



TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Earnings Results

(April 1 – June 30, 2012)  
Supplemental Material

Shareholder & Investor Relations Group  
Corporate Affairs Department

August 1, 2012

### ***Regarding Forward-Looking Statements (Performance Projections)***

*Certain statements in the following presentation regarding The Tokyo Electric Power Company's business operations may constitute "forward-looking statements." As such, these statements are not historical facts but rather predictions about the future, which inherently involve risks and uncertainties, and these risks and uncertainties could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements (performance projections) herein.*

*(Note)*

*Please note that the following to be an accurate and complete translation of the original Japanese version prepared for the convenience of our English-speaking investors. In case of any discrepancy between the translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail.*



# . Overview of FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Earnings Results



## Overview

- ✓ Both consolidated and non-consolidated operating revenues increased. In addition to year-on-year unit electricity sales prices rise due to fuel price adjustments, electricity sales volume increased during the period.
- ✓ Ordinary income decreased and recorded a loss on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis. An ordinary revenues increase was more than offset by an ordinary expenses increase mainly led by significantly higher fuel expenses, reflecting a fuel price appreciation and a sharp drop in the amount of power generated by nuclear power plants.
- ✓ TEPCO's net income during the period showed a loss on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis. While a gain on sales of marketable securities was recorded as an extraordinary income during the period, the amount was more than offset by an extraordinary loss on nuclear damage compensations.

- Operating Revenues: 【 Consolidated 】 ¥1,309.7 billion (15.6% increase, YOY) 【 Non-consolidated 】 ¥1,254.5 billion (16.4% increase, YOY )
- Ordinary Income: 【 Consolidated 】 -¥124.2 billion (¥61.5 billion decrease, YOY) 【 Non-consolidated 】 -¥134.1 billion (¥62.3 billion decrease, YOY)
- Net Income: 【 Consolidated 】 -¥288.3 billion (¥283.3 billion increase, YOY) 【 Non-consolidated 】 -¥285.5 billion (¥288.3 billion increase, YOY)
- Equity Ratio: 【 Consolidated 】 3.5% (down 1.6 pp from the end of last FY) 【 Non-consolidated 】 1.7% (down 1.8 pp from the end of last FY)

## Revision of Full-year Performance Outlook

- ✓ Fiscal 2012 outlook on operating revenues, ordinary income and net income is revised downward at this point on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis to reflect variances on expected and actual rates and the day of commencement of the electricity rate revision. New full-year performance outlook is as follows.

- Operating Revenues: 【 Consolidated 】 ¥5,975.0 billion (0.8% decrease from the previous outlook)  
【 Non-consolidated 】 ¥5,795.0 billion (0.9% decrease from the previous outlook)
- Ordinary Income: 【 Consolidated 】 -¥425.0 billion (¥70 billion decrease from the previous outlook)  
【 Non-consolidated 】 -¥445.0 billion (¥70 billion decrease from the previous outlook)
- Net Income: 【 Consolidated 】 -¥160.0 billion (¥60 billion decrease from the previous outlook)  
【 Non-consolidated 】 -¥155.0 billion (¥50 billion decrease from the previous outlook)



# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Earnings Results Summary (Consolidated and Non-consolidated)

(Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively) (Unit: Billion Yen)

		FY2012 (A)	FY2011 (B)	Comparison	
		1st Quarter	1st Quarter	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)(%)
Electricity Sales Volume	(billion kWh)	62.4	60.2	2.2	103.7
Operating Revenues	consolidated	1,309.7	1,133.1	176.6	115.6
	non-consolidated	1,254.5	1,077.9	176.6	116.4
Operating Expenses		1,418.5	1,185.1	233.4	119.7
		1,376.1	1,140.0	236.0	120.7
Operating Income		-108.8	-52.0	-56.7	-
		-121.5	-62.0	-59.4	-
Ordinary Revenues		1,334.7	1,159.0	175.6	115.2
		1,280.7	1,102.9	177.8	116.1
Ordinary Expenses		1,459.0	1,221.8	237.1	119.4
		1,414.9	1,174.6	240.2	120.5
Ordinary Income		-124.2	-62.7	-61.5	-
		-134.1	-71.7	-62.3	-
Extraordinary Income		6.2	-	6.2	-
		11.8	-	11.8	-
Extraordinary Loss		161.0	503.2	-342.2	-
		161.0	503.0	-342.0	-
Net Income		-288.3	-571.7	283.3	-
		-285.5	-573.8	288.3	-
Equity Ratio	(%)	3.5	7.1	-3.6	-
		1.7	5.2	-3.5	-
Return on Asset	(%)	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-
		-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-
Earnings per Share	(Yen)	-179.97	-356.79	176.82	-
		-178.03	-357.77	179.74	-



# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Business Performance - 1

## - Electricity Sales Volume, Total Power Generated and Purchased

### Electricity Sales Volume

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	FY2012				Full-year Projection
	April	May	June	1st Quarter	
Regulated segment	8.52 (-4.3)	7.96 (6.2)	6.66 (3.2)	23.15 (1.3)	104.90 (-2.0)
Lighting	7.71 (-4.2)	7.15 (6.5)	5.92 (3.1)	20.78 (1.3)	94.60 (-1.2)
Low voltage	0.66 (-3.6)	0.62 (6.2)	0.57 (4.4)	1.86 (2.0)	8.50 (-9.1)
Others	0.15 (-10.0)	0.19 (-2.4)	0.16 (2.2)	0.50 (-3.4)	1.70 (-5.4)
Liberalized segment	13.26 (10.0)	12.66 (4.4)	13.34 (1.4)	39.26 (5.2)	167.40 (3.8)
Commercial use	5.48 (12.7)	5.12 (10.1)	5.40 (5.8)	16.00 (9.5)	-
Industrial use and others	7.78 (8.2)	7.54 (0.8)	7.94 (-1.4)	23.26 (2.4)	-
<b>Total electricity sales volume</b>	<b>21.78 (3.9)</b>	<b>20.63 (5.1)</b>	<b>20.00 (2.0)</b>	<b>62.41 (3.7)</b>	<b>272.30 (1.5)</b>

#### [FY 2012 1Q Results]

Total electricity sales volume during the period increased by 3.7% year on year mainly due to a bounce-back from the record-low demand last year after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

#### [FY 2012 Full-year Projection]

Electricity sales volume in FY2012 is expected to increase by 1.5% year on year due to a bounce-back from the record-low demand last year and the economic recovery reflecting surging demand for restoration from the natural disaster.

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change from the previous year. Rounded to the nearest decimal point.

### Total Power Generated and Purchased

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	FY2012			
	April	May	June	1st Quarter
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21.94 (6.2)</b>	<b>21.55 (2.1)</b>	<b>21.80 (-2.6)</b>	<b>65.29 (1.8)</b>
Power generated by TEPCO	19.24	18.59	17.84	55.67
Hydroelectric power generation	1.08	1.29	1.06	3.43
Thermal power generation	18.16	17.30	16.77	52.23
Nuclear power generation	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Power purchased from other companies	2.90	3.10	4.02	10.02
Used at pumped storage	-0.20	-0.14	-0.06	-0.40

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change from the previous year.

### Average Monthly Temperature

(Unit: )

	Apr.	May	Jun.
FY2012	13.6	18.8	20.9
Change from the previous year	-0.2	0.7	-1.6
Gap with average year	-0.2	0.6	-0.5

Note: Average temperature uses temperatures observed at nine weather stations in TEPCO's operating area, weighted to reflect electric power volume of respective branch offices.



# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Business Performance – 2

## - Comparison with Previous Fiscal Year Results

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2012 1Q Actual (A)		FY2011 1Q Actual (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	1,309.7	1,254.5	1,133.1	1,077.9	176.6	176.6
Operating Income	-108.8	-121.5	-52.0	-62.0	-56.7	-59.4
Ordinary Income	-124.2	-134.1	-62.7	-71.7	-61.5	-62.3
Net Income	-288.3	-285.5	-571.7	-573.8	283.3	288.3

### <Factors behind variance between results of FY2012 1Q and FY2011 1Q (Non-consolidated)>

Positive Factors for Performance	Negative Factors for Performance	Impact (Billion Yen)
• Increase in operating revenues		167.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise in unit sales prices: (FY11 1Q: 16.72yen/kWh FY12 1Q: 18.81yen/kWh)</li> <li>• Decrease in electricity sales volume: (FY11 1Q: 60.2 billion kWh FY12 1Q: 62.4 billion kWh)</li> </ul>		
• Increase in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers		5.0
• Increase in revenues from others		5.3
<b>Changes in ordinary revenues</b>		<b>-19.1</b>
• Decrease in personnel expenses		3.7
	• Increase in fuel expenses	-219.9
	• Increase in maintenance expenses	-18.5
• Decrease in depreciation expenses		10.9
	• Increase in purchased power from other utilities/suppliers	-9.0
• Decrease in interest paid		2.5
• Decrease in taxes and other public charges		3.1
• Decrease in nuclear power back-end cost		13.6
	• Increase in other expenses	-26.7
<b>Changes in ordinary expenses</b>		<b>-660.2</b>
<b>Changes in Ordinary Income</b>		<b>-62.3</b>
	• Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-3.4
• Reserve for depreciation of nuclear plants construction		0.1
• Increase in extraordinary income		11.8
• Decrease in extraordinary loss		342.0
<b>Changes in Net Income</b>		<b>288.3</b>

【 Factors on consumption volume side 】 -123.0 billion yen

- Decrease in nuclear power generated -113.0 billion yen
- Increase in purchased power -14.0 billion yen
- Increase in hydro power generated 4.0 billion yen

【 Factors on price side 】 -97.0 billion yen

- Changes in crude oil prices, etc. -108.0 billion yen
- Appreciation of the Japanese yen 11.0 billion yen

【 Factors in Extraordinary Income 】 11.8 billion yen

- Gain on sales of securities 11.8 billion yen

【 Factors in Extraordinary loss 】 342.0 billion yen

- Decrease in the amount of "loss on natural disaster" 105.3 billion yen
- Decrease in expenses for nuclear damage compensation 236.7 billion yen

Note: Please see Page 16-18 for details of the ordinary expenses.



# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Business Performance – 3

## - Financial Impact of March 11 Earthquake [Extraordinary Income/Loss]

### Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation [Extraordinary Income]

(Unit: billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012 1st Quarter	Cumulative Amount
Grants-in-aid based on Article 41-1-1 of Law concerning Formation of a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation	-	2,426.2	-	2,426.2

\* Journal Entry: "Grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation" is debited on the balance sheet.

(Note) Numbers above are those after deduction of a governmental indemnity of 120 billion yen.

### Loss on Natural Disaster [Extraordinary Loss]

(Unit: billion yen)

Items	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012 1st Quarter	Cumulative Amount
Expenses and/or losses for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenses and/or losses for settling the nuclear accidents and preparing for decommissioning</li> <li>Expenses and/or losses for scrapping Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4</li> </ul>	633.3	287.1	-	920.4
Other expenses and/or losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenses and/or losses for maintaining the status of "cold shutdown" at Fukushima Daiichi Units 5 and 6 and Fukushima Daini Units 1 through 4</li> <li>Losses on cancelation of Fukushima Daiichi Units 7 and 8 construction plan</li> <li>Expenses and/or losses for restoring damaged thermal power plants</li> <li>Other expenses and/or losses for restoration of supply facilities and for transportation of machinery equipment and materials</li> </ul>	384.2	10.3	-	394.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017.5</b>	<b>297.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,315.0</b>

### Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation [Extraordinary Loss]

(Unit: billion yen)

Items	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012 1st Quarter	Cumulative Amount
Compensation for individual damages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenses for radiation inspection (person and/or items), evacuation, temporary return, permanent return, etc.</li> <li>Mental blow of evacuees</li> <li>Damages caused by voluntary evacuations such as evacuees' incremental living expenses, compensation for their mental blow</li> <li>Opportunity losses on salary of workers living in and/or working in evacuation zones etc.</li> </ul>	-	1,174.0	15.6	1,189.6
Compensation for business damages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity losses of agriculture, forestry and fishery business and small to mid-size businesses located in evacuation zones</li> <li>Damages due to the Governmental restriction on shipment of agricultural, forestry and fishery products</li> <li>Opportunity losses of the businesses such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and sightseeing due to groundless rumor</li> <li>Other losses including those from indirect damages on business operations etc.</li> </ul>	-	986.5	-1.8	984.6
Other expenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Losses and/or damages on tangible assets in evacuation zones</li> <li>Contribution to The Fukushima Pref. Nuclear Accident Affected People and Child Health Fund etc.</li> </ul>	-	484.3	147.2	631.6
Amount of indemnity for nuclear accidents from Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of Governmental indemnity paid according to Indemnity Agreement for Nuclear Damage Compensation</li> </ul>	-	-120.0	-	-120.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,524.9</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>2,685.9</b>





## Key Factors Affecting Performance

	FY2012		
	1st Quarter Actual	Full Year Projection	
		As of Aug. 1	As of May 14
Electricity sales volume (billion kWh)	62.4	272.3	272.3
Crude oil prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	122.59	Approx. 110	Approx. 110
Foreign exchange rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	80.19	Approx. 80	Approx. 80
Flow rate (%)	103.6	Approx. 100	Approx. 100
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (%)	0	0	0

### 【Reference】

	FY2011 Actual Performance	
	1st Quarter	Full Year
Electricity sales volume (billion kWh)	60.2	268.2
Crude oil prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	115.00	114.18
Foreign exchange rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	81.72	79.08
Flow rate (%)	98.3	104.3
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (%)	29.0	18.5

(Unit : Billion yen)

## Financial Impact (sensitivity)

	FY 2012 Full Year Projection		【Reference】 FY2011 Full-Year Actual Performance
	As of Aug. 1	As of May 14	
Crude oil prices (All Japan CIF; 1 dollar per barrel)	Approx. 22.0	Approx. 22.0	18.0
Foreign exchange rate (Interbank; 1 yen per dollar)	Approx. 33.0	Approx. 32.0	28.0
Flow rate (1%)	Approx. 2.0	Approx. 2.0	1.5
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (1%)	-	-	15.0
Interest rate (1%)	Approx. 26.0	Approx. 26.0	23.0

Note : The "Crude oil prices", "Foreign exchange rate", "Flow rate" and "Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio" reflect the impact on annual Fuel expenses.  
 The "Interest rate" reflects the incremental amount of interest.



