used, there is no emission of end of life treatment of sold products, therefore this category is not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We have no leased assets, so there are no emissions related to downstream leased assets, therefore this category is not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No franchise is included in our business.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our investments are for policy purposes, not for profit purposes. According to the principles of relevance in GHG Protocol, our influence is small. From the perspective of influence, which is the standard that determines the relevance, we judge this category is not relevant.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.000001

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
6290000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
5309924000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
11

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Due to increased Scope 2 emissions related to technical losses from distribution and transmission networks.

Intensity figure
0.023

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
6290000

Metric denominator
megawatt hour transmitted (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total
279485000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
21

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Due to increased Scope 2 emissions related to technical losses from distribution and transmission networks.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	125000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	3000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	63000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	0	2.8	63000	
Combustion (Electric utilities)	125000	0	0	125000	
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	
Combustion (Other)					
Emissions not elsewhere classified					

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Japan	192000

C7.3

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

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Corporate and nuclear power generation	14000
General power transmission and distribution	177000
Electricity retail	300
Renewable energy power generation	2000

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	192000	<Not Applicable>	
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	206	Decreased	0.003	The electricity consumed by the office was 225,000kWh and the electricity consumed by the electric vehicle was 243,000kWh. Calculated by multiplying these totals by the emission factor indicated by TEPCO Energy Partners. (225,000kWh+243,000kWh)*0.000441t-CO2/kWh = 206tCO2. The total emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 in the previous year was 6,290,000tCO2, so it reached (-206tCO2/6,290,000tCO2)*100=-0.003%.
Other emissions reduction activities	905	Increased	0.01	Due to increased Scope 2 emissions related to technical losses from distribution and transmission networks. The total emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 in the previous year was 6,290,000tCO2, so it reached (905tCO2/6,290,000tCO2)*100=0.01%.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	474000	474000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	45000	1010000	1055000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	1100	1100
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	300	300
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	2500	2500
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	45000	1487900	1532900

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
471000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
471000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
472000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
472000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)
58

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
157

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
177000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
1127

Comment

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)
8212

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
We own the nuclear power plants, but we do not have a record of power generation in FY2021. Scope 1 emissions were generated in preparation for resumption.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)
2201

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
8610

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1900

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0.22

Comment

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)
21

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
37

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)
30

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
29

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)
0

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)
10522

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
8833

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
192900

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
22

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1055000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3900

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1058900

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?
Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/Region
Japan

Voltage level
Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
279485

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
5

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
5641000

Length of network (km)
40966

Number of connections
31147872

Area covered (km2)
39575

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
99.6

Metric numerator
Total waste recycled

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Total waste generated by our business

% change from previous year
0.3

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
As a central part of our environment management, we have set recycle rate target to seek and contribute circular economy. Transmission and distribution assets materials such as electric cables and electric poles are already used to be recycled in normal business practice.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
287762000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0.17

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0.15

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
This power generation corresponds to diesel power generation on remote islands by TEPCO Power Grid, Inc., which consists our company.

Since CAPEX in the year of reporting is sensitive information, 10% of the total CAPEX of TEPCO Power Grid, Inc. and its subsidiaries, excluding transmission, substation and distribution, is calculated as CAPEX related to power generation, and this amount is apportioned by the book value of power generation equipment for each power source type.

The CAPEX ratio for the next 5 years is calculated assuming that the denominator and numerator are as follows.

In the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan announced in the reporting year, we will make up to 3 trillion yen in carbon-neutral-related investment in the 10 years up to FY2030. It is calculated by multiplying the amount related to power generation in the rough breakdown of this investment by 5/10 for 5 years.

5 times CAPEX in the reporting year of this kind of power source.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
151565000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
88.37

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
51.17

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This is stated in our securities report.
< CAPEX in the next 5 years>
The CAPEX ratio for the next 5 years is calculated assuming that the denominator and numerator are as follows.

In the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan announced in the reporting year, we will make up to 3 trillion yen in carbon-neutral-related investment in the 10 years up to FY2030. It is calculated by multiplying the amount related to power generation in the rough breakdown of this investment by 5/10 for 5 years.

It is calculated by multiplying the amount of investment related to this kind of power source in the above rough breakdown of investment of up to 3 trillion yen by 5/10 for 5 years.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
19111242000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
11.14

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
47.31

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. and TEPCO Power Grid Inc. own hydropower generation facilities.

