

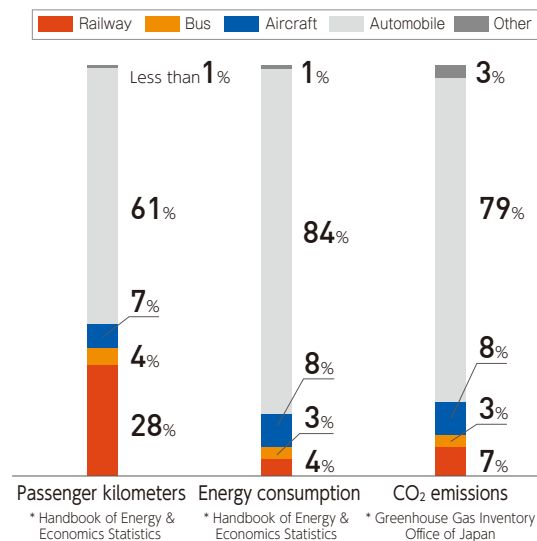


## Environmental superiority of railways

The problem of global warming is an issue that should be addressed on a global scale. As CO<sub>2</sub> accounts for the largest emissions among greenhouse gases and is thus considered to have the largest impact on global warming, railways have the outstanding characteristic of being highly energy efficient compared to other transportation modes and having minimal adverse impact on the global environment. Railways account for only 7% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions despite undertaking 28% of Japan's overall passenger transport volume. Compared to an aircraft (B777-200), the Tokaido Shinkansen (Series N700

"Nozomi") consumes approximately one-eighth of the amount of energy per seat when traveling between Tokyo and Osaka and discharges about one-twelfth of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, proving that the Tokaido Shinkansen has overwhelming environmental superiority. JR Central believes that having as many passengers as possible opt to use railway services, which have a smaller environmental impact than other modes of transport, will mitigate the load placed on the environment across the entire transportation sector and contribute to global environment preservation.

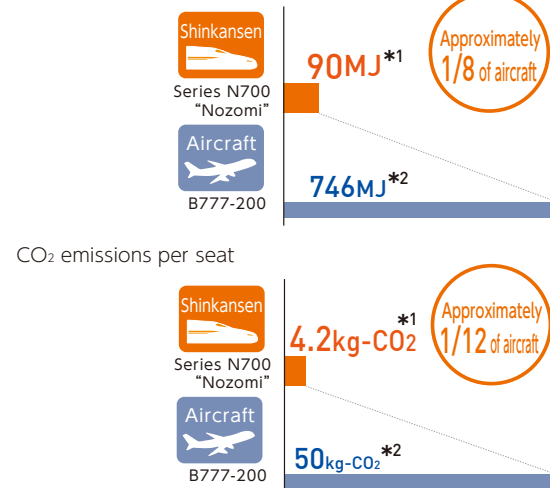
### Distribution of passenger transportation share, in terms of transportation volume, energy consumption, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



\* The items in the breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: Handbook of Energy & Economics Statistics (2022) for transportation volume and energy consumption, 2022 data from the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### Comparison of the Tokaido Shinkansen and aircraft (between Tokyo and Osaka)

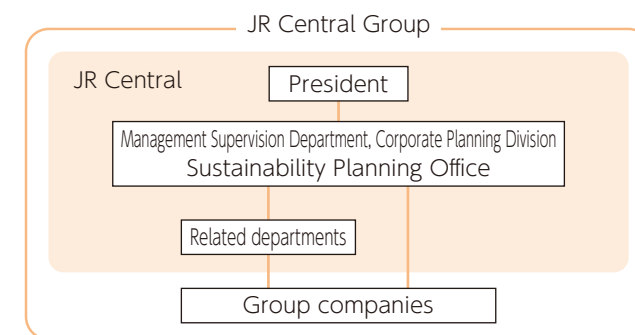
Energy consumption per seat



\*1 Calculation based on running performance (by JR Central) of Series N700 "Nozomi" (Tokyo - Shin-Osaka).  
\*2 Calculated by JR Central for B777-200 (Haneda - Itami/Kansai Airport) using ANA's "Annual Report 2011" for reference.

## Promotion structure

In July 2025, we established the Sustainability Planning Office to oversee all sustainability-related initiatives across the entire group. The Sustainability Planning Office, established within the Management Supervision Department, Corporate Planning Division headed by the President, formulates policies for initiatives encompassing group companies to achieve carbon neutrality, resource circulation, and biodiversity, while specific actions are implemented by relevant departments and group companies.



