

Jera

FY2026

Consolidated Financial Results

(Note) The company's fiscal year (FY) is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year in this material.

JERA Co., Inc.
July 31, 2026

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Outline of Financial Results

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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	2026/1Q(A)	2025/1Q(B)	Change(A-B)	Rate of Change(%)
Revenue (Net sales)	904.3	830.8	73.5	8.9
Operating profit	174.4	127.5	46.9	36.8
Profit	123.1	92.5	30.6	33.1
Reference Profit excluding time lag	128.0	48.3	79.6	164.9

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	As of Jun 30,2026 (A)	As of Mar 31,2026 (A)	Change(A-B)	Rate of Change(%)
Assets	9,068.3	9,997.9	-929.5	-9.3
Liabilities	5,682.7	6,728.7	-1,046.0	-15.5
Equity	3,385.5	3,269.1	116.4	3.6

Revenue

Revenue increased by 73.5 billion yen (up 8.9%) from the same period of last year to 904.3 billion yen mainly due to an increase in income unit price of electrical energy sales.

Profit

Profit increased by 30.6 billion yen from the same period of last year of 92.5 billion yen to 123.1 billion yen.

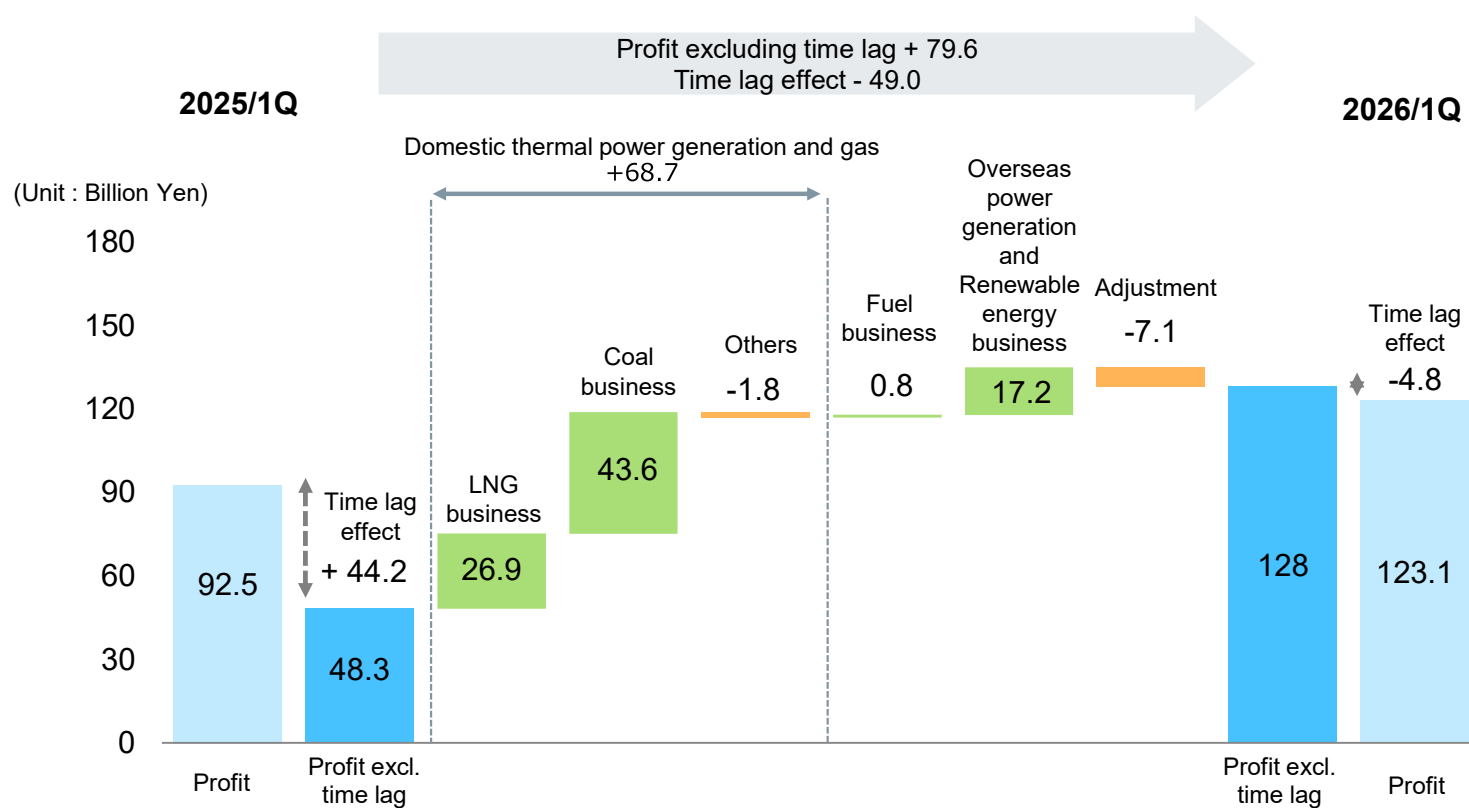
- The effect of time lag decreased.
(-49.0 billion yen [44.2 billion yen to -4.8 billion yen])
- Profit excluding time lag increased.
(+79.6 billion yen [48.3 billion yen to 128.0 billion yen])

Profit excluding the time lag increased mainly due to improved profits from LNG and coal business in the domestic thermal power generation and gas business, as well as higher earnings from overseas power generation and renewable energy business.

Factors for Fluctuations in Consolidated Profit

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Profit excluding the time lag increased mainly due to improved profits from LNG and coal business in the domestic thermal power generation and gas business, as well as higher earnings from overseas power generation and renewable energy business.



* Figures are after-tax.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Jera

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	2026/1Q(A)	2025/1Q(B)	Change(A-B)	Main Factors for Changes
Revenue (Net sales)	904.3	830.8	73.5	Increase in income unit price
Operating expenses	753.3	731.8	21.4	Increase in fuel cost etc.
Other operating income/ loss	23.4	28.6	-5.1	
Operating profit	174.4	127.5	46.9	
Financial income	17.3	24.3	-6.9	
Financial costs	26.2	14.6	11.6	
Profit before tax	165.6	137.2	28.3	Increase in profit excl. time lag +96.5 (75.8→172.3) Decrease in time lag effect -68.1 (61.4→-6.7)
Income tax expense	37.6	26.7	10.9	
Profit attributable to non- controlling Interests	4.8	18.0	-13.2	
Profit	123.1	92.5	30.6	

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

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(Unit: Billion Yen)

	As of Jun 30,2026 (A)	As of Mar 31,2026 (B)	Change (A-B)	Main Factors for Changes
Cash and cash equivalents	1,240.6	1,124.6	115.9	
Property, plant and equipment	2,710.9	2,688.8	22.1	
Investments accounted for using equity method	1,549.4	1,502.8	46.5	
Others	3,567.2	4,681.5	-1,114.2	Decrease of derivative assets (JERAGM, etc.) -884.7
Assets	9,068.3	9,997.9	-929.5	
Interest-bearing liabilities	2,804.9	2,776.0	28.9	
Others	2,877.8	3,952.7	-1,074.9	Decrease of derivative liabilities (JERAGM, etc.) -903.1
Liabilities	5,682.7	6,728.7	-1,046.0	
Equity attributable to owners of parent	3,293.2	3,161.5	131.7	Profit +123.1 Foreign currency translation adjustments +52.7 Dividends paid -55.1
Non-controlling interests	92.3	107.6	-15.2	
Equity	3,385.5	3,269.1	116.4	

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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(Unit: Billion Yen)

		2026/1Q(A)	2025/1Q(B)	Change(A-B)
Operating cash flow		223.3	175.5	47.7
Investment cash flow	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-72.0	-64.8	-7.2
	Purchase of investment securities	-12.8	-21.4	8.5
	Others	-12.6	10.2	-22.8
		-97.5	-76.0	-21.4
Free cash flows		125.7	99.4	26.3
Financial cash flow	Increase (decrease) in interest-bearing debt	12.6	-62.1	74.7
	Dividends paid *	-55.1	-43.1	-12.0
	Others	-25.7	-63.0	37.2
		-68.2	-168.2	100.0
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (minus indicates decrease)		119.4	-125.7	245.2

* Excluding dividends paid to non-controlling interests

Segment Information

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(Unit: Billion Yen)

	2026/1Q(A)		2025/1Q(B)		Change(A-B)		Main Factors for Changes In Profit / Loss
	Revenue	Profit / Loss	Revenue	Profit / Loss	Revenue	Profit / Loss	
Fuel	59.0	33.3	106.8	32.5	-47.7	0.8	North American upstream business +6.6 EneXEra -3.0 JERAGM -0.5
Overseas power generation and renewable energy	29.7	16.2	18.6	-0.9	11.1	17.2	Renewable business +8.0 North American IPP business +6.9
Domestic thermal power generation and gas	1,001.6	90.5 95.4 ^{*2}	928.8	70.8 26.6 ^{*2}	72.7	19.6 68.7 ^{*2}	Coal business +43.6 LNG business +26.9
Adjustments ^{*1}	-186.1	-17.0	-223.5	-9.9	37.3	-7.1	
Consolidated	904.3	123.1 128.0 ^{*2}	830.8	92.5 48.3 ^{*2}	73.5	30.6 -79.6 ^{*2}	

*1 Adjustments include headquarter expenses and consolidation adjustments such as intersegment eliminations

