TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

FY2013 2nd Quarter Earnings Results
(April 1 – September 30, 2013)
Presentation Material

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Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in the following presentation regarding 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 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.

I. Overview of FY2013 2nd Quarter Earnings Results

Key Points of FY2013 2nd Quarter Earnings Results

Overview

- Both consolidated and non-consolidated operating revenues increased due to an increase in the unit electricity sales price resulting from electricity rate revision implemented in 2012 and the fuel cost adjustments, etc.
- Ordinary income recorded a profit on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis, mainly due to extensive cost reduction efforts targeting all of TEPCO such as reduction of personnel expenses and urgent postponement of maintenance works, in spite of increased fuel usage at thermal power stations caused by the suspension of all nuclear power stations as well as the increase in fuel costs caused by factors such as the large depreciation of the yen.
- TEPCO's net income during the period showed a profit on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis. While extraordinary losses from natural disasters and estimated amounts of expenses for nuclear damage compensations resulting from the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake were recorded as extraordinary losses, TEPCO also recorded grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund as an extraordinary income.

Operating Revenues:	[Consolidated]	¥3,216.1 billion (¥340.2 billion increase, YOY)	[Non-consolidated]	¥3,126.5 billion (¥354.1 billion increase, YOY)
Ordinary Income:	[Consolidated]	¥141.6 billion (¥307.9 billion increase, YOY)	[Non-consolidated]	¥112.0 billion (¥301.3 billion increase, YOY)
Net Income:	[Consolidated]	¥ 616.1 billion (¥915.6 billion increase, YOY)	[Non-consolidated]	¥ 593.1 billion (¥901.4 billion increase, YOY)
Equity Ratio:	[Consolidated]	12.1% (up 2.5 pp from the end of last FY)	[Non-consolidated]	10.1% (up 2.0 pp from the end of last FY)

FY2013 Full-Year Performance Outlook

Fiscal 2013 full-year performance outlook has been left as "to be determined". This is due to the situation that, while we applied for the compliance examination under the New Regulatory Requirements for Units 6 and 7 of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station on September 27, 2013, it is difficult for us to determine when we will be able to restart the power station, and that we must study cost reduction measures across all areas, giving careful consideration to the many factors that are necessary to ensure a stable power supply and public safety. We will announce the outlook as soon as we are in a position to do so.

FY2013 Dividend

TEPCO has decided to pay out no interim dividend considering current severe management environments. We regret to plan no year-end dividend as well.

Earnings Results Summary (Consolidated and Non-Consolidated)

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

		FY2013 (A) 1st Half	FY2012 (B) 1st Half	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B)(%)
Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)		131.7	133.4	-1.7	98.7
Operating Revenues	consolidated	3,216.1	2,875.9	340.2	111.8
	non-consolidated	3,126.5	2,772.3	354.1	112.8
Operating Expenses		3,048.9	2,980.4	68.4	102.3
		2,978.1	2,901.2	76.8	102.6
Operating Income		167.2	-104.5	271.8	-
		148.4	-128.9	277.3	-
Ordinary Revenues		3,255.2	2,910.9	344.3	111.8
		3,152.4	2,799.6	352.8	112.6
Ordinary Expenses		3,113.5	3,077.1	36.3	101.2
		3,040.3	2,988.9	51.4	101.7
Ordinary Income		141.6	-166.2	307.9	-
		112.0	-189.3	301.3	-
Extraordinary Income		740.5	110.2	630.3	-
		738.2	112.3	625.9	-
Extraordinary Loss		252.6	235.8	16.7	-
		252.6	235.8	16.7	-
Net Income		616.1	-299.4	915.6	-
		593.1	-308.2	901.4	-
Equity Ratio (%)		12.1	9.6	2.5	-
		10.1	8.1	2.0	-
Return on Asset (%)		1.1	-0.7	1.8	-
		1.0	-0.9	1.9	-
Earnings per Share (Yen)		384.53	-186.89	571.42	-
		369.78	-192.18	561.96	-

Electricity Sales Volume, Total Power Generated and Purchased

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Electricity Sales Volume

	FY2013 1st Quarter	FY2013 2nd Quarter	FY2013 1st Half	Full-year Outlook for FY2013 Latest Projection	Full-year Outlook for FY2013 Previous Projection
Regulated segment	21.83 (-5.7)	27.02 (1.9)	48.84 (-1.6)	105.49 (-0.6)	103.49 (-2.5)
Lighting	19.61 (-5.7)	23.81 (2.4)	43.42 (-1.4)	95.22 (-0.1)	93.64 (-1.7)
Low voltage	1.73 (-7.0)	2.80 (-1.4)	4.52 (-3.6)	8.61 (-5.9)	8.18 (-10.6)
Others	0.49 (-2.9)	0.41 (-5.9)	0.90 (-4.3)	1.67 (-4.3)	1.68 (-3.8)
Liberalized segment	38.59 (-1.7)	44.25 (-0.4)	82.83 (-1.0)	163.04 (0.1)	162.42 (-0.3)
Commercial use	15.60 (-2.5)	19.42 (-1.1)	35.02 (-1.7)	- (-)	- (-)
Industrial use and others	22.99 (-1.2)	24.83 (0.1)	47.82 (-0.5)	- (-)	- (-)
Total electricity sales volume	60.41 (-3.2)	71.27 (0.4)	131.68 (-1.3)	268.53 (-0.2)	265.91 (-1.2)

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

[First Half of FY2013 Results]
Total electricity sales volume decreased by 1.3% year on year. This is mainly due to decline in the use of heating with the effect of the temperature in March and April being higher than the previous year.