## Guidelines

### Environmental Action Guidelines

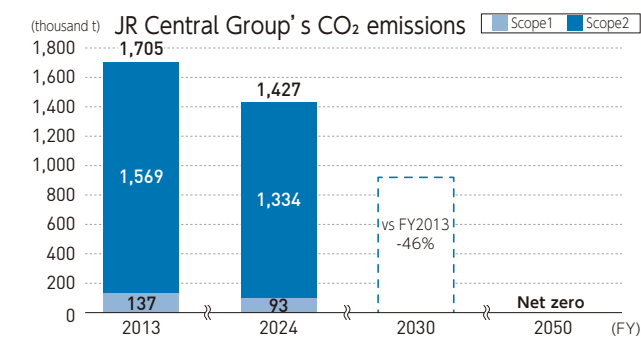
JR Central has established a set of Environmental Action Guidelines consisting of the following seven items as part of its engagement in global environment preservation.

- 1 Provide comfortable transportation services to promote further use of railways, which are superior in terms of global environment preservation
- 2 Promote technological development that contributes to global environment preservation
- 3 Use fuel and energy efficiently
- 4 Promote waste control and recycling
- 5 Appropriately manage chemical substances
- 6 Procure environmentally friendly goods and materials
- 7 Contribute to society and raise awareness for global environment preservation

## Goals toward carbon neutrality

With global environmental conservation as a key management theme, we have been constantly enhancing the environmental superiority of railways, which are more energy efficient and have less environmental impact than other modes of transportation, by proactively adopting energy-saving rolling stock and equipment.

Additionally, we strive to further reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050. On the basis of the Japanese government's 2050 carbon-neutrality policy, the JR Central Group aim to achieve net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2050 as well as reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in FY2030 by 46% from FY2013 levels.



### Message



Senior Corporate Executive Officer  
Director General of the Corporate Planning Division  
**Ataru Kimura**

Railways have the environmental advantage of higher energy efficiency and lower impact on the global environment than other means of transportation. In addition, we will advance the development and adoption of new technologies—such as introducing more energy-efficient vehicles and equipment, developing hydrogen-powered vehicles, and utilizing renewable energy sources like solar power—to enhance our environmental competitiveness. Furthermore, by working to encourage more customers to choose rail travel, we will contribute to global environmental conservation by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the entire transportation sector.

In July 2025, we established the Sustainability Planning Office, which oversees all sustainability-related initiatives across the entire group, within the Corporate Planning Division. The Sustainability Planning Office will take the lead in identifying and evaluating sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including environmental measures, and formulate strategies to further enhance corporate value.

## Contribution to global environment preservation and the achievement of a decarbonized society

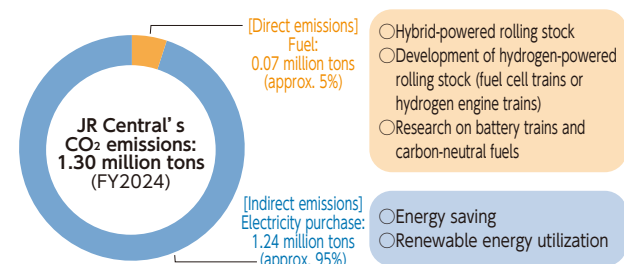
Of the 1.30 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by JR Central, approximately 95% is indirectly emitted through our use of electricity, while the remaining 5% is directly emitted through our use of fuels. To address the 5% direct emissions from the use of fuels, we have introduced hybrid rolling stock with reduced environmental impact. We are also advancing simulated driving tests combining railcar driving test equipment and hydrogen supply equipment to develop hydrogen-powered railcars. We will also continue to conduct research on battery railcars and carbon-neutral fuels. To address the indirect emissions from the use of electricity, which account for 95% of the total, we will work to use renewable energy while making further energy-saving efforts, such as introducing additional energy-efficient rolling stock, including the N700S and Series 315, and replacing frequency converters for the Tokaido Shinkansen one by one with types with lower power loss, in addition to promoting decarbonization efforts across the entire power generation sector in Japan.

In May 2021, we endorsed the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), based on which we will consider strengthening our facilities against

natural disasters through analysis of risks and opportunities related to climate change, so that we can ensure stable business operations over the long term.

