

Terms and Conditions for
Electricity Supply
(Low Voltage)

Loop Inc.

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I. General provisions

1. Application

The electricity charges and other supply conditions when the Company supplies electricity at low voltage to a customer will be according to these Terms and Conditions for Electricity Supply (hereinafter referred to as the “Supply Terms and Conditions”).

2. Changes of the Terms and Conditions for Electricity Supply

- (1) If the wheeling and supply contract stipulated by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility is revised, if it becomes necessary to change the Supply Terms and Conditions because of revision of a law, ordinance, or regulation, or if the Company otherwise judges that it is necessary, the Company can change the Supply Terms and Conditions. In such a case, the electricity charges and other supply conditions stipulated in the Supply Terms and Conditions will be according to the changed Terms and Conditions for Electricity Supply. If the Supply Terms and Conditions are changed, the Company will notify customers in advance by posting information on the Company's designated website or by another method.
- (2) If the Company intends to change the Supply Terms and Conditions (excluding the case stipulated in (3) below), for the explanation of supply conditions that is made to the customer based on the Electricity Business Act and other laws and regulations, of the matters that require explanation it shall be sufficient to explain only the matters for which the relevant change is intended, and for issuance of an explanatory document based on the Electricity Business Act and other laws and regulations and the changed document, in principle it shall be done by a method of using the Company's prescribed website or another electronic information processing system or by a method of using other information and communication technology.
- (3) If the Company intends to change the Supply Terms and Conditions (a change that is not associated with a change that is merely a formality and that is naturally required in association with establishment, revision, or abolition of a law or regulation or another substantial change of a retail supply contract), for the explanation of supply conditions that is made to the customer based on the Electricity Business Act and other laws and regulations, of the matters that require explanation it shall be sufficient to explain only an overview of the matters for which the relevant change is intended, and issuance of an explanatory document based on the Electricity Business Act and other laws and regulations and the changed document shall not be conducted.

3. Definitions

In the Supply Terms and Conditions, the words and phrases below are used for the respective meanings below. Provided, however, that words and phrases that are not stipulated below shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility.

(1) Low voltage

This means standard voltage of 100 volts or 200 volts.

(2) Electric light

This means an electrical device for lighting, such as an LED, incandescent light bulb, fluorescent light, neon tube light, or mercury light (including accessory equipment).

(3) Small device

This means a low-voltage electrical device, other than an electric light, that is used in single-phase operation mainly in a residence, store, or office, etc. Provided, however, that this excludes devices that cannot be used together with electric lights because they will interfere or are likely to interfere with other customers' use of electric lights due to sudden voltage fluctuations or another reason.

(4) Motive power

This means an electrical device other than an electric light or a small device.

(5) Load equipment

This means load equipment that the customer can use.

(6) Contracted main circuit breaker

This means a contractually set circuit breaker that blocks the electric circuit for electric currents that exceed the rated current and limits the maximum electric current used by the customer.

(7) Contracted current

This means the maximum electric current (amperes) that can be used under the contract, and it will be a value that is converted to AC single-phase two-wire standard voltage of 100 volts.

(8) Contracted capacity

This means the maximum capacity (kilovolt-amperes) that can be used under the contract.

(9) Contracted electric power

This means the maximum electric power (kilowatts) that can be used under the contract.

(10) Amount equivalent to consumption tax

This means the amount equivalent to the consumption tax that will be imposed based on the provisions of the Consumption Tax Act and the local consumption tax that will be imposed based on the provisions of the Local Tax Act.

(11) Renewable energy power generation promotion charge

This means the charge stipulated in Article 36.1 of the Act on Special Measures to Promote Use of Renewable Energy and Electricity by Electricity Utilities (hereinafter referred to as the “Renewable Energy Special Measures Act”).

(12) Trade statistics

These mean statistics that are publicly announced based on the Customs Act.

(13) Calculation period for the average fuel price and calculation period for the average fuel price for remote islands

These will be the periods for calculating the average fuel price and the average fuel price for remote islands, based on the quantity and value of imports in trade statistics, and they mean the following periods: the period from January 1 to March 31, the period from February 1 to April 30, the period from March 1 to May 31, the period from April 1 to June 30, the period from May 1 to July 31, the period from June 1 to August 31, the period from July 1 to September 30, the period from August 1 to October 31, the period from September 1 to November 30, the period from October 1 to December 31, the period from November 1 to January 31 of the following year, or the period from December 1 to February 28 of the following year (if the following year is a leap year, the period will be until February 29 of the following year).

(14) General electricity transmission and distribution utility

This means a utility that provides wheeling service, etc. in the customer's supply area.

(15) Discount contract

This means the conditions for a discount, etc. associated with the electricity supply contract.

4. Units and handling of fractions

Units and handling of fractions in cases of calculating charges and other amounts under the

Supply Terms and Conditions will be as stated below.