[FY2013 Full-Year Projection]
We have revised the projection of total electricity sales volume upward by approximately 2.6 billion kWh taking into account the actual 2nd quarter sales volume.

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Total Power Generated and Purchased

	FY2013 1st Quarter	FY2013 2nd Quarter	FY2013 1st Half
Total power generated and purchased	64.74 (-0.8)	76.96 (-1.2)	141.70 (-1.0)
Power generated by TEPCO	52.41	61.67	114.08
Hydroelectric power generation	3.13	3.18	6.31
Thermal power generation	49.27	58.48	107.75
Nuclear power generation	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	0.01	0.01	0.02
Power purchased from other companies	12.83	16.09	28.92
Used at pumped storage	-0.50	-0.80	-1.30

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

Average Monthly Temperature

(Unit: ℃)

	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
FY2013	26.4	28.4	24.2
Change from the previous year	0.5	0.0	-1.2
Gap with average year	1.3	1.7	1.1

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.

Comparison with the Previous Fiscal Year Results

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2013 1st Half Actual (A)		FY2012 1st Half Actual (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	3,216.1	3,126.5	2,875.9	2,772.3	340.2	354.1
Operating Income	167.2	148.4	-104.5	-128.9	271.8	277.3
Ordinary Income	141.6	112.0	-166.2	-189.3	307.9	301.3
Net Income	616.1	593.1	-299.4	-308.2	915.6	901.4

<Factors behind variance between results of FY2013 1H and FY2012 1H (Non-consolidated)>

Positive Factors for Performance		Negative Factors for Performance		Impact (Billion Yen)
・Increase in electricity sales revenues	290.0			290.0
・Effects of rate increases: Approx. 177.0 billion yen ・Effects of fuel cost adjustments: Approx. 75.0 billion yen		[Reference] ・Rise in unit sales prices: (FY12 1H: 19.44 yen/kWh→FY13 1H: 21.90 yen/kWh) ・Revenue from fuel price adjustments: (FY12 1H: 86.0 bilion yen→FY13 1H: 161.0 billion yen)		
・Increase in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers	22.9			22.9
・Increase in revenues from others	39.7			39.7
Changes in ordinary revenues (Total: About 410.0)				352.8
・Decrease in personnel expenses	18.3			18.3
		・Increase in fuel expenses	-20.4	-20.4
・Decrease in maintenance expenses	36.7			36.7
		・Increase in depreciation expenses	-14.0	-14.0
		・Increase in purchased power from other utilities/suppliers (Total: About 110.0)	-48.5	-48.5
・Decrease in interest paid	2.9			2.9
		・Increase in taxes and other public charges	-9.2	-9.2
・Decrease in nuclear power back-end cost	0.9			0.9
		・Increase in other expenses	-18.3	-18.3
Changes in ordinary expenses				-51.4
Changes in Ordinary Income				301.3
		・Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-4.7	-4.7
・Reserve for depreciation of nuclear plants construction	0.0			0.0
・Increase in extraordinary income	625.9			625.9
		・Increase in extraordinary loss	-16.7	-16.7
		・Increase in corporate tax and etc.	-4.3	-4.3
Changes in Net Income				901.4

【Factors on price side】 -81.0 billion yen
・Depreciation of the yen -253.0 billion yen
・Decrease due to decline of CIF crude oil price, changes in fuel structure in association with increase of coal power generation, etc. 172.0 billion yen
【Factors on consumption volume side】 61.0 billion yen
・Decrease in generated and purchased hydroelectric power -5.0 billion yen
・Increase in purchased power 66.0 billion yen

【Increase in Extraordinary Income】 625.9 billion yen
・Increase in Grants-in-aid from NDF 666.2 billion yen
・Increase in gain on sales of fixed assets 49.8 billion yen
・Decrease in gain on sales of securities -16.4 billion yen
・Decrease in gain on change of retirement pension system -73.6 billion yen
【Increase in Extraordinary loss】 -16.7 billion yen
・Increase in extraordinary loss on natural disaster -22.0 billion yen
・Decrease in expenses for nuclear damage compensation 5.2 billion yen

Note: Please refer to pages 14 to 16 for the details of the ordinary expenses, etc.

Financial Impact of the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake [Extraordinary Income/Loss]

Grants–in-aid from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund [Extraordinary Income]

(Unit: billion yen)

Item	FY 2010 to FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		Cumulative Amount
			1st Quarter	1st Half	
- Grants-in-aid based on Article 41-1-1 of Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund Act	2,426.2*	696.8	666.2	666.2	3,789.3

Note: Journal Entry: Grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund is debited on the balance sheet.