Regarding CAPEX of TEPCO Renewable Power Inc., CAPEX of “hydraulic power and new energy” of TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. including subsidiaries described in our securities report is apportioned by the book value of power generation equipment for each power source type.
Regarding CAPEX of TEPCO Power Grid Inc., 10% of other CAPEX, excluding transmission, substation and distribution of TEPCO Power Grid Inc. including subsidiaries, described in our securities report is calculated as CAPEX related to power generation, and this amount is apportioned by the book value of power generation equipment for each power source type.
The total amount of the above two is the CAPEX of our hydroelectric power generation facility.

The CAPEX ratio for the next 5 years is calculated assuming that the denominator and numerator are as follows.

In the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan announced in the reporting year, we will make up to 3 trillion yen in carbon-neutral-related investment in the 10 years up to FY2030. It is calculated by multiplying the amount related to power generation in the rough breakdown of this investment by 5/10 for 5 years.

The amount of investment related to renewable energy power sources in the rough breakdown of the above investment of up to 3 trillion yen is proportionally divided by the book value of hydroelectric power generation facilities and other renewable energy power generation facilities, and the amount for hydroelectric power generation is calculated. This amount is calculated by multiplying by 5/10 for 5 years.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
225390000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0.13

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0.56

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. owns the wind power generation facility.

It is calculated by apportioning CAPEX, which is listed in our securities report, of the "hydraulic / new energy power generation equipment" of TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. including its subsidiaries, by the book price and power generation capacity of each power source type.

The CAPEX ratio for the next 5 years is calculated assuming that the denominator and numerator are as follows.

In the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan announced in the reporting year, we will make up to 3 trillion yen in carbon-neutral-related investment in the 10 years up to FY2030. It is calculated by multiplying the amount related to power generation in the rough breakdown of this investment by 5/10 for 5 years.

The amount of investment related to renewable energy power sources in the rough breakdown of the above investment of up to 3 trillion yen is apportioned by the book value and power generation capacity of each power source type. The investment amount of this type of power source calculated in this way is multiplied by 5/10 for 5 years.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
326250000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0.19

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0.81

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. and TEPCO Power Grid Inc. own solar power generation facilities.

Regarding CAPEX of TEPCO Renewable Power Inc., it is calculated by apportioning CAPEX, which is stated in our securities report, of "Hydraulic power / new energy power generation equipment" of TEPCO Renewable Power Inc. including its subsidiaries, using the book value and the installed capacity of each power generation type.
Regarding CAPEX of TEPCO Power Grid Inc., 10% of other CAPEX excluding transmission, substation and distribution of TEPCO Power Grid Inc. including its subsidiaries, which is stated in our securities report, is calculated as CAPEX related to power generation, and this amount is apportioned by the book value of power generation equipment for each power source type.
The total amount of the above two is the CAPEX of our solar power generation equipment.

The CAPEX ratio for the next 5 years is calculated assuming that the denominator and numerator are as follows.

In the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan announced in the reporting year, we will make up to 3 trillion yen in carbon-neutral-related investment in the 10 years up to FY2030. It is calculated by multiplying the amount related to power generation in the rough breakdown of this investment by 5/10 for 5 years.

The amount of investment related to renewable energy power sources in the rough breakdown of the above investment of up to 3 trillion yen is apportioned by the book value and power generation capacity of each power source type. The investment amount of this type of power source calculated in this way is multiplied by 5/10 for 5 years.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

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

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years
0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
We have not made any capital investment in this power generation.

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Other, please specify (Development of power transmission, substation, and distribution networks (including construction of smart grids and microgrids))	This is the CAPEX for TEPCO Power Grid, Inc. which carries out electricity transmission and distribution business. The electrification of energy demand and increasing connection of renewable energy into power grids are extremely important in achieving carbon neutrality. Therefore the cost of strengthening power transmission and distribution facilities accounts for the majority of TEPCO Power Grid's CAPEX. Specifically, this includes strengthening and decentralizing power grids to accommodate distributed power supply such as solar power generation, and strengthening interconnections with areas outside our power transmission and distribution network. The abovementioned power transmission and distribution business will impact all sectors of industry, business, household, and transportation in the Japanese metropolitan area, which accounts for about one-third of the total number of customers in Japan. We have also invested in a micro-grid business in Southeast Asia and promoted business utilizing our technological expertise cultivated in Japan to improve energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions, as well as to create new businesses and develop human resources.	308946000000	54.4	2022