- (1) The unit of individual capacity for contracted load equipment will be one watt or one volt-ampere, and fractions thereof will be rounded off at the first decimal place.
- (2) The unit of contracted capacity will be one kilovolt-ampere (kVA), and fractions thereof will be rounded off at the first decimal place. The unit of contracted electric power will be one kilowatt (kW), and fractions thereof will be rounded off at the first decimal place. Provided, however, that if the value stipulated based on 5. (3) of “Power Plan” in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges is 0.5 kilowatts or less, the contracted electric power will be 0.5 kilowatts.
- (3) The unit of electricity consumption will be one kilowatt-hour (kWh), and fractions thereof will be rounded off at the first decimal place.
- (4) The unit for the total amount in calculation of charges and other amounts will be one yen, and fractions thereof will be rounded off. Provided, however, that if charging is conducted by adding the amount equivalent to consumption tax, the units of the amount subject to consumption tax and the amount equivalent to consumption tax will each be one yen, and fractions thereof will be rounded off.

5. Implementation details, etc.

- (1) The details necessary for implementation of the Supply Terms and Conditions will be stipulated each time based on discussion between the customer and the Company.
- (2) Matters that are not stipulated in the Supply Terms and Conditions will be stipulated each time based on discussion between the customer and the Company.

II. Application for a contract

6. Application

- (1) If the customer wants to newly conclude an electricity supply contract, the customer is to consent to the Supply Terms and Conditions in advance and then make an application by using the Company’s prescribed form.
- (2) An electricity supply contract will be established when the Company consents to the application.
- (3) If there is an error in the content of the customer's application of Clause 1, the customer may be asked to correct the application content. If the customer does not make the correction or if correction is impossible, we may reject the application, and even after

conclusion of the supply contract, if the customer does not make a correction or if the Company judges that the customer is disqualified for the contract, it will be grounds for cancellation of the supply contract. If the application is refused or if the supply contract is cancelled based on this clause, the privileges of contract establishment, etc. will not be granted.

- (4) The Company shall conduct contract procedures based on the content of the application from the customer, and in principle it shall not confirm the customer's identity or the actual situation of the customer's residence. Therefore, even if a delay of commencement of supply, non-establishment of the contract, or another disadvantage arises because of an error in application content, the Company will not bear liability for such things.

7. Contract requirements

When the Company supplies electricity to the customer, we will use the supply equipment of a general electricity transmission and distribution utility. Accordingly, the customer is to follow the technical requirements stipulated by laws and regulations, as well as other laws and regulations, and comply with the technical requirements for system interconnection and matters concerning consumers in the wheeling and supply contract stipulated by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility.

8. Preparation of a written electricity supply contract document

Except in special circumstances, the Company shall not prepare a written electricity supply contract document concerning the matters necessary for the supply of electricity, and the customer hereby consents to this.

9. Contract period

- (1) The contract period shall be from the date the Company consents to the application for the electricity supply contract until the date the Company or the customer cancels the contract.
- (2) Irrespective of (1), in cases specifically designated by the Company, the period shall be as designated by the Company.

10. Unit of the electricity supply contract

Excluding the cases below, the Company will conclude one electricity supply contract for one supply place.

- (1) A case in which a contract is concluded for electric lights or small devices together with motive power

11. Commencement of supply

- (1) If the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's prescribed procedures are not completed, supply of electricity will not be started.
- (2) If the Company consents to the customer's application for an electricity supply contract, the Company will stipulate the supply commencement date based on discussion with the customer as necessary, conduct preparations for supply, go through the other necessary procedures, and then promptly supply electricity.
- (3) If, for an unavoidable reason such as weather or the site situation, it becomes clear that electricity cannot be supplied on the supply commencement date that was stipulated in advance, the Company will promptly notify the customer of that reason, conduct discussion with the customer again, and then supply electricity on a newly stipulated supply commencement date.

12. Unit of supply

Excluding the cases below, the Company will supply electricity on the basis of one electricity supply method, one service line, and one metering per electricity supply contract.

- (1) A case in which electricity will be supplied by a service line using a joint service line (this means a service line for supplying electricity through a single service line for two or more electricity supply contracts) and the Company agrees to that

13. Limits of consent

In a case caused by a law or regulation, the situation of supply of electricity, the situation of supply equipment, the situation of payment of charges (including situations that have already been eliminated, and including cases in which payment is not made even though the payment due date for another electricity supply contract charge has passed) or another unavoidable reason, the Company may refuse all or a portion of an application for an electricity supply contract.

III. Contract types and charges

14. Contract types

Details concerning contract types are stipulated in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges.

15. Charges, etc.

Details concerning charges are stipulated in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges.