* 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 to FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		Cumulative Amount
			1st Quarter	1st Half	
- Expenses and/or losses for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 ・Expenses and/or losses for settling the nuclear accident and preparing for decommissioning ・Expenses and/or losses for decommissioning Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4	920.4	44.6	10.9	22.4	987.5
- Other expenses and/or losses ・Expenses for maintaining the status of "cold shutdown" at Fukushima Daiichi Units 5 and 6 and Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station ・Losses on cancelation of Fukushima Daiichi Units 7 and 8 construction plan ・Expenses and/or losses for restoring damaged thermal power plants And others.	394.6	-4.4	-0.9	-0.3	389.8
Total	1,315.0	40.2	10.0	22.0	1,377.3

Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation [Extraordinary Loss]

(Unit: billion yen)

Items	FY2010 to FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		Cumulative Amount
			1st Quarter	1st Half	
- Compensation for individual damages ・Expenses for radiation inspection (person and/or items), evacuation, temporary return, permanent return, etc. of evacuees ・Mental distress of evacuees, etc. ・Additional living expenses, mental distress and other damages of voluntary evacuees, etc. ・Opportunity losses on salary of workers living in and/or working in evacuation zones	1,174.0	310.3	68.6	64.7	1,549.1
- Compensation for business damages ・Loss of profits of agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and small/medium-sized business entities in evacuation zones due to the evacuation orders, etc. ・Damages due to the Governmental restriction on shipment of agricultural, forestry and fishery products ・Loss of profits of agricultural, forestry and fishery businesses and tourist businesses, etc. due to groundless rumor ・Other losses including those from indirect damages on business operations	986.5	374.1	110.5	160.9	1,521.6
- Other expenses ・Damages due to decline in value of properties in evacuation zones ・Contribution to The Fukushima Pref. Nuclear Accident Affected People and Child Health Fund	484.3	477.4	4.3	4.8	966.6
- Amount of indemnity for nuclear accidents from Government ・The amount of Governmental indemnity paid according to Indemnity Agreement for Nuclear Damage Compensation	-120.0	-	-	-	-120.0
Total	2,524.9	1,161.9	183.6	230.5	3,917.4

FY2013 Business Performance Outlook [Full Year]
- Key Factors Affecting Performance and Financial Impact

Key Factors Affecting Performance

	FY2013		
	1st Half Actual	Full-year Projection	
		(As of Oct.31)	(As of Jul. 31)
Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)	131.7	268.5	265.9
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	107.68	–	–
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	98.86	–	–
Flow Rate (%)	92.4	–	–
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (%)	–	–	–

[Reference]

	FY2012 Actual Performance	
	1st Half	Full-Year
Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)	133.4	269.0
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	113.98	113.89
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	79.41	82.92
Flow Rate (%)	96.5	91.4
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (%)	–	–

Financial Impact (Sensitivity)

（Unit:billion yen）

	FY2013 Full-year Projection		[Reference] FY2012 Full-Year Actual Performance
	(As of Oct.31)	(As of Jul. 31)	
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; 1 dollar per barrel)	–	–	Approx.22.0
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; 1 yen per dollar)	–	–	Approx.32.0
Flow Rate (1%)	–	–	Approx.2.0
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (1%)	–	–	–
Interest Rate (1%)	–	–	Approx.26.0

Note: Crude oil prices, foreign exchange rate, flow rate and nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio of financial impact reflect the impact on annual fuel expenses.
Interest rate reflects the incremental amount of interest.

[Reference] Fuel Consumption and Procurement

Fuel Consumption Data and Projection

	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Actual	FY2013 Full-year Outlook		FY2013_1st Half Actual	[Reference] FY2012_1st Half Actual
				New	Previous		
LNG(million tons)	19.46	22.88	23.71	-	-	11.72	11.45
Oil (million kl)	4.75	8.08	10.50	-	-	2.77	5.24
Coal (million tons)	3.02	3.22	2.89	-	-	3.82	1.61

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. 2.96million tons included

Fuel Procurement

Oil

Crude Oil (Unit:thousand kl)

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Indonesia	901	1,355	1,480	1,800
Brunei	—	—	—	158
China	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	45	—	—	174
Australia	141	150	306	194
Sudan	157	70	566	367
Gabon	—	—	120	540
Chad	—	—	—	31
Other	79	38	64	64
Total imports	1,323	1,613	2,535	3,328

Heavy Oil (Unit:thousand kl)

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Total imports	3,055	3,002	5,774	7,454

LNG

(Unit:thousand t)

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Alaska	422	418	—	—
Brunei	4,122	4,122	4,015	3,744
Abu Dhabi	4,870	4,761	4,914	4,804
Malaysia	3,862	3,874	3,867	3,439
Indonesia	109	166	54	—
Australia	281	352	239	296
Qatar	238	292	178	902
Darwin	2,388	2,131	1,950	2,063
Qalhat	757	561	689	689
Sakhalin	1,807	2,069	2,119	2,898
Spot contract	723	2,042	6,063	6,032
Total imports	19,579	20,788	24,088	24,867

Coal

(Unit:thousand t)

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Australia	3,384	2,915	3,310	3,187
USA	40	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	87	—	70
Indonesia	—	48	—	94
Russia	—	—	—	—
Total imports	3,424	3,050	3,310	3,351

Note: Totals in the tables may not agree with the sums of each column because of being rounded off.