Furthermore, we will cooperate with external companies and organizations to contribute to the preservation of the global environment and the achievement of a decarbonized society by further enhancing the environmental superiority of railways through new technologies and initiatives that help reduce environment impact.

### Initiatives to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



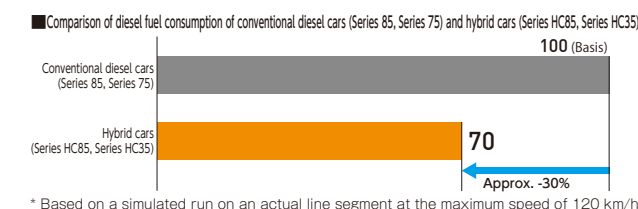
\* Refer to pages 79-80. \* The items in the breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

## Initiatives to reduce direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

### Introduction of hybrid powered rolling stock

We have developed the new, hybrid-powered limited express Series HC85 as the successor to the Series 85 diesel railcars used for our limited express trains "Hida" and "Nanki" and introduced a total of 68 cars by July 2023. We are planning to introduce an additional six cars in FY2027. In addition, as the Series 75 diesel railcars used for the "Mie" rapid trains (between Nagoya and Ise-shi/Toba) and local trains on the Takayama Line and Taita Line are due for renewal, we plan to manufacture new hybrid-powered limited express Series HC35 cars and gradually introduce them from FY2028 to FY2029. Hybrid-powered rolling stock (Series HC85, Series HC35) achieves an approximately 30% reduction in diesel fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and an

approximately 40% reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in comparison to conventional diesel cars (Series 85, Series 75) by making use of the power stored in the batteries with regenerative braking when accelerating and stopping.

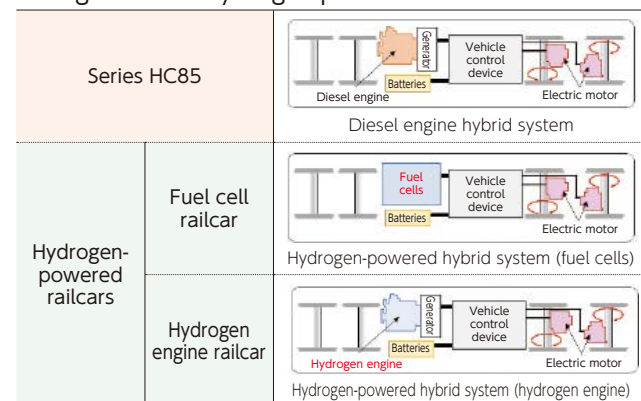


### Development of hydrogen-powered railcars

We have been working to develop hydrogen-powered railcars as a way of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from diesel railcars to net zero. We plan to use hydrogen fuel cells or hydrogen engines as a power source instead of diesel engines, which use diesel as fuel, aiming to introduce a hydrogen-powered hybrid system that runs on electricity generated by such a power source and electricity from storage batteries. In order to test the performance of railcars powered by fuel cells or hydrogen engines and their suitability for our long-distance, nonelectrified routes with many mountainous areas, we began simulated driving tests combining railcar driving test equipment and hydrogen supply equipment in November 2023.

To operate hydrogen-powered railcars, a stable and large-scale supply of hydrogen is required. Therefore, in addition to developing hydrogen-powered railcars, it is necessary to establish a hydrogen supply chain that covers the transportation and storage of produced hydrogen and its filling, installation, and

### Configuration of hydrogen-powered railcars



\* Vehicle control device: A device that controls the operation of the electric motor by appropriately combining the output of fuel cells or a hydrogen engine and the charging and discharging of batteries

use in railcars. We are considering the optimal hydrogen supply chain for railways, using hydrogen carriers such as liquefied hydrogen and methylcyclohexane (MCH) for transporting and

### Research on carbon-neutral fuels and battery trains

With regard to carbon-neutral fuels, we conducted demonstration tests with the Railway Technical Research Institute and other JR companies for the introduction of biodiesel fuel under the "demonstration and evaluation of next-generation biodiesel fuel for railway vehicles," a technological development

storing hydrogen. Moreover, we are also attempting to develop technology that has no precedent in Japan or overseas to extract hydrogen from MCH on railway cars.

project of the Railway Technology Development and Promotion Framework by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. We will continue to conduct research on battery railcars, which are equipped with carbon-neutral fuel and a large running battery and can run on sections without overhead wires.