IV. Calculation and payment of charges

16. Time of commencement of application of charges

Excluding cases in which a request for postponement of commencement of supply is made before preparations for supply are started and cases in which supply will not be started due to a reason that is not attributable to the customer, charges will be applied beginning on the supply commencement date.

17. Meter reading date

The meter reading date will be the date when the general electricity transmission and distribution utility actually reads the meter or the date when it is deemed that meter reading was conducted.

18. Settlement period for charges

- (1) The settlement period for charges will be the period from the previous month's meter reading date until the date before the current month's meter reading date (hereinafter referred to as the "Meter Reading Period"). Provided, however, that the settlement period for charges in a case in which supply of electricity starts or the electricity supply contract has ended will be the period up to the date before the meter reading date immediately after the date of commencement or the period up to the date before the ending date after the immediately preceding meter reading date.
- (2) If the general electricity transmission and distribution utility uses a recording meter for measurement and has notified the customer in advance of the date on which the electric power meter's value will be recorded in the recording meter (hereinafter referred to as the "Meter Reading Date"), the settlement period for charges will be from the previous month's Meter Reading Date until the date before the current month's Meter Reading Date, irrespective of (1). Provided, however, that the settlement period for charges in a case in which supply of electricity starts or the electricity supply contract has ended will be the period up to the date before the Meter Reading Date immediately after the date of commencement or the period up to the date before the ending date after the immediately preceding Meter Reading Date.

19. Measurement of electric power consumption

Measurement of electric power consumption will be conducted as stated below, and the

Company will notify the customer of the results of that measurement promptly after the general electricity transmission and distribution utility notifies us of the results each month (if the electricity supply contract has ended, in principle the general electricity transmission and distribution utility will notify us on the date when the contract ends).

- (1) Measurement of electric power consumption shall be measured by a meter installed by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility.
- (2) If electricity consumption cannot be measured correctly due to a malfunction of the meter, etc., the electricity consumption for the settlement period for charges will be stipulated by discussion between the customer and the Company, based on Appended Table 2 (Agreement on Electricity Consumption).

20. Calculation of charges

- (1) Excluding the cases below, charges will be calculated by using one month as the settlement period for charges.
 - a. When supply of electricity starts in the middle of a month, or when the electricity supply contract ends
- (2) Charges will be calculated by applying the charges for the relevant contract type for each electricity supply contract.
- (3) In the case of (1) a., charges will be calculated based on what is stated below.
 - a. The minimum monthly usage charge or the basic charge will be calculated on a daily basis. The calculation method will be the amount that results from multiplying the minimum monthly usage charge or the basic charge amount by the number of days of supply and then dividing that amount by the number of calendar days of the month that includes the calculation period's commencement date. The number of days of electricity supply shall include the date of commencement and any dates of resumption of supply of electricity, and shall exclude any dates of suspension and dates of elimination.
 - b. The renewable energy power generation promotion charge will be calculated in accordance with electricity consumption during the subject period.
 - c. If it is difficult to follow a. or b. above, we will conduct calculation in accordance with this.

21. Obligation to pay charges, and the payment due date and payment deadline

- (1) The date on which the customer's obligation to pay charges arises will be the date, on or after the Meter Reading Date, when the Company becomes able to charge the customer. Provided, however, that in a case of Article 19 (2) of the Supply Terms and Conditions,

it will be the date, on or after the date when the electricity consumption for the settlement period for charges was stipulated based on discussion, when the Company becomes able to charge the customer. In addition, if the electricity supply contract ends, it will be the date when that contract ends.

- (2) Charging the customer will be conducted on the date when the Company becomes able to conduct charging, or promptly after that date.
- (3) The Company shall make the charges and other charged amounts available for the customer to view through electronic data registered on a website (this means an Internet site for storing electronic data related to charged amounts and making that data available for the customer to view) established by the Company. At that time, it will be deemed that the Company has charged the customer when it registers electronic data for the charged amount on the website.
- (4) The payment due date will be the last date of the month after the month in which charging is conducted. Provided, however, that if the last day of the month after the month in which charging is conducted is a Sunday or a day stipulated by a Cabinet Order under Article 15.1 of the Banking Act (hereinafter referred to as a “Holiday”), the customer is to pay the charges on the preceding business day.
- (5) If it is discovered that there is an error in the amount paid by the customer, the Company will notify the customer of the overpaid or underpaid amount without delay, and we will settle that amount in the charge of the month after the notification.

22. Payment method for charges and other amounts

- (1) Payment of electricity charges is to be made by a method of the customer having the credit card company designated by the Company continuously pay the charges on behalf of the customer each month based on an agreement concluded with that credit card company (hereinafter referred to as “Credit Card Payment”) or by a method designated by the Company. Provided, however, that expenses associated with payment will be borne by the customer.
- (2) Payment of electricity charges shall be considered completed when the credit card company pays them on behalf of the customer to the financial institution designated by the Company, or in the case of another payment method, when payment is received by the Company.
- (3) If necessary, the Company will confirm the customer's credit with the credit card company.