Implementation of the Streamlining Policy

<Cost reduction>

The targets set in the Comprehensive Special Business Plan for TEPCO and its subsidiaries & affiliated companies are 271.9 billion yen and 28.0 billion yen, respectively. The targets are going to be achieved in this fiscal year. In addition to these targets, we aim to achieve further cost reduction of 100.0 billion yen and 10.0 billion yen, respectively (shown with * in the chart below).

<Asset disposal>

- Accumulated total of FY2011 to FY2013 in real estate, securities and subsidiaries & affiliated companies as of the end of second quarter of FY2013 were 290.3 billion yen (23.4 billion yen gained by the sales of the main building of Ginza Service Center announced on August 28, 2013 included), 326.0 billion yen and 129.5 billion yen, respectively. The accumulated grand total of asset disposal amounted 746.0 billion yen and, along with the real estate, outweighed the overall target set in the Business Plan.

[Streamlining Policy of Comprehensive Special Business Plan]

		Plan of FY2012 to FY2021	FY2012		FY2013	
			Plan	Outcomes	Plan	Outcomes
Cost Reduction	TEPCO	3,365.0 billion yen to be reduced over ten years	351.8 billion yen	496.9 billion yen	271.9 billion yen	Likely to be achieved
					Further reduction on the scale of 100.0 billion yen aimed. *	
	Subsidiaries & Affiliated Companies	247.8 billion yen to be reduced over ten years	28.0 billion yen	31.7 billion yen	28.0 billion yen	Likely to be achieved
					Further reduction on the scale of 10.0 billion yen aimed. *	

		Plan of FY2011 to FY2013	Outcomes			
			FY2011	FY2012	2nd Quarter of FY2013	Accumulated total of FY2011 to FY2013 (Progress ratio)
Asset Disposal	Real Estate	247.2 billion yen to be sold in total of the TEPCO group	50.2 billion yen	163.4 billion yen	76.7 billion yen	290.3 billion yen (117%)
	Securities	330.1 billion yen to be sold in total of the TEPCO group	317.6 billion yen	7.2 billion yen	1.1 billion yen	326.0 billion yen (98%)
	Subsidiaries & Affiliated Companies	130.1 billion yen to be sold	47.0 billion yen	75.5 billion yen	7.0 billion yen	129.5 billion yen (99%)
	Total	Total: 707.4 billion yen to be sold	414.8 billion yen	246.2 billion yen	84.9 billion yen	746.0 billion yen (105%)

Efforts towards Nuclear Reform - 1
Report on status of the Nuclear Safety Reform Plan

- The “Reassessment of Fukushima Nuclear Accident and Nuclear Safety Reform Plan” (the “Reform Plan”) formulated by TEPCO’s Nuclear Reform Special Task Force was announced through the resolution of the Board of Directors after approval by the third Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee held on March 29, 2013.
- On July 26, 2013, the Task Force briefed on the state of progress of the Reform Plan during the 1st quarter at the fourth meeting of the Committee. And the Committee reported its findings to the Board of Directors.
- TEPCO is now underway of steady implementation of the Reform Plan based on the initiatives proposed by the Committee and is going to report its progress during the 2nd quarter in November, 2013. TEPCO will continuously promote the Reform under the monitoring and supervision of the Committee.

<Major initiatives proposed by the Committee on July 26, 2013 and TEPCO’s response>