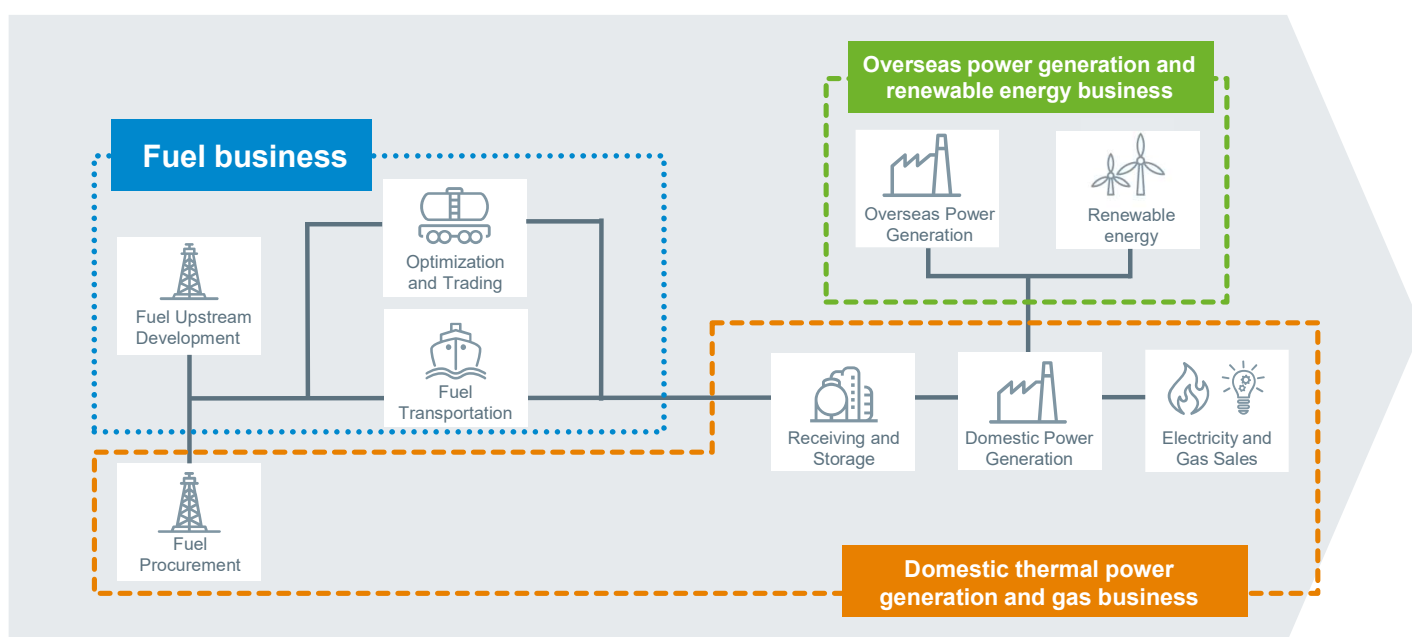
*2 Excluding the effect of time lag

Reference: JERA's Value Chain and Segment



JERA owns the entire supply chains for fuel and thermal power generation, from fuel upstream business (development of gas fields) to transportation and storage (fuel terminal operation) and power generation and wholesaling.

We have three business segments: the fuel business for investment in fuel upstream, transportation and trading business; the overseas power generation and renewable energy business for investment in overseas power generation and domestic and overseas renewable energy businesses; and the domestic thermal power generation and gas business for sales of electricity and gas in Japan.



FY2026 Forecast

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Net profit is expected to be approximately 280.0 billion yen (without any time lag impact). However, the earnings may fluctuate significantly due to changes in fuel market conditions and other factors.

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2026 Forecast (A)	FY2025 Result (B)	Change(A-B)
Profit	280.0	193.5	86.4
Time lag effect	-	9.8	-9.8
Profit excl. time lag	280.0	183.6	96.3

[Breakdown for each segment]

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2026 Forecast (A)	FY2025 Result (B)	Change(A-B)
Profit excl. time lag	280.0	183.6	96.3
Fuel	120.0	98.3	21.6
Overseas power generation and renewable energy	20.0	12.6	7.3
Domestic thermal power generation and gas	180.0	112.6	67.3
Adjustments	-40.0	-40.0	0.0

Key Elements

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2026/1Q Results

	2026/1Q(A)	2025/1Q(B)	Change(A-B)
Electrical Energy Sold (TWh)	44.2	46.9	-2.6
Crude Oil Prices (JCC) (USD/barrel)	112.8	75.2	37.6
Foreign Exchange Rate (JPY/USD)	159.5	144.6	14.9

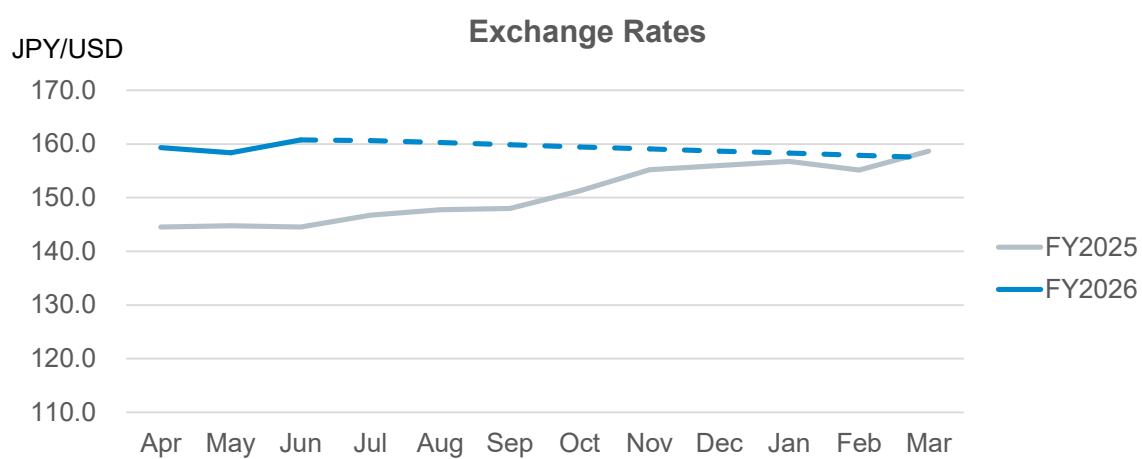
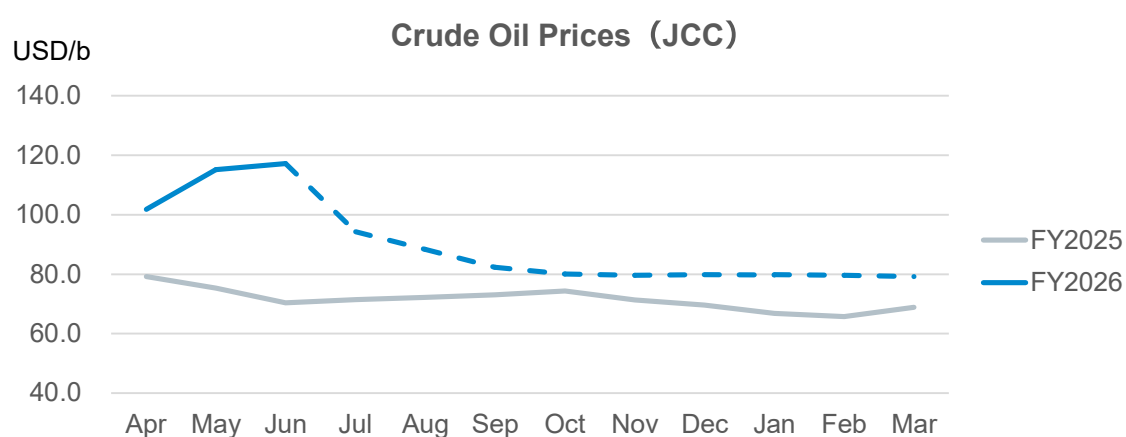
Note: Crude Oil Prices (JCC) for 2026/1Q is tentative.

FY2026 Forecast

	Current Forecast	(Of these, from July onwards)	FY2025 Result
Electrical Energy Sold (TWh)	216.3	172.0	233.8
Crude Oil Prices (JCC) (USD/barrel)	89.8	82.6	71.4
Foreign Exchange Rate (JPY/USD)	159.2	159.1	150.8