- (4) If credit confirmation cannot be obtained as a result of the preceding clause, we will promptly notify the customer and ask the customer to notify us, by the payment due date, of the necessary information for credit card payment for which credit can be newly confirmed. In addition, the relevant charges for which credit confirmation could not be obtained are to be paid, by the payment due date, by payment through the financial institution, etc. designated by the Company or payment at a convenience store by using a payment slip.
- (5) Construction contributions and other charges are to be paid each time through the financial institution, etc. designated by the Company. The customer is to bear the expenses associated with payment at that time.
- (6) The Company shall not issue a receipt or payment certificate.
- (7) Irrespective of (1), the Company may go through an attorney or law firm (hereinafter referred to as the “Attorney, etc.”), or a company that collects claims (hereinafter referred to as the “Company that Collects Claims”) based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Management of and Collection on Monetary Claims and designated by the Company, to have charges paid by payment using the form designated by the Attorney, etc. or the Company that Collects Claims. In such a case, irrespective of (2), payment to the Company shall be deemed to have been made when the payment is made to the financial institution, etc. designated by the Attorney, etc. or the Company that Collects Claims.

22-2. Late payment interest

- (1) If the customer does not pay charges even after the payment due date has passed, the Company will charge late payment interest in accordance with the number of days of the period from the date after the payment due date until the date of payment.
- (2) Late payment interest will be calculated by subtracting the renewable energy power generation promotion charge, and the amount calculated by using the formula below from the amount equivalent to consumption tax, from the relevant charges subject to calculation, and then multiplying the resulting amount by an annual rate of ten percent (this will be a rate for 365 days, even for periods that include a leap year day).
$$\text{Renewable energy power generation promotion charge} \times \text{Consumption tax rate} / (1 + \text{Consumption tax rate})$$
- (3) In principle, late payment interest is to be paid together with the charges for which a payment obligation arises immediately after the customer pays the charges subject to calculation of late payment interest.

V. Discounts and other special provisions

23. Discounts and other special provisions

- (1) The types of discounts and other special provisions, application conditions, discount amounts, and other details concerning special provisions will be stipulated in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges.
- (2) The date of commencement of application of discounts and other special provisions will be the electricity meter reading date that arrives after the customer fulfills the application conditions stipulated in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges.
- (3) The date of abolition of application of discounts and other special provisions will be as stated below.
 - a. If the electricity supply contract ends or is cancelled, the date of end of applicability of discounts will be the date before the electricity supply contract's date of ending or date of cancellation.
 - b. If the customer no longer fulfills the application conditions stipulated in the Statement of Definitions of Individual Electricity Charges, the date of end of applicability of discounts will be the date before the electricity meter reading date that arrives after the date when the relevant reason arises.
 - c. If the customer requests termination of application of other special provisions, the provisions will cease to apply beginning on the meter reading date of the month in which the prescribed procedures are completed or the following month's meter reading date.

VI. Use and supply

24. Conducting work by entering the supply place

In order to conduct the work below, the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility may obtain the customer's consent and then enter the customer's land or building. In such a case, the customer is to consent to entry and implementation of work, unless there is a legitimate reason. If the customer makes a request, the staff member will present the prescribed certificate.

- (1) Design, construction, repair, or inspection of electric facilities in the supply place, such as meters at the supply point
- (2) The testing of the customer's electrical equipment, checking or inspection of the

contracted main circuit breaker or other electric facilities, or confirmation of the purposes of use of electricity that is necessary for preventing unauthorized use of electricity

- (3) Confirmation of meterage values
- (4) The measures that are necessary based on Article 26, Article 36 (2), or Article 38 of the Supply Terms and Conditions
- (5) Other work that is necessary for establishment, change, or termination of the electricity supply contract, or work that is necessary for confirming the safety of the Company's or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's electric facilities, based on these Supply Terms and Conditions.

25. Cooperation by the customer in association with use of electricity

- (1) If the customer's use of electricity hinders or is likely to hinder another customer's use of electricity because of a cause below, or if the electric facilities of the Company, the general electricity transmission and distribution utility, or another electricity utility are hindered or are likely to be hindered (judgment in such a case will be made at the point where it is recognized that the reduction causing that hindrance is the most significant), the customer shall install the necessary adjusting device or protective device at the supply place at the customer's expense, and if it is particularly necessary, the customer is to change the supply equipment or install dedicated supply equipment and use electricity by using that equipment.
 - a. When the load between each phase is significantly out of balance due to the characteristics of the load
 - b. When voltage or frequency fluctuates significantly due to the characteristics of the load
 - c. When the characteristics of the load cause significant distortion of the waveform
 - d. When there is generation of significant high frequency or high harmonics
 - e. Other cases equivalent to a., b., c., or d. above
- (2) A case in which the customer electrically connects power generation equipment to the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's supply equipment will be equivalent to (1).