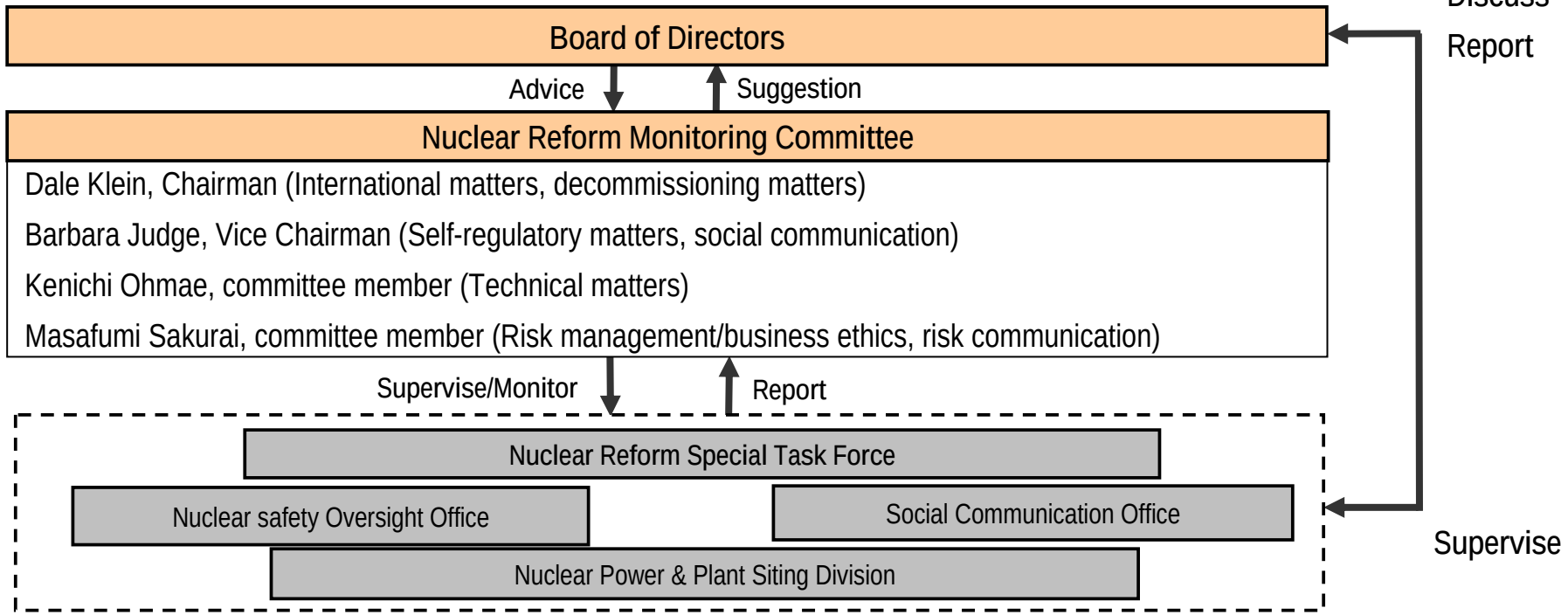
- [Initiative 1] TEPCO shall promptly implement the necessary measures to rectify the issue of contaminated water leaks at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
  - TEPCO has strengthen its organization by establishing the Contaminated Water and Tank Countermeasures Headquarters on August 26, 2013 with the aim to ensure prompt decision making and concentration of the company’s resources on the issue. It is now planning and implementing multilayered countermeasures while identifying the potential risks.
- [Initiative 2] When conducting risk communication in the event of accident or trouble, TEPCO shall disclose information in an appropriate and timely fashion along with drastically improving communication and sharing of information within TEPCO by strengthening the function of its Risk Communicators and Social Communication Office.
  - TEPCO has formulated notification guidelines and announcement methods for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station on the occurrence of accidents or troubles. The new guidelines and methods have been in effect since September 17 and the PDCA cycle is implemented in order for timely and appropriate information disclosure.
- [Initiative 3] TEPCO shall take concrete steps towards the conducting of joint training with external counterparts, based on issues identified in the emergency drills at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station, once future decision-making items for senior management and assigned roles for corporate headquarters in external correspondence have been defined.
  - TEPCO has made the information sharing system more efficient (reassessing operational rules and improving the usability of tools) and clarified the chain of succession and the division of responsibility for management during a compound accident or other incidents. The effect of these improvements was confirmed during the integrated training at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station held on September 27.

Efforts towards Nuclear Reform - 2

[Reference] Framework for Nuclear Reform

- On September 11, 2012, TEPCO established the Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee as advisory body to the Board of Directors, along with the Nuclear Reform Special Task Force to be led by the President for the purpose of promoting management and safety culture reforms. The Committee along with the Task Force promptly and powerfully advance operation of nuclear power plant with the world's highest level of safety and technology and reform of management, organization and corporate culture of the entire TEPCO.
- Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee: The Committee monitors and supervises efforts of nuclear reform, then reports and suggests to the Board of Directors.
- Nuclear Reform Special Task Force: The Task Force implements nuclear reform under the supervision of the Committee.
- On April 10, 2013, Social Communication Office was established directly under the supervision of the President. The Office has its purpose to instill corporate behaviors sensitive to social standards throughout TEPCO and to promote prompt and appropriate information disclosure through routinely collecting and analyzing information on potential risks.
- On May 15, 2013, Nuclear Safety Oversight Office was established directly under the Board of Directors. The Office shall effectively utilize independent third party expertise and support the Board of Directors with its decision making on nuclear safety.

Framework for Nuclear Reform



Ⅱ. FY2013 2nd Quarter Earnings Results (Detailed Information)

Statements of Income (Consolidated)

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 (A) 1st Half	FY2012 (B) 1st Half	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenues	3,216.1	2,875.9	340.2	111.8
Operating Expenses	3,048.9	2,980.4	68.4	102.3
Operating Income	167.2	-104.5	271.8	—
Non-operating Revenues	39.0	35.0	4.0	111.7
Investment Gain under the Equity Method	14.7	15.6	-0.9	94.1
Non-operating Expenses	64.6	96.6	-32.0	66.9
Ordinary Income	141.6	-166.2	307.9	—
(Reversal of or Provision for) Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	—	-4.7	4.7	—
(Reversal of or Provision for) Reserve for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction	0.1	0.2	-0.0	70.2
Extraordinary Income	740.5	110.2	630.3	—
Extraordinary Loss	252.6	235.8	16.7	—
Income Tax and etc.	10.7	10.1	0.6	106.1
Minority Interests	2.4	1.9	0.4	123.8
Net Income	616.1	-299.4	915.6	—

