

# SASB INDEX

The table below summarizes the Kyuden Group's results based on the SASB Electric Utilities & Power Generators Standard provided by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), an arm of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation.

The SASB Standards are primarily designed for U.S. companies and markets and therefore include items that are not applicable to the Kyuden Group, but we strive to disclose as much information as possible according to the Standards.

Disclosure topics	Accounting metrics	Category	Unit	Code	Information disclosed
<b>Environment</b>					
Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Energy Resource Planning	(1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions, percentage covered under (2) emissions-limiting regulations, and (3) emissions-reporting regulations	Quantitative	t-CO <sub>2</sub> · %	IF-EU-110a.1	(1)17,490,000[t-CO <sub>2</sub> ] (2) 0 [%] (no regulated markets in Japan) (3)100[%] Note 1: Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions of greenhouse gases as defined in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, SF <sub>6</sub> and HFC)
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with power deliveries	Quantitative	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	IF-EU-110a.2	22,400,000[t-CO <sub>2</sub> ](28,800,000[t-CO <sub>2</sub> ]) Note 2: Provisional value Note 3: Value in parentheses represent CO <sub>2</sub> emissions generated by Kyushu Electric Power after adjustments made in accordance with the FIT system for renewable energy per the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.
	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targetsDiscussion and Analysis	Discussion and Analysis	—	IF-EU-110a.3	In order to make a significant contribution to the realization of a carbon-neutral society as one of Japan's industry leaders in low-carbon and carbon-free efforts, the Kyuden Group has clarified its goals for 2050, revised its management objectives (environmental objectives) for 2030 upward by backcasting, and formulated an Action Plan containing specific strategies for achieving these targets. ○ Reduction plan for emissions • Amount of renewable energy developed: 5,000 MW (2030) • Maximum use of nuclear power with safety as a top priority • Lowering the carbon intensity of thermal power • Conversion of all company cars to 100% EVs <sup>*1</sup> (2030) *1: Excl. special purpose vehicles ○ Emissions reduction targets 2050 goals: • We will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our business activities across the entire supply chain to net zero. • We will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions in society by promoting a shift to electricity-based energy consumption to the maximum extent possible, providing a stable supply of environmentally-friendly energy, etc. Through these efforts, the Kyuden Group will achieve "carbon negativity" as early as possible before 2050. 2030 management (environmental) targets: • We will reduce supply chain GHG emissions <sup>*2</sup> by 60% (compared to FY2013 levels); and by 65% for our domestic business (compared to FY2013 levels). *2: Total for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 • We will contribute to the electrification of Kyushu (Household: 70%; Commercial: 60%). ○ Analysis of achievement level Reduction of supply chain GHG emissions for FY2021 was 39.94 million tons -CO <sub>2</sub> , about a 35% reduction from FY2013 levels. This result is due to our active development and introduction of renewable energy and stable nuclear power operations.
	(1) Number of customers served in markets subject to renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and (2) percentage fulfillment of RPS target by market	Quantitative	Number, %	IF-EU-110a.4	The RPS Act, which defined RPS regulations in Japan, was abolished in 2012 and replaced with a FIT system. Note 4: We purchase electricity generated by renewable energy systems at a fixed price. Note 5: The Kyushu region makes up around 10% of Japan's electricity demand, yet the introduction of renewable energy equipment through the FIT system is approximately 20% of the national total.

Note: Quantitative data without a time point are actual results for FY2021.

