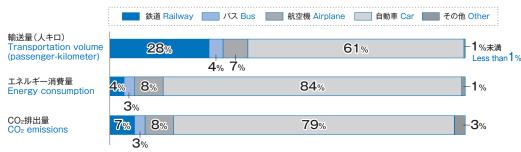
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鉄道の環境優位性 Environmental Superiority of Railways

▼旅客輸送における輸送量・エネルギー消費量・CO₂排出量分担率

Distribution of Passenger Transportation Share, in terms of Transportation Volume, Energy Consumption, and CO2 Emissions



端数処理により、内訳の合計が100%にならない場合がある 注

輸送量、エネルギー消費量:エネルギー・経済統計要覧(令和4(2022)年度)

CO₂排出量:国立環境研究所温室効果ガスインベントリオフィスのデータ(令和4(2022)年度)をもとに作成

The totals for items in the breakdown may not be 100% due to rounding.

Source: For transportation volume/energy consumption, created based on data from Handbook of Energy & Economics Statistics (FY2022). For CO₂ emissions, created based on data from the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (FY2022).

東海道新幹線と航空機の比較(東京~大阪)

Comparison of the Tokaido Shinkansen and Airplanes (between Tokyo and Osaka)



1.走行実績(当社分)に基づく算出 N700系「のぞみ」(東京~新大阪)

2.ANA「アニュアルレポート 2011」を参考に当社算出 B777-200 (羽田~伊丹·関空)

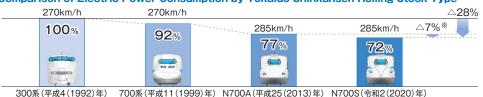
Series 700(1999)

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

東海道新幹線の車種別電力消費量の比較

Series 300(1992)

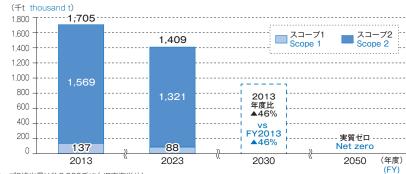
Comparison of Electric Power Consumption by Tokaido Shinkansen Rolling Stock Type



N700A(2013)

N700S(2020)

▼グループCO₂排出量 The JR Central Group's CO₂ emissions



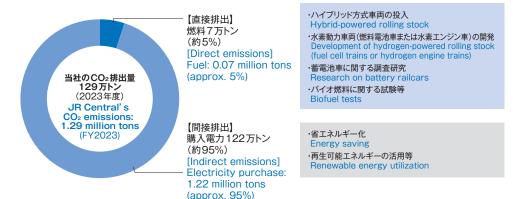
スコープ3排出量は約2,000千t*(JR東海単体)

※ スコープ3排出量を推計するにあたっては多くの第三者からの情報提供等が必要なことから、広範な仮定のもとに算出した概算値であり、今後大き く変化する可能性があります。

Scope 3 emissions are approximately 2 million tons* (JR Central alone).

* Since estimating Scope 3 emissions requires information provided by many third parties, the figures are estimates based on a wide range of assumptions and may change significantly in the future.

VCO2削減の取組み Initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions



- 1.東京~新大阪下りを上記の最高速度で走行した場合のシミュレーション
- 2.()内は投入した年

空調制御方式の最適化等の効果を含む

Note: 1.Simulated run from Tokyo to Shin-Osaka at the maximum speeds identified above. 2. Years in parenthesis indicate introduction year of each rolling stock.

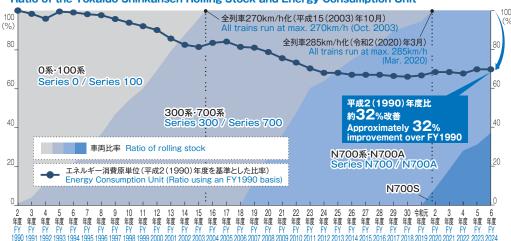
ncludes effects of optimization of air conditioning control method, etc.