Trends in Crude Oil Price and Exchange Rates

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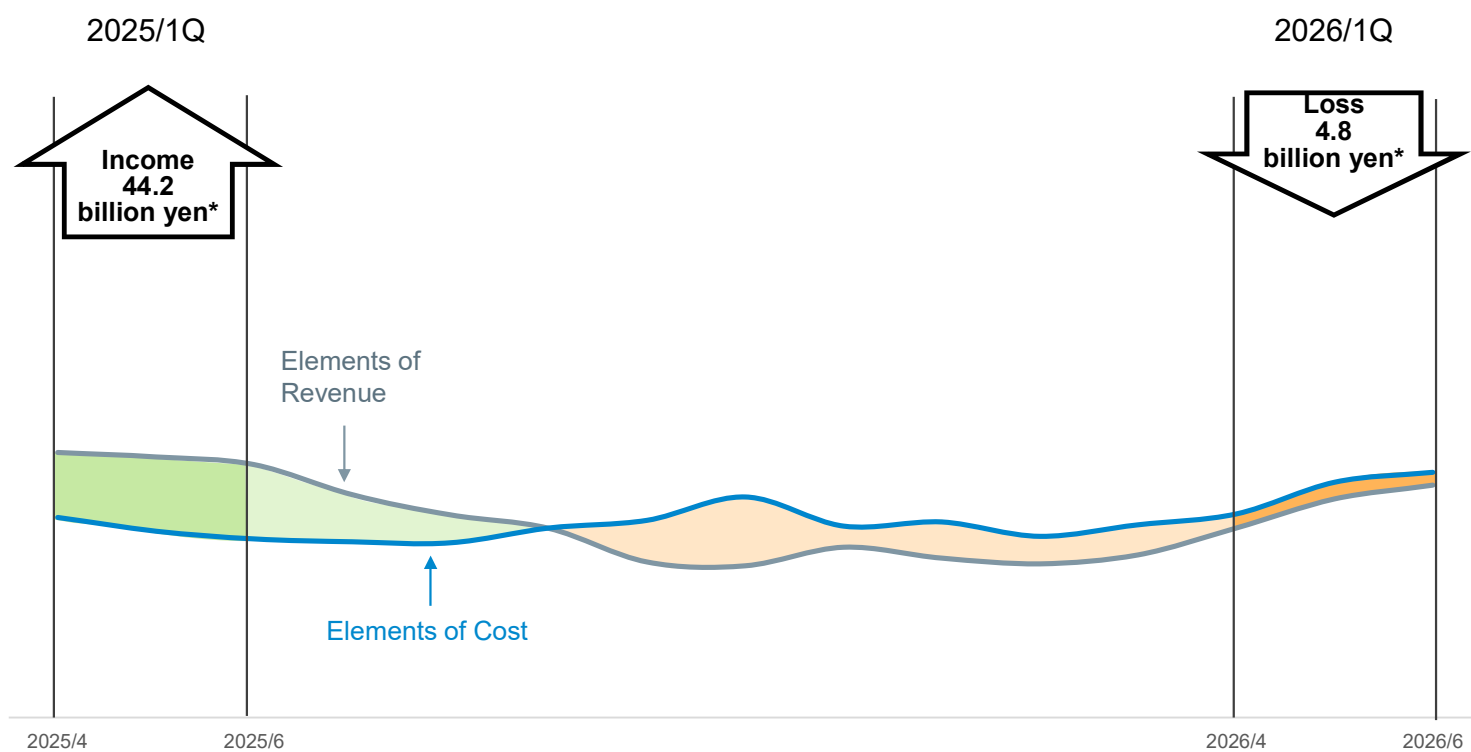


Time Lag Overview (2025/1Q – 2026/1Q)

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Time lag refers to profits and losses resulting from the time difference between changes in fuel prices and their reflection in sales prices.

The impact on profits and losses will be neutral in the medium to long term.

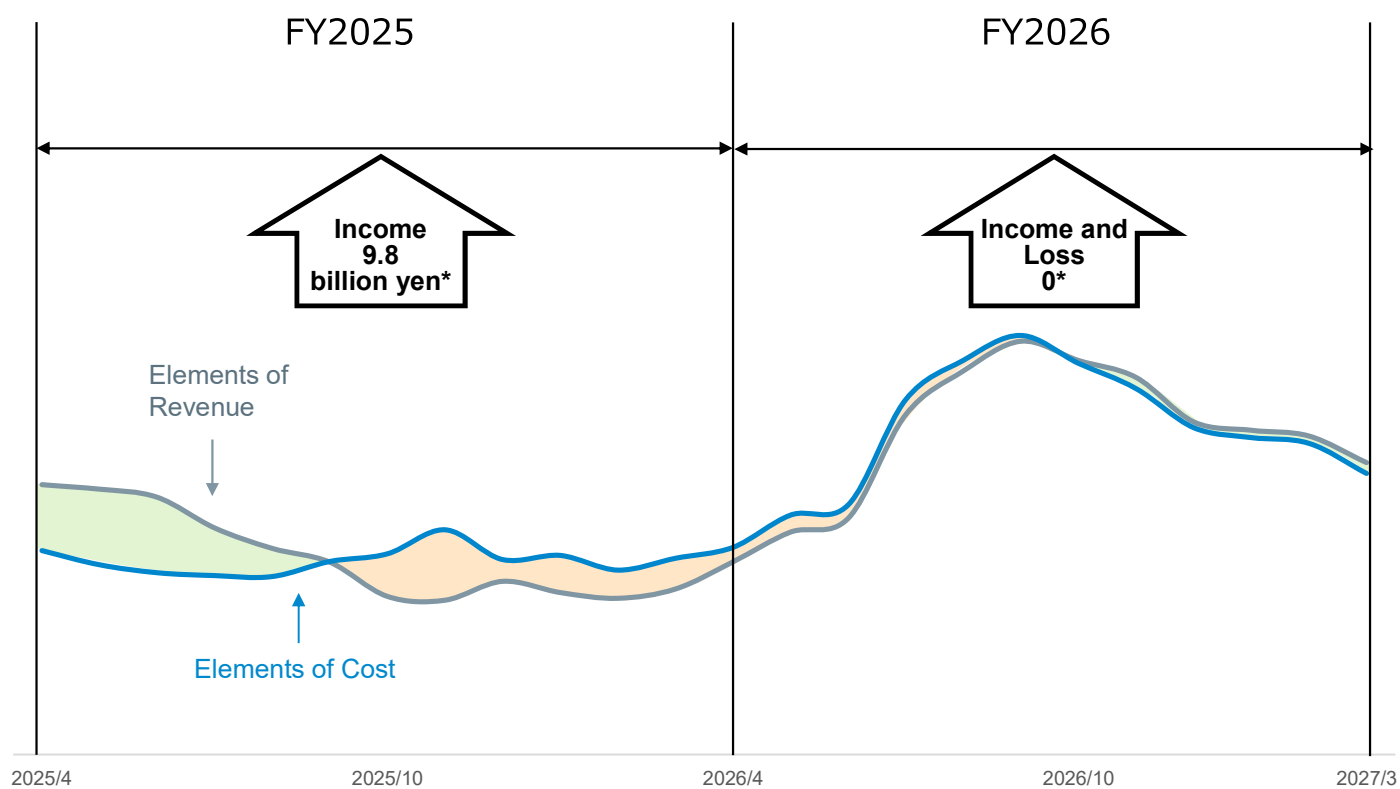


* Figures are after-tax amounts.

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Time Lag Overview(FY2025 – FY2026)

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* Figures are after-tax amounts.

Electrical Energy Sold and Electrical Power Generated

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Electrical Energy Sold(TWh)

	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Total
FY2026	44.2				44.2
FY2025	46.9	66.2	58.0	62.7	233.8

Electrical Power Generated(TWh)

	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Total
FY2026	43.0				43.0
LNG	32.0 (74%)				32.0 (74%)
Coal	10.9 (26%)				10.9 (26%)
FY2025	45.7	65.1	56.8	61.0	228.6
LNG	35.3 (77%)	48.0 (74%)	42.9 (76%)	44.6 (73%)	170.9 (75%)
Coal	10.4 (23%)	17.0 (26%)	13.9 (24%)	16.4 (27%)	57.8 (25%)

* Totals may not match due to rounding.

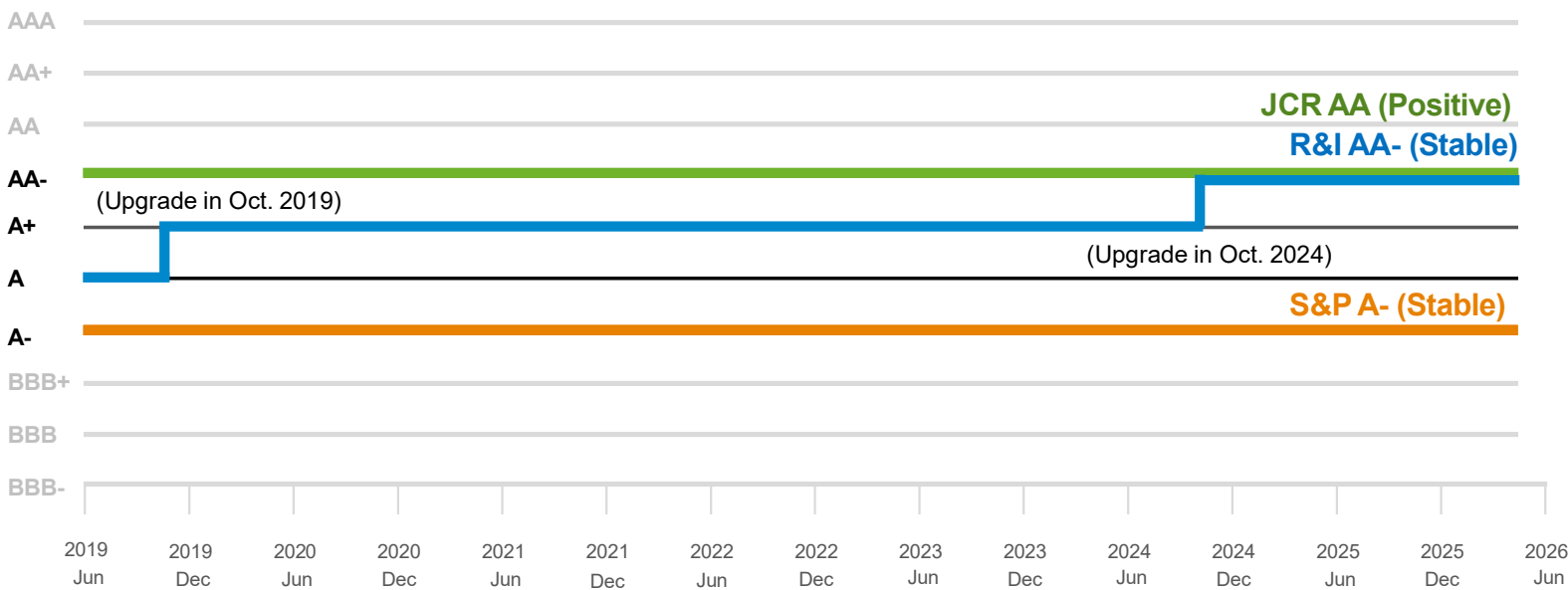


Credit Ratings

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Issuer Credit Ratings History