26. Suspension of supply

- (1) If the customer falls under any of the cases below, supply of electricity to that customer may be suspended.

- a. When urgency is required because of safety-related danger caused by a reason attributable to the customer
 - b. When the customer intentionally damages or loses a meter or electric facility in the customer's supply place and causes serious damage to the Company and/or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility
 - c. When unauthorized use of a credit card is evident or suspected due to anomaly detection conducted by the payment service provider in order to prevent unauthorized use of credit cards
- (2) If the customer falls under any of the cases below and does not change even after the Company gives the customer a warning to change, the Company may suspend supply of electricity to that customer.
- a. When there is safety-related danger due to a reason attributable to the customer
 - b. When the customer conducted unauthorized use of electricity by modification of electric facilities
 - c. When the customer used electricity for a type of demand that differs from the type of demand stipulated in the Statement of Definitions for Individual Electricity Contracts
 - d. When the customer went against Article 24 of the Supply Terms and Conditions and, without a legitimate reason, refused implementation of work conducted by entering the customer's land or building
 - e. When the customer did not take the measures that are necessary based on Article 25 (1) of the Supply Terms and Conditions

27. Cancellation of supply suspension

If supply of electricity has been suspended based on Article 26 of the Supply Terms and Conditions and the customer has eliminated the reason for that suspension, the Company will promptly ask the general electricity transmission and distribution utility to resume supply of electricity.

28. Charges during a period of supply suspension

Even if supply of electricity is suspended based on Article 26 of the Supply Terms and Conditions, the customer will be charged the charges calculated as a one-month charge calculation period that includes the suspension period.

29. Penalty

- (1) If the customer falls under Article 26 (2) (b) of the Supply Terms and Conditions and is therefore exempted from payment of all or part of the charges, the customer is to pay, as a penalty, the amount equivalent to three times that exempted amount.
- (2) The exempted amount of (1) will be the difference between the amount calculated based on the supply conditions stipulated in the Supply Terms and Conditions and the amount calculated based on the unauthorized method of use.
- (3) If the period of unauthorized use cannot be confirmed, it will be the period reasonably decided upon by the Company.

30. Interruption of supply, or restriction or interruption of use

- (1) In a case below, the Company may interrupt supply of electricity during supply hours or restrict or interrupt use of electricity by the customer.
 - a. When there is a malfunction or potential malfunction of the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's electric facilities
 - b. When there is an emergency or disaster
 - c. When it is otherwise necessary for safety
- (2) In a case of (1), the Company or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility will notify the customer of that fact in advance by advertisement or other means. Provided, however, that this will not apply in an emergency or when there are unavoidable circumstances.

31. Discount of charges for restriction or interruption

If the Company interrupts supply of electricity or restricts or interrupts use of electricity based on Article 30 (1) of the Supply Terms and Conditions, in principle the Company will calculate the charges by deeming that electricity was supplied even during that period.

32. Limitation of Liability

- (1) If it is not possible to supply electricity on the supply commencement date that was stipulated in advance, the Company will not bear liability for compensation for damage incurred by the customer.
- (2) In the event that the Company interrupts supply of electricity or restricts or interrupts use of electricity based on Article 30 (1) of the Supply Terms and Conditions, if that interruption or restriction is due to a reason that is not attributable to the Company, the Company will not bear liability for compensation for damage incurred by the customer.

- (3) If supply of electricity is suspended based on Article 26 of the Supply Terms and Conditions, or if the electricity supply contract is cancelled or the electricity supply contract ends based on Article 38 of the Supply Terms and Conditions, the Company will not bear liability for compensation for damage incurred by the customer.
- (4) In the event that electrical leakage or another accident occurs, if that accident is due to a reason that is not attributable to the Company, the Company will not bear liability for compensation for damage incurred by the customer.
- (5) If the customer or the Company incurs damage due to force majeure such as weather, a natural disaster, an epidemic, a war, a riot, or a labor dispute, neither the Company nor the customer will bear liability for compensation for that damage.
- (6) The Company will not bear liability for compensation for damage incurred by the customer due to a reason attributable to the general electricity transmission and distribution utility.

33. Compensation for equipment

If the customer damages or loses the Company's or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's electric facilities, electrical equipment, or other facilities in the customer's supply place due to intention or negligence, the customer is to provide the following amounts as compensation for those facilities.

- (1) A case in which repair is possible
Repair expenses
- (2) A case of loss or impossibility of repair
The total amount of book value and replacement expenses

VII. Change or ending of the contract

34. Change of the electricity supply contract

- (1) If the customer wants to change the electricity supply contract, in principle the customer is to make an application by using the Company's prescribed form.
- (2) In a case of a change of contract content that will result in a change of charges, such as a change of contract type, contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power, the date of application of the change will be the electricity meter reading date that arrives after the Company consents to the change.
- (3) If the consumption tax or local consumption tax rate is changed, the Company will

change the Supply Terms and Conditions based on the changed rate.