# FY2012 Business Performance Outlook [Full Year] - 2

## - Comparison with Previous Projection

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2012 New Projection (As of Aug. 1, 2012) (A)		FY2012 Previous Projection (As of May 14, 2012) (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	5,975.0	5,795.0	6,025.0	5,845.0	Approx. -50	Approx. -50
Operating Income	-305.0	-335.0	-235.0	-265.0	Approx. -70	Approx. -70
Ordinary Income	-425.0	-445.0	-355.0	-375.0	Approx. -70	Approx. -70
Net Income	-160.0	-155.0	-100.0	-105.0	Approx. -60	Approx. -50

### <Factors behind variance between FY2012 new and previous projection (Non-consolidated)>

Ordinary Income 【FY2012 Projection as of May 14, 2012】		-¥375.0 billion	
<b>[Costs]</b>	<b>-¥20.0 billion</b>	<b>[Revenues]</b>	<b>-¥50.0 billion</b>
Increase in operating expenses <b>-¥20.0 billion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in fuel expenses <b>-¥30.0 billion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase reflecting actual fuel prices in the 1st quarter</li> <li>Impact by the revision of Petroleum and Coal Tax Act</li> </ul> </li> <li>Others <b>+¥10.0 billion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in personnel expenses and taxes and other public charges</li> <li>Impact by the introduction of the Feed-in Tariff</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		Decrease in operating revenues <b>-¥50.0 billion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in electricity sales revenues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact by rate revision <b>-89.0 billion yen*</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed start of new rates <b>-45.0 billion yen</b></li> <li>Lowered rates set by Gov't <b>-44.0 billion yen</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>*Including an impact of the revision of Petroleum and Coal Tax Act</li> <li>Impact under the Fuel Cost Adjustment System</li> <li>Impact by the introduction of the Feed-in Tariff</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Ordinary Income 【FY2012 Projection as of Aug. 1, 2012】		<b>-¥445.0 billion (Down 70.0 billion yen)</b>	
<b>&lt;Reference&gt;</b>	<b>Net Income 【FY2012 Projection as of May 14, 2012】</b>	<b>-¥105.0 billion</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worse-than-expected ordinary income <b>-¥70.0 billion</b></li> <li>Extraordinary income (Grants-in-aid from NDF, gain on sales of securities, etc.) <b>+¥180.0 billion</b></li> <li>Extraordinary loss (Expenses for nuclear damage compensation) <b>-¥160.0 billion</b></li> </ul>			
Net Income 【FY2012 Projection as of Aug. 1, 2012】		<b>-¥155.0 billion (Down 50.0 billion yen)</b>	



# FY2012 Business Performance Outlook [Full Year] – 3

## - Comparison with the Previous Fiscal Year Results

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2012 Projection (A) (As of Aug. 1, 2012)		FY2011 Actual (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	5,975.0	5,795.0	5,349.4	5,107.7	Approx. 625	Approx. 685
Operating Income	-305.0	-335.0	-272.5	-319.1	Approx. -35	Approx. -15
Ordinary Income	-425.0	-445.0	-400.4	-408.3	Approx. -25	Approx. -35
Net Income	-160.0	-155.0	-781.6	-758.4	Approx. 620	Approx. 605

<Factors behind variance between FY2012 new projection and FY2011 actual results (Non-consolidated)>

Ordinary Income 【FY2011 Actual Results】		-¥408.3 billion			
<b>[Costs]</b>	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>-¥685.0 billion</b>	<b>[Revenues]</b>	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>+¥650.0 billion</b>
Increase in operating expenses		-¥700.0 billion	Increase in operating revenues		+¥685.0 billion
· Increase in fuel expenses		-¥495.0 billion	· Increase in electricity sales revenues		+¥685.0 billion
· Increase in maintenance expenses		-¥110.0 billion	{ Increase in sales volume		+¥70.0 billion
· Increase in purchased power from other suppliers		-¥75.0 billion	{ Increase in unit sales prices		+¥615.0 billion
· Other factors		-¥35.0 billion	· Increase in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers		+¥15.0 billion
{ · Decrease in depreciation expenses and back-end costs			· Decrease in operating revenues from incidental businesses		-¥15.0 billion
· Increase in taxes/public charges and other miscellaneous expenses					
· Decrease in operating expenses for incidental businesses		+¥15.0 billion			
			<b>【 Factors on consumption volume side 】</b>		
			· Increase in power demand	-300.0 billion yen	
			· Decrease in nuclear power generated	-50.0 billion yen	
			· Increase in purchased power from other utilities/suppliers	65.0 billion yen	
			· Increase in operations of pump-storage hydro	-20.0 billion yen	
			<b>【 Factors on price side 】</b>	-195.0 billion yen	
			· Depreciation of the Japanese yen	-30.0 billion yen	
			· Change in combination of fossil fuels consumed	-165.0 billion yen	
					<b>【 Impact by rate revision : 396.0 billion yen · Impact by the fuel cost adjustment system : 227.0 billion yen</b>
Decrease in non-operating expenses		+¥15.0 billion	Decrease in non-operating revenues		-¥35.0 billion
(ex. Decrease in miscellaneous losses)			(ex. Decrease in dividend received)		
<b>Ordinary Income 【FY2012 New Projection】</b>		<b>-¥445.0 billion</b>	<b>(Down 35.0 billion yen)</b>		
· Extraordinary income (Gains on sales of fixed assets, grants-in-aid from NDF, revision of pension benefits, etc.)		+¥450.0 billion	<b>(Down 2,235.0 billion yen)</b>		
· Extraordinary loss (losses on natural disaster, nuclear damage compensation and etc.)		-¥160.0 billion	<b>(Up 2,865.0 billion yen)</b>		
<b>Net Income 【FY2012 New Projection】</b>		<b>-¥155.0 billion</b>	<b>(Up 605.0 billion yen)</b>		

\* Symbol "+" and "-" represent positive and negative contribution to ordinary income, respectively.



## Fuel consumption data and projection

	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Outlook	FY2012_1Q Actual	[Reference] FY2011_1Q Actual
LNG (million tons)	18.51	19.46	22.88	23.27	5.41	5.29
Oil (million kl)	4.37	4.75	8.08	11.98	2.29	0.76
Coal (million tons)	3.54	3.02	3.22	2.98	0.66	0.22

Note. Monthly data for fuel consumption are available on TEPCO website.  
URL: <http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/news/presen/full-e.html>

SPOT and short-term contract LNG of approx. 1.46 million tons included

## Fuel Procurement

### Oil

#### Crude Oil

(Unit: thousand kl)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Indonesia	1,642	901	1,355	1,480
Brunei	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	157	45	-	-
Australia	227	141	150	306
Sudan	569	157	70	566
Gabon	-	-	-	120
Other	139	79	38	64
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>2,535</b>

#### Heavy Oil

(Unit: thousand kl)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>5,774</b>

### LNG

(Unit: thousand t)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Alaska	523	422	418	-
Brunei	4,074	4,122	4,122	4,015
Abu Dhabi	4,942	4,870	4,761	4,914
Malaysia	4,091	3,862	3,874	3,867
Indonesia	107	109	166	54
Australia	964	281	352	239
Qatar	118	238	292	178
Darwin	2,217	2,388	2,131	1,950
Qalhat	685	757	561	689
Sakhalin	-	1,807	2,069	2,119
Spot contract	2,342	723	2,042	6,063
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>19,579</b>	<b>20,788</b>	<b>24,088</b>

### Coal

(Unit: thousand t)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Australia	3,054	3,384	2,915	3,310
USA	-	40	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-
China	35	-	-	-
Canada	45	-	87	-
Indonesia	-	-	48	-
Russia	-	-	-	-
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>3,310</b>

- ✓ On May 11, 2012, TEPCO officially asked METI for an approval on electricity tariff revision for regulated sector. METI instructed TEPCO to revise the applied power supply costs downward on Jul. 20. TEPCO reapplied to METI minister with the revised numbers and got an approval on it on Jul. 25.
- ✓ As a result, average costs on electricity retail services between FY2012 and FY2014, which is a period used for the cost calculation, were revised downward by **83.3 billion yen**. An average price increase for the regulated sector is shrunk from 10.28% to 8.46%. The new rates will be applied to customers in the regulated sector from Sep. 1.
- ✓ Reflecting the costs approved by the government, an average deregulated rate increase is shrunk to 14.9% from 16.7% actually applied to customers in the sector since this April. The new deregulated rates will be applied from Sep. 1 also. Differences from the amount of monthly charges actually collected under the previous higher rates will be credited on each of deregulated customers' October balances.

<Breakdown of the costs related to power supply>

(Unit: billion yen)

	New Revision		Difference (Reduction by assessment)	Previous Revision (FY2008)	Difference
	(After assessment)	(Original)			
	A	B	A-B	C	A-C
Personnel Expenses	338.7	348.8	-10.1	439.9	-101.2
Fuel Expenses	2,458.5	2,470.4	-11.8	2,003.8	454.8
Thermal Fuel	2,447.5	2,459.3	-11.8	1,972.2	475.3
Nuclear Fuel	11.0	11.0	-	31.5	-20.5
Maintenance Expenses	409.5	420.5	-11.0	435.4	-25.9
Capital Expenses	885.5	909.6	-24.0	1,001.9	-116.4
Depreciation Expenses	617.1	628.1	-11.0	700.0	-82.9
Return of Business Operations	268.5	281.5	-13.0	302.0	-33.5
Power Purchasing Costs	787.6	794.3	-6.7	729.3	58.3
Taxes and Other Public Charges	301.3	304.8	-3.5	349.3	-48.0
Nuclear Back-end Costs	66.7	66.8	-0.1	105.9	-39.1
Other Expenses	643.1	656.9	-13.8	574.7	68.4
Business Outsourcing Expenses	228.2	232.8	-4.6	176.7	51.6
General Contribution to NDF	56.7	56.7	-	-	56.7
Others	358.1	367.4	-9.3	398.0	-39.9
Deductible Revenues	-212.8	-209.7	-3.1	-224.1	11.3
<b>Overall Costs [1]</b>	<b>5,678.3</b>	<b>5,762.4</b>	<b>-84.1</b>	<b>5,416.2</b>	<b>262.1</b>
Revenues from Wheeling Services [2]	-38.5	-39.3	0.7	-37.3	-1.2
Costs on Electricity Retail Services [3]=[1]+[2]	5,639.8	5,723.1	-83.3	5,378.9	260.9
Expected Revenues with Pre-revision Rates [4]	5,046.8	5,046.8	-	5,378.9	-332.0
<b>Surplus or Deficit [5]=[3]-[4]</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>676.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



## 【Comparison of Assumptions between New and Previous Revisions】

	Previous (FY2008)	New (FY2012-14)	Difference
Electricity Sales Volume <sup>1</sup> (billion kWh )	295.6	277.3	-18.4
Oil Prices <sup>2</sup> (\$/barrel)	93.1	117.1	+24.0
Exchange Rate <sup>2</sup> (yen/\$)	107.0	78.5	-28.5
Nuclear Utilization Ratio <sup>3</sup> (%)	43.1	18.8	-24.3
Return of Business Operations <sup>4</sup> (%)	3.0	2.9	-0.1
Average Number of Personnel	37,317	36,283	-1,034

(Notes)

- Electricity sales volume outlook reflects power demand plunge due to a power saving trend after the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- “Oil Prices” and “Exchange Rate” used for the new revision refer to those the latest numbers (Jan. to Mar. 2012,) consistent with the fuel cost adjustments.
- Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station will resume its operations after our own and national government's safety check-ups and local government's approval. For the new revision, we assume Units 1, 5, 6 and 7 will restart one-by-one from April 2013 and Units 3 and 4 from April 2014. For your information, annual nuclear utilization ratios are as follows: 0% in FY2012, 22% in FY 2013 and 35% in FY2014.
- “Return on Business Operations” is a weighted average of a rate of return on equity and a rate of return on debt. Both rates of return are calculated according to actual historical data in compliance with ministerial ordinances and assessment guidelines.

	Weight (Capital Structure)	Rate of Return	(Reference)Rate of Return at the previous revision in FY2008
Rate of Return on Equity	30%	5.89%	5.42%
Rate of Return on Debt	70%	1.61%	1.93%
Return of Business Operations	100%	2.9%	3.0%

	Previous (FY2008)	New (FY2012-14)	Difference
Standard Fuel Price (yen/kl)	42,700	44,200	+1,500
Coefficients	0.2782	0.1970	-0.0812
	0.3996	0.4435	+0.0439
	0.2239	0.2512	+0.0273
Standard Unit Price <sup>5,6</sup> (pre-tax average, yen/kWh)	0.177	0.206	+0.029

(Notes)

- “Standard Unit Prices” showed above are average numbers among types of voltage. For new “Standard Unit Prices,” 0.211 yen/kWh for low voltage, 0.204 yen/kWh for high voltage and 0.201 yen/kWh for extra-high voltage.
- Sensitivity in the fuel cost adjustments led by fluctuations of fuel prices becomes relatively higher as “Standard Unit Price” grows by 16% due to a higher share of thermal power generation.

cf. Calculation of the Coefficients ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ )

	Composition Ratio [1]	Coefficient for crude oil equivalent [2]	Coefficient [3]=[1]*[2]	...
Crude Oil	0.1970	1.0000	0.1970	...
LNG	0.6340	0.6996	0.4435	...
Coal	0.1690	1.4864	0.2512	...
Total	1.0000	-	-	

\* Coefficient for crude oil equivalent

LNG: [Calorific value of crude oil per liter] / [Calorific value of LNG per kilogram]

Coal: [Calorific value of crude oil per liter] / [Calorific value of coal per kilogram]



# Implementation of the Streamlining Policy

- ✓ Cost reduction: FY2012 targets for TEPCO and its subsidiaries & affiliated companies are 351.8 billion yen and 28.0 billion yen. The targets are going to be achieved this fiscal year.
- ✓ Asset disposal: Actual results for real estate, marketable securities and subsidiaries & affiliated companies as of the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter were 13.5 billion yen, 3.1 billion yen and 25.7 billion yen, respectively.