S&P R&I JCR



Topics

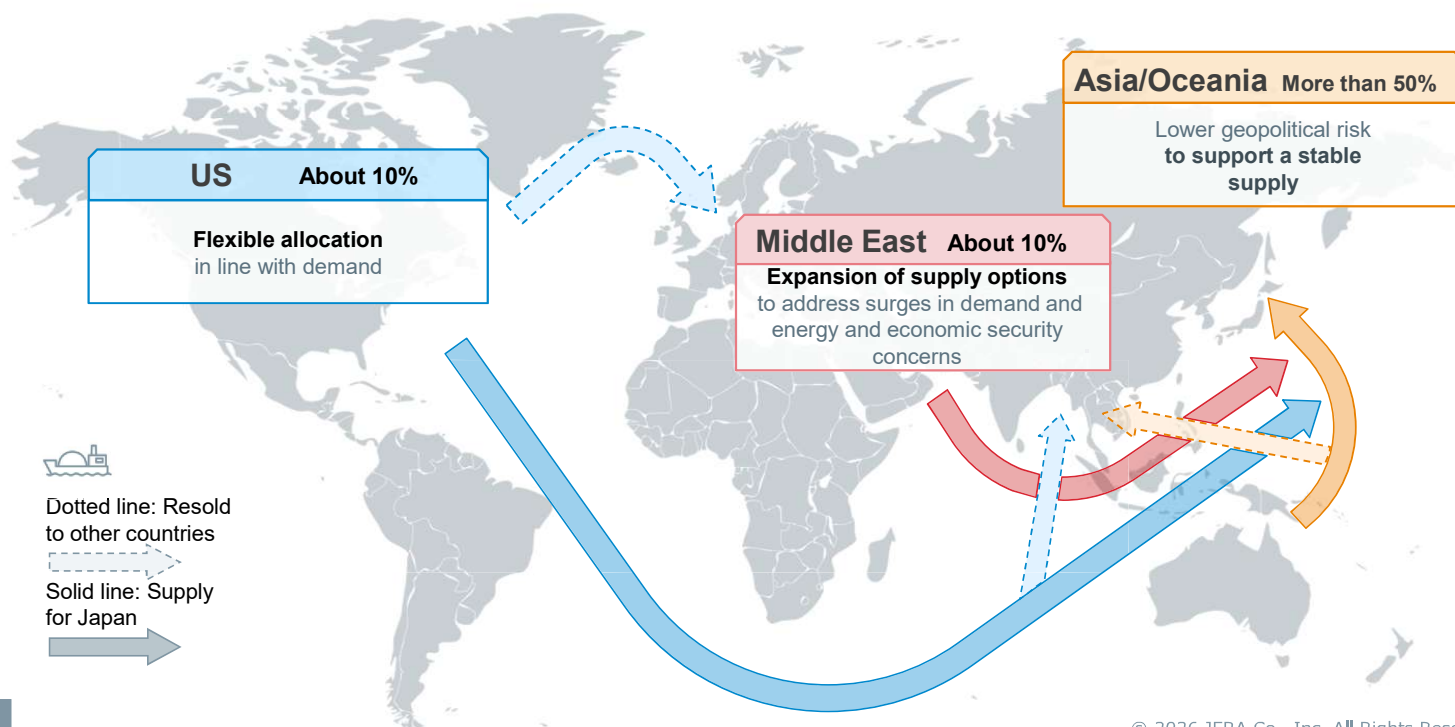
Building a More Resilient LNG Portfolio Through Stability and Flexibility

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Building an LNG portfolio that balances stability and flexibility is essential to reliably meet fluctuating electricity demand.

JERA handles approximately 40 million tons of LNG annually, making it one of the largest players in the world. We source LNG from a diverse set of suppliers globally, with Asia and Oceania accounting for the largest share. By combining reliable Qatari LNG, which contributes to supply stability, with highly flexible US LNG free of destination restrictions and procurement from other regions, JERA is committed to strengthening the stability, flexibility, and geographic diversity of its LNG portfolio.

This approach contributes to energy security during periods of surging demand and emergencies.



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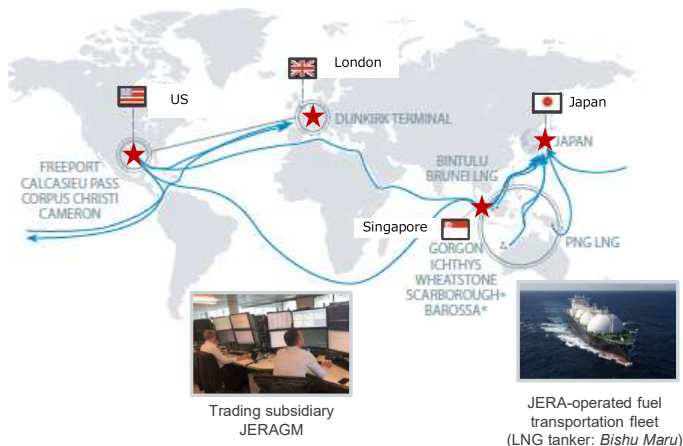
Strengthening the Systems Necessary for an LNG Portfolio

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JERA's portfolio is supported by flexible optimization centered on JERA Global Markets (JERAGM) and by a stable fuel transportation framework backed by its own fleet.

With medium- to long-term global LNG demand remaining uncertain, JERA aims to strengthen supply and operational flexibility by expanding a competitive LNG portfolio.

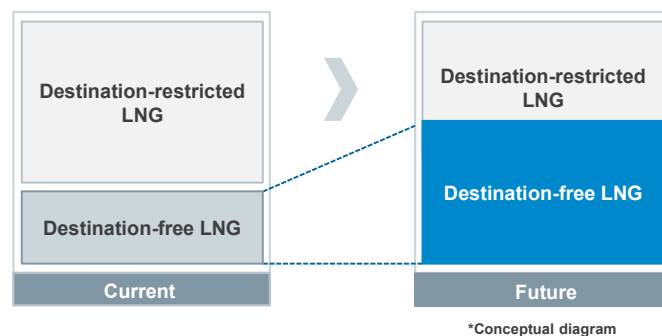
A Robust Framework for LNG Portfolio Optimization



- JERA has a strong presence in Asian markets.
- Leveraging four hubs connected to global markets, JERA generates optimization opportunities 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. (See page 21 for details.)
- JERAGM is staffed by approximately 300 experienced traders, analysts, and operators.
- JERA also owns and secures vessels directly, strengthening its ability to respond when fuel transportation constraints arise and helping ensure supply stability.

Expanding the Share of Destination-Free LNG

JERA's annual transaction volume:
Approx. 40 million tons per year



- Historically, many procurement contracts were linked to crude oil prices, with Brent serving as a key benchmark, and destination-restricted LNG was the norm.
- Going forward, JERA will expand its destination-free LNG portfolio, including through new procurement of competitively priced US LNG.

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Strengthening the Systems Necessary for an LNG Portfolio



We will continue to build a diversified LNG portfolio by maintaining a balanced procurement mix from the Middle East, Asia, the United States, and other regions, thereby mitigating regional risks.

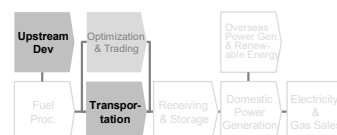
Overview of New Agreements

Agreement Type	Sales and Purchase Agreement	Sales and Purchase Agreement	Sales and Purchase Agreement	Sales and Purchase Agreement	Sales and Purchase Agreement
Seller	NextDecade Corporation	Sempra Infrastructure	Cheniere Marketing LLC	QatarEnergy	PETRONAS LNG
Project	Rio Grande LNG (Texas, US)	Port Arthur LNG Phase 2 (Texas, US)	Corpus Christi LNG (Texas, US) Sabine Pass LNG (Louisiana, US)	Qatar	Malaysia
Contract Term	20 years from COD	20 years from COD	22 years from 2029	27 years from 2028	20 years from 2028
Contract Volume	Approx. 2.0 MTPA	Approx. 1.5 MTPA	Approx. 1.0 MTPA	Approx. 3.0 MTPA	Up to approx. 2.0 MTPA
Delivery Terms	FOB	FOB	FOB	DES	-

Contributing to a stable energy supply through diversification of LNG sources

Overview by Segment

Fuel Business: Fuel Upstream / Transportation Business



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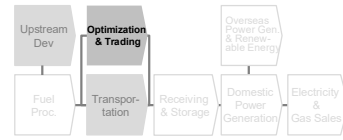
As demand for LNG as a lower-carbon energy source is expected to grow in Europe and Asia, JERA participates in LNG upstream projects by leveraging one of the world's largest LNG transaction volumes (FY2025: approximately 40 million tons for the JERA Group). This scale enables JERA to diversify procurement risk, ensure a stable LNG supply, and enhance access to procurement-related market intelligence.

Additionally, JERA owns fuel carriers for highly consistent, flexible, and competitive fuel supply.