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Digital technology	Pilot demonstration	41-60%	7930000000	The figure on the left is the research and development expenses for TEPCO Holdings, which is responsible for nuclear power generation/decommissioning, the reuse of storage batteries, increasing the use of electric vehicles, and digital technology (DX), etc.
Smart grids	Pilot demonstration	21-40%	7812000000	The figure on the left is the research and development expenses for TEPCO Power Grid, Inc. that is responsible for businesses related to transmission and distribution, such as strengthening the connectivity of renewable energy and improving grid resilience with smart grids, etc.
Demand side response programs	Pilot demonstration	≤20%	1040000000	The figure on the left is the research and development expenses for TEPCO Energy Partner, Inc. that is engaged in next-generation energy services, such as virtual power plants and demand response programs.
Renewable energy	Applied research and development	≤20%	624000000	The figure on the left is the research and development expenses for TEPCO Renewable Power, Inc. that is in charge of renewable energies, such as hydroelectric and wind power generation. We are planning and implementing technological development that contributes to reducing the loss of hydroelectric power generation and to reducing costs of construction and O & M of offshore wind power generation equipment.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1-2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1-2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1-2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Report.pdf

Page/section reference
P1-2

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

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

Japan carbon tax
Saitama ETS
Tokyo CaT - ETS

C11.1b

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

Saitama ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
1

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
99

Period start date
April 1 2020

Period end date
March 31 2025

Allowances allocated
33087

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
14

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
5348

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Tokyo CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
100

Period start date
April 1 2020

Period end date
March 31 2025

Allowances allocated
25430

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
4354

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

Period start date
April 1 2021

Period end date
March 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
100

Total cost of tax paid
34102000

Comment
Fossil-fuel importers are required to pay taxes, and since this does not apply to TEPCO, it does not directly pay taxes. However, importers are paid for costs corresponding to the carbon tax, and that amount is estimated to be Scope 1 CO2 emissions volume multiplied by the global warming countermeasure tax rate.
In FY2021 it was 118,000t-CO2 x ¥289/t-CO2 = ¥34,102,000

C11.1d

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

＜Strategy Summary＞

In order to meet our customers' needs for low-carbon/decarbonized electricity, we have set the goals of reducing CO2 emissions from the sale of electricity by 50% by FY2030 compared to FY2013, and of achieving net zero CO2 emissions from the supply of energy in 2050. We are also promoting energy-saving and CO2 reduction initiatives throughout our facilities, including the facilities covered by the emissions trading schemes of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Saitama Prefecture. This is a strategy to expand our business as well as a strategy with a view to future increases in carbon prices.

＜Case Study＞

【Situation】

In island areas, TEPCO generates power from fossil fuels that are subject to the carbon tax (global warming countermeasure tax).

【Task】

Therefore, reducing the burden of the carbon tax is directly linked to revenue and expenditure. Considering that Japan has announced that it aims to become carbon neutral by 2050, it is possible that the carbon tax may increase in the future. Therefore, obtaining the engineering skill and operational knowledge to provide a stable supply of electricity from renewable energies, for which output is unstable, and reducing the amount of thermal power, is necessary for TEPCO's business going forward.

【Action】

In light of this situation/issue, on Haha Islands, where TEPCO provides power/electricity from fossil fuels, we aim to develop technology including adjusting the balance of power supply/demand for providing electricity from only renewable energy sources, and will commence a demonstration project at the end of FY2024. In addition to introducing solar power facilities and storage batteries, we shall also perform energy management on the islands.

【Result】

In September 2020, we have established a basic logic for energy management systems, and completed natural environment surveys and equipment construction-related surveys in proposed locations for renewable energy facility construction. We will continue to aim to provide power to the islands with only renewable energies, and spread the knowledge we gained through this experiment to other locations, thereby we will expand our business and contribute to global warming countermeasures as well as mitigate the impact of future increases in carbon prices.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit origination

Project type

Solar

Project identification

Project for utilizing environmental value of residential PV in Japan for environmental activities
https://japancredit.go.jp/pdf/jcrd/P00096_1.pdf

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify (J-Credit Scheme)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