## Initiatives to reduce indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

### Energy-saving - Introduction of energy-conserving rolling stock -

We are actively developing and introducing energy-conserving rolling stock in an effort to further reduce energy consumption on the Tokaido Shinkansen. We have been introducing the N700S since FY2020 to replace Series N700, with a plan to introduce 78 trainsets by FY2028.

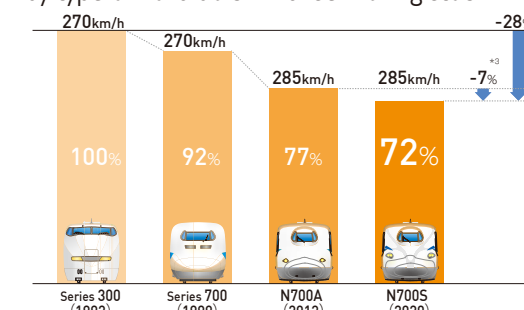
The N700S consumes 7% less electricity than the N700A type\*<sup>1</sup> thanks to its silicon carbide semiconductor drive system, lighter car body, reduced running resistance, and other features. As a result, the unit energy consumption\*<sup>2</sup> as of the end of FY2024 decreased by approximately 32% compared to FY1990.

Moreover, a function to maintain overhead line voltage, which has previously been performed by ground equipment, will be installed in N700S cars. This will make it possible to remove some of the substation functions, such as power compensators. When this function is implemented on all Tokaido Shinkansen trains, it is expected that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by

\*<sup>1</sup> Generic name of N700A and the Series N700 (enhanced version)

\*<sup>2</sup> JR Central defines unit energy consumption as the amount of energy consumed when running one car for one kilometer, with total rolling stock kilometers used as the value most relevant to its business activities.

### Comparison of electricity consumption by type of Tokaido Shinkansen rolling stock



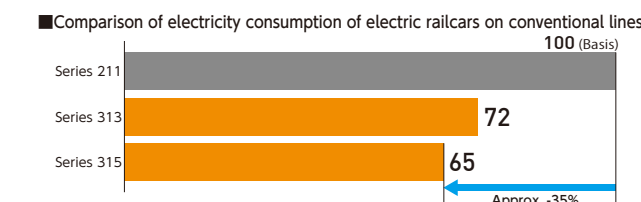
Notes: 1. Based on a simulated run from Tokyo to Shin-Osaka at the maximum speed listed above  
2. Figures in parentheses represent the year in which the series was introduced.  
3. Includes the effect of optimization of air conditioning control method

### Energy-saving - Facility improvement -

In sections east of the Fuji River of the Tokaido Shinkansen, frequency converters are installed to convert the 50Hz electricity received from the power company into the 60Hz electricity required for the Shinkansen to run. In the period from FY2021 to FY2027, two units of conventional, rotating-type frequency converters at Nishi-Sagami are being replaced with stationary-type units with less power loss. In addition, the development of technology to suppress instantaneous large currents caused

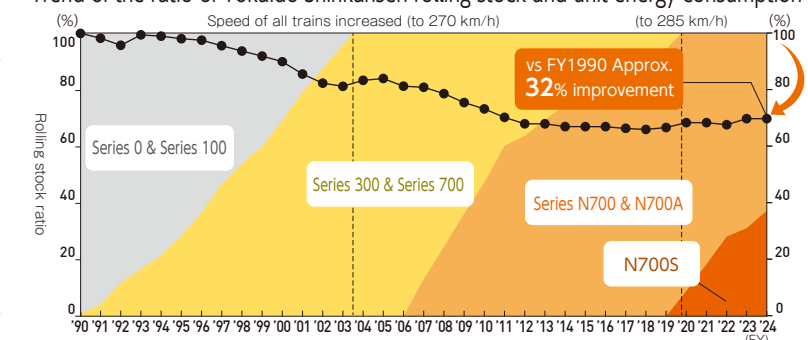
approximately 10,000 tons per year.

We have also been striving to reduce the energy consumption of rolling stock on conventional lines. We have been introducing the commuter train Series 315 since FY2021 to replace Series 211, with a plan to introduce 352 cars by FY2025. With further improvements made in energy efficiency through the use of silicon carbide for the power converter, the Series 315 consumes approximately 35% less electricity than the Series 211.