- Grants–in-aid from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund 666.2 billion yen
- Gain on sales of fixed assets 74.2 billion yen

- Gain on sales of fixed assets 27.5 billion yen
- Gain on sales of securities and shares of affiliated companies 9.0 billion yen
- Gain on change of retirement pension system 73.6 billion yen

- Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensations 235.8 billion yen

- Extraordinary Losses on Natural Disasters 22.0 billion yen
- Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensations 230.5 billion yen

Breakdown of Revenues, etc. (Non-Consolidated)

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 (A) 1st Half	FY2012 (B) 1st Half	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Revenues	3,152.4	2,799.6	352.8	112.6
Operating Revenues	3,126.5	2,772.3	354.1	112.8
Operating Revenues from Electric Power Business	3,067.6	2,721.3	346.3	112.7
Electricity Sales Revenues	2,883.3	2,593.2	290.0	111.2
Lighting	1,166.2	1,048.9	117.2	111.2
Power	1,717.0	1,544.2	172.8	111.2
Power Sold to Other Utilities	61.1	54.6	6.4	111.8
Power Sold to Other Suppliers	31.5	15.0	16.5	209.8
Other Revenues	91.6	58.4	33.2	157.0
Operating Revenues from Incidental Business	58.8	51.0	7.8	115.4
Non-operating Revenues	25.8	27.2	-1.3	95.0
Extraordinary Income	738.2	112.3	625.9	-

Breakdown of Expenses, etc. (Non-Consolidated)

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 (A) 1st Half	FY2012 (B) 1st Half	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Expenses	3,040.3	2,988.9	51.4	101.7
Operating Expenses	2,978.1	2,901.2	76.8	102.6
Operating Expenses for Electric Power Business	2,923.0	2,854.2	68.8	102.4
Personnel	166.0	184.3	-18.3	90.1
Fuel	1,366.9	1,346.5	20.4	101.5
Maintenance	121.6	158.4	-36.7	76.8
Depreciation	312.0	297.9	14.0	104.7
Power Purchasing	470.4	421.9	48.5	111.5
Taxes, etc.	173.6	164.4	9.2	105.6
Nuclear Power Back-end	24.8	25.8	-0.9	96.2
Other	287.3	254.5	32.7	112.9
Operating Expenses for Incidental Business	55.1	47.0	8.0	117.1
Non-operating Expenses	62.2	87.6	-25.3	71.0
Interest Paid	57.3	60.3	-2.9	95.1
Other Expenses	4.8	27.2	-22.4	17.9
Extraordinary Loss	252.6	235.8	16.7	-

Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses, etc. (Non-Consolidated) - 1

Personnel expenses (¥184.3 billion to ¥166.0 billion) -¥18.3 billion

Salary and benefits (¥127.0 billion to ¥122.5 billion) -¥4.5 billion

Retirement benefits (¥18.6 billion to ¥8.0 billion) -¥10.5 billion

Amortization of actuarial difference -¥5.6 billion (¥1.1billion to -¥4.4 billion)

<Amortization of Actuarial Difference>

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Expenses incurred (A)	Expenses/Provisions in Each Period (B)				Amount Uncharged as of Sep. 30, 2013 (A)—(B)
		FY2012		FY2013		
		Charged	Of which charged in 1st Half	Charged	Of which charged in 1st Half	
FY2010	4.5	1.5	0.7	—	—	—
FY2011	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
FY2012	-29.2	-9.7	—	-9.7	-4.8	-14.6
Total		-7.3	1.1	-8.8	-4.4	-14.2

Note: Actuarial gain and loss are amortized by the straight-line method over three years.

Fuel expenses (¥1,346.5 billion to ¥1,366.9 billion) +¥20.4 billion

Price

Yen depreciation (¥79.41=$1 to ¥98.86=$1) +¥253.0 billion

Decrease due to decline of CIF crude oil price, changes in fuel structure in association with increase of coal power generation, etc. -¥172.0 billion

(Ex. All Japan CIF crude oil price: $113.98/barrel to $107.68/barrel)

Consumption volume

Decrease in generated and purchased hydroelectric power (Flow rate:96.5% to 92.4%) +¥5.0 billion

Increase in electricity volume purchased from other utilities/suppliers -¥66.0 billion

Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses, etc. (Non-Consolidated) - 2