35. Change of name

- (1) If, due to inheritance or another cause, a new customer wants to take over all of the rights and obligations to the Company of a customer who was receiving supply of electricity up to that time and wants to continue to use electricity, the new customer can do so by conducting procedures to change the name of the customer.
- (2) If the customer wants to make a name change, in principle the customer is to make an application by using the Company's prescribed form. The date of application of the change will be the electricity meter reading date that arrives after the Company consents to the change.

36. Ending of the electricity supply contract

- (1) If the customer wants to end use of electricity, the customer is to notify the Company at least ten days before the desired termination date. In principle, the Company will confirm the customer's identity and then take appropriate measures to end supply of electricity on the termination date for which the customer gave notification.
- (2) Excluding a case stipulated in Article 38 of the Supply Terms and Conditions or a case below, the electricity supply contract will end on the termination date for which the customer gave notification to the Company.
 - a. If the Company receives the customer's notice of termination on or after the day after the termination date, the electricity supply contract shall end on the date when measures to end supply of electricity are completed.
 - b. If the customer fails to give notification by at least ten days before the desired termination date, the electricity supply contract shall end on the date when measures to end supply of electricity are completed.
 - c. If the Company is unable to take measures to end supply of electricity because of a reason that is not attributable to the Company (excluding cases of an emergency or disaster, etc.), the electricity supply contract shall end on the date when measures to end supply of electricity are completed.

37. Settlement of charges and construction expenses associated with ending or change of the electricity supply contract after commencement of supply

In any of the cases below, if, on the date of ending or change of the electricity supply contract, the Company is asked by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility to settle

charges based on the wheeling and supply contract, the customer is to pay that settlement amount, as the amount equivalent to the contribution for construction.

- (1) When the customer intends to end the supply contract less than one year after newly setting the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power
- (2) When the customer intends to end the supply contract less than one year after increasing the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power
- (3) When the customer intends to decrease the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power less than one year after the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power was newly set
- (4) When the customer intends to decrease the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power less than one year after increasing the contracted current, contracted capacity, or contracted electric power

38. Cancellation, etc.

If the customer falls under any of the cases below, the customer shall lose the benefit of term for all debts that the customer owes to the Company, and the Company may cancel the electricity supply contract for that customer. In such a case, the Company will give notification by fifteen days before cancellation. Provided, however, that in a case that falls under (7) or (8), the Company will conduct cancellation immediately without giving notification.

- (1) When a customer whose supply of electricity has been suspended based on Article 26 of the Supply Terms and Conditions fails to, by the date stipulated by the Company, eliminate the fact that is the reason for the suspension
- (2) When the customer has moved from the supply place without giving notification based on Article 36 (1) of the Supply Terms and Conditions, and it is clear that electricity is not being used.
- (3) When the customer fails to pay charges even after fifteen days have passed since the payment due date
- (4) When the customer fails to pay other charges under the electricity supply contract (including a contract that has already ended) even after fifteen days have passed since the payment due date
- (5) When the customer fails to pay an obligation other than charges (this means a penalty, the contribution for construction, or another monetary debt that arises based on the Supply Terms and Conditions) for which payment is required based on the Supply Terms and Conditions

- (6) When the customer violates the Company's designated payment method that is prescribed in Article 22 (1) of the Supply Terms and Conditions for the payment of monthly charges
- (7) When there is a serious error in the content of the application for the electricity supply contract that makes it difficult to continue the electricity supply contract
- (8) When the customer otherwise violates the Supply Terms and Conditions

39. Credits and debts after the electricity supply contract ends

Charges and other credits and debts that arise during the electricity supply contract period will not be eliminated by termination of the electricity supply contract.

VIII. Amounts borne for construction and construction expenses

40. Supply point and facilities

The electricity supply point (this means the point where supply of electricity is conducted) will be the supply point stipulated in the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's wheeling and supply contract.

41. Installation of meter, etc.

- (1) The meter that is necessary for calculation of charges (this means an electric power meter, etc.), its attached equipment (this means equipment such as a meter box, transformer, transformer box, transformer's secondary wiring, communication equipment, and communication lines, etc.), and the classification device (this means a device that classifies time) will be owned by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility in accordance with the contracted electric power and will be installed at the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's expense. Provided, however, that in a case in which the Company or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility uses the customer's electric facilities for the purpose of transmitting the electric power meter values that are recorded in a recording meter, those electric facilities will not be considered attached equipment of the meter. In a case below, the customer will own the equipment and is to install it at the customer's expense.
 - a. When the customer installs attached equipment for the meter based on the customer's choice
 - b. When a large amount of expenses are necessary because the transformer's secondary wiring, etc. requires cables other than those specified by the Company or requires particularly long wiring based on the customer's request