\* Based on a simulated run from Toyohashi to Ogaki and from Nagoya to Nakatsugawa at the maximum speed of 120 km/h (rapid operation)

### Trend of the ratio of Tokaido Shinkansen rolling stock and unit energy consumption



by ground faults in overhead wires and to avoid overloads caused by train schedule disruptions, etc. has made it possible to make all frequency converters stationary. We plan to replace the two Tsunashima units with stationary types by the end of 2037. These replacements are expected to reduce electricity consumption by approximately 80 million kWh per year and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by approximately 40,000 tons per year.



## Contribution to Global Environment Preservation

### Renewable energy utilization

Of our facilities, the SCMAGLEV and Railway Park and the Hamamatsu Workshop have installed solar power generation systems. The systems generate power of approximately 400,000 kWh per year at the SCMAGLEV and Railway Park and approximately 360,000 kWh per year at the Hamamatsu Workshop. In addition, since FY2022, we have been working to achieve net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of electric railcars on the Taketo Line by purchasing and using FIT non-fossil fuel

energy certificates\*1 equivalent to the approximately 2 million kWh of electricity used annually to operate trains on this line, from Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. Furthermore, we are considering applying perovskite solar cells to the noise-blocking walls installed along the Tokaido Shinkansen line.

\*1 The FIT non-fossil fuel energy certificate is a certificate of the non-fossil fuel energy value of the renewable electricity purchased under the FIT (Feed-in Tariff) system.

## Initiatives on resource recycling

JR Central strives to recycle resources, promoting "three Rs" (reduce, reuse and recycle) initiatives, including reducing

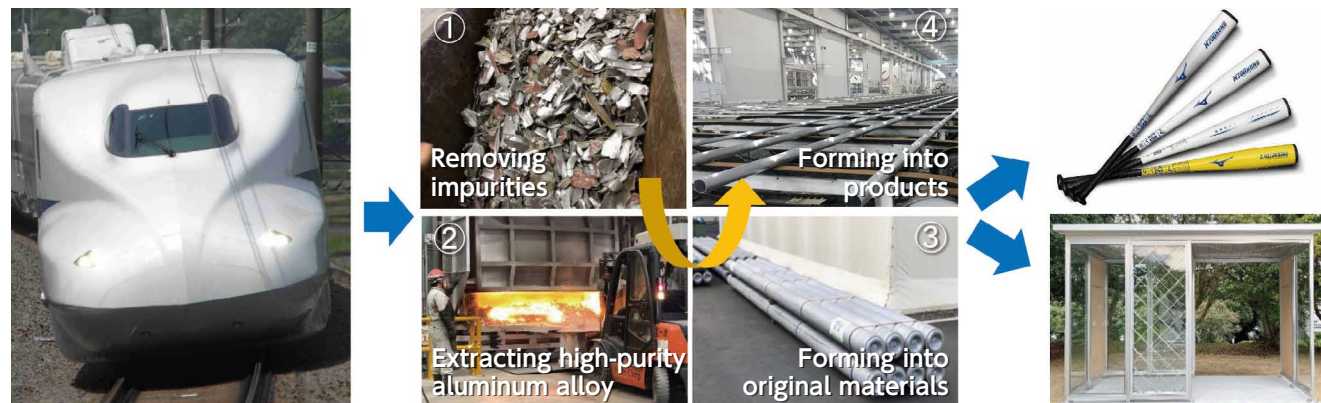
waste discharge from construction work, using rainwater, reusing uniforms, and recycling train tickets.

### Recycled aluminum from Tokaido Shinkansen rolling stock

Recycled aluminum made by removing impurities from scrapped Tokaido Shinkansen train cars is molded and processed for the intended purposes and reused in a variety of products. This recycled aluminum can reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the production process by 97% compared to manufacturing new aluminum, reducing environmental impact.