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鉄道の環境優位性 Environmental Superiority of Railways

🦊 東海道新幹線の車両比率・エネルギー消費原単位

Ratio of the Tokaido Shinkansen Rolling Stock and Energy Consumption Unit



環境関連データ集 Environment-related data

2023年度の活動状況、環境会計 Activity status and environmental accounting for FY2023

2023年度の環境保全活動に関する投資·費用やそれに伴う効果を試算すると以下の通りです。

The investments, costs, and their principal effect involved in environment preservation activities during FY2023 are estimated as listed below.

環境会計 Environmental accounting

環境去計 Environmental accounting									
分類 Category	事項 Main Initiatives	(100 milli	eservation cost on yen)*1	付記 Notes					
地球環境保全コスト Global environment preservation cost	●省エネ型車両の導入 ●駅やオフィスピルの省エネ化等 ●Introduction of energy-conserving rolling stock ●Improved energy-efficiency at stations and office buildings	587.1	費用 Expenses 8.2	●省エネ型車両比率:100%(新幹線電車),100%(在来線(電車・気動車)) ●新幹線N700S車両新製 ●在来線315系、HC85系車両新製 ●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					
研究開発コスト Research and development cost	●省エネ型車両の開発 ●沿線環境保全に関する開発 等 ●Development of energy-conserving rolling stock ●Development related to environment preservation along railway lines		139.5	●N700Sの省エネ性能:▲28%(300系比) *300系(270km/h走行)とN700S(285km/h走行)の比較 ●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)					
資源循環コスト Resource recycling cost	●駅、列車ゴミ等の適正処理とリサイクル ●工場、工事発生品の適正処理とリサイクル ●Proper disposal and recycling of station and train refuse ●Proper disposal and recycling of items generated from workshops and construction work	0.1	132.0	 新幹線車両のリサイクル率: 約90% 制服のリサイクル率: 原則100% Recycle rate of Shinkansen rolling stock: Approximately 90% Recycle rate of uniforms: Basically 100% 					
沿線環境保全コスト Environment conservation cost along railway lines	●騒音、振動対策 ●環境負荷物質の適正管理等 ●Countermeasures against noise and vibration ●Proper management of environmentally hazardous substances		50.4	 防音壁の嵩上げや改良、レール表面の削正等による沿線環境保全 Protection of the environment along railway lines by modifying noise-blocking walls and increasing their height, shaving rail surfaces, etc. 					
管理活動コスト Management activity cost	●環境広告 ●環境マネジメント教育等 ●Environmental advertising ●Environmental management education, etc.	0.0	0.1	●技術開発部におけるISO14001の認証取得 ●The Technology Research and Development Department obtained ISO 14001 certification					
	合 計*2 Total*2	653.8	330.5						

**1 1千万円未満切り捨て **2 端数処理により合計が合わない *1. Fractions below 10 million yen are omitted. *2. Totals do not add up due to rounding.

「環境保全コストの集計の考え方」「Approach to environment preservation cost

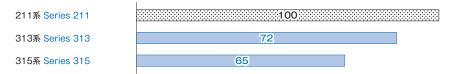
●集計範囲は当社単体です。 ●対象期間は、2023年4月1日~ 2024年3月31日です。 ●形式は、環境省の「環境会計ガイドライン2005年版」を参考にしていま す。 ●費用には、減価償却費を計上していません。 ●多目的の支出の場合、環境保全効果の高いものの全額を計上しています。

 Compilation is applicable only to JR Central.
 The applicable period is April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.
 "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.

在来線車両の電力・軽油消費量の比較

Comparison of Electricity Consumption and Diesel Fuel Consumption of Conventional Line Cars 在来線電車の電力消費量の比較

Comparison of Electricity Consumption of Conventional Line Electric Cars



注 豊橋~大垣、名古屋~中津川を最高速度120km/hで走行(快速運用)した場合のシミュレーション

Note: Based on simulated test runs between Toyohashi and Ogaki, and Nagoya and Nakatsugawa at a maximum speed of 120km/h (rapid operation).