0

Credits cancelled

No

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Compliance

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application
In order to help promote low carbon investment and take advantages of climate change opportunities, we recognize the impact of applying internal carbon pricing on businesses that are heavily impacted by carbon price throughout our value chain, and take it as important information on internal decisions.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
13000

Variance of price(s) used
The unit price of internal carbon pricing is expected to increase over time, taking into account the prospects for introducing an external system. There are no particular rules regarding the geographical range, but we are targeting businesses that are greatly affected by carbon prices.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
Our main business, the electric power supply industry, is a business sector that has a strong relationship with CO2 emissions. We are targeting businesses that have a large impact on carbon prices, regardless of region, when applying internal carbon pricing.
For example, when investing in carbon-neutral power sources or purchasing low-carbon, decarbonized power, the application of internal carbon pricing facilitates lower-carbon decision-making, and the impact assessment of internal carbon pricing is important information in these decisions.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
78.1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
TEPCO engages in supplier engagement with JERA. JERA inherited TEPCO's fuel adjustment/thermal power business and is a very important upstream supplier for TEPCO's power supply business. This is because, since TEPCO's nuclear power stations are currently not in operation, thermal power accounts for approximately 80% of the power that TEPCO sells, which is quite high, and also because JERA emissions account for the majority of TEPCO's Scope 3 emissions. In light of conditions in Japan where energy resources are scarce, for the current time procuring a certain amount of power from thermal power sources is necessary, and TEPCO will continue to purchase power from JERA's thermal power stations.
Accordingly, initiatives to reduce JERA CO2 emissions are important to achieve TEPCO's goals of reducing CO2 emissions from the sale of power by 50% of FY 2013 levels by the year 2030, and emitting Net zero CO2 from the supply of energy by the year 2050. This is one of the reasons why TEPCO is engaged in supplier engagement with JERA.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We have set "a goal of reducing CO2 emissions from the sale of electricity by 50% by FY2030 compared to FY2013" and "a goal of achieving net zero CO2 emissions from the supply of energy in 2050."
To achieve these goals, CO2 reduction initiatives taken by JERA, whose emissions account for a majority of the TEPCO's Scope 3 emissions, are important. We conduct engagement with JERA as its 50% shareholder, which is in the position to support and oversee JERA toward its low-carbon/decarbonization. Specifically, we assess JERA's success in contributing to low-carbon/decarbonization based on the emission intensity of thermal electricity that we procure from JERA. The level of success is approximately 0.482kg-CO2/kWh, which is 20% below the emissions intensity of nationwide thermal power generation in FY2030.
As a result of this engagement, in October 2020, JERA announced its JERA Zero Emissions 2050 strategy. Some actual measures include the shutdown of all inefficient coal-thermal power plants, ammonia co-firing experiments and single-fuel combustion, hydrogen co-firing, and the introduction of renewable energies. JERA has already started the world's first ammonia co-firing demonstration experiment using the large commercial reactor at the Hekinan Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (1 million kW) in Aichi Prefecture, and it aims to burn a mixture with approximately 20% ammonia for two months in FY2024.
As a result of this engagement,JERA's emissions intensity has been improving as below;
FY2018: 0.476kg-CO2/kWh
FY2019: 0.469 kg-CO2/kWh
FY2020: 0.469 kg-CO2/kWh
The emissions intensity for FY2021 is currently being calculated. TEPCO's emissions, which will be greatly affected by the improvement in JERA's emissions intensity, were reduced by approximately 39% compared to FY2013 levels, the base year for our FY2030 target. This means that we are approximately 78% of the way to achieving our 50% reduction target.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

50.9

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

80

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

TEPCO engages with customers using electricity by providing information that contributes to energy conservation, proposing the electrification of appliances that use fossil fuels, and proposing that they switch to CO2-free power options derived from renewable energies.
This is because it's important for demand-side energy users to conserve energy, electrify, and use renewable energies in order to reduce CO2 emissions generated from the use of energy.
TEPCO engages on an individual basis with large corporate clients. But, it is impossible to engage on an individual basis with our many household customers, so we engage with them by providing information on energy conservation, etc., through our online informational site called, "Kurashi TEPCO." The percentage of engagement targets is that of accesses to "Kurashi TEPCO". The current percentage of engagement is 48%, we would like to further increase it by enhancing proposals for energy conservation, electrification and use of renewable energy on the energy demand side.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