The N700S car uses recycled aluminum for interior parts. As we have ensured its reliability and quality as a car body material by establishing an aluminum sorting process, we are using recycled aluminum in parts of the car body that require strength. In addition to the bodies of Shinkansen trains, it has also been used as a construction material for the exterior of Gifu-Hashima Station, the station building of Shimoji Station on the Iida Line, the decoration of the souvenir shopping mall

"Tokyo Gift Palette" at the Yaesu North Exit of Tokyo Station, and the aluminum sashes of condominiums developed by Mitsui Fudosan Residential Co., Ltd. It has also been used for interior louvers for "FUN+TECH LABO," an innovation creation promotion hub that we established in Sagami City. Furthermore, we are expanding the use of this recycled aluminum to include every day products such as metal baseball bats for children, which we developed with Mizuno Corporation, electric guitars, which we developed with Tokai Gakki Co., Ltd., straws, and spoons. Additionally, at the 2025 Japan International Exposition, we collaborated with relevant companies to exhibit an interactive booth designed to deepen understanding of the environmental advantages and future potential of Tokaido Shinkansen aluminum.



Manufacturing process and usage examples (metal bats and station building) of recycled aluminum from Tokaido Shinkansen rolling stock

\* Images in ② and ④ courtesy of SUS Corporation, and image of bats, of Mizuno Corporation



Interior louvers (FUN+TECH LABO)

Straws made from recycled aluminum from Tokaido Shinkansen rolling stock

Exterior image of Gifu-Hashima Station

### Tokaido Shinkansen upcycling

We process Tokaido Shinkansen seats that have previously been discarded, and use them in an "upcycling" project to recycle them into new products. We also recycle seat fabric removed during vehicle inspection and maintenance work into products such as slippers.



Moquette slippers

Cushion

### Lead-acid batteries for level crossings

On conventional lines, we annually replace a certain number of lead-acid batteries installed in level crossing facilities as a backup power supply in case of power outages. Since June 2023, we have tested a process for recycling and reusing used lead-acid batteries at some level crossing facilities, using Rent Corporation's lead-acid battery recycling technology. As

### Sustainability initiatives at hotels

JR Tokai Hotels Co., Ltd. is striving to reduce the amount of plastic products it utilizes, such as by introducing paper straws and take-out tableware made from alternative materials. Additionally, with the cooperation of the Aichi Circular Economy Promotion Project Team, we are recycling

the required performance and durability have been confirmed through the tests, we will gradually introduce recycled lead-acid batteries, which will contribute to not only the reduction of waste but also the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. We note that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from recycling lead-acid batteries are more than 90% less than those from manufacturing them.

unused uniforms and using them into drawstring bags for storing the hair dryers installed in guest rooms.



Drawstring bags made from recycled uniforms

### Sustainable public procurement

JR Central implements a green procurement policy, prioritizing the procurement of environmentally friendly materials. To this end, we have established the JR Central

Green Procurement Guidelines to enhance coordination with our suppliers, and work with them to contribute towards global environment preservation.

URL [https://global.jr-central.co.jp/en/company/material\\_procurement/\\_pdf/green\\_guide\\_line.pdf](https://global.jr-central.co.jp/en/company/material_procurement/_pdf/green_guide_line.pdf)

## Conservation of biodiversity and coexistence with local communities

In order to reduce the impact of our business activities on ecosystems and contribute to local communities, we are working to conserve biodiversity in cooperation with external companies and organizations.

For example, in order to further promote the conservation of the natural environment of the Southern Alps, we engage in the following initiatives to support local residents' efforts to conserve alpine plants and improve forests.

### Conservation of alpine flora

In Japan's Southern Alps, there has been the issue of loss of flower fields due to deer depredation and sediment discharge, among others. In Nagano Prefecture, the Southern Alps Counter-Depredation Association has been implementing measures to protect alpine flora by installing deer-proof fencing and capturing Japanese deer, among other measures. In March 2022, JR Central entered into a Biodiversity

Partnership Agreement with the Southern Alps Counter-Depredation Association and Nagano Prefecture to support part of the expenses necessary for alpine plant conservation activities conducted by the Association, thereby contributing to the expansion of the protected area. In addition, our employees take part in the work to install deer-proof fences.

### Forest maintenance

In Fujikawa Town and Hayakawa Town in Yamanashi Prefecture and Oshika Village and Ina City and Iida City in Nagano Prefecture, which are centered around the Southern Alps UNESCO Eco Park, JR Central is supporting the efforts of the local communities to maintain forests. We are also working to set up a zero-carbon day, a day when trains will operate with net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, by using the amount

of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption certified by each prefecture through this forest maintenance support to offset CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from train operations on the Minobu and Iida Lines. We aim to continue the effort to "protect, use, and nurture" the natural environment of the Southern Alps as a whole, together with people in the local communities involved.