Maintenance expenses (¥158.4 billion to ¥121.6 billion)		**-¥36.7 billion**
Generation facilities (¥53.1 billion to ¥40.3 billion)		-¥12.7 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥3.4 billion to ¥3.5 billion)	+¥0.0 billion	
Thermal power (¥36.7 billion to ¥31.8 billion)	-¥4.9 billion	
Nuclear power (¥12.6 billion to ¥4.8 billion)	-¥7.8 billion	
Renewable energy (¥0.1 billion to ¥0.1 billion)	-¥0.0 billion	
Distribution facilities (¥103.4 billion to ¥79.5 billion)		-¥23.8 billion
Transmission (¥11.1 billion to ¥8.8 billion)	-¥2.2 billion	
Transformation (¥6.6 billion to ¥5.4 billion)	-¥1.2 billion	
Distribution (¥85.6 billion to ¥65.2 billion)	-¥20.4 billion	
Others (¥1.8 billion to ¥1.7 billion)		-¥0.1 billion

Depreciation expenses (¥297.9 billion to ¥312.0 billion)		**+¥14.0 billion**
Generation facilities (¥117.7 billion to ¥139.3 billion)		+¥21.5 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥18.6 billion to ¥17.6 billion)	-¥1.0 billion	
Thermal power (¥58.9 billion to ¥82.0 billion)	+¥23.1 billion	
Nuclear power (¥39.9 billion to ¥39.3 billion)	-¥0.6 billion	
Renewable energy (¥0.2 billion to ¥0.3 billion)	+¥0.1 billion	
Distribution facilities (¥173.8 billion to ¥167.3 billion)		-¥6.4 billion
Transmission (¥81.3 billion to ¥78.8 billion)	-¥2.5 billion	
Transformation (¥32.6 billion to ¥31.0 billion)	-¥1.5 billion	
Distribution (¥59.7 billion to ¥57.4 billion)	-¥2.3 billion	
Others(¥6.3 billion to ¥5.3 billion)		-¥1.0 billion

Main Factors for Increase/Decrease
Thermal：Increase in trial operations depreciation due to expansion of Unit 2 of Hitachinaka Thermal Power Station and Unit 6 of Hirono Thermal Power Station, and others

<Depreciation Breakdown>

	FY2012_2Q	FY2013_2Q
Regular depreciation	¥294.4 billion	¥283.8 billion
Extraordinary depreciation	—	—
Trial operations depreciation	¥3.5 billion	¥28.2 billion

Year-on-Year Comparison of Ordinary Expenses (Non-Consolidated) - 3

Power purchasing costs (¥421.9 billion to ¥470.4 billion)	**+¥48.5 billion**
Power purchased from other utilities (¥76.3 billion to ¥107.8 billion)	+¥31.4 billion
Power purchased from other suppliers (¥345.5 billion to ¥362.6 billion)	+¥17.0 billion
Taxes and other public charges (¥164.4 billion to ¥173.6 billion)	**+¥9.2 billion**
Property tax (¥53.0 billion to ¥57.5 billion)	+¥4.5 billion
Enterprise tax (¥29.8 billion to ¥33.2 billion)	+¥3.4 billion
Nuclear power back-end costs (¥25.8 billion to ¥24.8 billion)	**-¥0.9 billion**
Irradiated nuclear fuel reprocessing expenses (¥24.7 billion to ¥23.6 billion)	-¥1.0 billion
Other expenses (¥254.5 billion to ¥287.3 billion)	**+¥32.7 billion**
Business outsourcing expenses (¥98.7 billion to ¥86.3 billion)	-¥12.3 billion
Contribution to Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund (¥- billion to ¥28.3 billion)	+¥28.3 billion
Payment of Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Electric Energy by Operators of Electric Utilities (¥8.9 billion to ¥38.9 billion)	+¥30.0 billion
Incidental business operating expenses (¥47.0 billion to ¥55.1 billion)	**+¥8.0 billion**
Energy facility service business (¥0.7 billion to ¥0.7 billion)	-¥0.0 billion
Real estate leasing business (¥2.0 billion to ¥1.7 billion)	-¥0.2 billion
Gas supply business (¥42.3 billion to ¥51.2 billion)	+¥8.9 billion
Other incidental business (¥1.9 billion to ¥1.3 billion)	-¥0.5 billion
Interest paid (¥60.3 billion to ¥57.3 billion)	**-¥2.9 billion**
Decrease in average rate during the period (1.47% to 1.47%)	-¥0.0 billion
Decrease in the amount of interest-bearing debt (¥8,193.5 billion to ¥7,697.0 billion)	-¥2.9 billion
Other non-operating expenses (¥27.2 billion to ¥4.8 billion)	**-¥22.4 billion**
Miscellaneous expenses (¥23.8 billion to ¥4.3 billion)	-¥19.5 billion
Extraordinary Loss (¥235.8 billion to ¥252.6 billion)	**+¥16.7 billion**
Loss on Natural Disaster (¥- billion to ¥22.0 billion)	+¥22.0 billion
Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation (¥235.8 billion to ¥230.5 billion)	-¥5.2 billion

Main Factors for Increase/Decrease
Power purchased from other utilities: Increase due to restoration of other utilities' power plants damaged by the earthquake
Power purchased from other suppliers: Increase due to additional purchases from photovoltaic power generation facilities

Main Factors for Increase/Decrease
Contribution to NDF : Increase due to allocation of General Contributioin to NDF
Payment on Act of Renewable Electric Energy : Increase due to commencement of full amount purchase system