Upstream Project Name	Country	LNG Production / Liquefaction Capability	Investment Ratio
Darwin LNG Project	Australia	~3.7 million tons/year	Gas field: 5.15% LNG plant: 6.132%
Gorgon LNG Project		~15.6 million tons/year	0.417%
Ichthys LNG Project		~8.9 million tons/year	0.735%
Wheatstone LNG Project		~8.9 million tons/year	Gas field: 10% ¹ LNG plant: 8% ¹
Barossa gas field Project		~3.7 million tons/year	12.5%
Scarborough Gas Field Project		~8.0 million tons/year at maximum (Planned to start supply in 2026)	15.1%
Freeport LNG Project (Train 1)	United States	~5.70 million tons/year	25%
Freeport LNG Development, L.P. ²		~17.00 million tons/year for all three lines ³	21.9% ⁴
South Mansfield Shale Gas Development & Production Project		~ 500 million cubic feet/day (~ 3.5 million tons LNG/year)	-

¹ Ratio of capital contribution through PE Wheatstone, in which JERA invests ² Freeport LNG Project Management Company ³ Including 5.15 million tons/year from Train ⁴ Ratio of capital contribution through Gulf Coast LNG Holdings LLC, in which JERA invests © 2026 JERA Co., Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Fuel Business: Fuel Trading Business

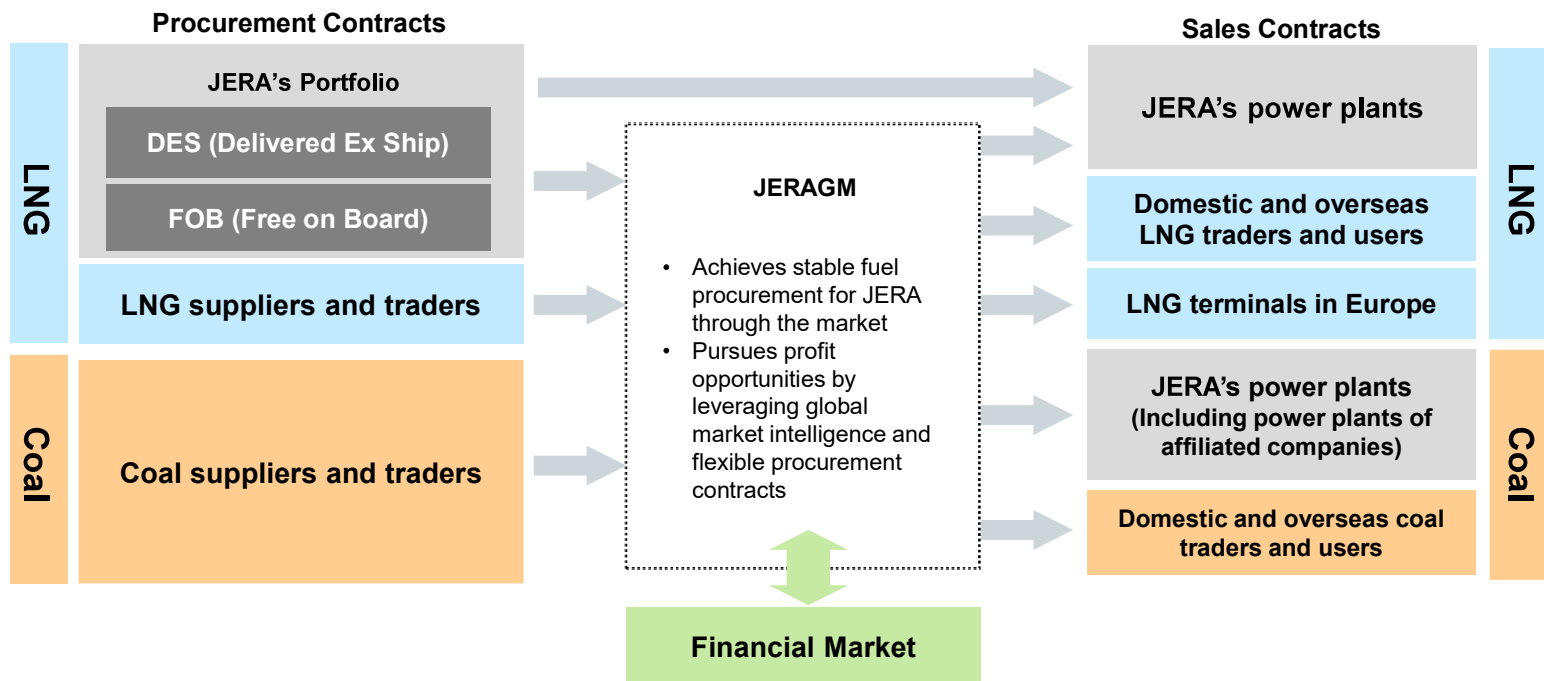


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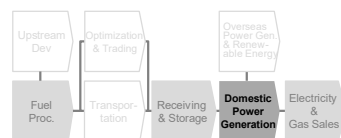
JERAGM has offices in Singapore (HQ), the UK, the US, and Japan. Approximately 300 employees engage in asset-backed trading.

With its global trading network, JERAGM supplies LNG and coal to power plants in Japan. Leveraging this commercial flow, JERAGM has succeeded in achieving both fuel supply stability and profit growth by capturing business opportunities through markets and third parties.

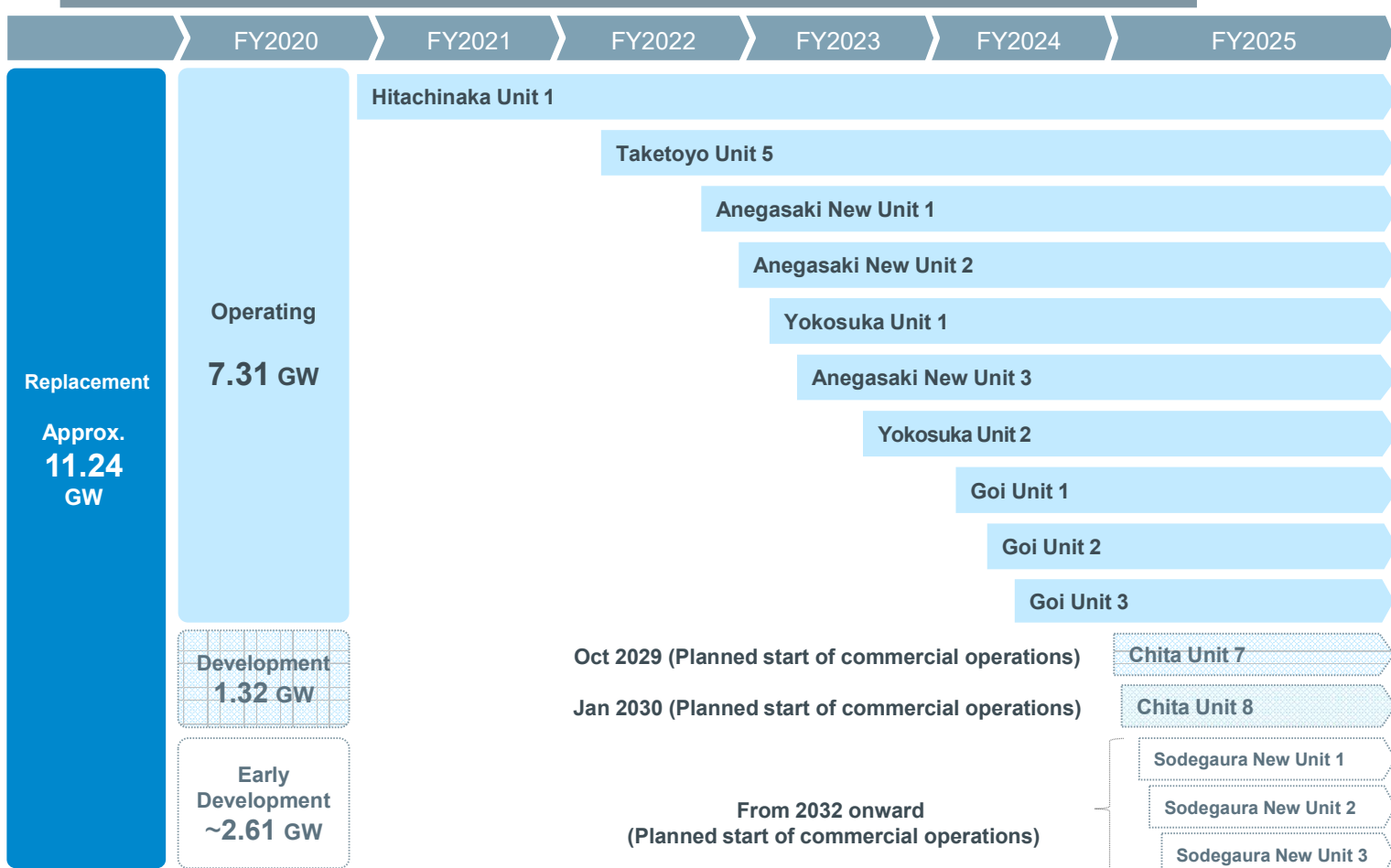
JERAGM's operations are governed by a Board of Directors elected by shareholders.



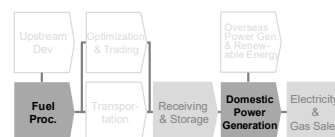
Domestic Thermal Power and Gas Business: Progress of Replacement of Thermal Power Plants in Japan



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Domestic Thermal Power and Gas Business: Composition of Power Sources



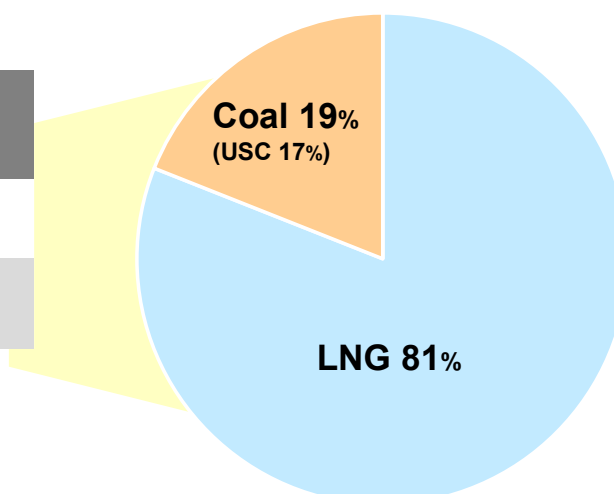
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LNG accounts for 81% of our power sources, due to its low CO₂ emissions.