Initiatives on compliance with laws and regulations

As part of our efforts to preserve the global environment, we annually conduct compliance surveys of all workplaces to ensure compliance with various environmental laws and regulations and appropriately manage chemical substances,

Management of chemical substances

Based on the PRTR system\* under the Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law), we report the amount of emissions and transfer of relevant substances and manage those substances appropriately.

Furthermore, while we had been using oil-based paint containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for full body painting of trains on the Shinkansen and conventional lines, we introduced the country's first water-based paint coating robot for the Shinkansen in our Hamamatsu Workshop in 2017, enabling environmentally friendly water-based painting. We also introduced the country's first water-based paint coating robot for the front of trains on conventional lines in the Nagoya Workshop in 2020, enabling water-based painting of some bodies.

etc. Furthermore, we conduct internal audits to confirm the compliance status of each workplace and provide feedback on the audit results in an effort to ensure thorough compliance.



Train body painting

\* A system whereby business operators identify the amount of chemical substances that may be harmful to human health or the ecosystem and that are released from their business sites into the environment (air, water and soil) and are transferred outside of business sites as part of waste, and report it to the national government. The government then tabulates and discloses the amounts released and transferred based on such reported data and estimates.

Measures against pollution

As measures against water contamination and air pollution, we strive to prevent pollution by installing devices to treat waste water left after washing vehicles and burners that reduce the generation of NOx and by conducting regular measurement. In addition, as measures against soil contamination, should any substances exceeding the standard

value set be detected in soil surveys conducted at the time of landform changes or land sale, we submit a report to the relevant organizations and take appropriate measures as instructed by laws and regulations and the administrative authorities.

Cooperation with external entities

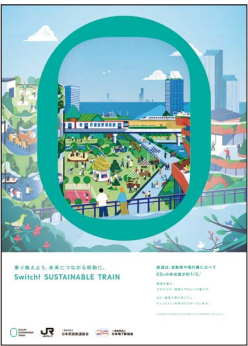
Environmental Partnership Organizing Club (EPOC)

EPOC is a group that was established in 2000 mainly by the industry sector in the Chubu region, with the aim of building a sustainable economy and society by leveraging the environmental achievements of companies. (Please see EPOC's website for more details.)

We joined EPOC in FY2002 and are currently involved in the operation of the organization as a core company. We will continue to contribute to global environment preservation through EPOC in cooperation with member companies, among others.

Enhancement of PR activities to highlight railway's environmental superiority

Toward the realization of a decarbonized society, the JR Group, the Japan Private Railway Association, and Japan Subway Association are working together to implement PR activities to promote the use of railways, a relatively low-carbon mode of transportation, and to foster social understanding. In implementing PR activities, each company uses a common logo and slogan to introduce the efforts each railway operator is making to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



PR poster to highlight railway's environmental superiority

Environment-related data

Activity status and environmental accounting for FY2024

The investments, costs, and their principal effect involved in environment preservation activities during FY2024 are estimated as listed below.

Environmental accounting

Category	Main Initiatives	Environment preservation cost (100 million yen)*1		Notes
		Investment	Expenses	
Global environment preservation cost	● Introduction of energy-conserving rolling stock ● Improved energy-efficiency at stations and office buildings	596.2	10.8	● Percentage of energy-conserving rolling stock: 100% (Shinkansen electric railcars, 100% conventional line (electric railcars and diesel railcars)) ● New production of Shinkansen N700S rolling stock ● New production of conventional-line Series 315 and Series HC85 rolling stock
Research and development cost	● Development of energy-conserving rolling stock ● Development related to environment preservation along railway lines	0.0	149.4	● Energy consumption by N700S: -28% (vs Series 300)* * Comparison between Series 300 (traveling at 270 km/h) and the N700S (traveling at 285 km/h)
Resource recycling cost	● Proper disposal and recycling of station and train refuse ● Proper disposal and recycling of items generated from workshops and construction work	0.1	137.3	● Recycle rate of uniforms: Basically 100%
Environment conservation cost along railway lines	● Countermeasures against noise and vibration ● Proper management of environmentally hazardous substances	69.2	49.5	● Protection of the environment along railway lines by modifying noise-blocking walls and increasing their height, shaving rail surfaces, etc.
Management activity cost	● Environmental advertising ● Environmental management education, etc.	0.0	0.2	● The Technology Research and Development Department obtained ISO 14001 certification.
Total*2		665.6	347.3	

[Approach to environment preservation cost] \*1. Fractions below 10 million yen are omitted. \*2. Totals do not add up due to rounding.  
● Compilation is applicable only to JR Central. ● The applicable period is April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.  
● "Environmental Accounting Guidelines 2005," a publication of the Ministry of the Environment, was consulted with regard to aspects of style.  
● Depreciation is not included in the calculations for expenditures.  
● In the event of multiple-purpose expenditures, the full amount with greater environment preservation effect is included in the calculation.