- (2) The installation place of the meter, its attached equipment, and the classification device will be a place where proper measurement is possible and where meter reading, inspection, and installation and removal work can be easily conducted (in principle, it will be outdoors), and it will be stipulated based on discussion by the related parties. In the case of an apartment or condominium, etc., if the measuring meter, its attached equipment, and the classifying device are installed inside the building based on the customer's request, the customer may be asked, based on discussion by the related parties, to submit in advance a key to unlock the building.
- (3) The customer is to provide, free of charge, the installation place for the meter, its attached equipment, and the classification device. In addition, the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility shall be able to use, free of charge, any facilities installed by the customer based on (1).
- (4) The Company may use the customer's electric facilities for the purpose of transmitting the electric power meter values that are recorded in a recording meter. In such a case, the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility shall be able to use the facilities free of charge.
- (5) In a case in which, based on the customer's request, the installation place of the meter, its attached equipment, and the classification device is changed or work that is equivalent to such a change is conducted, the customer is to pay the amount equivalent to the actual expenses.

42. Installation of a current limiter, etc.

- (1) The current limiter, etc. at the electricity supply place will be owned by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility, and it will be installed at the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's expense.
- (2) In principle, the installation place for the current limiter, etc. will be indoors, and that installation place is to be provided by the customer free of charge.
- (3) In a case in which, based on the customer's request, the installation place of the current limiter, etc. is changed or work that is equivalent to such a change is conducted, the customer is to pay the amount equivalent to the actual expenses.

43. Expenses borne for supply equipment construction

In a case in which the customer newly uses electricity or increases the contracted power and there is a change of newly installed power distribution equipment or special supply equipment in association with that new use or increase or a change of supply equipment based on the

customer's request, if the Company is asked by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility to bear construction expenses based on the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's wheeling and supply contract, the customer is to pay those expenses that are borne.

44. Receipt of expenses in a case in which the electricity supply contract ends or is changed before supply starts

In the event that, after all or a portion of supply equipment has been installed, the electricity supply contract ends or is changed due to the customer's circumstances before supply starts, the customer is to pay the expenses that are charged by the general electricity transmission and distribution utility. In such a case, even if construction of supply equipment was not actually conducted, if expenses were required for measurement and supervision, the customer is to pay those actual expenses.

IX. Safety

45. Cooperation by the customer for investigation

If the customer conducts work to change electric facilities, the customer is to promptly notify the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's registered investigation organization of that fact when that work is completed.

46. Cooperation by the customer for safety

(1) In the cases below, the customer is to promptly notify the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility of the relevant fact. In such a case, the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility will immediately take appropriate measures.

a. When the customer recognizes that there is an abnormality or malfunction, or that there is a risk of an abnormality or malfunction, in the Company's or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's electric facilities in the customer's supply place, such as the service line or the meter

b. When the customer recognizes that there is an abnormality or malfunction, or that there is a risk of an abnormality or malfunction, in the customer's electric facilities, and that there is a risk that the abnormality or malfunction will affect the Company's or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's supply equipment

(2) If the customer will conduct installation, change, or repair work on property (including

power generation equipment) that may directly affect the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's supply equipment, the customer is to notify the Company of the details of that work in advance. In addition, if, after the installation, change, or repair work of the property, the property ends up directly affecting the general electricity transmission and distribution utility's supply equipment, the customer is to promptly notify the Company and the general electricity transmission and distribution utility of the details of that work. In such a case, if it is particularly necessary for safety, the Company or the general electricity transmission and distribution utility may ask the customer to change the details of that work.

X. Other matters

47. Exclusion of antisocial forces

- (1) The Company and the customer shall represent and warrant the matters of each of the items below.
 - a. - - At all times in the period from the time of starting negotiation for conclusion of the supply contract until the time of completion of performance of the supply contract, they, their company, their company's officers (this means directors, auditors, corporate officers, and executive officers), people who are substantially involved in management, or people who are their company's shareholders and who substantially own or control their company (hereinafter these people are collectively referred to as the "Individual Parties") will not fall under an organized crime group, an organized crime group member, a person for whom five years have not passed since the person stopped being an organized crime group member, an associate member of an organized crime group, a company or organization related to an organized crime group, a party related to a company or organization related to an organized crime group, a corporate racketeer, an organized crime group claiming to be a social movement, an organized crime syndicate, other antisocial forces, or a member of other antisocial forces (hereinafter referred to as the "Organized Crime Group or Other Antisocial Forces").
 - b. At all times in the period from the time of starting negotiation for conclusion of the supply contract until the time of completion of performance of the supply contract, the Individual Parties will not have a relationship for which it can be recognized that they are wrongfully using the Organized Crime Group or Other Antisocial Forces, such as for the purpose of obtaining unjust profit for themselves, their company, or a third party or for the purpose of causing damage to a third party.