Most of JERA's coal-fired thermal power plants use ultra-supercritical (USC) systems with high efficiency. JERA plans to shut down all inefficient coal-fired thermal power plants (non-USC plants) by 2030¹.

Composition of Power Sources²

Fuel	Capacity (Generator output)
LNG ³	43.63 GW
Coal (USC)	10.32 GW (8.92 GW)
Total	53.95 GW



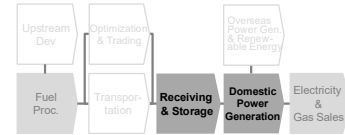
¹ Press release on October 13, 2020: "Towards Zero CO₂ Emissions in 2050"

https://www.jera.co.jp/english/information/20201013_539

² As of June 30, 2026. Includes capacity under construction. Excludes capacity of affiliates.

³ Includes LPG and piped natural gas.

Domestic Thermal Power and Gas Business: Domestic Thermal Power Plants



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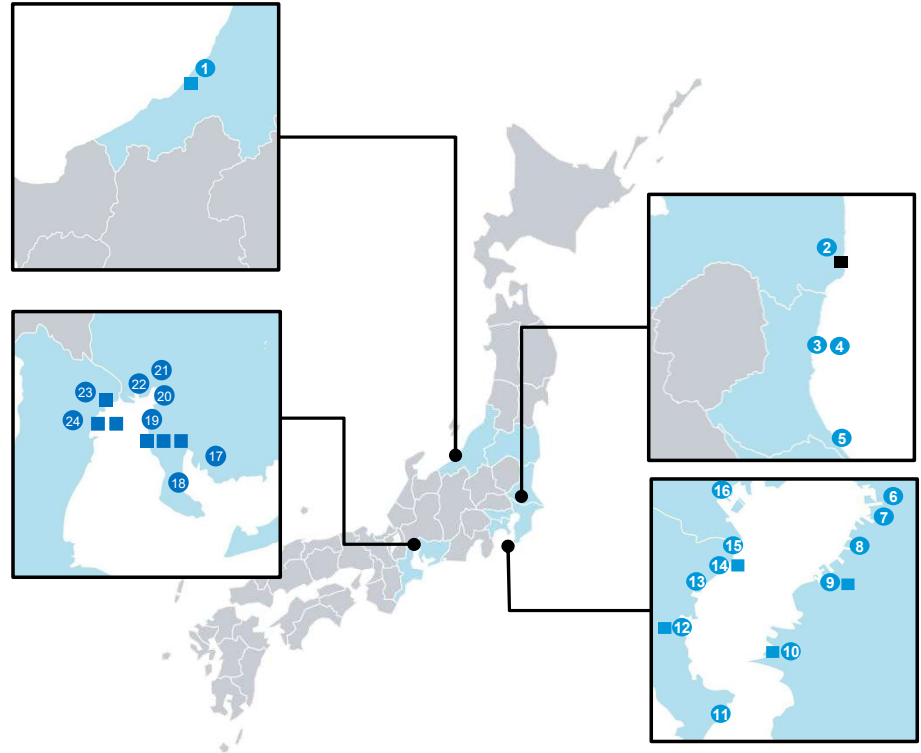
JERA owns nearly 40% of total thermal power generation capacity in Japan.³

List of Thermal Power Plants in Japan¹ As of June 30, 2026 (Total output and fuel type listed for each thermal power plant)

1	Joetsu	2.38	GW	◆
2	Hirono	1.20	GW	◆
3	Hitachinaka	2.00	GW	◆
4	Hitachinaka Kyodo (HITACHINAKA GENERATION)	0.65	GW	◆
5	Kashima	1.26	GW	◆
6	Chiba	4.38	GW	◆
7	Goi (GOI UNITED GENERATION) (started operation in March 2025)	2.34	GW	◆
8	Anegasaki (JERA Power Anegasaki) (started operation in August 2023)	1.941	GW	◆
9	Sodegaura	3.00	GW	◆
10	Futtsu	5.16	GW	◆
11	Yokosuka (JERA Power YOKOSUKA) (started operation in December 2023)	1.30	GW	◆
12	Minami-Yokohama	1.15	GW	◆
13	Yokohama	3.016	GW	◆
14	Higashi-Ohgishima	2.00	GW	◆
15	Kawasaki	3.42	GW	◆
16	Shinagawa	1.14	GW	◆
17	Hekinan	4.10	GW	◆
18	Taketoyo (JERA Power TAKETOYO) (started operation in August 2022)	1.07	GW	◆
19	Chita	0.854	GW	◆
20	Chita Daini	1.708	GW	◆
21	Shin-Nagoya	3.058	GW	◆
22	Nishi-Nagoya	2.376	GW	◆
23	Kawagoe	4.802	GW	◆
24	Yokkaichi	0.585	GW	◆

◆ LNG ◆ Coal
◆ Piped Utility Gas

■ LNG Terminal²
■ Coal Terminal



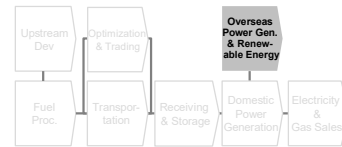
¹ Power plant name <Operator's name>

² Includes jointly operated terminals in the Chita and Yokkaichi areas

³ Source: METI "Electricity Survey Statistics"

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Overseas Power Generation and Renewable Energy Business: Portfolio Overview



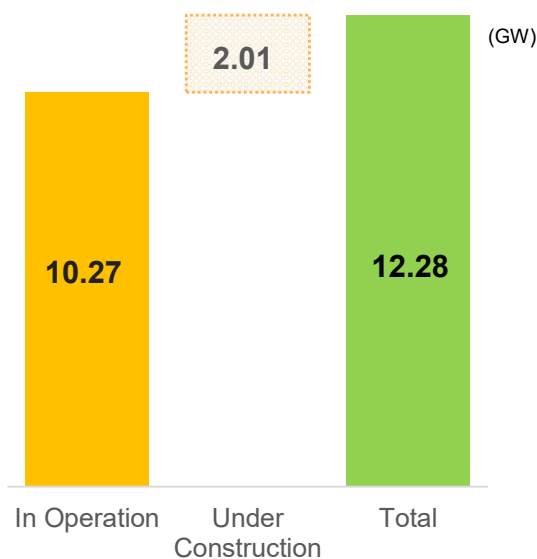
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Total capacity of overseas power generation projects is Approx. 12.28 GW (including capacity under construction), and JERA acquires expertise through these projects worldwide.

By restructuring its portfolio, JERA achieves an optimal asset structure in line with changes in the business environment.

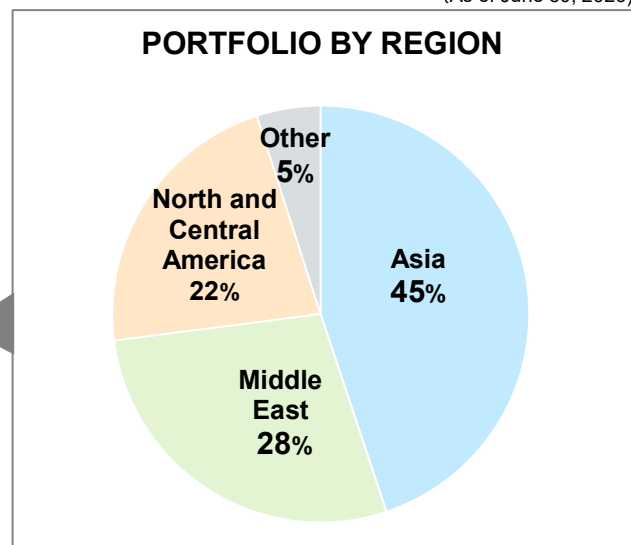
Power Generation Capacity

(As of June 30, 2026)



(As of June 30, 2026)

PORTFOLIO BY REGION



Overseas Power Generation and Renewable Energy Business: List of Overseas Power Generation / Renewable Energy Projects (1)



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(As of June 30, 2026)

Investment in Platform Companies*			* Companies participating in multiple power generation projects		
Country	Corporate / Project Name	Investment ratio	Capacity	Fuel type	Notes
Philippines	TeaM Energy IPP	25.0%-50.0%	388 MW	Coal	
	Aboitiz Power Corporation	27.57%	6,240 MW	Coal/Gas/Oil/ Renewable	Including under construction
Thailand	EGCO Corporation	12.3%	6,945 MW	Coal/Gas/ Renewable	Including under construction
Vietnam	Gia Lai Electricity Joint Stock Company	35.1%	495 MW	Solar/Wind/Hydro	Including under construction
India	ReNew Company	7.36%	20,240 MW	Solar/Wind/Hydro	Including under construction
Bangladesh	Summit Power IPP	22.0%	1,652 MW	Oil/Gas	
Japan	Green Power Investment*	-	N/A	Offshore Wind	
United Kingdom	Zenobe	4.99%	1,500 MW	Battery Storage	Including under construction
	JERA Nex bp	50.0%	1,389 MW	Offshore Wind	Including under construction and development

Power Generation / Renewable Energy Projects(1/2)					
Country	Corporate / Project Name	Investment ratio	Capacity	Fuel type	Notes
Japan	Solar Farm (SM1)	100.0%	71 MW	Solar	Including under construction
	Solar Farm (MUJI ENERGY)	20.0%	1 MW	Solar	
	Ishikari Bay New Port Offshore Wind Farm	-	112 MW	Offshore Wind	
	Offshore Wind Farm in the Sea of Japan Off the Southern Coast of Aomori Prefecture	-	615 MW	Offshore Wind	Under development
Indonesia	Cirebon2 Coal Thermal IPP	10.0%	1,000 MW	Coal	
Thailand	Wind Power IPP	5.0%	180 MW	Onshore Wind	

* Capacity figures for GPI include only offshore wind projects for which the investors have agreed to utilize JERA's management resources.

