



Environmental Report Coexistence with nature

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■ Biodiversity

TEPCO understands that the various services made possible through biodiversity are critical to our business operations. As a member of the Federation of Electric Power Companies, we released the Biodiversity Code of Conduct for Electric Power Companies (April 2010)*, which outlines the commitment to striving for sustainable business activities as a guiding principle. Through Code of Conduct, we strive to build a society that can coexist with nature by promoting (1) Reduction of environmental impact, (2) Conservation of rare species on company lands, etc., (3) Promotion of enlightenment activities related to biodiversity conservation. We are committed to promoting initiatives related to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of resources.

GRI
304-2

■ Impact of business activities on biodiversity

There is the concern that modifications to land incidental to the construction of power plants, transmission and distribution stations, and other power facilities can have impact on biodiversity. We comply with environmental standards and ordinance criteria in relation to the discharge of environmental pollutants into the environment. Furthermore, we implement measures towards reducing environmental impact. Prior to a power plant facility construction, we conduct an environmental assessment. We promote the maintenance and management of greenery in our facilities and the conservation water source forests. Climate change caused by GHG emissions can also affect biodiversity in the long period, thus we will continue to review research trends and outcomes

■ Environmental communication

Environmental education support activities in Oze

For TEPCO, Oze is also a place of further communication with our stakeholders. We provide environmental education support with activities a particular focus on future generations, elementary and junior high school students, to provide experiences in the precious nature of Oze and learn about the importance of nature conservation and biodiversity.

<Reference>

	Off-site education	On-site explanations	Participation to Eco Events, etc.	Total
2015	18	35	5	58
2016	16	30	32	78

◆ Other

We promote various initiatives in collaboration with local communities and NGOs/NPOs, including participating in the Fuji Forest Restoration Project (OISCA).

■ Environmental conservation activities at Oze National Park



Oze consists of Ozegahara Moor, Ozenuma Lake and surrounding mountains. Ozegahara Moor is the largest high moor in Japan and locates at the boundary of four prefectures, Gunma, Fukushima, Niigata, and Tochigi. The moor is a habitat for a vast variety of fauna and flora, including over 900 species of plants, 160 species of birds, and 40 species of dragonflies, and its diverse land formations make it an invaluable ecosystem in terms of both biodiversity and academic research. In 2005, Oze was registered under the Ramsar Convention (criteria: 1. high altitude wetland or fresh-water lake; wetland type: U, O, registered area: 8,711ha).

TEPCO owns approx. 40% of the Oze National Park and approx. 70% (6,277ha) of the designated conservation area (wetlands registered under the Ramsar Convention) initially as a land for power generation site. Even after the withdrawal of the power plant construction plan, we have preserved the land as a water source forest, and for over 50 years, we have been working independently or collaboratively with our regional partners in preservation and restoration of ecosystem and biodiversity. Since the establishment of the Oze Preservation Foundation in 1995, as one of the founding member of the organization, we have worked together with local residents to preserve Oze and promote conservation activities, as well as educating Oze visitors of the appropriate use of the environment.

Noteworthy flora and fauna in Oze (source: Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands(RIS))

flora	- CR/EN:1 - VU: 10	Nuphar pumilum [(VU)*1]
		Chara globularis [(CR)*1 + (EN)*1]
		Amitostigma kinoshitae [(VU)*1]
		Iris laevigata [(VU)*1]
		Cirsium homolepis [(VU)*1]
		Pogonia japonica [(VU)*1]
		Habenaria sagittifera [(VU)*1]
		Drosera anglica [(VU)*1]
		Viola kamschadalorum [(VU)*1]
		Carex nemurensis [(VU)*1]
		Utricularia uliginosa [(VU)*1]
fauna		
birds	- EN: 2 - VU: 5 - NT: 5	Aquila chrysaetos japonica(Golden eagle)[(EN)*1]、
		Spizaetus nipalensis orientalis(Hodgson's hawk-eagle) [(EN)*1]
		Accipiter gentilis (Goshawk) [(VU)*1]
		Falco peregrinus japonensis (Peregrine falcon) [(VU)*1]
		Pericrocotus divaricatus (Ashy minivet) [(VU)*1]
		Lanius tigrinus Drapiez (Thick-billed shrike) [(VU)*1]
		Emberiza yessoensis (Japanese reed bunting) [(VU)*1]
		Gorsachius goisagi (Japanese night heron)[(NT)*1]
		Pandion haliaetus(Osprey) [(NT)*1]
		Pernis apivorus (Honey Buzzard) [(NT)*1]
		Accipiter nisus (Sparrow hawk) [(NT)*1]
		Lanius cristatus (Brown shrike) [(NT)*1]
Insects		Nehalennia speciosa [(NT)*1]

Note: *1 :Registered species in the Japanese Red List (Ministry of Environment)

NT: Near Threatened

VU: Vulnerable

CR, EN: Critically Endangered, Endangered