TEPCO sells CO2-free electricity derived from renewable energies. We offer electricity rate menus below;
- "Aqua Premium" and "Aqua Energy 100", which are both derived from hydroelectric power,
-, "Sunlight Premium", which is derived from solar power with additionality.
- "Non-FIT non-fossil power menu with non-Fossil certificate", which combines the non-fossil value derived from electricity generated by renewable energy that does not apply the feed-in tariff system with electricity of average carbon intensity of all power sources.
As measures of success, the CO2 zero menu for corporate customers is to be increased by 10 billion kWh/year in FY2030, and its sales rate is to be 100% in FY2050.
TEPCO Energy Partner and Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. signed a "Comprehensive Agreement on Greening of Electricity Used" in office buildings, etc. on December 21, 2020. Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. uses our electricity in tenants such as office buildings owned and subleased by Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd., and in April 2021, we have started to green the electricity supplied by residential solar power, etc., which has completed the purchase period under the Feed-in-Tariff system. This comprehensive agreement aims to green about 600 million kWh / year in FY2030, and promotes corporates' efforts about RE100 and ESG issues. Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. and TEPCO Energy Partner will contribute to the achievement of SDGs and the realization of a carbon-free society.
We will continue to increase such cases and aim to achieve our targets of a zero CO2.

C12.1d

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

In November 2021, we (Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. and TEPCO Power Grid Inc.), JERA Co., Inc., in which we own 50% of the shares, and Tokyo Electric Power Services Co., Ltd. ("TEPSCO"), in which we own 100% of the shares, concluded an agreement with the Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA") regarding a "Data Collection Survey on Power Sector in Indonesia for Decarbonization."

Indonesia has maintained a GDP growth rate of approximately 5-6% since 2010. In addition to robust economic growth, the electrification rate is steadily increasing, and electricity demand is expected to continue growing. Meanwhile, the country is highly dependent on coal-fired power generation and there are concerns about an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in line with growing demand for electricity. Under such sense of crisis, in July 2021, the government of Indonesia submitted a long-term strategy, which includes that the country tackles for achieving carbon neutrality before 2060, to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The aforementioned agreement was concluded as part of JICA's efforts to cooperate in the decarbonization of Indonesia's power sector and reflects JICA's high evaluation of the initiatives of the four companies (TEPCO Holdings, TEPCO Power Grid, JERA, and TEPSCO), which have extensive experience in the electric power business.

Under the agreement, the four companies will draw up a proposed roadmap that embodies the targeted power source portfolio and power supply system, and will also discuss measures that could be implemented in Indonesia based on the proposed roadmap, while taking fully into account the specific conditions in Indonesia.

In the "Asia Energy Transition Initiative ("AETI")" announced by the government of Japan in May 2021, "support for the development of energy transition roadmap" is positioned as one of the pillars. The four companies will work together with AETI in carrying out their operations.

TEPCO Holdings will contribute to the drawing up of the proposed roadmap of the power sector for Indonesia's decarbonization, focusing on institutional and financial aspects, by leveraging the TEPCO Group's expertise in the electric power business and experience supporting the establishment of power master plans through its overseas consulting business. Going forward, we will work to achieve a carbon neutral society globally under optimal management of the Group.

Leveraging TEPCO Power Grid's skill in building and operating stable power transmission and distribution networks that it has cultivated in Japan and its experience in the overseas consulting business, the company will contribute to the creation of a sustainable, stable, and economical energy environment in Indonesia by making effective proposals for achieving carbon neutrality and power supply stability in Indonesia's power sector.

Under the "JERA Zero CO2 Emissions 2050" objective, JERA is taking on a challenge to reduce CO2 emissions from its domestic and overseas businesses to zero by 2050. JERA aims to achieve zero CO2 emissions by establishing an optimal roadmap for each country and region. This initiative in Indonesia is JERA's first project to support roadmap development overseas. In Indonesia, which consists of many islands, JERA believes it will be able to fully leverage the experience it has gained in drawing up a decarbonization roadmap for Japan. Taking fully into account Indonesia's unique circumstances, JERA will contribute to achieving low-cost and speedy decarbonization while maintaining a stable power supply.