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Overseas Power Generation and Renewable Energy Business: List of Overseas Power Generation / Renewable Energy Projects (2)



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(As of June 30, 2026)

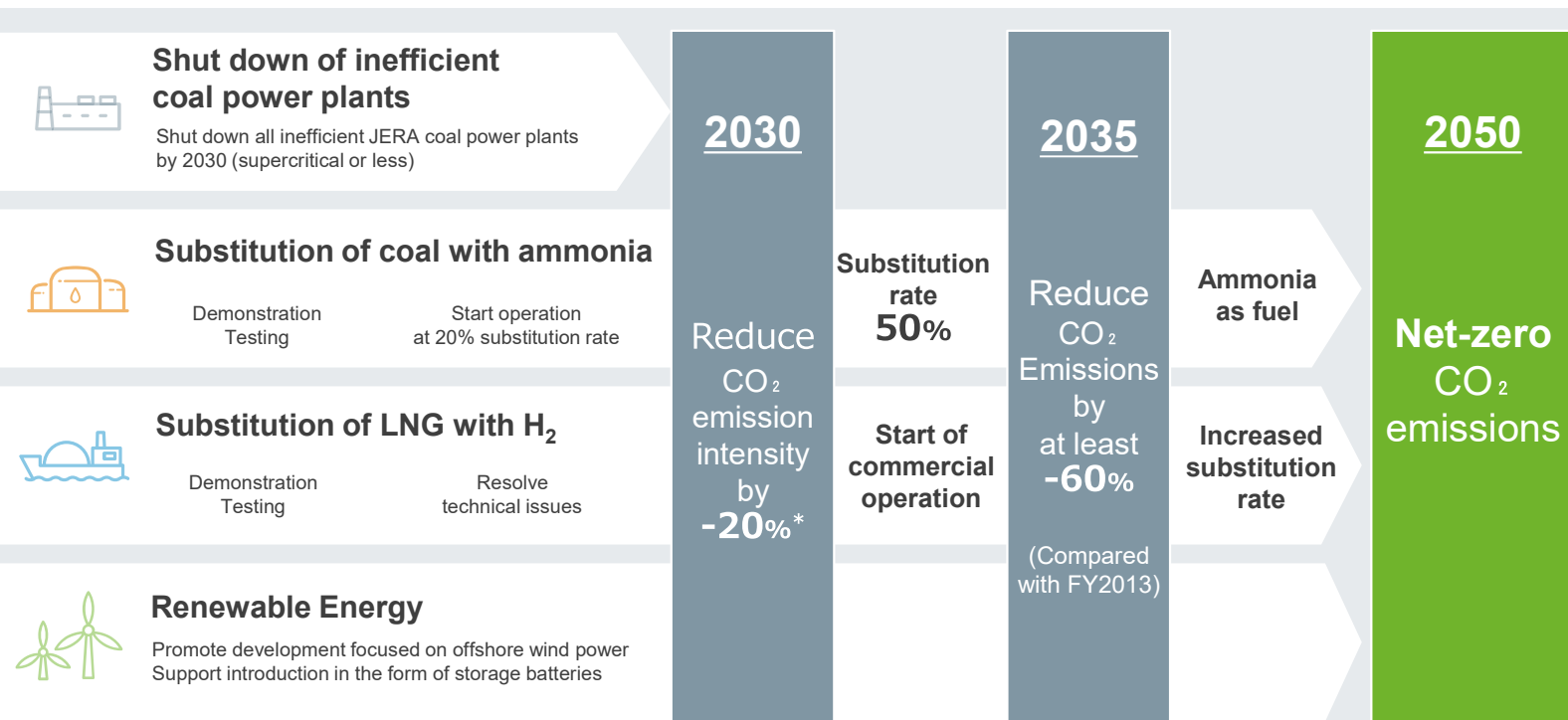
Power Generation / Renewable Energy Projects(2/2)					
Country	Project Name	Investment ratio	Capacity	Fuel type	Notes
Bangladesh	Meghnaghat Gas Thermal IPP	100.0%	718 MW	Gas	
UAE	Umm Al Nar Gas Thermal IWPP	20.0%	1,550 MW	Gas	
Qatar	Ras Laffan B Gas Thermal IWPP	5.0%	1,025 MW	Gas	
	Ras Laffan C Gas Thermal IWPP	5.0%	2,730 MW	Gas	
	Mesaieed Gas Thermal IPP	10.0%	2,007 MW	Gas	
	Umm Al Houl Gas Thermal IWPP	10.0%	2,520 MW	Gas	
Oman	Sur Gas Thermal IPP	19.5%	2,000 MW	Gas	
Saudi Arabia	Amiral Cogeneration Project	49.0%	475 MW	Gas	Under construction
	Nairyah 2 Gas Thermal IPP	31.0%	1,890 MW	Gas	Under construction
	Rumah 2 Gas Thermal IPP	31.0%	1,775 MW	Gas	Under construction
Mexico	Valladolid Gas Thermal IPP	50.0%	525 MW	Gas	
United States	Cricket Valley Gas Thermal IPP	0.76%	1,100 MW	Gas	
	Linden Gas Thermal IPP	50.0%	972 MW	Gas	
	Compass Gas Thermal IPP	50.0%	1,123 MW	Gas	
	NEB (Brady) Thermal IPP	100.0%	1,633 MW	Oil/Gas	
	El Sauz Onshore Wind IPP	100.0%	302 MW	Onshore Wind	
	Happy/Oxbow Solar IPP	50.0%	395 MW	Solar	

Progress of JERA Zero CO₂ Emissions 2050

JERA Zero CO₂ Emissions Roadmap for JERA's Business in Japan

Jera

JERA established the “JERA Zero CO₂ Emissions 2050 Roadmap for its Business in Japan”, which outlines the following four initiatives.



* Reduce the carbon emission intensity of thermal power plants by 20% based on the government's long-term energy supply-demand outlook for FY2030

Initiatives to Achieve Net-Zero CO₂ Emissions in JERA's Value Chain



JERA participates in business throughout the value chain, from fuel upstream development, transportation, and storage to power generation and electricity sales. JERA is working with many countries and companies around the world to achieve net-zero emissions at each stage.

Fuel upstream development Transportation and storage



Fuel upstream development



Fuel transportation



Fuel receiving and storage

- Building ammonia and hydrogen supply chain

Power generation and sales



Power generation



Electricity sales

- Demonstration project on full-scale operation of ammonia power generation and technologies for improving substitution rate
- Sale of carbon-free electricity
- Supply of low-carbon ammonia to other industries
- Study on CO₂ separation, capture, and effective utilization

Renewable energy development



Renewable energy development

- Development of wind and solar power generation and participation in these projects
- Participation in battery storage business

20% Fuel Ammonia Substitution Initiative

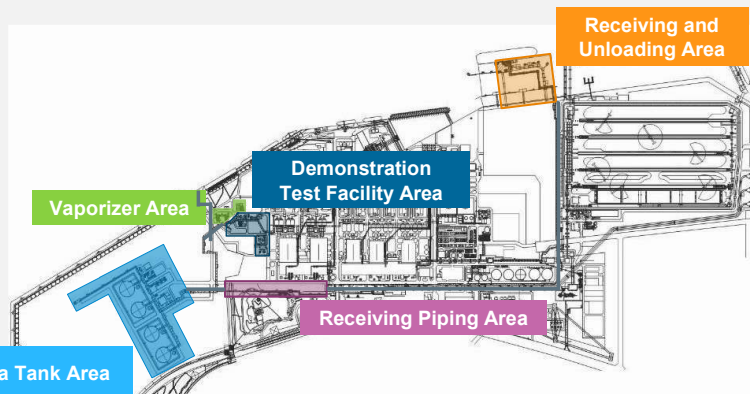
JERA

At Unit 4 of Hekinan Thermal Power Station, JERA successfully conducted the world's first demonstration test of 20% ammonia substitution at a large-scale commercial coal-fired power plant.* Given the success of the demonstration testing, construction is now underway ahead of the start of commercial operations in FY2029.

* As part of NEDO-subsidized project "Development of Technologies for Carbon Recycling and Next-Generation Thermal Power Generation / Research, Development, and Demonstration of Technologies for Ammonia Co-Firing Thermal Power Generation" (Project led by JERA / IHI)

Under construction for commercial operation

Construction of Intake and Discharge Water Tank Structure



Receiving and Unloading Area



Fuel Ammonia Tank Area

Foundation Work and Construction of Precast Concrete Walls



Construction of Receiving Piping Foundations within JERA Park



Initiatives Toward Net-Zero CO₂ Emissions NH₃/Hydrogen/CCUS

Jera

Initiatives for Ammonia Substitution

Under the Green Innovation Fund Project, titled “Fuel Ammonia Supply Chain Establishment Project / Development and demonstration of ammonia high-ratio co-firing and single-fuel firing technology for coal-fired power plants,” we aim to conduct a full-scale demonstration with an ammonia substitution rate of over 50% by FY2030.