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<b>Environment</b>					
Air Quality	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) NO <sub>x</sub> (excluding N <sub>2</sub> O), (2) SO <sub>x</sub> , percentage of each in or near areas of dense population	Quantitative	t • %	IF-EU-120a.1	(1)5,358[t], 100[%] (2)3,747[t], 100[%] Note 1: Figures are based on results excluding island-based combustion power plants.
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn, (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Quantitative	1000m <sup>3</sup> • %	IF-EU-140a.1	(1)5,590[1,000m <sup>3</sup> ], 0[%] Note 2: Main applications: Water for thermal power generation and nuclear power generation (fresh water) Note 3: The above does not include hydroelectric power water (fresh water) or indirect cooling water (seawater) for thermal power generation. (2)2,090[1,000m <sup>3</sup> ], 0[%]
	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quantity and/or quality permits, standards, and regulations	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-140a.2	0
	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	Discussion and Analysis	—	IF-EU-140a.3	The Kyuden Group manages the following risks regarding the use of water resources, which are essential for the power generation business. To identify water risks, WRI Aqueduct 3.0 tools were used to verify water stress (current and future) in areas where Kyuden Group facilities are located. The results are as follows: • According to the Baseline Water Stress tool, maximum water stress is low-medium in the Kyushu region where the Kyuden Group has installed power plants that use fresh water or seawater, and water-related risks such as droughts are assumed to occur less frequently there. Water-related risks are low, in the hydroelectric power business, we use hydroelectric power station dams and diversion weirs to release the water needed to maintain our rivers. In addition we abide by the set amounts of water that we have permission to take from rivers to produce electricity based on laws and regulations. Where river levels are predicted to rise due to heavy rainfall, we release water from our dams in advance based on water governance agreements with the national government or other authorities. We also cooperate to the fullest extent possible in local disaster prevention. Thermal power operations require a certain amount of external water intake to maintain the water quality needed for power generation. On top of properly managing this intake on a daily basis, we also strive to reduce the level of our intake by recovering and reusing the water using in power generation. In the event that restrictions are placed on the amount of water we can receive due to drought or other circumstances, we will work to maintain our thermal power operations by utilizing the water stored inside our plants effectively and considering other water-saving measures or ways to receive water. Further, as our thermal power generation business and nuclear power generation business use seawater as indirect cooling water for power generation facilities, we monitor the temperature difference between intake water and discharged water. In addition, based on environmental conservation agreements we have entered into, we report on the status of the marine areas around our power plants (water intake and discharge, etc.) to local governments and officials from fishery cooperatives, and exchange opinions with them.
Coal Ash Management	Amount of coal combustion residuals (CCR) generated, percentage recycled	Quantitative	t • %	IF-EU-150a.1	631,000[t], 100.0[%] Note 4: Amount of coal ash (fly ash and bottom ash)
	Total number of coal combustion residual (CCR) impoundments, broken down by hazard potential classification and structural integrity assessment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-150a.2	Recycled approximately 100% of coal ash produced at thermal power stations

Note: Quantitative data without a time point are actual results for FY2021.

Disclosure topics	Accounting metrics	Category	Unit	Code	Information disclosed
<b>Social Capital</b>					
Energy Affordability	Average retail electric rate for (1) residential, (2) commercial, and (3) industrial customers (per kWh)	Quantitative	JPY/kWh	IF-EU-240a.1	(1) 20.72 [Yen/kWh] (2) (3) 13.04 [JPY/kWh] Note 1: (1) is the average cost of lighting. (2) and (3) are the average cost of electric power.
	Typical monthly electric bill for residential customers for (1) 500 kWh and (2) 1,000 kWh of electricity delivered per month	Quantitative	JPY	IF-EU-240a.2	(1) 14,151 [Yen] (2) 29,480 [Yen]
	(1) Number of residential customer electric disconnections for nonpayment and (2) percentage reconnected within 30 days	Quantitative	Number, %	IF-EU-240a.3	(1) 151,946 Note 2: Service stops resulting from non-payment of electricity fees based on the Specified Retail Supply Agreement (2) 83 [%] Note 3: Percentage of resumptions of service within 7 days of service stop (unable to provide percentage for resumptions within 30 days)
	Discussion of impact of external factors on customer affordability of electricity, including the economic conditions of the service territory	Discussion and Analysis	—	IF-EU-240a.4	The Electricity Business Act in Japan stipulates that general transmission and distribution operators shall not refuse wheeling service in their supply areas without justifiable grounds. When we accept an application to supply electricity in areas handled by Kyushu Transmission and Distribution, in principle, we supply to the designated area. We believe that there is no difference in the opportunities for consumers to obtain low-cost energy. With that, we recognize that the factors affecting electricity prices include levies for renewable energy generation based on the national system and fuel cost adjustments due to price fluctuations of thermal fuel that affect electricity prices.
<b>Human Capital</b>					
Workforce Health & Safety	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)(no. of accidents per 200,000 working hours) (2) fatality rate, and (3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR) (no. of accidents per 200,000 working hours)	Quantitative	%	IF-EU-320a.1	(1) <b>Employees</b> 0.06, <b>Contractors</b> outside management purview (2) <b>Employees</b> 0, <b>Contractors</b> 1 Note 4: We report the number of deaths as SASB standards do not provide a specific calculation formula for the percentage of deaths. (3) Outside management purview Note 5: This information cannot be disclosed because it was not obtained using the measurement method recommended by SASB standards.
<b>Business Model &amp; Innovation</b>					
End-Use Efficiency & Demand	Percentage of electric utility revenues from rate structures that (1) are decoupled and (2) contain a lost revenue adjustment mechanism (LRAM)	Quantitative	%	IF-FU-420a.1	Decoupling and LRAM systems have not been introduced in Japan Note 6: Sales increases will come from promoting electrification and offering various services that meet customer needs.
	Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology (MWh)	Quantitative	%	IF-EU-420a.2	Penetration of smart meters: 81 [%]
	Customer electricity savings from efficiency measures, by market	Quantitative	MWh	IF-EU-420a.3	We disclose the following quantitative data in lieu of electricity savings. ○ Number of electrification and energy-saving solution proposals: Approx. 2,700 (for the 5 years from FY2017 to FY2021) Note 7: Kyushu Electric Power provides a variety of solutions to customers for electrification and energy conservation to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. (URL: <a href="http://www.kyuden.co.jp/service_index/">http://www.kyuden.co.jp/service_index/</a> )

Note: Quantitative data without a time point are actual results for FY2021.

Disclosure topics	Accounting metrics	Category	Unit	Code	Information disclosed
<b>Leadership &amp; Governance</b>					
Nuclear Safety & Emergency Management	Total number of nuclear power units, broken down by U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Action Matrix Column	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-540a.1	6 units (breakdown: 4 units at the Genkai Nuclear Power Station, 2 units at the Sendai Nuclear Power Station) Note 1: Genkai Nuclear Power Station Units 1 and 2 are currently being decommissioned Note 2: Sendai Nuclear Power Station Units 1 and 2 passed inspection under the Nuclear Regulation Authority new regulatory standards and restarted in 2015 Genkai Nuclear Power Station Units 3 and 4 passed inspection under the Nuclear Regulation Authority new regulatory standards and restarted in 2018
	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness	Discussion and Analysis	—	IF-EU-540a.2	Kyushu Electric Power is working to maintain and improve the safety and reliability of nuclear power stations by accurately implementing safety activities based on the quality management system for nuclear safety headed by the President and steadily making continuous improvements, including risk management to prevent abnormalities. In addition, we are continuously working to foster and maintain a corporate culture in which each employee can raise their awareness of the various risks of nuclear power, ask what can be done to improve safety, and demonstrate leadership to improve performance. We have also established the Nuclear Safety and Reliability Improvement Committee comprised of outside experts as a mechanism to receive opinions on our efforts to improve the safety and reliability of nuclear power from a third-party perspective, providing us with objective and specialist assessments and recommendations.
Grid Resiliency	Number of incidents of non-compliance with physical and/or cybersecurity standards or regulations	Quantitative	Number	IF-EU-550a.1	0 (number of non-compliance issues with cybersecurity regulations)
	(1) System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), (2) System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), and (3) Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI), inclusive of major event days	Quantitative	Minutes, Outages	IF-EU-550a.2	(1) 3 [minutes] (excl. disasters such as typhoons: 2 mins.) (2) 0.07 [outages] (excl. disasters such as typhoons: 0.05 outages) (3) 42.9 [mins/outage] (excl. disasters such as typhoons: 40 mins./outage)

Note: Quantitative data without a time point are actual results for FY2021.

**Activity Metrics**

Activity Metric	Unit	Code	Information disclosed
Number of: (1) residential, (2) commercial, and (3) industrial customers served	Number	IF-EU-000.A	(1) 7,120,000 (2) (3) 720,000 Note 2: (1) is the number for lighting. (2) and (3) are the number for electric power. Note 3: Non-consolidated results for Kyushu Electric Power.
Total electricity delivered to: (1) residential, (2) commercial, (3) industrial, (4) all other retail customers, and (5) wholesale customers	MWh	IF-EU-000.B	The total for (1) to (4) is 79,445,000 [MWh] (retail electric power sales) (5) 17,830,000 [MWh] (wholesale electric power sales)
Length of transmission and distribution lines	km	IF-EU-000.C	• Transmission lines: Overhead 16,762 [km], underground 1,430 [km] (line extensions) • Distribution lines: Overhead 141,519 [km], underground 2,166 [km] (span)
• Total electricity generated • Percentage by major energy source • Percentage in regulated markets	MWh, %	IF-EU-000.D	• Total electricity generated: 62,551,122 [MWh] • Percentage by major energy source: Hydroelectric power: 7.23 [%], Coal: 23.18 [%], LNG: 16.86 [%], Thermal power (other): 0 [%], Nuclear: 50.92 [%], Geothermal: 1.81 [%], Biomass: 0.01 [%] • Percentage in regulated markets: Not applicable (as no regulated markets in Japan)
Total wholesale electricity purchased	MWh	IF-EU-000.E	41,730,000 [MWh] (Total for electricity supplied by or purchased from other companies)

Note: Quantitative data without a time point are actual results for FY2021.