TEPSCO has been providing a wide range of consulting services in more than 90 countries around the world, mainly in developing countries in Asia and Africa, utilizing the advanced technical capabilities and expertise that it has accumulated as a member of the TEPCO Group. TEPSCO has been active in Indonesia for a long time, and hopes to contribute to the success of the project, and further to the efforts to achieve carbon neutrality in Indonesia, by leveraging such experience.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

In TEPCO's material procurement policy, "request for cooperation toward achieving carbon neutrality" is one of the major themes, and in the "TEPCO Group Sustainable Procurement Guidelines", as an environmental consideration, we ask our business partners the following contents.
We expect our business partners to build environmental management systems for their entire supply chain to realize a recycling-oriented society through reduction of the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions and emissions per product with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality, conservation of biodiversity, efficient use of resources and water, appropriate management of chemical substances and reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.
We ask our business partners to proactively propose initiatives for reducing the environmental burden (eco-proposal) in product manufacturing, construction and contract works.
In addition, we ask our business partners to measure the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from a series of their business activities and disclose the information on a regular basis on their company website.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

july 21 2021_Carbon Neutral Initiatives in the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan.pdf

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

Since TEPCO's climate change handling policies are discussed at management meetings, such as meetings of the ESG Committee and Carbon Neutral Challenge Task Force on which the Presidents of TEPCO HD and each core company serve as members, etc., the climate change handling policies of each core company do not differ. Additionally, the status of execution of climate change handling policies is supervised by the Board of Directors. Furthermore, at TEPCO HD there is an ESG Promotion Office, which is a department dedicated to providing information, education, and training on a daily basis to ensure that all departments handle climate change in a consistent manner. TEPCO has also set goals of reducing CO2 emissions from the sale of power by 50% that of FY2013 levels by the year FY2030, and aims to reduce CO2 emissions originating from the supply of energy to Net zero by the year 2050. These goals have been written into the Comprehensive Special Business Plan created by TEPCO in cooperation with the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, which is a government-authorized corporation, as part of our process for widely disclosing these objectives. Since we engage with the government about policy based on climate change handling policies determined through this process, our handling of this matter is consistent.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Carbon tax
Circular economy
Climate-related targets
Electricity grid access for renewables
Emissions trading schemes
Green electricity tariffs
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
Mandatory climate-related reporting
Methane emissions
Minimum energy efficiency requirements
Renewable energy generation
Subsidies for renewable energy projects
Subsidies on products
Taxes on products
Traceability requirements
Transparency requirements
Verification and audits

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
We collaborate with policy makers on the carbon tax. As an energy expert, we contributed to better policy discussions by providing opinions that contribute to low-carbon/decarbonization.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Japan

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
In Japan, government deliberation councils are debating carbon taxes and carbon pricing under the assumption that they will contribute to growth strategies. TEPCO is conveying its opinions to these deliberation councils, and METI and the Ministry for the Environment, both directly and via industry organizations.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
In Japan, there are policy systems such as the renewable energy feed-in tariff (FIT), which is imposed only on electricity and not on other energy sources.
In order to achieve carbon neutrality, it is important to promote electrification on the energy demand side in addition to achieving zero-emissions from power sources.
Electrification shall not be hindered when considering carbon pricing including carbon tax.
Therefore, we are calling for a review of the existing systems as a support with small exception.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan (FEPC))

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
As we promote global warming countermeasures, TEPCO and the FEPC are aiming to simultaneously achieve safety, energy security, economic efficiency, and environmental friendliness (the so-called, "S+3E's"). Basing on searching for an optimal energy mix with the perspective of the S+3E's, both TEPCO and the FEPC are promoting supply/demand initiatives such as Low carbonization of energy on the supply side and improving the efficiency of energy use on the demand side, therefore the positions of the two organizations are in agreement.
TEPCO offers useful opinions at meetings to contribute to energy policy on global warming countermeasures based on the FPEC's S+3E's.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Other, please specify (The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society (ELCS))

State the organization to which you provided funding
The member companies of ELCS agree to establish a voluntary framework for the realization of a low-carbon society, set up a carbon-neutral action plan, and aim to achieve it in order for the electric power industry to take effective measures against global warming. ELCS is an organization that promotes and supports the member companies that work on their own and individual action plans, thereby promoting effective global warming countermeasures throughout the electric power industry.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
25000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The ELCS objectives are consistent with our climate change objectives. In addition, the ELCS carbon-neutral action plan is incorporated into the national greenhouse gas reduction objectives achievement plan, so it contributes to achieve the national objectives. Therefore we joined (funded) ELCS.
We note that the amount of funding mentioned above changes every year depending on the amount of power generated and sold by ELCS members, so the above answer shows the scale of the annual membership fee for members of about 10 billion kWh.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
july 21 2021_Carbon Neutral Initiatives in the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan.pdf