Initiatives for Hydrogen Substitution

Under the Green Innovation Fund Project, titled “Hydrogen Production through Water Electrolysis Using Power from Renewables / Development and Demonstration of High-Efficiency Hydrogen Production Technologies Utilizing Waste Heat”, the project aims to achieve world-leading electrolysis efficiency in hydrogen production by minimizing heat discharge from SOECs*.

*SOECs (Solid oxide electrolysis cells (SOECs)): SOECs operate at high temperatures, using a ceramic membrane as an electrolyte to electrolyze water vapor and produce hydrogen.

JERA received notice of acceptance for our bid to NEDO's “Development of Technologies for Building a Competitive Hydrogen Supply Chain.” JERA is developing a catalyst to extract hydrogen from ammonia and is evaluating both the catalyst and process from the perspective of a power generation company.

Initiatives for CCUS

A memorandum of understanding was signed for a joint study on building a CCUS value chain at the Yokosuka Thermal Power Station, utilizing CO₂ separation and capture technology based on solid sorbents developed by Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. Toward the start of demonstration by FY2030, a comprehensive evaluation of CO₂ separation, capture facilities, and effective utilization will be conducted.

Initiatives Toward Net-Zero CO₂ Emissions

Renewable Energy Development

Jera

Leveraging JERA Nex Limited, our renewable energy subsidiary, as a strategic hub, we are globally advancing a broad portfolio of wind, solar, and battery storage.

■ Wind ■ Solar ■ Battery

Investment in
JERA Nex bp, UK

Participation in battery
storage, UK (Zenobē)

Offshore wind business (Ishikari Bay New Port)¹

Offshore wind developments
(Oga City, Katagami City, and Akita City in Akita Prefecture)²

Offshore wind developments
(Sea of Japan, off the coast of southern Aomori Prefecture)¹

Development of solar power, Japan (West HD)

Demonstration testing of a large-capacity Sweep
Energy Storage System from used EV Batteries (Toyota)

Demonstration testing of film-type perovskite
Solar Cells, Japan (SEKISUI CHEMICAL)

Investment in MUJI ENERGY

¹ Transferred to JERA Nex bp (April 1, 2026)

² Transferred to JERA Nex bp (Aug 1, 2025)

Investment in
Gia Lai Electricity, Vietnam

Investment in
ReNew Power, India

Participation in
El Sauz onshore
wind power, US

Participation in
Happy/Oxbow
Solar IPP, US

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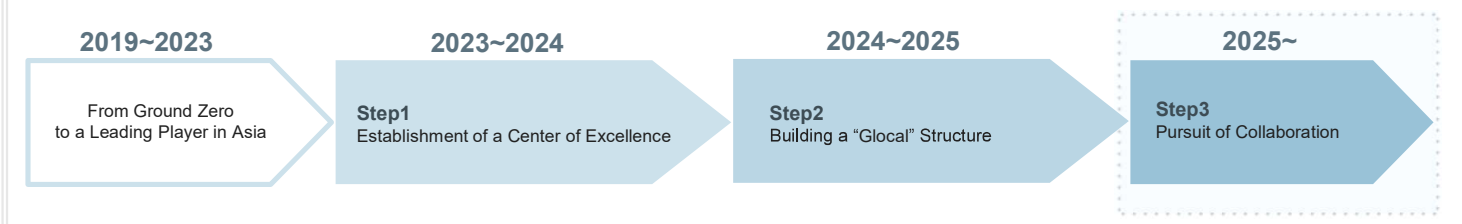
Establishment of JERA Nex bp, One of the World's Largest Offshore Wind Power Developers

Jera

JERA and bp have finalized the integration of their offshore wind power businesses through their respective subsidiaries—JERA Nex Limited, JERA's renewable energy arm, and bp—and have established a 50:50 joint venture, JERA Nex bp.

JERA Nex bp holds one of the world's largest offshore wind portfolios*, including development projects totaling 13GW in equity capacity. It will develop, own, and operate offshore wind projects globally.

The three-step process outlined in JERA's 2035 Growth Strategy



Wind



Solar



Battery storage

Step1 Build a Center of Excellence(COE)

JERA Nex (UK)

Parkwind (Belgium)
Offshore wind

Step2 Integrate the COE with local teams(Building a Glocal Structure)

Taiwan
Offshore wind

JAPAN
Offshore/onshore wind and other

USA
Solar and onshore wind power

Other
Platform-based (PF) companies

Step3 Pursue Global Collaboration

Global players



* Signing ceremony (Dec 2024); Global CEO Kani (4th from right) and others.

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Initiatives for Domestic Offshore Wind Power Generation

Jera

Oga, Katagami, and Akita Offshore Wind^{*1}

JERA was selected as the business operator for an offshore wind power project off the coast of Oga City, Katagami City, and Akita City in Akita Prefecture on December 13, 2023.

Interconnection Capacity	315MW
Number of Units	21 units
Turbine Model	Vestas V236-15MW
Planned Start of Commercial Operation	June 2028

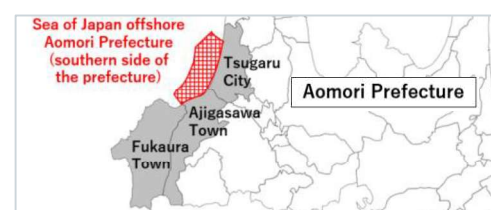


Map of Business Areas

Tsugaru Offshore Wind^{*2}

JERA was selected as the business operator for an offshore wind power project off the coast of southern Aomori Prefecture in the Sea of Japan on December 24, 2024.

Interconnection Capacity	615MW
Number of Units	41 units
Turbine Model	Siemens Gamesa 15MW
Planned Start of Commercial Operation	June 2030



Map of Business Areas

Ishikari Bay New Port Offshore Wind Farm^{*2}

Started commercial operation on January 1, 2024. JERA sold a portion of its business interests to Hokkaido Electric Power and Tohoku Electric Power on September 30, 2025.

Interconnection Capacity	112 MW
Number of Units	14 units
Turbine Model	Siemens Gamesa 8MW
Start of Commercial Operation	January 1, 2024



Turbine Generator Installation

^{*1} Transferred to JERA Nex bp (August 1, 2025)

^{*2} Transferred to JERA Nex bp (April 1, 2026)

Delivering Power Decarbonization Solutions via JERA Cross



JERA launched full-scale operations of JERA Cross in June 2024 as a new platform combining energy, digital innovation, and transformation expertise to accelerate corporate GX (Green Transformation).

JERA Cross provides end-to-end support for corporate decarbonization by designing GX roadmaps and strategies, developing and supplying the renewable energy and resources required for power decarbonization, and enabling the stable supply of 24/7 Carbon-Free Electricity*—all contributing to the realization of a decarbonized society.

* "24/7 (twenty-four seven) Carbon-Free Electricity" refers to power that does not emit CO₂ for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (i.e., 365 days a year). In accordance with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's (METI) "Guidelines for Retail Sales of Electricity," this refers to supplying 100% of electricity demand from a power supply composition consisting of CO₂-zero emission power sources (meaning renewable energy generation facilities, hydrogen power generation equipment, etc.) and to supplying the environmental value associated with the use of non-fossil certificates. It does not mean that CO₂ is not emitted across the lifecycle, including fuel production and transportation.

Phased Initiatives with TOHO for Achieving 24/7 Carbon-Free Electricity



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Challenges and Objectives

- Zero-emission video production
- Decarbonization of the entertainment industry as part of our efforts to enhance corporate value

Japan's first commercial use of electric power generated by hydrogen-dedicated zero-emission thermal power

In addition to solar power generation, JERA is introducing electricity from hydrogen-fueled zero-emission thermal power. Going forward, we will advance efforts to supply all electricity used at TOHO STUDIOS with 24/7 Carbon-Free Electricity.

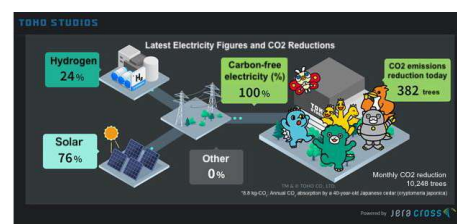
Hydrogen power generation equipment at Sodegaura Thermal Power Station (Sodegaura City, Chiba Prefecture)



TM & © TOHO CO., LTD.

Visualization and Tracking

- Visualization of power usage
- Highly reliable and objective tracking services that meet EnergyTag standards



TM & © TOHO CO., LTD.

Electricity supply breakdown and CO₂ reduction at TOHO STUDIOS

Delivering Power Decarbonization Solutions via JERA Cross



Initiatives with Yamato Energy Management



YAMATO ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Challenges and Objectives

- Utilizing in-house renewable energy and other resources
- Implementing Energy Management internally and promoting **decarbonization of logistics together with local communities**

Support for launching an in-house electricity retail company and achieving optimal operation of our renewable energy sources

Optimizing energy management through renewable energy, battery storage, and EVs

Comprehensive support for **supply-demand operations**

Matching procurement and supply in 30-minute intervals

Mutual transfer of renewable energy between the two groups

Procurement of Yamato Energy Management's surplus solar power
JERA as a supplier of renewable energy sources

Tracking of business locations and EVs

Aiming for 24/7 carbon-free electricity in the future