Environmental load in business activities

The main resources and energy consumed as well as waste generated in JR Central's business activities during the year FY2024 are as shown below.

INPUT/OUTPUT

\*Figures in parentheses are for consolidated subsidiaries.

INPUT			
Electricity	Fuel (Crude oil equivalent)	Water	A4-sized copier paper
2.91 billion kWh (0.19 billion kWh)	29,000 kL (19,000 kL)	3.299 million m <sup>3</sup> (2,079 million m <sup>3</sup> )	60 million sheets (50 million sheets)

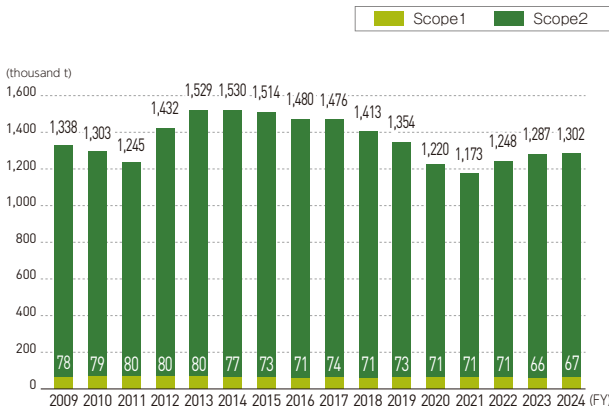
Note: For railway operation: electricity 2.26 billion kWh (Shinkansen: 1.95 billion kWh, conventional line: 0.31 billion kWh), fuel 14,000 kL (all for conventional lines)

OUTPUT	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Refuse and waste 556,000 t
1.302 million t (0.121 million t)	Station, train and office refuse 15,000 t Construction waste 532,000 t Rolling stock waste 9,000 t

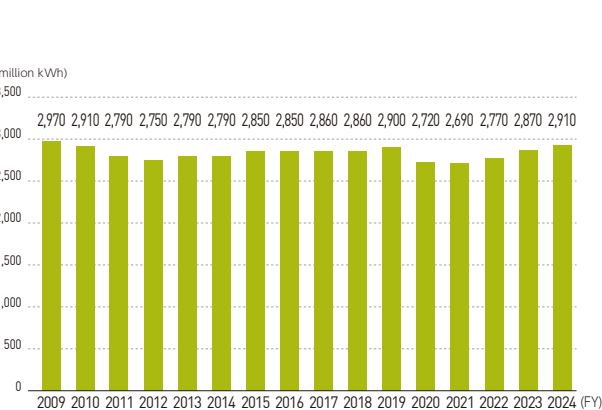
Notes: The electricity and fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficients are based on a report under the Act on Rationalizing Energy Use. The recycled amount is reprinted. Items confirmed to have been reused by manifest or vendor have been recorded.

Recycled 447,000 t  
(Includes internal reuse)

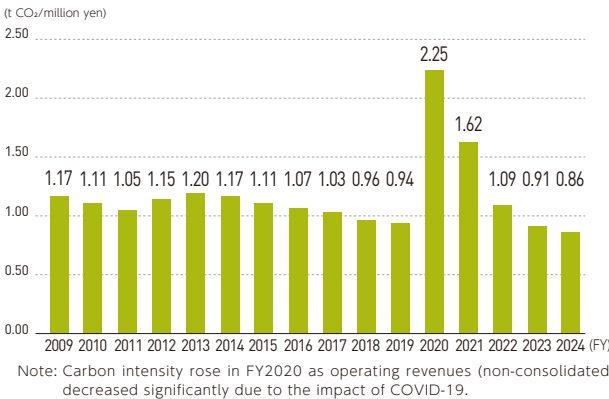
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Electricity consumption



Carbon intensity



Amount of water used