Page/Section reference
P1-12

Content elements
Strategy
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
The Mainstream Report is the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan.
The attached document is part of the Fourth Comprehensive Special Business Plan.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	The President, who is a member of the Board of Directors, serves Chairman of the ESG Committee, which is the highest committee body dedicated to discussing issues related to ESG issues including biodiversity. Managing Executive Officer, who is ESG Officer,is in charge of ESG action plan including biodiversity policy. Within the next two years, as a subordinate body of the ESG Committee, we plan to establish a system to consolidate and share information on biodiversity across the TEPCO Group, and promote information and issue sharing and policy discussions with each company.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Keidanren Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation)

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity	CSA/DJSI https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/about/esg/pdf/CSA_DJSI_2021.pdf （2.4.1,2.4.2,2.4.3）
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity	FTSE/Russell https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/about/esg/pdf/FTSE_Russell.pdf （EBD02,EBD05,EBD08,EBD14）
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Initiatives to Conserve Biodiversity https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/about/esg/environment/coexisitence-e.html

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	The President and Representative Executive Officer, who is a member of the Board of Directors and a chairman of the ESG Committee.	President

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

TEPCO sells Aqua Premium, which is a 100% CO2 free menu powered by hydroelectric power. In order to make it the main source of renewable energy, we will expand the renewable energy power generation business centered on overseas hydroelectric power generation and domestic and overseas wind power generation.

Given that the TEPCO Group is promoting the expansion of renewable energy centered on offshore wind power, with the aim of making it a main power source for electricity supply, we are working closely with the needs of our customers. We established a new organization in August 2019, the Renewable Energy Promotion Department, which contributes to the above and further strengthens the creation and expansion of environmental value. The Renewable Energy Promotion Department has tried to identify the different needs for renewable energy for each customer, and has certified the environmental value of renewable energy with the "Aqua Premium" green price menu that delivers electricity from hydroelectric power plants that do not emit CO2. Combined with a "Green Power Certificate" and "Renewable Energy System Energy Service" that supports customers' investment in renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. to create solutions aimed at increasing the renewable energy ratio targeted by that customer. We will continue to. Moreover, in proposing this optimal plan, we will meet the needs of customers with services that not only provide environmental value but also reduce total cost by energy saving know-how cultivated by the TEPCO Group over many years. Through these efforts, we will continue to be closer to our customers for a long time and work with them to contribute sustainable development goals, including expanding renewable energy.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	5309924000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
KAO Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10847

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2; Indirect emissions from buildings and facilities such as loss of light, air conditioning, transmission and distribution.
Scope 3; On-site emissions from products for sale and emissions from upstream capital goods .

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2403710736

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
(TEPCO Group's Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (excluding Category 3 "CO2 related to power generation purchased from other companies") [t- CO2] / TEPCO Group consolidated sales [yen]) × (amount of sales to Kao)

Requesting member
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5139

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2; Indirect emissions from buildings and facilities such as loss of light, air conditioning, transmission and distribution.
Scope 3; On-site emissions from products for sale and emissions from upstream capital goods .

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1138855337

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
(TEPCO Group's Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (excluding Category 3 "CO2 related to power generation purchased from other companies") [t- CO2] / TEPCO Group consolidated sales [yen]) × (amount of sales to Nomura Research Institute)

Requesting member
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15632

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2; Indirect emissions from buildings and facilities such as loss of light, air conditioning, transmission and distribution.
Scope 3; On-site emissions from products for sale and emissions from upstream capital goods .

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3464184583

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
(TEPCO Group's Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (excluding Category 3 "CO2 related to power generation purchased from other companies") [t- CO2] / TEPCO Group consolidated sales [yen]) × (amount of sales to Sumitomo Chemical)

Requesting member
Valeo Sa

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10078

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2; Indirect emissions from buildings and facilities such as loss of light, air conditioning, transmission and distribution.
Scope 3; On-site emissions from products for sale and emissions from upstream capital goods .