		FY2011		Comprehensive Special Business Plan (covering 10 years to 2021)	FY2012	
		Original Plan	Outcomes (comparison with its original plan)	Details	Original Plan	Results & Outlook
Cost Reduction	TEPCO	237.4 billion yen	251.3 billion yen (+14.9 billion yen)	Reduction as much as 3,365 billion yen during next ten years <sup>1</sup>	351.8 billion yen <sup>1</sup>	(Likely to be achieved)
	Subsidiaries & Affiliated Companies	-	-	Reduction as much as 247.8 billion yen during next ten years	28.0 billion yen	Likely to be achieved)
Asset Disposal	Real Estate	15.2 billion yen in TEPCO only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 43.1 billion yen (+27.9 billion yen) in TEPCO only</li> <li>➢ 50.2 billion yen in the TEPCO Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ That worth 247.2 billion yen to be sold by the end of FY2013 in the TEPCO Group</li> <li>➢ Front-loading sales by the end of FY2012 planned (116.2 billion yen more than originally planned)</li> </ul>	159.8 billion yen	13.5 billion yen in 1Q <sup>2</sup> (8% of the annual target)
	Marketable Securities	300.4 billion yen in TEPCO only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ 314.1 billion yen (+13.7 billion yen) in TEPCO only</li> <li>➢ 317.6 billion yen in the TEPCO Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ That worth 330.1 billion yen to be sold by the end of FY2013 in the TEPCO Group</li> <li>➢ Front-loading sales by the end of FY2012 planned</li> </ul>	7.2 billion yen	3.1 billion yen in 1Q (43% of the annual target)
	Subsidiaries & Affiliated Companies	32.8 billion yen	47.0 billion yen (+14.2 billion yen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ That worth 130.1 billion yen (31 companies) to be sold by the end of FY2013 in the TEPCO Group</li> <li>➢ Front-loading sales by the end of FY2012 planned</li> </ul>	43.3 billion yen	25.7 billion yen in 1Q (59% of the annual target)

(Note) 1. Includes decreases in depreciation expenses led by CAPEX reduction.

2. Most of the real estate to be sold in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half after enough research and preparation.



# FY2012 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Earnings Results (Detailed Information)





# Statements of Income (Consolidated)

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2012 (A) 1st Quarter	FY2011 (B) 1st Quarter	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenues	1,309.7	1,133.1	176.6	115.6
Operating Expenses	1,418.5	1,185.1	233.4	119.7
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>-108.8</b>	<b>-52.0</b>	<b>-56.7</b>	<b>-</b>
Non-operating Revenues	25.0	25.9	-0.9	96.3
Investment Gain under the Equity Method	6.0	10.4	-4.4	57.3
Non-operating Expenses	40.4	36.6	3.7	110.2
<b>Ordinary Income</b>	<b>-124.2</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-61.5</b>	<b>-</b>
(Reversal of or Provision for) Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	2.2	-1.1	3.4	-
(Reversal of or Provision for) Reserve for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction	0.0	2.0	-0.1	37.4
Extraordinary Income	6.2	-	6.2	-
Extraordinary Loss	161.0	503.2	-342.2	-
Income Tax and etc.	5.6	5.9	-0.2	96.1
Minority Interests	1.3	0.7	0.5	179.9
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>-288.3</b>	<b>-571.7</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>-</b>

Gain on sales of securities  
:6.2 billion yen

Loss on natural disaster  
:105.5 billion yen

Expenses for nuclear damage  
compensation: 397.7 billion yen

Expenses for nuclear damage  
compensation: 161.0 billion yen



# Revenues Breakdown (Non-consolidated)

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(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2012 (A) 1st Quarter	FY2011 (B) 1st Quarter	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Revenues	1,280.7	1,102.9	177.8	116.1
Operating Revenues	1,254.5	1,077.9	176.6	116.4
Operating Revenues from Electric Power Business	1,231.7	1,057.3	174.3	116.5
Electricity Sales Revenues	1,173.7	1,006.2	167.4	116.6
Lighting	479.9	430.5	49.3	111.5
Power	693.8	575.7	118.0	120.5
Power Sold to Other Utilities	24.7	18.7	5.9	132.0
Power Sold to Other Suppliers	7.7	8.6	-0.9	89.6
Other Revenues	25.5	23.6	1.8	108.0
Operating Revenues from Incidental Business	22.8	20.6	2.2	110.8
Non-operating Revenues	26.1	24.9	1.2	105.1



# Expenses Breakdown (Non-consolidated)

15

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2012 (A) 1st Quarter	FY2011 (B) 1st Quarter	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Expenses	1,414.9	1,174.6	240.2	120.5
Operating Expenses	1,376.1	1,140.0	236.0	120.7
Operating Expenses for Electric Power Business	1,354.9	1,119.6	235.2	121.0
Personnel	96.0	99.8	-3.7	96.3
Fuel	624.6	404.7	219.9	154.3
Maintenance	80.6	62.1	18.5	129.8
Depreciation	146.5	157.5	-10.9	93.0
Power Purchasing	186.2	177.1	9.0	105.1
Taxes, etc.	83.2	86.4	-3.1	96.3
Nuclear Power Back-end	12.9	26.6	-13.6	48.7
Other	124.5	105.3	19.2	118.3
Operating Expenses for Incidental Business	21.1	20.3	0.8	104.0
Non-operating Expenses	38.7	34.6	4.1	112.0



# Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses – 1 (Non-consolidated)

## Personnel expenses (¥99.8 billion to ¥96.0 billion)

-¥3.7 billion

Salary and benefits (¥73.2 billion to ¥65.7 billion)

-¥7.4 billion

Retirement benefits (¥6.0 billion to ¥9.3 billion)

+¥3.2 billion

Decrease in amortization of actuarial difference (-¥2.5 billion to ¥0.5 billion)

### < Amortization of Actuarial Difference >

	Expenses incurred (A)	Expenses/Provisions in Each Period (B)					Amount Uncharged as of Jun. 30, 2012 (A) - (B)
		FY2009 Charged	FY2010 Charged	FY2011 (Of which charged in 1st Quarter) Charged		FY2012 1st Quarter Charged	
FY2008	68.1	22.7	22.7	-	-	-	-
FY2009	-35.0	-11.6	-11.6	-2.9	-11.6	-	-
FY2010	4.5	-	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.1
FY2011	2.5	-	-	-	0.8	0.2	1.5
Total		44.4	12.5	-2.5	-9.3	0.5	2.6

Reduced return on pension plan assets due to lower stock prices in FY2008

Note: TEPCO amortizes actuarial gain or loss by the straight-line method over a period of three years.

## Fuel expenses (¥404.7 billion to ¥624.6 billion)

+¥219.9 billion

### Consumption volume

Decrease in nuclear power generated (Nuclear power generated 11.0 billion kWh to 0 billion kWh)  
(Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio 29.0% to 0%)

+¥113.0 billion

Increase in total power generated and purchased (64.1 billion kWh to 65.3 billion kWh)

+¥14.0 billion

Increase in hydroelectric generated and purchased, etc. (Flow rate: 98.3% 103.6%)

-¥4.0 billion

### Price

Rise in fuel prices (ex. All Japan CIF crude oil price: \$115.00/barrel to \$122.59/barrel)

+¥108.0 billion

Yen appreciation (¥81.72=\$1 to ¥80.19=\$1)

-¥11.0 billion



# Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses – 2 (Non-consolidated)

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<b>Maintenance expenses (¥62.1 billion to ¥80.6 billion)</b>		<b>+¥18.5 billion</b>
Generation facilities (¥23.7 billion to ¥27.6 billion)		+¥3.9 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥2.2 billion to ¥1.8 billion)		-¥0.4 billion
Thermal power (¥17.2 billion to ¥19.3 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Nuclear Power: Increase mainly due to expenses for water disposal systems at Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 through 4	+¥2.1 billion
Nuclear power (¥4.0 billion to ¥6.3 billion)		+¥2.2 billion
Renewable energy (¥0.1 billion to ¥0.1 billion)		+¥0.0 billion
Distribution facilities (¥37.5 billion to ¥52.1 billion)		+¥14.6 billion
Transmission (¥2.7 billion to ¥4.9 billion)		+¥2.2 billion
Transformation (¥1.7 billion to ¥4.1 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Distribution: Decrease in expense for replacement work of transformers, safety fuses and etc.	+¥2.4 billion
Distribution (¥33.0 billion to ¥42.9 billion)		+¥9.9 billion
Others (¥0.9 billion to ¥0.8 billion)		-¥0.0 billion

<b>Depreciation expenses (¥157.5 billion to ¥146.5 billion)</b>		<b>-¥10.9 billion</b>
Generation facilities (¥62.5 billion to ¥57.0 billion)		-¥5.4 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥9.5 billion to ¥9.2 billion)		-¥0.2 billion
Thermal power (¥29.2 billion to ¥27.8 billion)		-¥1.4 billion
Nuclear power (¥23.6 billion to ¥19.8 billion)		-¥3.8 billion
Renewable energy (¥0.0 billion to ¥0.1 billion)		+¥0.0 billion
Distribution facilities (¥91.2 billion to ¥86.2 billion)		-¥4.9 billion
Transmission (¥42.2 billion to ¥40.4 billion)		-¥1.7 billion
Transformation (¥17.7 billion to ¥16.2 billion)		-¥1.4 billion
Distribution (¥31.3 billion to ¥29.6 billion)		-¥1.7 billion
Others (¥3.7 billion to ¥3.1 billion)		-¥0.5 billion

## <Depreciation Breakdown>

	FY2011_1Q	FY2012_1Q
Regular depreciation	¥156.8 billion	¥144.7 billion
Extraordinary depreciation	¥0.6 billion	-
Trial operations depreciation	¥0.0 billion	¥1.8 billion



# Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses – 3 (Non-consolidated)

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<b>Power purchasing costs (¥177.1 billion to ¥186.2 billion)</b>		<b>+¥9.0 billion</b>
Power purchased from other utilities (¥56.4 billion to ¥35.4 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u>	<b>-¥20.9 billion</b>
Power purchased from other suppliers (¥120.6 billion to ¥150.7 billion)	Power purchased from other utilities: Increase due to power supply from other utilities	<b>+¥30.0 billion</b>
<b>Taxes and other public charges (¥86.4 billion to ¥83.2 billion)</b>		<b>-¥3.1 billion</b>
Electric power development promotion tax (¥23.6 billion to ¥24.4 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u>	<b>+¥0.8 billion</b>
Enterprise tax (¥11.4 billion to ¥13.6 billion)	Property tax: Decrease mainly due to a change of payment dates for depreciated asset taxes	<b>+¥2.1 billion</b>
Property tax (¥25.5 billion to ¥20.4 billion)		<b>-¥5.0 billion</b>
<b>Nuclear power back-end costs (¥26.6 billion to ¥12.9 billion)</b>		<b>-¥13.6 billion</b>
Irradiated nuclear fuel reprocessing expenses (¥23.6 billion to ¥12.3 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u>	<b>-¥11.2 billion</b>
Expenses for future reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (¥0.5 billion to ¥0.5 billion)	Irradiated nuclear fuel reprocessing expenses	<b>+¥0.0 billion</b>
Decommissioning costs of nuclear power units (¥2.4 billion to ¥0 billion)	: Decrease in periodic reserve obligation due to a nuclear power generated decrease	<b>-¥2.4 billion</b>
<b>Other expenses (¥105.3 billion to ¥124.5 billion)</b>		<b>+¥19.2 billion</b>
Expenses for disposal of fixed assets (¥8.6 billion to ¥11.1 billion)		<b>+¥2.5 billion</b>
Expenses for sales and promotion (¥2.7 billion to ¥0.5 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u>	<b>-¥2.1 billion</b>
Business outsourcing expenses (¥31.7 billion to ¥48.6 billion)	Business outsourcing expenses: Increase in those related to compensation payout operations	<b>+¥16.9 billion</b>
<b>Incidental business operating expenses (¥20.3 billion to ¥21.1 billion)</b>		<b>+¥0.8 billion</b>
Energy facility service business (¥0.3 billion to ¥0.3 billion)		<b>-¥0.0 billion</b>
Real estate leasing business (¥1.0 billion to ¥0.9 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u>	<b>-¥0.0 billion</b>
Gas supply business (¥18.1 billion to ¥18.9 billion)	Gas supply business: Increase in raw material price	<b>+¥0.7 billion</b>
Other incidental business (¥0.7 billion to ¥0.9 billion)		<b>+¥0.1 billion</b>
<b>Interest paid (¥32.6 billion to ¥30.1 billion)</b>		<b>+¥2.5 billion</b>
Higher average interest rate (1.47% in FY2011/1Q to 1.48% in FY2012/1Q)		<b>+¥0.6 billion</b>
Decrease in the amount of interest-bearing debt (¥8,277.3 billion in the end of FY2011 to ¥7,974.3 billion in the end of FY2012/1Q)		<b>-¥3.1 billion</b>
<b>Other non-operating expenses (¥1.9 billion to ¥8.5 billion)</b>		<b>+¥6.6 billion</b>
Paper loss, etc.		<b>+¥6.2 billion</b>



# Balance Sheets (Consolidated and Non-consolidated)

(Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively) (Unit: Billion yen)

		Jun. 30, 2012 (A)	Mar. 31, 2012 (B)	Comparison	
				(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Total Assets	(Consolidated)	14,529.2	15,536.4	-1,007.1	93.5
	(Non-consolidated)	14,148.8	15,149.2	-1,000.3	93.4
Fixed Assets		12,838.7	13,250.2	-411.5	96.9
		12,612.5	13,019.9	-407.3	96.9
(*)	Electricity Business	7,437.8	7,440.5	-2.7	100.0
	Incidental Business	48.3	49.2	-0.9	98.2
	Non-Business	7.9	6.9	0.9	113.8
	Construction in Progress	857.0	882.1	-25.0	97.2
	Nuclear Fuel	841.0	845.7	-4.6	99.4
	Others	3,420.3	3,795.3	-374.9	90.1
Current Assets		1,690.5	2,286.2	-595.6	73.9
		1,536.3	2,129.3	-593.0	72.2
Liabilities		14,001.9	14,723.9	-722.0	95.1
		13,908.7	14,621.7	-713.0	95.1
Long-term Liability		11,867.0	12,391.4	-524.3	95.8
		11,746.2	12,275.7	-529.5	95.7
Current Liability		2,118.9	2,318.9	-199.9	91.4
		2,146.5	2,332.4	-185.8	92.0
Reserves for Fluctuation in Water Level		12.1	9.8	2.2	122.8
		12.1	9.8	2.2	122.8
Reserves for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction		3.7	3.6	0.0	102.7
		3.7	3.6	0.0	102.7
Net assets		527.3	812.4	-285.1	64.9
		240.1	527.4	-287.3	45.5
Shareholders' Equity		560.3	848.7	-288.3	66.0
		242.2	527.7	-285.5	45.9
Valuation, Translation Adjustments and Others		-57.9	-61.5	3.6	-
		-2.1	-0.3	-1.7	-
Minority Interests		24.8	25.2	-0.4	98.4
		-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing Debt Outstanding		8,019.6	8,320.5	-300.9	96.4
		7,974.3	8,277.3	-303.0	96.3
Equity Ratio (%)		3.5	5.1	-1.6	-
		1.7	3.5	-1.8	-

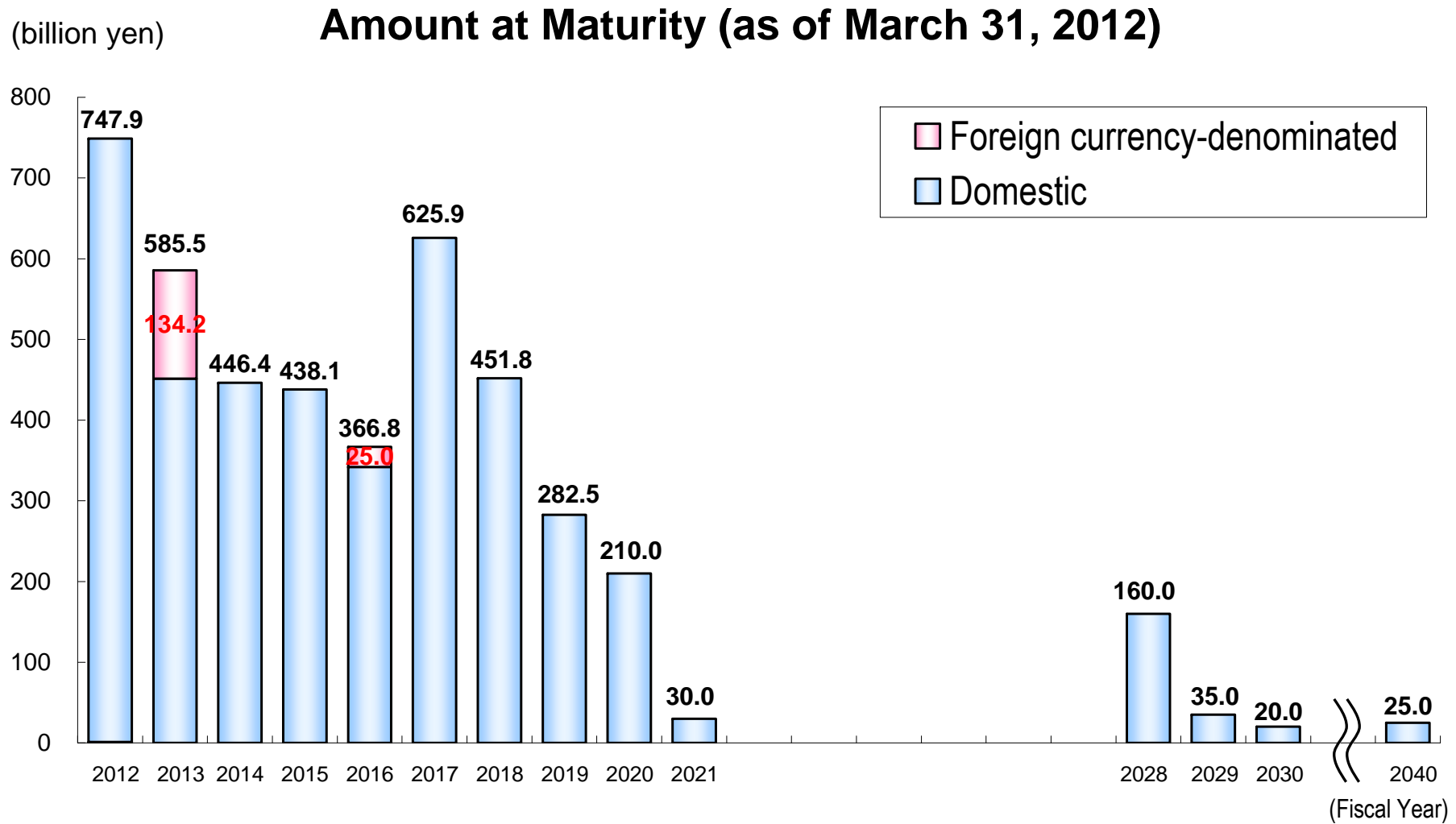
"Others" in Fixed Assets include "Grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation" of 1,416.5 billion yen.

## Interest-bearing debt outstanding

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Jun. 30, 2012	Mar. 31, 2012
Bonds	4,126.5	4,425.5
Long-term debt	4,126.1	4,425.1
Short-term debt	3,372.6	3,453.1
Commercial paper	3,329.5	3,411.9
	520.3	441.7
	518.7	440.2

Note: Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively



\*The amount redeemed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of FY2012 totaled 299.0 billion yen.





(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Electricity Sales Volume	FY2011								FY2012			
	April	May	June	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Full Year	April	May	June	1st Quarter
Regulated segment	8.90 (-10.7)	7.50 (-12.2)	6.46 (-6.6)	22.86 (-10.1)	26.93 (-14.7)	23.27 (-7.1)	33.90 (1.1)	106.96 (-7.5)	8.52 (-4.3)	7.96 (6.2)	6.66 (3.2)	23.15 (1.3)
Lighting	8.05 (-10.6)	6.72 (-12.2)	5.74 (-6.2)	20.51 (-10.0)	23.58 (-14.5)	20.99 (-7.3)	30.72 (1.0)	95.80 (-7.4)	7.71 (-4.2)	7.15 (6.5)	5.92 (3.1)	20.78 (1.3)
Low voltage	0.68 (-13.4)	0.59 (-13.9)	0.55 (-10.3)	1.82 (-12.7)	2.92 (-17.6)	1.94 (-5.7)	2.68 (2.7)	9.36 (-9.1)	0.66 (-3.6)	0.62 (6.2)	0.57 (4.4)	1.86 (2.0)
Others	0.16 (-7.1)	0.20 (-6.1)	0.16 (-5.3)	0.52 (-6.2)	0.43 (-3.9)	0.35 (-5.6)	0.50 (-1.0)	1.80 (-4.1)	0.15 (-10.0)	0.19 (-2.4)	0.16 (2.2)	0.50 (-3.4)
Liberalized segment	12.06 (-15.9)	12.13 (-11.7)	13.15 (-12.1)	37.34 (-13.2)	43.06 (-15.0)	39.54 (-8.0)	41.34 (0.5)	161.27 (-9.3)	13.26 (10.0)	12.66 (4.4)	13.34 (1.4)	39.26 (5.2)
Commercial use	4.86 (-20.4)	4.65 (-18.8)	5.10 (-18.1)	14.62 (-19.1)	18.53 (-19.7)	15.86 (-11.8)	17.88 (-1.9)	66.88 (-13.6)	5.48 (12.7)	5.12 (10.1)	5.40 (5.8)	16.00 (9.5)
Industrial use and others	7.19 (-12.5)	7.48 (-6.6)	8.05 (-7.9)	22.72 (-9.0)	24.53 (-10.9)	23.68 (-5.3)	23.46 (2.4)	94.39 (-6.0)	7.78 (8.2)	7.54 (0.8)	7.94 (-1.4)	23.26 (2.4)
<b>Total electricity sales volume</b>	<b>20.96 (-13.8)</b>	<b>19.63 (-11.9)</b>	<b>19.61 (-10.4)</b>	<b>60.19 (-12.1)</b>	<b>69.99 (-14.9)</b>	<b>62.82 (-7.7)</b>	<b>75.24 (0.8)</b>	<b>268.23 (-8.6)</b>	<b>21.78 (3.9)</b>	<b>20.63 (5.1)</b>	<b>20.00 (2.0)</b>	<b>62.41 (3.7)</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change from the previous year. Rounded to the nearest decimal point.

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Total Power Generated and Purchased	FY2011								FY2012			
	April	May	June	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Full Year	April	May	June	1st Quarter
Total power generated and purchased	20.66 (-15.8)	21.10 (-9.2)	22.39 (-11.7)	64.15 (-12.3)	75.75 (-14.8)	70.54 (-6.3)	80.37 (0.2)	290.81 (-8.4)	21.94 (6.2)	21.55 (2.1)	21.80 (-2.6)	65.29 (1.8)
Power generated by TEPCO	17.36	18.61	19.56	55.53	64.05	61.11	68.50	249.19	19.24	18.59	17.84	55.67
Hydroelectric power generation	0.84	1.09	1.07	3.00	3.10	2.23	2.48	10.81	1.08	1.29	1.06	3.43
Thermal power generation	12.90	13.78	14.88	41.56	52.87	53.33	62.53	210.29	18.16	17.30	16.77	52.23
Nuclear power generation	3.62	3.74	3.61	10.97	8.08	5.55	3.47	28.07	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Power purchased from other companies	3.31	2.52	2.93	8.76	11.93	10.16	13.18	44.03	2.90	3.10	4.02	10.02
Used at pumped storage	-0.01	-0.03	-0.10	-0.14	-0.23	-0.73	-1.31	-2.41	-0.20	-0.14	-0.06	-0.40

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change from the previous year. Rounded to the nearest decimal point.



✓ Electricity sales volume to large-scale industrial customers in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of FY2012 grew 1.5% year on year due to a bounce-back from significant damages on industries caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake last year.

## 【Year-on-year Electricity Sales Growth in Large Industrial Customer Segment】

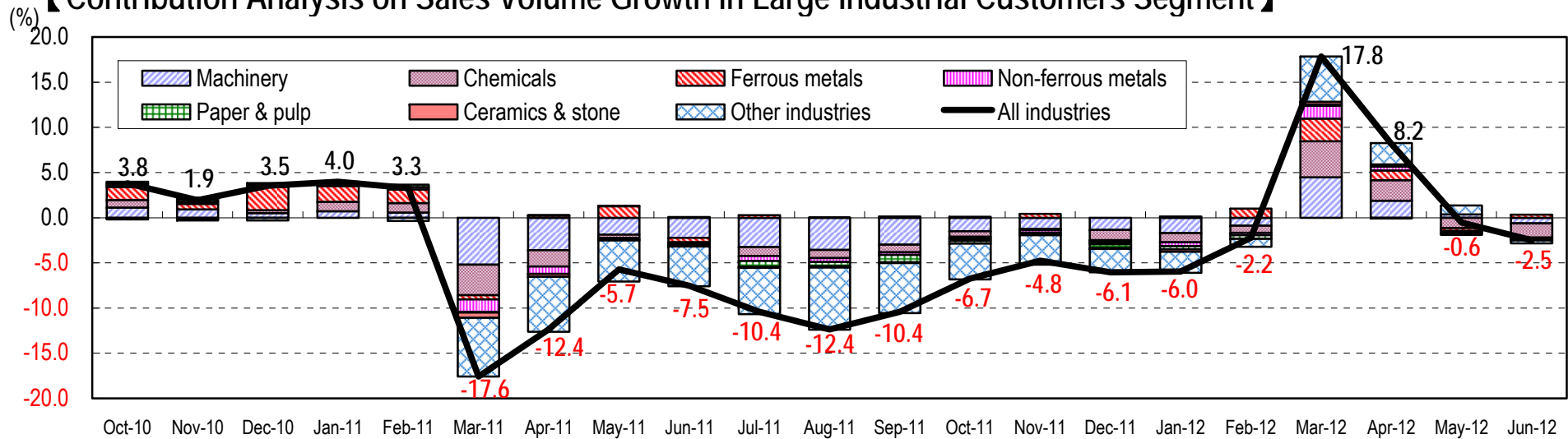
(Unit: %)

	FY2011								FY2012			
	April	May	June	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Full Year	Apr.	May	Jun.	1st Quarter
Paper & pulp	0.9	1.2	-3.7	-0.6	-21.3	-9.7	-6.5	-9.6	-2.0	-5.7	-1.0	-2.9
Chemicals	-15.2	-3.0	0.6	-5.7	-8.1	-5.2	4.8	-3.9	20.0	-9.1	-12.7	-1.9
Ceramics & stone	-10.0	-2.7	-3.5	-5.4	-4.2	-0.1	-0.8	-2.7	6.9	-5.5	-5.8	-1.6
Ferrous metals	2.6	13.0	-5.3	3.2	1.8	0.0	11.5	4.1	10.0	-2.7	3.4	3.3
Non-ferrous metals	-15.5	-3.8	-4.5	-7.9	-8.6	-5.1	3.5	-4.8	8.3	-1.3	-1.9	1.5
Machinery	-16.7	-9.2	-10.0	-12.0	-14.3	-6.3	1.9	-8.1	9.1	1.9	-2.9	2.4
Other industries	-13.4	-9.8	-9.7	-10.9	-12.3	-7.4	0.8	-7.8	5.3	2.2	-0.7	2.1
<b>Total for Large Industrial Customers</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>【Ref.】 10-company total</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Note: Figures are not leap-year adjusted.

Preliminary figures for "10-company total" of June and 1st Quarter of FY2012.

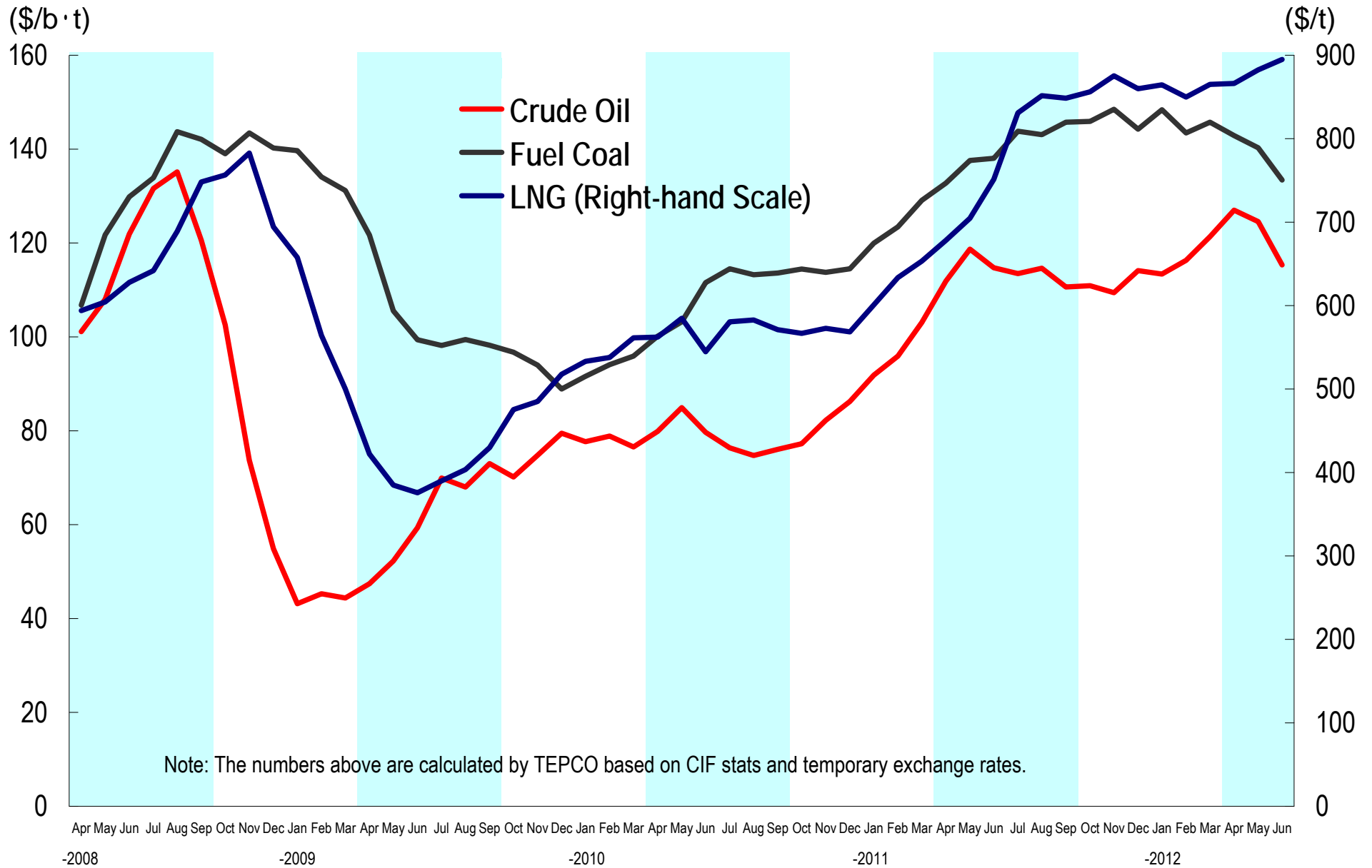
## 【Contribution Analysis on Sales Volume Growth in Large Industrial Customers Segment】





【Reference】

# Historical Prices of CIF Crude Oil, Fuel Coal and LNG

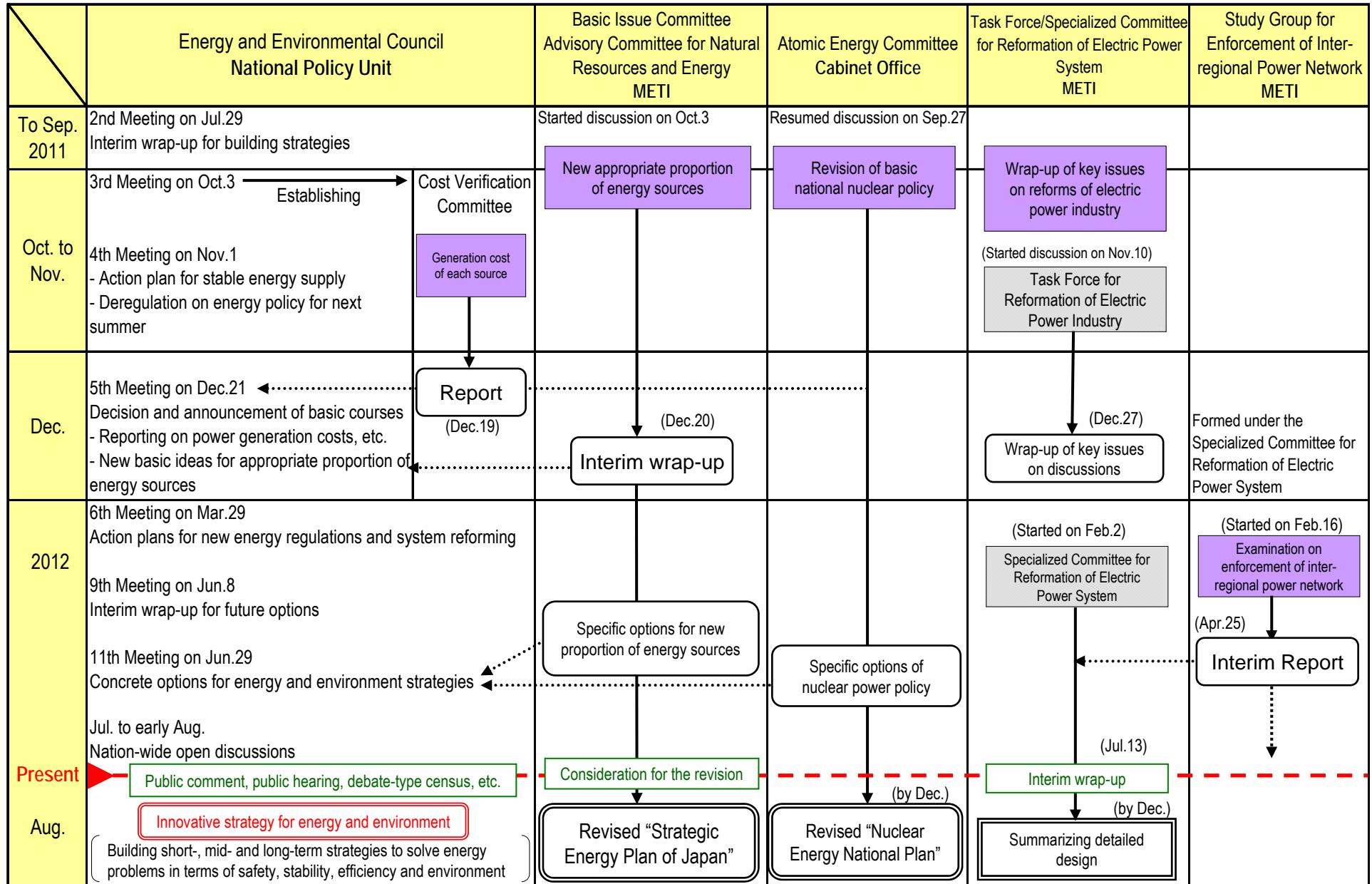




【Reference】

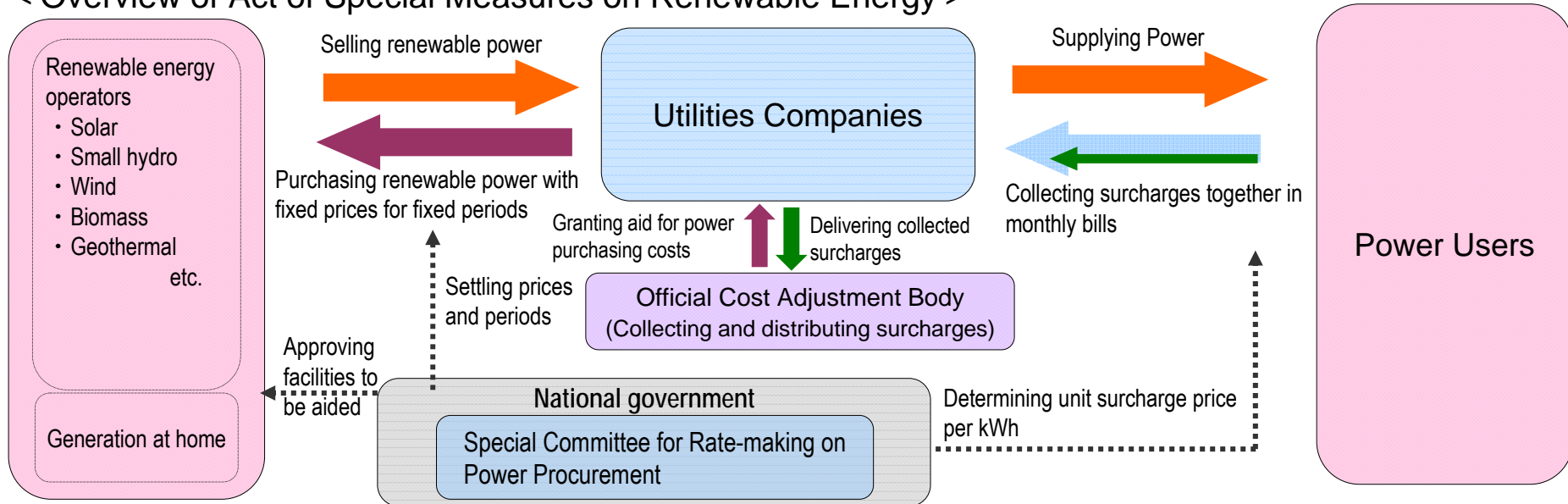
# Current Line-up of Long-term LNG Contracts (as of July 2012)

	Seller(s)	Quantity per Annum (Regular year, in thousand tons)	Contract Period (1st Delivery - Expiration)	
Now being Delivered	Brunei	Brunei LNG Sendirian Berhad	4,030	20 + 20 years (Jan. 1973 - Mar. 2013)
	Das Island (UAE)	Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co.,Ltd.	LNG: 4,300, LPG: 700	17 + 25 years (May. 1977 - Mar. 2019)
	Satu (Malaysia)	Malaysia LNG Sendirian Berhad	-Max: 4,800 include short-term: 700 (Ex-ship: 3,600, FOB: 1,200)	20 + 15 years (Feb. 1983 - Mar. 2018)
	Australia	BHP Billiton Petroleum (North West Shelf) Pty.,Ltd. BP Developments Australia Pty.,Ltd. Chevron Australia Pty.,Ltd. Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty.,Ltd. Shell Development (Australia) Pty.,Ltd. Woodside Energy Ltd.	300	8 years (Apr. 2009 - Mar. 2017)
	Qatar	Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited	200	25 years (Jun. 1999 - Dec. 2021)
	Darwin (Australia)	Darwin LNG Pty.,Ltd.	2,000	17 years (Mar. 2006 - Dec. 2022)
	Qalhat (Oman)	CELT Inc.	Max: 800 (Co-buyer:Mitsubishi Corporation)	15 years (Apr. 2006 - Dec. 2020)
	Sakhalin (Russia)	Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd.	1,500 (basic quantity) plus Contract of buyer's option quantities	22 years (Apr. 2009 - Mar. 2029) (Offtake Commencement in Mar.2009)
	Qatar	Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited	1,000	10 years (Aug. 2012 - Dec. 2021)
	To be Delivered	Brunei (Renewed Contract)	Brunei LNG Sendirian Berhad	2,030 *HOA concluded.
Papua New Guinea		Papua New Guinea LNG Global Company Ldc	1,800	20 years (First Cargo: late 2013 to 2014)
Ichthys (Australia)		Ichthys LNG Pty., Ltd.	1,050	15 years (2017 - 2031)
Wheatstone (Australia)		Chevron Australia Pty.,Ltd. Chevron (TAPL) Pty.,Ltd. Apache Julimar Pty.,Ltd. Kufpec Australia (Julimar) Pty.,Ltd.	3,100	Up to 20 years (Offtake Commencement in 2017)
		PE Wheatstone Pty.,Ltd.	700	Up to 20 years (Offtake Commencement in 2017)
	Chevron Australia Pty.,Ltd. Chevron (TAPL) Pty.,Ltd.	400	Up to 20 years (Offtake Commencement in 2017)	



- ✓ Last August, so-called Act of Special Measures on Renewable Energy was approved by the Diet.
- ✓ The act covers new feed-in tariff system applied for all kinds of renewable energy and has been in effect since July 1 in 2012.

## < Overview of Act of Special Measures on Renewable Energy >



## < Feed-in Tariff Rates and Periods >

- Terms and conditions will be determined depending on features and capacity of each renewable energy source by METI minister with considering opinions of and discussions with related national ministers and Special Committee for Rate-making on Power Procurement.
- Terms and conditions should be determined with careful consideration of financial impacts on power users whom costs of the subsidy on renewable energy are to be passed through on as a “power surcharge.”

## < Power Surcharge – collecting costs of subsidy >

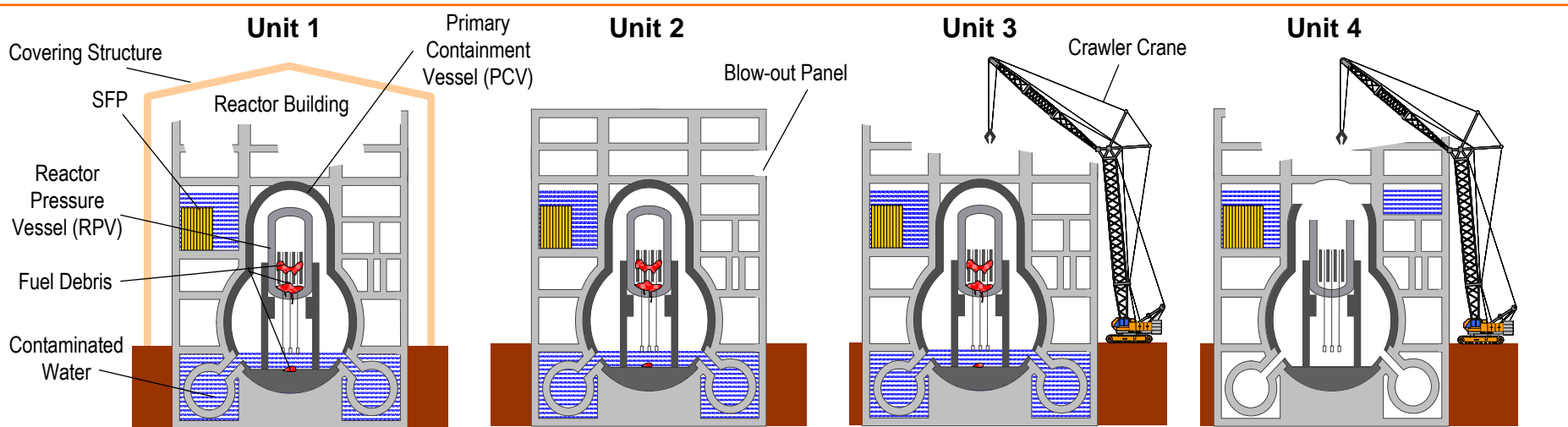
- Utilities companies can collect the costs of renewable power purchasing under the new feed-in tariff system from end users as a surcharge in proportion to the amount of each of their power usages.
- Utilities companies collect the costs from their uses first, and then deliver the amount to official cost adjustment body. The body will pay back appropriate amounts to utilities as aids for the costs of power purchasing of renewable energy in this framework.
- Possible variances in unit surcharge prices across regions will be adjusted to be fair among all of the end users.



【Reference】

# The Current Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Stations and Future Initiatives

- ✓ At Units 1 through 3, we continue circulatory water-cooling operations for the reactors. The temperature of the bottom of each of Units 1 and 3 reactor pressure vessels (directly measured from outside) has been kept between 30 and 50 degrees centigrade.
- ✓ We continue circulatory water-cooling system for Spent Fuel Pools of Units 1 through 4 to cool down spent nuclear fuels there.
- ✓ In July 2012, after completion of the removal of building debris on the upper floor of Unit 4 reactor building, we could pull two of the unused nuclear fuel rods from its SFP for the first time since the accident.



	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Reactor <sup>*1</sup>	<p><b>37.1 /38.5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Nitrogen Gas Injection</li> <li>•Circulatory Water-cooling Operation</li> <li>•PCV Gas Management System</li> </ul>	<p><b>48.1<sup>*3</sup> /48.7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Nitrogen Gas Injection</li> <li>•Circulatory Water-cooling Operation</li> <li>•PCV Gas Management System</li> </ul>	<p><b>47.5 /43.7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Nitrogen Gas Injection</li> <li>•Circulatory Water-cooling Operation</li> <li>•PCV Gas Management System</li> </ul>	<p>No Fuel at the time of accidents</p>
SFP	<p><b>30.0</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Circulatory Cooling Operation</li> </ul>	<p><b>30.7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Circulatory Cooling Operation</li> </ul>	<p><b>29.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Circulatory Cooling Operation</li> <li>•Ion Exchange System<sup>*2</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>37.0</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Circulatory Cooling Operation</li> <li>•Desalination System</li> </ul>
Other			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Removal of debris on upper floors of the reactor building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Removal of debris on upper floors of the reactor building (complete on Jul.11)</li> <li>•Pull-out of unused nuclear fuel rods from the SFP on Jul.18 through 19</li> </ul>

\*1 Temperatures shown in the top boxes indicate temperature of RPV's bottom and that of PCV, respectively at each unit.

\*2 Desalination system for SFP water.

\*3 As the temperature of the RPV's bottom of Unit 2 cannot be measured, we measure a temperature of the upper head part on the Unit 2 RPV bottom.





# Our Commitment to Nuclear Damage Compensation

- ✓ To facilitate prompt and fair compensation for nuclear damages, TEPCO continues to set and announce our own detailed compensation guidelines and procedures to individuals and business entities based on Government's "Interim Guideline" released in August 2011, "Supplemental Interim Guideline" released in December 2011 and "the 2<sup>nd</sup> Supplemental Interim Guideline" released in March 2012, which comprehensively clarifies certain types and ranges of damages to be compensated.
- ✓ In July 2012, TEPCO announced its own compensation guideline for tangible assets such as land, building and household goods.
- ✓ Cumulative amount of compensations (including both permanent and temporary) already paid out totals approximately 1,070.4 billion yen as of July 27, 2012.

<Types of damages covered by the guidelines>  
(As of July 31, 2012)

	Types of Damages
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Expenses for radiation inspection</li> <li>➢ Expenses for evacuation</li> <li>➢ Expenses for temporary and permanent return</li> <li>➢ Physical damages and/or mental blow of evacuees</li> <li>➢ Opportunity losses on salary of workers</li> <li>➢ Losses or damages on tangible assets</li> <li>➢ Damages caused by voluntary evacuations, etc.</li> </ul>
Business Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Opportunity losses on businesses</li> <li>➢ Expenses for radiation inspection of commodity</li> <li>➢ Damages due to groundless rumor</li> <li>➢ Indirect business damages</li> <li>➢ Losses or damages on tangible assets, etc.</li> </ul>

<Progress in Permanent Compensation Payout>  
(As of July 27, 2012)

	Individual	Individual (for voluntary evacuation)	Business Entities
Cumulative Number of Applications for Permanent Compensation	115,000	605,000	63,000
Payout as Permanent Compensation (billion yen)	162.6	259.6	501.4

<Cumulative Payout for Nuclear Damage Compensation>  
(As of July 27, 2012)

Payout as Permanent Compensation [1]	923.5 billion yen
Payout as Temporary Compensation [2]	146.9 billion yen
Payout in Total	1,070.4 billion yen

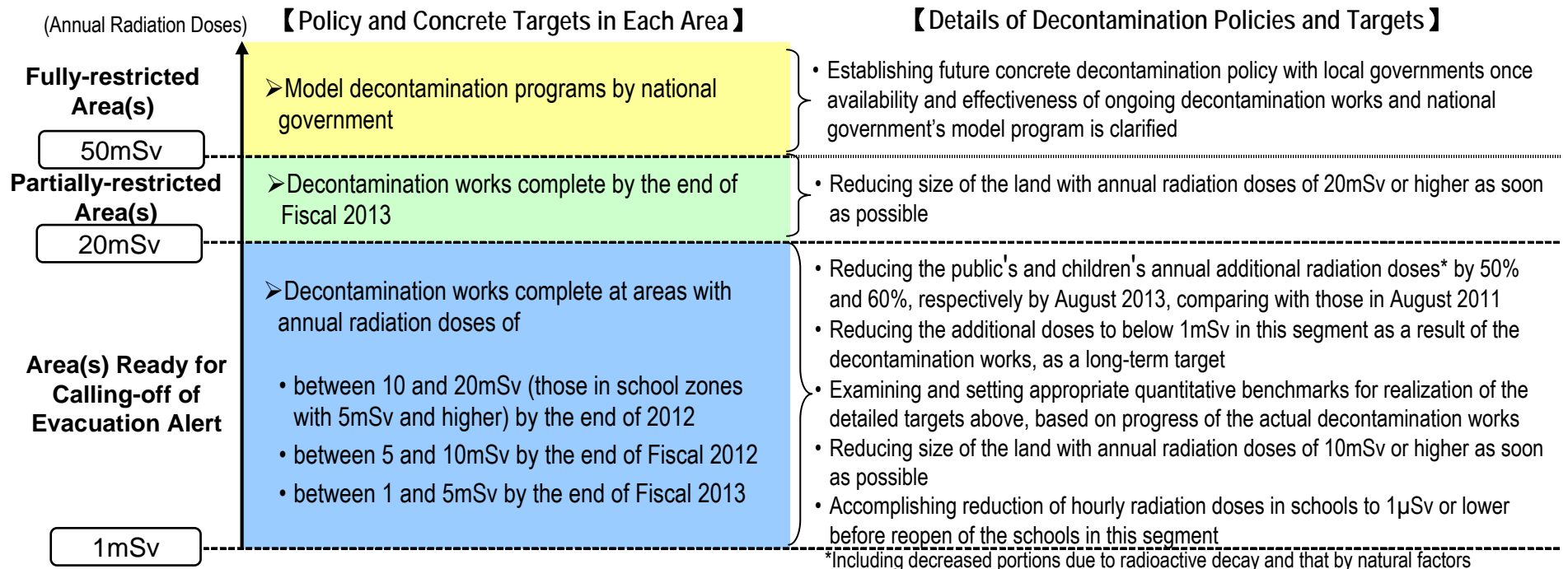


# Decontamination Works in the Surrounding Areas

- ✓ "Act on Special Measures for Coping with Radioactive Pollution" was approved last August and fully came into force on January 1, 2012. So far, Government has appropriated approximately 1.15 trillion yen for funding decontamination works.
- ✓ Based on the enforcement of the act, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan announced "Decontamination Policy in the designated areas for decontamination" or "Decontamination Roadmap" on January 26, 2012, which represents national government's basic approach to decontamination works.
- ✓ As a party concerned in a series of Accidents at Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations, TEPCO is committed to engaging in the decontamination works with utmost efforts in collaboration with national and local governments.

### <Key Points of the Decontamination Roadmap>

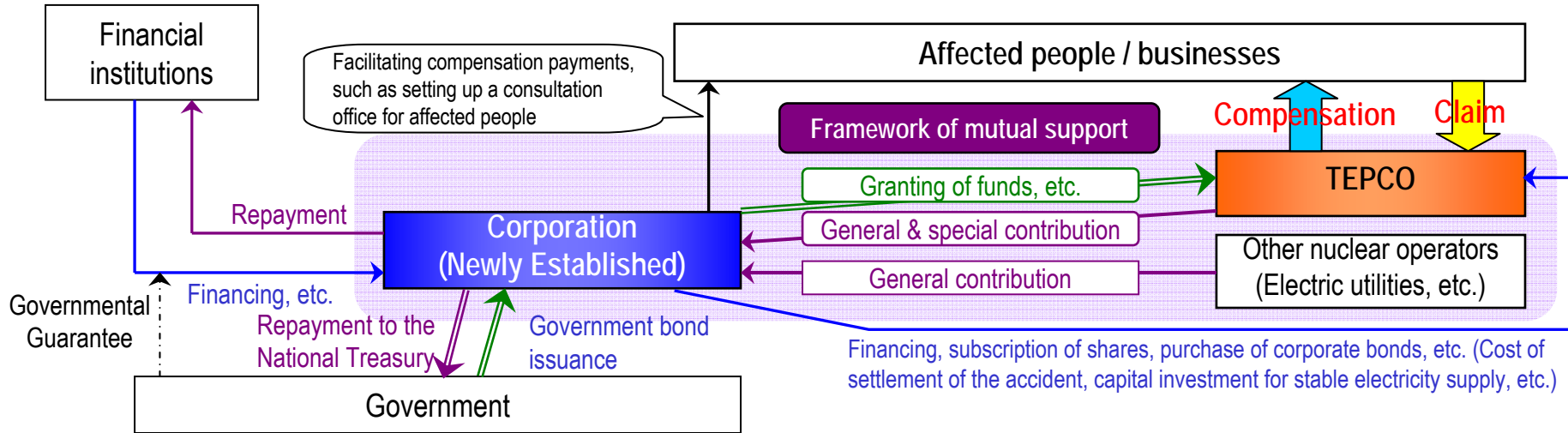
- Implementation plan of decontamination works in the decontamination designated areas are to be prepared and do in action.
- Decontamination works will proceed in line with revisions of evacuation areas and restoration and revitalization programs for the regions
- Setting up temporary storage facilities of removed soil and ensuring workers' safety are regarded especially as important issues
- Skills and knowledge learned in such operations should be fully utilized in later main decontamination works



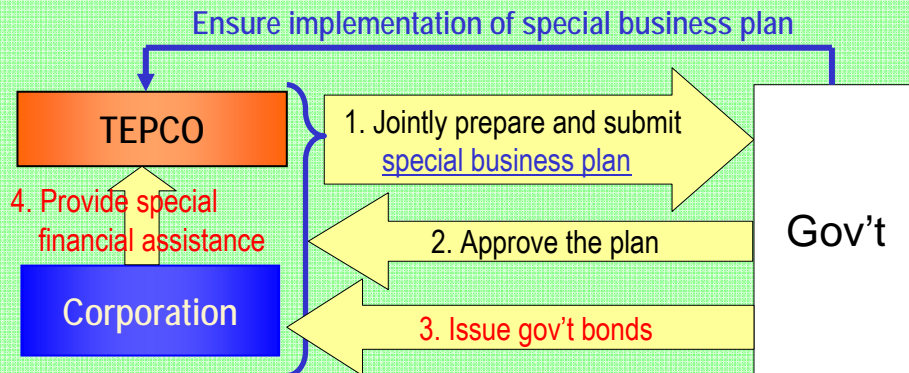
\*Including decreased portions due to radioactive decay and that by natural factors



- ✓ After a "bill concerning Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation" passed the Diet, the Corporation was officially established last September.
- ✓ To get a financial assistance of the Corporation, the nuclear operator is required to prepare the "special business plan" jointly with the Corporation and acquire an authorization by ministers in charge.



### <Special financial assistance scheme>



\* When preparing a special business plan, the Corporation shall strictly evaluate TEPCO's assets, thoroughly review its business operations, and check that its request for cooperation of parties concerned is appropriate and sufficient.

### <Elements of special business plan>

1. State of nuclear damage
2. Estimated compensation amount and compensation procedure
3. Documents on mid-term income and expenditure plan
4. Measures for rationalization of management
5. Measures to request cooperation of parties concerned
6. Evaluation of assets and income/expenditure conditions
7. Measures to clarify management responsibility
8. Content and amount of financial assistance etc.



- ✓ The bill was approved by the Diet in August 2011.

### Key Points of the Law

#### [Clarification of Government's Responsibility; Article 2]

- Government is required to take every possible step to help the new organization achieve targets stated in Article 1, in the light of social responsibility of the Government which has promoted nuclear power generation for a long time.

#### [Authorization of the Special Business Plan; Article 45]

- In need of government bond issuance for funding..., the Corporation must resolve the funding application at its administration committee and then prepare and submit a special business plan jointly with the nuclear operator to government's ministers in charge, asking for their authorization of the plan.
- Prior to drawing up the special business plan..., the Corporation must confirm whether the nuclear operator has requested appropriate and enough cooperation\* of its stakeholders.

\* The nuclear operator must request necessary cooperation of its shareholders and the other stakeholders. (Supplemental Clause 3-2)

#### [Direct Cash Supply to Organization; Article 51]

- Government can directly supply cash to the organization as much as a shortage in the funds primarily covered by "Government Compensation Bonds" within budgetary restrictions. The direct cash supply can be implemented only if the amount collected through the special bond issuance cannot meet with the nuclear operator's cash demand.

#### [To Be Considered; Supplementary Clause 6-1]

- Government is to take necessary steps including the even drastic revision of existing the "Nuclear Damage Compensation Law" at the earliest convenience\* after the enforcement.
- Government is to take necessary steps to realize more desirable scheme regarding nuclear damage compensations in an early stage\* after the enforcement. Discussions include allotments of compensations among Government, a troubled nuclear operator and the other nuclear operators, and responsibility to be taken by each of stakeholders of the troubled nuclear operator. (Supplemental Clause 6-2; newly added)

\* The supplementary resolution clarified "at earliest convenience" and "in an early stage" as "within a year" and "within a couple of years," respectively.



- ✓ As a party directly concerned in the nuclear accidents, TEPCO established our own "Fukushima Nuclear Accidents Investigation Committee" in last June to scrutinize a series of accidents and then appropriately reflect lessons on future operations and management.
- ✓ In last December, TEPCO released "Interim Report on Fukushima Nuclear Accident Analysis," summarizing results of the investigation on the accidents and countermeasures to avoid further and future accidents at our nuclear power stations.
- ✓ On June 20, 2012, the in-house committee released its final report. Based on the evaluation on affected plant facilities by the earthquake and tsunami, the final report points out as a result the company's preparations for natural disasters such as tsunami were not enough and that essentially caused a series of the accidents.
- ✓ The final report also mentions necessary steps and countermeasures to improve safety and stability of nuclear power stations.

#### Overview of Fukushima Nuclear Accident Analysis Report

##### ➤ Assessment of the impact on the facilities by the earthquake

- It is difficult even now to confirm the state of the equipment in the reactor building and the basement of the turbine building at Fukushima Daiichi because of the problem of the remaining pools of contaminated water in the buildings and the problem of radiation, etc. Therefore, evaluation of the earthquake's impact on functions of equipment important from the perspective of safety was carried out based on plant parameter assessment, results of earthquake response analysis using observation records, and results of visual checks of power station equipment.

- As a result, major equipment at Fukushima Daiichi with functions important to safety retained their safety functionality during and immediately after the earthquake, and damage to such equipment caused by the earthquake was not confirmed. Also, even equipment of the low Seismic Design Classification was almost completely unaffected by the damage caused by the earthquake.

##### ◆ Assessment using plant parameters

- Due to the loss of nearly all instruments from the impact of the tsunami, data was limited, and much of that data pointed to the plant status prior to the tsunami.

- High pressure injection systems (isolation condenser, reactor core isolation cooling system) were deemed to be functional without any abnormalities. Judging from the main steam flow volume, primary containment vessel pressure and temperature, and primary containment vessel floor sump water level charts, it was believed that there were no abnormalities with the integrity of the piping.

##### ◆ Seismic response analysis results based on observation records

- Seismic resistance of the main facilities that is important from the standpoint of safety functions was assessed using earthquake response analysis based on observed earthquake data, and it was confirmed that all calculated values were below the evaluation criteria values. Therefore, it is believed that the earthquake had no effect on the functionality of these facilities.

##### ◆ Results of visual inspection of on-site facilities

- The damage condition of Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 to 6 was visually checked to the greatest extent possible. Within the scope of those checks, items important to safety and even facilities of low Seismic Class were almost completely unaffected by the damage caused by the earthquake.



➤ Fukushima Daiichi facility damage due to Tsunami

- The entire plant lost functionality of the emergency seawater system pumping facility, thus creating a situation in which seawater could not be used for cooling core residual heat (decay heat).
- Functionality of all electrical facilities for Units 1 through 5 was lost, rendering all electrical equipment (safety systems, other water injection and cooling systems and the like) useless.
- In the MCRs, Unit 1, Unit 2 and Unit 4, all instrumentation was knocked out when DC power to the instrument panels was lost, leaving the plant in a state in which it was impossible to monitor the equipment.
- Electromagnetic control valves on the reactor depressurization main steam relief safety valve and containment vessel vent valve (air operated valve) were left in a state of being inoperable.
- Loss of lighting in the MCRs, inside each building and outside, and restriction of communications made it even more difficult to respond.
- Outside, the debris left by the tsunami and residual water, as well as the risk of being hit by another tsunami made working conditions even all the more severe.

➤ Cause of the accident

- The direct causes leading to the reactor core damage accident of Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 to 3 are, in the case of Unit 1, the total loss of cooling capacity at an early stage when the tsunami struck, and in the case of Units 2 and 3, the deterioration of the working environment due to the diffusion of debris from the tsunami and the Unit 1's hydrogen explosion, which resulted in the inability to switch over from high pressure core coolant injection to low pressure core coolant injection that stably continues to cool down, and the eventual loss of all means of cooling.
- More specifically, conventional preparations for accidents at nuclear power stations were unable to respond to the loss of functionality of equipment due to tsunami as was in this case. TEPCO has used its efforts to implement countermeasures based on new revelations of the time in regard to the estimated tsunami height. As to estimating the height of tsunami, TEPCO took into consideration of the uncertainty of tsunami as natural phenomena, but it could not imagine an occurrence of such tsunami that exceeded the height of the estimated tsunami height, therefore leading to the inability to prevent the accident. As was said above, we would have to say that the tsunami estimate of TEPCO was insufficient in the end, and the root cause of this accident was the inadequate preparedness for tsunami.

➤ Approach to taking countermeasures

- In order to establish countermeasures for cases such as this tsunami, the basic approach must be to take into account that phenomena exceeding expected estimates can and will occur, and build a structure of countermeasures along the following lines.

[1] Take countermeasures to prevent tsunamis from running up on land..

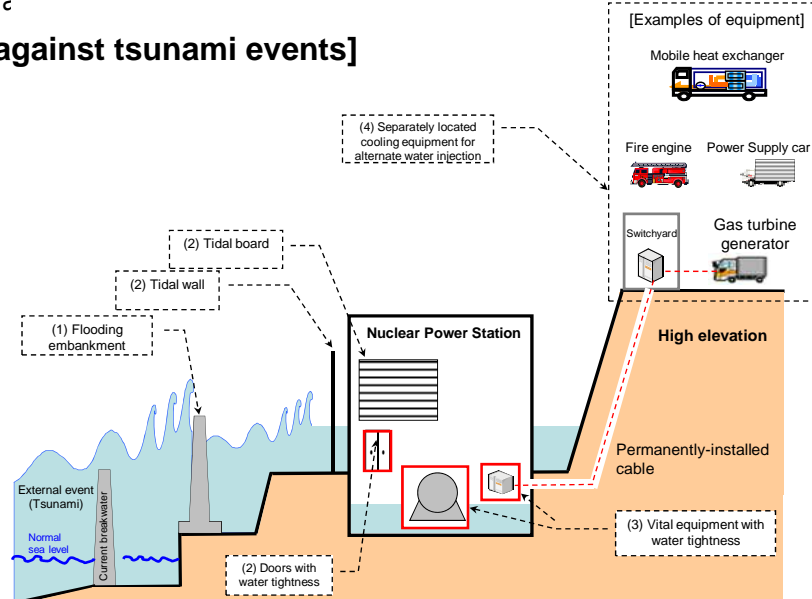
[2] Furthermore, even if tsunamis do run up on land, prevent them from entering into buildings.

[3] Since there is the possibility that, unlike normal equipment failure, the tsunami could have widespread effects on many pieces of equipment, in order to restrict the scope of impact even in the event that tsunamis enter into buildings, water tightness of the interior of the building should be made and the layout of the equipment should be revised.

[4] It can be considered that by thoroughly implementing the above countermeasures through , it will be possible to minimize the impact of any tsunami on the plant, but not even stopping there, even based on the assumption that the function of nearly all equipment in the power station is lost due to the tsunami, efforts will be made to resolve the accident by deploying preparations for water injection into the reactor and cooling of the reactor at a separate location other than the currently existing power station facilities.

- More specifically, TEPCO believes it is essential as countermeasures from a safety perspective "to consider the response capability to resolve the accident even on the premise that the function of nearly all equipment in the power station is lost, while, as a basic approach, estimating the scale of external events including the tsunami that caused this accident and taking thorough countermeasures and through that, preventing the occurrence of accidents."

**[Concept diagram of measures against tsunami events]**





## &lt;National Diet of Japan&gt;

- ✓ After the first meeting of Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Committee, the committee started scrutiny on the accidents in terms of "Accident Investigation," "Damage Survey," "Policy Research" and "Policy Suggestion," establishing working groups in each issue above. The committee released its report in July 2012 as scheduled.

## &lt;National Government&gt;

- ✓ The establishment of the "Investigation Committee on the Accident at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations of Tokyo Electric Power Company" was approved by the Cabinet on May 24. The committee's interim and final reports were released on December 2011 and July 2012, respectively

Name of Committee	Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Committee	Investigation Committee on the Accident at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations of Tokyo Electric Power Company
Founder	National Diet of Japan	Japanese Government
Chair	Mr. Kiyoshi Kurokawa, former chair of the Science Council of Japan	Mr. Yotaro Hatamura, Professor Emeritus of Univ. of Tokyo
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Scrutinizing causes of the accidents and damages</li> <li>➤ Suggesting policies to be taken for mitigating risks of future accidents and its corresponding damages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Neutrally and multilaterally scrutinizing causes of the accidents and damages in light of public views and opinions</li> <li>➤ Suggesting concrete policies to avoid further nuclear damages and future accidents</li> </ul>
Sequence of Events	<p>Sep.2011 The law concerning the establishment of the committee approved</p> <p>Dec. 2011 The kick-off meeting held</p> <p>Jul.5 2012 Report released</p> <p>Number of meetings held: 20</p> <p>Number of people heard for investigation: 1,167 (over 900 hours)</p> <p>Number of questionnaire respondents: 10,633</p>	<p>May 2011 The establishment approved by the cabinet</p> <p>Jun. 2011 The kick-off meeting held</p> <p>Dec.26 2011 Interim report released</p> <p>Jul.23 2012 Final report released</p> <p>Number of meetings held: 13</p> <p>Number of people heard for investigation: 772 (approx. 1,479 hours)</p>





- ✓ On December 21, 2011, TEPCO released "Mid-to-long Term Roadmap" for Fukushima Nuclear Power Station, following an accomplishment of STEP 2 shown on the "Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station." Based on the new roadmap, we will manage each of tasks to maintain the units' stabilization and decommission them in safe.
- ✓ On July 30, 2012, TEPCO, jointly with the national government, updated the roadmap reflecting "Implementation Plan concerning Measures for Reliability Improvement at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station" and the past results and achievements.
- ✓ While many tasks required in the new roadmap contain technical difficulties since we are and will be facing various inexperienced or unknown situations, we are strongly committed to completing all of the decommissioning works for the station's Units 1 through 4 in next 30 to 40 years with developing new technical approaches to counter the difficulties in collaboration with domestic and international institutions.

## 1. Story behind the Mid-to-long term Roadmap formation

- Per an order issued on November 9, 2011 by Mr. Edano, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Mr. Hosono, the Minister for the Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accident, this roadmap was drafted by TEPCO, ANRE and NISA and on December 21, 2011, finalized at the Government and TEPCOs Mid-to-Long Term Countermeasure Meeting.
- On July 30, 2012, TEPCO, jointly with the national government, updated the roadmap with the two national ministers' approval on it, reflecting "Implementation Plan concerning Measures for Reliability Improvement at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station" and the past results and achievements.

<Basic Policy towards Addressing the Mid-to-long Term Issues>

[Policy 1] Systematically tackle the mid-to-long term tasks for decommissioning while placing top priority on the safety of local citizens and workers.

[Policy 2] Move forward while maintaining transparent communications on the issues with local and national citizens to gain their understanding.

[Policy 3] Continually update this roadmap in consideration of the on-site situation and the latest R&D results etc.

[Policy 4] Harmonize the individual efforts of TEPCO, ANRE, and NISA to achieve our goal appeared on the roadmap.



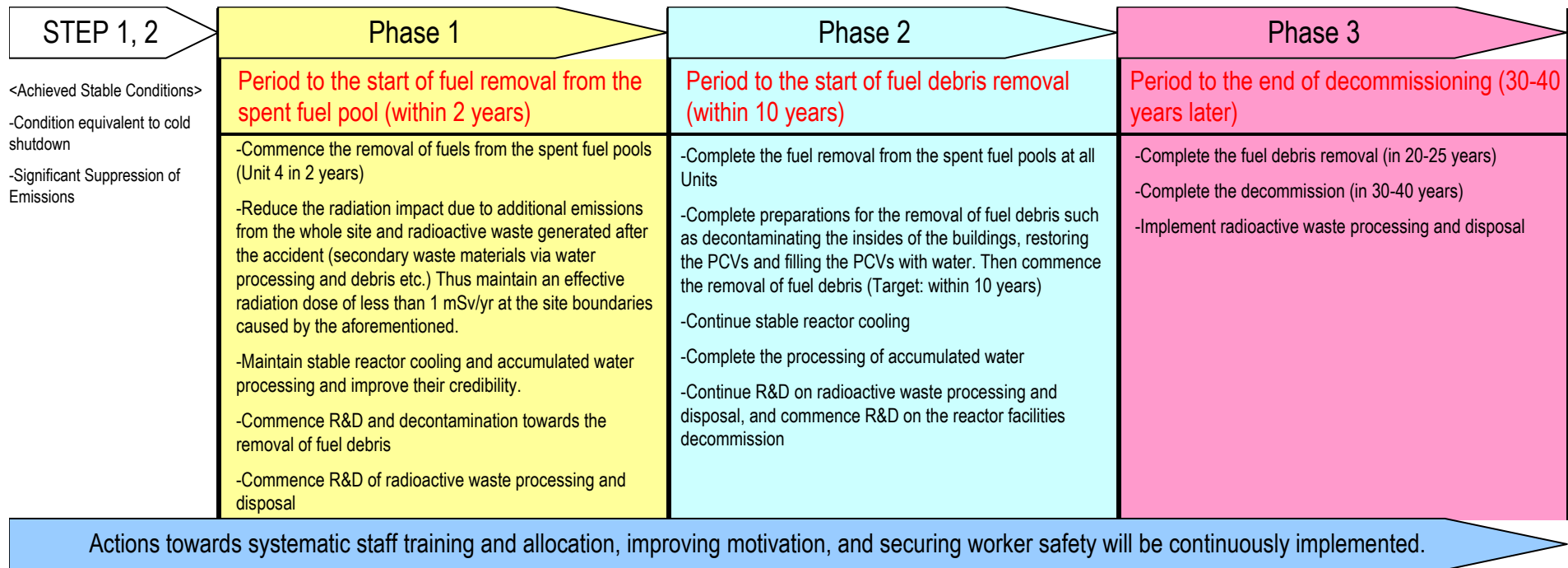
2. Mid-to-long Term Roadmap

(1) Primary Targets

- This roadmap divides the term of decommissioning into the following three phases and will detail the main onsite work and R&D schedule to be implemented as effectively as possible hereafter.

(2) Target Timeline and Judgment Points

- Established all possible targets with timelines in the present 3 year-schedule, which are updated and released on a yearly basis
- Regarding the schedule of fourth year or later, set approximate time lines and major events on the roadmap





**3. Major Judgment Points on the Roadmap**

- On this roadmap, we have set several judgment points up in order to consider necessity of additional R&D, or re-scheduling the process before proceeding according to the original schedule.

**HP = Judgment Point**

Primary Targets	Phase 2								Phase 3		
	Period to the start of fuel debris removal								Period to the end of decommissioning		
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022-		
								Within 10 years	After 20-25 years	After 30-40 years	
Plan for Maintaining Plant in an Ongoing Stable State				HP							
Plan for Fuel Removal from Spent Fuel Pool							HP				
Plan for Fuel Debris Removal			HP		HP						
				HP			HP	HP			
Plan for Disassembly of Reactor Facilities and Processing and Disposal of Radioactive Waste								HP			
				HP					HP	HP	



【Reference】

# The Current Status of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station and Future Initiatives

(As of July 31, 2012 unless otherwise noted)



# Overview of Status of Initiatives

		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	
Facility Soundness Evaluation	Buildings and Structures	Submission of inspection and evaluation plan ( Initial submission date )	Submitted (Jul. 18, 2008)	Submitted (Sep. 18, 2008)	Submitted (Jul. 18, 2008)	Submitted (Sep. 18, 2008)	Submitted (Sep. 18, 2008)	Submitted (May 20, 2008)	Submitted (Feb. 25, 2008)
		Inspection & Evaluation	Report submitted (Dec.22, 2009)	In progress	Report submitted (Jan.7, 2011)	In progress	Report submitted (May 21, 2010)	Report submitted (Dec.25, 2008)	Report submitted (Sep.1, 2008)
	Facilities	Submission of inspection and evaluation plan ( Initial submission date )	Submitted (Feb. 6, 2008)	Submitted (May 16, 2008)	Submitted (Apr. 14, 2008)	Submitted (May 16, 2008)	Submitted (Apr. 14, 2008) <sup>1</sup>	Submitted (Mar. 7, 2008)	Submitted (Nov. 27, 2007)
		Inspection and evaluation of each piece of equipment	Report submitted (Feb. 19, 2010)	In progress	In progress	In progress	Report submitted (Jun.9, 2010)	Report submitted (Jan. 28, 2009) <sup>2</sup> (Jun. 23, 2009)	Report submitted (Sep. 19, 2008) <sup>2</sup> (Feb. 12, 2009)
		Inspection and evaluation of each system	Report submitted (Feb. 19, 2010)		In progress		Report submitted (Jun.9, 2010)	Report submitted (Jun. 23, 2009)	Report submitted (Feb. 12, 2009)
		Inspection and evaluation of the plant as a whole	Report submitted (Jul.7, 2010)				Report submitted (Jan.24, 2011)	Report submitted (Oct. 1, 2009)	Report submitted (Jun. 23, 2009)
	Earthquake-Resistance and Safety Improvement Initiatives	Confirmation of the Earthquake-resistance and Safety initiatives	Report submitted (Mar. 24, 2010)	In progress	In progress	In progress	Report submitted (Jun.9, 2010)	Report submitted (May 19, 2009)	Report submitted (Dec. 3, 2008)
		Work to strengthen earthquake resistance	Completed (Jan. to Dec.2009)	In progress since Jun. 2009	Completed (Nov. 2008 to Jan. 2011)	In progress since May 2009	Completed (Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010)	Completed (Jul. 2008 to Jan.2009)	Completed (Jun. to Nov. 2008)
	<b>Current Status</b>		Periodic Inspection <sup>3</sup>	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection <sup>3</sup>	Periodic Inspection <sup>3</sup>	Periodic Inspection <sup>3</sup>

Notes: 1. A plan for equipment shared with other units was submitted on March 7,2008, and a revised plan covering equipment other than that shared with other units was submitted on April 14, 2008.

2. Reports that have been submitted to date exclude the following inspections that were not possible.

- Operation, leakage and other checks with fuel actually loaded in the reactors
- Operation, leakage and other checks that cannot be executed until main turbines have been restored

3. Unit s 1, 5, 6 and 7 stopped their commercial operations on August 6 ,2011, January 25, 2012, March 26, 2012 and August 23, 2011, respectively for the periodic inspections.



# Status of Progress at Each Unit in Facility Soundness Evaluation

## Status of Progress in Basic Inspections (Equipment-Level Inspection and Evaluation)

- Confirm the impact of an earthquake through testing, inspection and other means according to the particular features of each facility.

As of Jul. 9, 2012

		Equipment inspections completed/Equipment scheduled for inspection [equipment scheduled for inspection is estimated] (Percentage completed [%])						
		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
Basic Equipment Inspections	Visual inspection	2,001/2,001 (Completed)	1,590/1,590 (100%)	1,580/1,580 (100%)	1,680/1,680 (100%)	1,963/1,963 (Completed)	1,538/1,538 (Completed)	1,362/1,362 (Completed)
	Operation testing Function testing	1,461/1,461 (Completed)	980/1,170 (84%)	1,160/1,160 (100%)	1,120/1,300 (86%)	1,498/1,498 (Completed)	1,144/1,144 (Completed)	1,001/1,001 (Completed)
	Leakage testing	1,014/1,014 (Completed)	420/730 (58%)	690/700 (99%)	350/650 (54%)	841/841 (Completed)	719/719 (Completed)	616/616 (Completed)

-TEPCO is executing the basic inspections above in accordance with the inspection and evaluation plan submitted to the national authority.

-Previously, TEPCO has already confirmed no major defect in all of the units as a result of visual inspection for the inside of reactors and other essential equipment.

Visual inspection: visual confirmation of damage  
 Operation testing: includes confirmation of damage to pump performance related to flow rate, vibration and temperature  
 Function testing: includes confirmation of the electrical properties and operation of meters and gauges  
 Leakage testing: includes checking for leakage by putting prescribed pressure in piping and valves



# 【 Earthquake-Resistance and Safety Improvement Initiatives 】 Reinforcement Work

TEPCO is conducting works as needed to reinforce earthquake-resistant capabilities of key facilities.

Current schedule of works planned and in progress

Note: Excludes preparatory work

		Year 2011												Year 2012					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
<b>Unit 2</b> (Completed)	Supports for piping and related equipment																		
	Reactor building roof trusses	(From Jun. to Aug. 2009)																	
	Exhaust stack (shared with Unit 1)	(From Jul. to Dec. 2009)																	
	Reactor building ceiling crane																		
	Fuel handling machine																		
<b>Unit 3</b> (Completed)	Supports for piping and related equipment																		
	Reactor building roof trusses	(From Nov. 2008 to Jul. 2009)																	
	Exhaust stack	(From Jul. 2009 to Jun. 2010)																	
	Reactor building ceiling crane	(From Dec. 2009 to Aug. 2010)																	
	Fuel handling machine	(From Nov. 2009 to Sep. 2010)																	
<b>Unit 4</b>	Supports for piping and related equipment																		
	Reactor building roof trusses	(From May to Sep. 2009)																	
	Exhaust stack	(From Jul. 2009 to Jun. 2010)																	
	Reactor building ceiling crane	(From Oct. 2009 to Dec. 2010)																	
	Fuel handling machine																		
<b>Unit 1</b> <b>Unit 5</b> <b>Unit 6</b> <b>Unit 7</b> (Completed)	Supports for piping and related equipment	Unit 1 : Jul. 09 – Dec. 09, Unit 5 : Apr. 09 – Dec. 09, Unit 6 : Jul. 08 – Jan. 09, Unit 7 : Jun. 08 – Nov. 08																	
	Reactor building roof trusses	Unit 1 : Jan. 09 – Jul. 09, Unit 5 : Jan. 09 – May 09, Unit 6 : Sep. 08 – Oct. 08, Unit 7 : Jul. 08 – Sep. 08																	
	Exhaust stack	Unit 1 : Jul. 09 – Dec. 09, Unit 5 : Jun. 09 – Jan. 10, Unit 6 : Sep. 08 – Oct. 08, Unit 7 : Sep. 08 – Oct. 08																	
	Reactor building ceiling crane	Unit 1 : Jun. 09 – Oct. 09, Unit 5 : May 09 – Aug. 09, Unit 6 : Oct. 08 – Jan. 09, Unit 7 : Sep. 08 – Oct. 08																	
	Fuel handling machine	Unit 1 : Jan. 09 – Oct. 09, Unit 5 : Apr. 09 – Sep. 09, Unit 6 : Aug. 08 – Jan. 09, Unit 7 : Aug. 08 – Nov. 08																	
	Emergency intake channel (Unit 1 only)	Unit 1 : Feb. 09 – Dec. 09																	

Note: TEPCO is also conducting earthquake-resistance and safety evaluations for facilities other than above and will execute works as needed.

	:Works completed
	:Works in progress