- c. At all times in the period from the time of starting negotiation for conclusion of the supply contract until the time of completion of performance of the supply contract, the Individual Parties will not have a relationship that can be recognized as being involved with the Organized Crime Group or Other Antisocial Forces, such as by providing funds or convenience to the Organized Crime Group or Other Antisocial Forces.
 - d. The Individual Parties have obtained the necessary permits and approvals, etc. for concluding and performing the supply contract.
- (2) The Company will have the customer firmly promise that, at all times in the period from the time of starting negotiation for conclusion of the supply contract until the time of completion of performance of the supply contract, the customer will not, either itself or by using a third party, conduct actions that fall under even one of the items below.
- a. Violent demands
 - b. Unreasonable demands that exceed legal responsibility
 - c. Using violence or threatening words or actions in relation to a transaction
 - d. Actions of spreading rumors or using deceptive means or power to damage the other party's or a third party's reputation or hinder the other party's or a third party's business
 - e. Other actions that are equivalent to one of the preceding items

48. Court that has jurisdiction

Tokyo District Court or Tokyo Summary Court will be the court of exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance for all disputes related to the electricity supply contract that is concluded with the customer.

49. Date of implementation of the Supply Terms and Conditions

The Supply Terms and Conditions shall go into effect on April 1, 2026.

Appended Table

1. Renewable energy power generation promotion charge

(1) Unit price of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge

The unit price of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge will be the amount equivalent to the unit price of the payment stipulated in Article 36.2 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act.

(2) Application of the unit price of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge

The unit price of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge stipulated in (1) will be applied to electricity that is subject to calculation of the amount of the charge stipulated in Article 36.2 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act.

(3) Calculation of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge

a. The renewable energy power generation promotion charge will be calculated by applying the unit price of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge stipulated in (1) to the electricity consumption of the relevant one month. The unit of the renewable energy power generation promotion charge will be one yen, and fractions thereof will be rounded off.

b. Irrespective of a., and in accordance with the stipulations of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act and other related laws and regulations, the renewable energy power generation promotion charge for a customer related to a business operator that has received authorization based on the provisions of Article 37.1 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act shall be the amount that results from subtracting, from the amount used as the renewable energy power generation promotion charge based on a., the amount obtained by multiplying that amount by the ratio stipulated by the law or regulation stipulated in Article 37.3 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Reduced or Exempted Amount”). The unit of the Reduced or Exempted Amount will be one yen, and fractions thereof will be rounded off. In addition, if the customer's office has received authorization based on the stipulations Article 37.1 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act, or if authorization is revoked under Article 37.5 or Article 37.6 of the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act, the customer is to promptly notify the Company of that fact.

2. Agreement on electricity consumption

The standard in a case in which electricity consumption is stipulated based on discussion will

be as stated below.

- (1) If it is based on past electricity consumption, calculation will be conducted based on one of the amounts below. Provided, however, that if there is a change of the contracted electric current or the contracted capacity during the period subject to the agreement or during a past electricity calculation period in which electricity consumption was measured, calculation will be conducted by taking into consideration the ratio of the value that results from multiplying the number of days of the period for which classification should be conducted for calculation of charges by the respective contracted electric current or contracted capacity.

- a. A case based on the electricity consumption of the previous month or the same month of the previous year

$$\frac{\text{Electricity consumption in the previous month or the same month of the previous year}}{\text{Number of days in the charge calculation period for the previous month or the same month of the previous year}} \times \text{Number of days in the period subject to the agreement}$$

- b. A case based on the electricity consumption of the previous three months

$$\frac{\text{Electricity consumption for the past three months}}{\text{Number of days in the charge calculation period for the past three months}} \times \text{Number of days in the period subject to the agreement}$$

- (2) When the number of days of the period measured by the meter after replacement is ten days or more, and electricity consumption is measured by the meter after replacement

$$\frac{\text{Electricity consumption measured by the replaced meter}}{\text{Number of days in the period measured by the replaced meter}} \times \text{Number of days in the period subject to the agreement}$$

- (3) A case based on measurement by a meter installed for reference

It will be the electricity consumption measured by the meter installed for reference. In such a case, installation of the meter shall be in accordance with Article 41 of the Supply Terms and Conditions.

- (4) A case of conducting correction due to an error that exceeds tolerance

$$\frac{\text{Metered electricity consumption}}{100 \text{ percent} + (\pm \text{margin of error})}$$

If the time of occurrence of an error that exceeds tolerance cannot be confirmed, the agreement will cover the electricity consumption of the following month and thereafter.

- a. When measurement is made based on a request by the customer, the month that includes the date of the request

- b. When the Company discovered an error and conducts measurement, the month that includes the date of discovery of that error