従来気動車(85系)・ハイブリッド車(HC85系)の軽油消費量の比較

Comparison of Diesel Fuel Consumption of Conventional Diesel Cars (Series 85) and Hybrid Cars (Series HC85)

従来気動車(85系) Conventional Diesel Cars 100 (Series 85) ハイブリッド車(HC85系) 70 Hybrid Cars (Series HC85)

名古屋~富山を最高速度120km/hで走行した場合のシミュレーション

Note: Based on simulated test runs between Nagoya and Toyama at a maximum speed of 120km/h.

事業活動における環境負荷 Environmental load in business activities

当社が2023年度の1年間の事業活動を行う上で使用した資源・エネルギー及び排出した廃棄物等のうち、主なものは 以下の通りです。

The main resources and energy consumed as well as waste generated in JR Central's business activities during the year FY2023 are as shown below.

INPUT/OUTPUT ※括弧内は当社連結子会社 *Figures in parentheses are for consolidated subsidiaries

INPUT	電力 Electricity	燃料 (原油換算量) Fuel(Crude oil equivalent)	水 Water	A4コピー用紙 A4-sized copier paper
	28.7億kWh (1.9億kWh)	2.9万kL (1.8万kL)	333.7万㎡ (182.2万㎡)	0.8億枚 (0.6億枚)
	2.87 billion kWh		3.337 million m ³ (1.822 million m ³)	80million sheets (60 million sheets)

うち運転用は、電力22.1億kWh(新幹線19.0億kWh、在来線3.1億kWh)、燃料1.4万kL(すべて在来線) Note: For railway operation: electricity 2.21 billion kWh (Shinkansen: 1.90 billion kWh conventional line: 0.31 billion kWh), fuel 14,000 kL (all for conventional lines)

OUTPUT 排出CO2 CO₂ emissions 128.7万t (12.1万t)

1.287 million t

(0.121 million t)

駅・列車・オフィスごみ Station, train and office refuse 16,000 t 工事廃棄物 Construction waste 車両廃棄物 Rolling stock waste

ごみ、廃棄物 60.0 5t Refuse and waste 600.000t 1.6万t 57.5万t 575,000 t 0.9万t 9,000 t

電力及び燃料のCO2排出係数は、エネルギーの使用の合理化に関する法律(省エネ法)の報告 に基づく

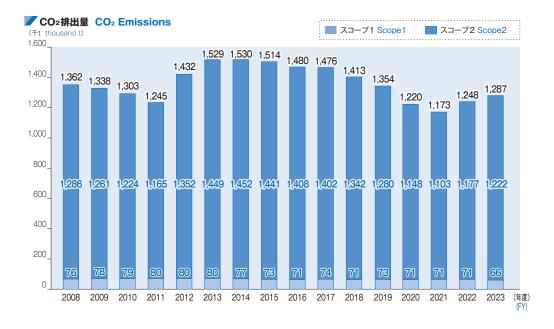
リサイクル量は再掲。マニフェストまたは業者により再利用が確認できたものを計上

Notes: The electricity and fuel CO₂ 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.

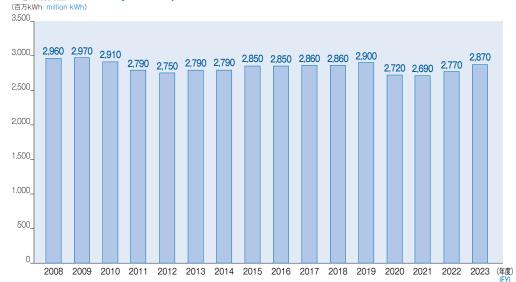


※ 計内再利用含む *Includes internal reuse

鉄道の環境優位性 Environmental Superiority of Railways







ਡੈ ਡੈਫੈਫ Carbon intensity



2020年度は、新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響により営業収益(単体)が大きく減少したため、炭素強度が大きくなっている Note: Carbon intensity rose in FY2020 as operating revenues (non-consolidated) decreased significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

/ 水の使用量 Amount of water used



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沿革 History