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2233455524

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
(TEPCO Group's Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (excluding Category 3 "CO2 related to power generation purchased from other companies") [t- CO2] / TEPCO Group consolidated sales [yen]) × (amount of sales to Valeo Sa)

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

ESG Data 2022 - Environmental Data

https://www.tepco.co.jp/en/hd/about/esg/pdf/Environmental_data_2022_eng.pdf

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Standardized and useful guidance could be one of the possible solution.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

The method of calculating and publishing the emission factor per electricity sold has already been established under the domestic law. According to that method, it is considered that customers are calculating and reporting Scope 2 indirect emissions by electricity and heat by our products. The GHG emissions related to our main product, electricity, are dominated by the above indirect emissions, and allocating emissions to each customer is not considered cost effective.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
KAO Corporation

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Other, please specify (Electrification of commercial vehicles)

Emissions targeted
Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Other, please specify (8)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
In May 2020, NTT Corporation, Hitachi, Ricoh, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. agreed with a total of 40 companies and organizations, to disseminate electric-powered commercial vehicles and established the "Electric Vehicle Utilization Consortium". The electrification of commercial vehicles both will not only contribute to corporate activities, such as being able to extract electricity in the event of a disaster, but will also help to protect the lives of local people and contribute to the development of a disaster-resistant city. TEPCO and associates believe that companies and organizations working together to electrify vehicles will not only solve these most recent social issues, but also lead to the resolution of various issues for the SDGs. Although many companies are actively considering electrifying their business vehicles, there are many companies and organizations that can not solve the problems at the time of introduction by themselves and can not embark on electrification. The consortium promotes the introduction and utilization of electric vehicles, solves social issues, and contributes to the sustainable society by sharing the issues of these companies and

organizations and working together to solve them.
https://www.tepco.co.jp/press/release/2020/1541025_8710.html

Requesting member
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.

Group type of project
New product or service

Type of project
New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted
Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Other, please specify (8)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
We sell electricity derived from renewable energy that does not emit CO2. For example, "Aqua Premium" derived from hydroelectric power generation and "Sunlight Premium" derived from solar power generation. By subscribing to these menus, it can be received the following benefits. Customers; Scope2 can be reduced by covering all or part of the power consumption with this menu. It can also be used to achieve RE100 and SBT. TEPCO; By using part of the sales of these menus to improve efficiency by improving facilities and to maintain and expand hydroelectric power generation by cultivating water source forests, it is possible to carry out environmentally friendly business activities.

Requesting member
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Other, please specify (Electrification of commercial vehicles)

Emissions targeted
Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Other, please specify (8)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
In May 2020, NTT Corporation, Hitachi, Ricoh, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. agreed with a total of 40 companies and organizations, to disseminate electric-powered commercial vehicles and established the "Electric Vehicle Utilization Consortium". The electrification of commercial vehicles both will not only contribute to corporate activities, such as being able to extract electricity in the event of a disaster, but will also help to protect the lives of local people and contribute to the development of a disaster-resistant city. TEPCO and associates believe that companies and organizations working together to electrify vehicles will not only solve these most recent social issues, but also lead to the resolution of various issues for the SDGs. Although many companies are actively considering electrifying their business vehicles, there are many companies and organizations that can not solve the problems at the time of introduction by themselves and can not embark on electrification. The consortium promotes the introduction and utilization of electric vehicles, solves social issues, and contributes to the sustainable society by sharing the issues of these companies and organizations and working together to solve them.
https://www.tepco.co.jp/press/release/2020/1541025_8710.html

Requesting member
Valeo Sa

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Other, please specify (Electrification of commercial vehicles)

Emissions targeted
Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Other, please specify (8)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
In May 2020, NTT Corporation, Hitachi, Ricoh, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. agreed with a total of 40 companies and organizations, to disseminate electric-powered commercial vehicles and established the "Electric Vehicle Utilization Consortium". The electrification of commercial vehicles both will not only contribute to corporate activities, such as being able to extract electricity in the event of a disaster, but will also help to protect the lives of local people and contribute to the development of a disaster-resistant city. TEPCO and associates believe that companies and organizations working together to electrify vehicles will not only solve these most recent social issues, but also lead to the resolution of various issues for the SDGs. Although many companies are actively considering electrifying their business vehicles, there are many companies and organizations that can not solve the problems at the time of introduction by themselves and can not embark on electrification. The consortium

promotes the introduction and utilization of electric vehicles, solves social issues, and contributes to the sustainable society by sharing the issues of these companies and organizations and working together to solve them.
https://www.tepco.co.jp/press/release/2020/1541025_8710.html

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms