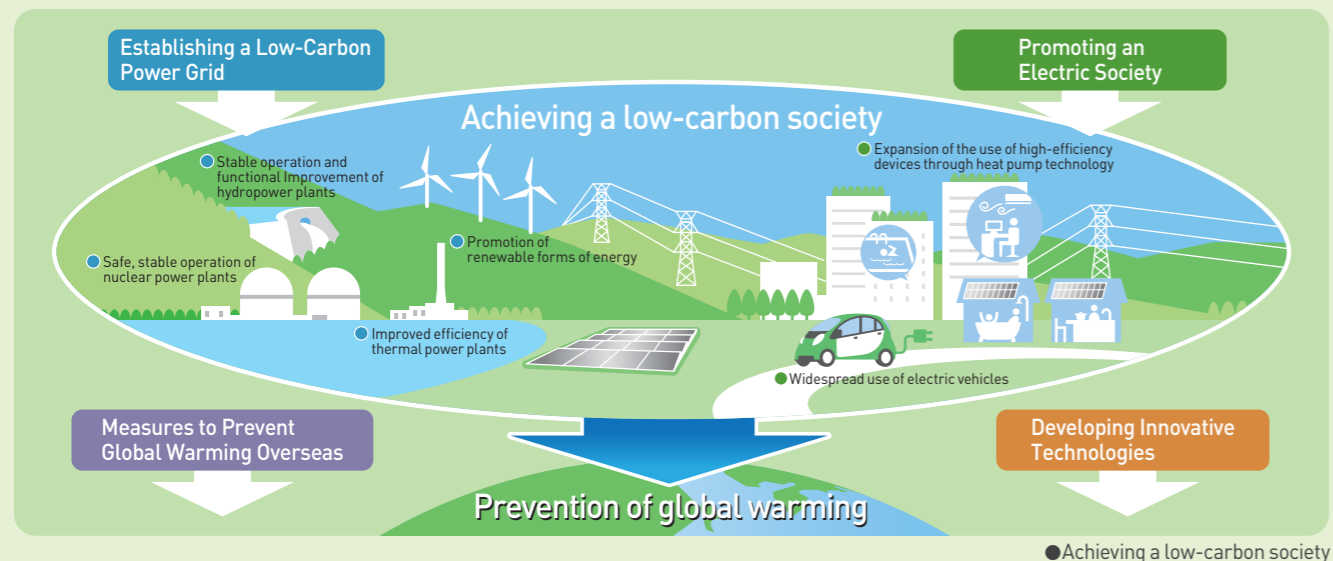




We're deeply involved with the environment – so we're committed to making it better.

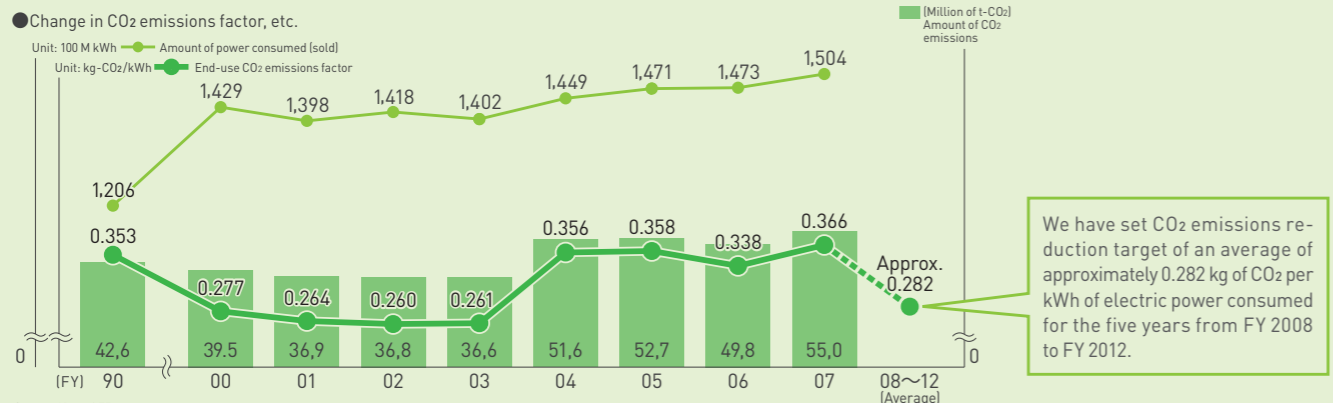


New ERA strategy aims to prevent global warming.

Kansai EP's New ERA strategy outlines a comprehensive set of measures aimed at improving energy efficiency, reducing CO₂ emissions and helping prevent global warming. In the long run, the company's goal is to help bring about a low-carbon society that does not rely on fossil fuels. Efforts toward that end include working to reduce CO₂ emissions from utility grid power and promoting an electric society.

We help customers reduce CO₂ emissions.

Kansai EP's New ERA strategy is aimed at lowering the CO₂ emission factor – the amount of CO₂ emissions per net system energy demand. By identifying and recommending ways to save energy, we're helping customers reduce the amount of CO₂ discharged as a result of their everyday activities.



We have set CO₂ emissions reduction target of an average of approximately 0.282 kg of CO₂ per kWh of electric power consumed for the five years from FY 2008 to FY 2012.

How to calculate CO₂ emission volumes in electricity use

The CO₂ discharge total was calculated by multiplying the end-user CO₂ emission factor by the amount of electricity used.

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions volume (kg-CO}_2\text{)} = \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions factor for end use of electricity (kg-CO}_2\text{/kWh)} \times \text{Amount of electricity the customer consumes (kWh)}$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions factor for electricity (CO}_2 \text{ emission volume per unit of electricity consumed)} = \frac{\text{CO}_2 \text{ emission volume from thermal power stations}}{\text{Volume of end-use electricity supplied from all power stations, including thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric}}$$

The government of Japan publishes CO₂ emissions factor values for each individual electrical power supplier annually.



Providing low-carbon, environment-friendly power generation.

Actively promoting a nuclear power generation system that emits no CO₂ during generation.

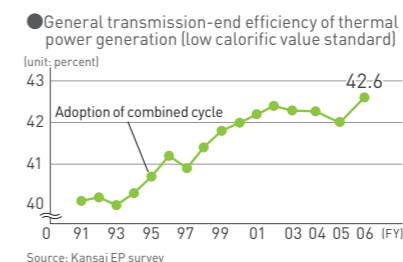
Nuclear power is the core component for reducing carbon-based power in utility grids. A nuclear power plant generates electricity using the energy produced as uranium fuel undergoes nuclear fission. No CO₂ is discharged in the process, making nuclear power an effective way to combat global warming. Kansai EP strongly advocates the use of nuclear power generation, while focusing on assuring the safe, stable operation of nuclear power plants.



● Ohi Power Plant

Boosting thermal power generating efficiency to reduce CO₂ emissions and fossil fuel consumption.

At our Sakaiko Power Plant, Kansai EP is installing the industry's most advanced combined cycle generator. The new equipment will improve efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions by around 30%. At all of our other thermal power plants too, we're continually seeking ways to improve efficiency so we can reduce both CO₂ emissions and fossil fuel consumption.



Upgrading our hydro power facilities.

In 1988 Kansai EP launched a full-scale hydroelectric power plant improvement project. Some 18 years later, in 2006, we completed the job, upgrading every one of our hydroelectric power plants. The upgraded facilities greatly improve power generating efficiency, reducing CO₂ emissions by 100,000 tons every year.

Developing clean new energy sources, such as solar and wind power.

Japan's first solar power plant will deliver clean electricity to homes.

Kansai EP is promoting a plan to construct two large solar power plants along the coast near Sakai City. One plant, which Kansai EP will construct on our own, will be the first solar power plant in Japan to provide electricity for consumers. The other plant will be constructed jointly with Sharp Corporation.

In constructing and operating the new facilities, we expect to acquire a lot of expertise that will help us improve solar power generation, making it a more viable option for the future. We will disseminate the knowledge we gain to the public, so others can make use of it too.

With total output planned to be around 28,000 kW, the new solar plants will rank among the largest in the world. Solar-

power generation, like nuclear and hydroelectric power generation, discharges no CO₂, so the new plants are expected to reduce total CO₂ emissions by about 10,000 tons per year. Plans call for operation to begin in 2011.



● Planned Sakai City solar power plant (artist's rendition)



● Taikoyama wind power plant (Kyoto Prefecture), built with subsidies from the Kansai Green Electricity Fund

Working with the Kansai Green Electricity Fund to promote new energy sources.

The Kansai EP Group is promoting the use of clean renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power. We're planning to build 12 windmills with combined output of 24,000 kW on Awaji Island, which offers some of the best wind conditions in the Kansai.

We also work closely with the Kansai Green Electricity Fund, which helps subsidize construction of power plants that use clean, renewable energy sources. Kansai EP makes financial contributions to the Kansai Green Electricity Fund, matching the amount of donations received from local residents. The funds support construction of environment-friendly power-generating facilities.