Main Factors for Increase/Decrease
Gas supply business: Increase in raw material price due to rise in LNG price, and others

Balance Sheets (Consolidated and Non-Consolidated)

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

		Sep. 30, 2013 (A)	Mar. 31, 2013 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Total Assets	(Consolidated)	14,565.2	14,989.1	-423.8	97.2
	(Non-consolidated)	14,140.4	14,619.7	-479.3	96.7
Fixed Assets		12,041.3	12,248.1	-206.7	98.3
		11,854.6	12,099.6	-245.0	98.0
(*) Electricity Business		7,229.3	7,379.5	-150.2	98.0
(*) Incidental Business		41.9	44.3	-2.3	94.7
(*) Non-Business		2.8	4.5	-1.6	62.8
(*) Construction in Progress		1,042.8	953.3	89.5	109.4
(*) Nuclear Fuel		805.9	807.6	-1.6	99.8
(*) Others		2,731.6	2,910.2	-178.6	93.9
Current Assets		2,523.8	2,741.0	-217.1	92.1
		2,285.8	2,520.1	-234.2	90.7
Liabilities		12,783.2	13,851.3	-1,068.0	92.3
		12,715.3	13,788.0	-1,072.7	92.2
Long-term Liability		10,781.3	11,804.2	-1,022.8	91.3
		10,681.5	11,694.7	-1,013.1	91.3
Current Liability		1,996.9	2,042.2	-45.3	97.8
		2,028.8	2,088.5	-59.7	97.1
Reserves for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction		4.9	4.7	0.1	103.1
		4.9	4.7	0.1	103.1
Net assets		1,782.0	1,137.8	644.2	156.6
		1,425.1	831.7	593.4	171.3
Shareholders' Equity		1,779.6	1,163.4	616.2	153.0
		1,426.5	833.4	593.1	171.2
Valuation, Translation Adjustments and Others		-22.7	-46.7	24.0	—
		-1.3	-1.6	-0.2	—
Minority Interests		25.0	21.1	3.9	118.7
		—	—	—	—
Interest-bearing Debt Outstanding		7,727.2	7,924.8	-197.5	97.5
		7,697.0	7,892.0	-194.9	97.5
Equity Ratio (%)		12.1	7.5	4.6	—
		10.1	5.7	4.4	—

(*) Non-consolidated

Others in fixed assets include grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund of 741.0 billion yen.

Interest-bearing debt outstanding

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Sep. 30, 2013	Mar. 31, 2013
Bonds	4,299.7	4,403.8
	4,299.6	4,403.6
Long-term debt	3,416.0	3,509.7
	3,387.8	3,478.8
Short-term debt	11.3	11.2
	9.5	9.5
Commercial paper	-	-
	-	-

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 (A) 1st Half	FY2012 (B) 1st Half	Comparison (A)-(B)
Cash flow from operating activities	116.2	-24.7	140.9
Income / loss before income taxes and minority interests (Net loss)	629.4	-287.3	916.7
Depreciation and amortization	322.1	313.8	8.2
Interest expenses	57.5	60.7	-3.1
Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund	-666.2	—	-666.2
Expenses for nuclear damage compensation	230.5	235.8	-5.2
Gains on sale of fixed assets	-74.2	-27.5	-46.7
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade*	-134.7	-110.3	-24.3
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade**	-78.4	0.0	-78.5
Interest paid	-56.9	-61.1	4.1
Payments for extraordinary loss on natural disaster by the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyou-Oki Earthquake	-50.1	-86.8	36.7
Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund received	817.0	663.0	154.0
Compensation for nuclear power-related damages paid	-872.6	-705.2	-167.4
Others	-6.8	-19.7	12.9
Cash flows from investing activities	-40.3	-215.0	174.7
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-304.3	-297.0	-7.3
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	76.9	44.4	32.5
Payments of investment and loans	-58.1	-85.9	27.8
Proceeds from investments and loans	59.3	100.9	-41.5
Payments into time deposits	-59.3	-20.2	-39.0
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	241.6	25.8	215.8
Others	3.4	16.9	-13.4
Cash flows from financing activities	-200.9	908.6	-1,109.5
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	89.2	589.2	-500.0
Redemption of bonds	-193.3	-448.7	255.3
Proceeds from long-term loans	35.5	216.5	-181.0
Repayment of long-term loans	-130.7	-100.4	-30.3
Proceeds from short-term loans	10.3	758.3	-748.0
Repayment of short-term loans	-10.3	-1,099.7	1,089.3
Proceeds from issuance of stocks	—	997.4	-997.4
Others	-1.5	-4.1	2.6
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4.7	0.3	4.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**	-120.2	669.1	-789.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,514.5	1,253.8	260.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the quarter	1,394.2	1,923.0	-528.7

* Minus denotes an increase.

** Minus denotes a decrease.

Segment Information

(Unit: Billion yen)

		FY2013(A) 1st Half
Operating Revenues		3,216.1
Non-consolidated	Fuel & Power Company	1,570.3
		14.1
	Power Grid Company	796.0
		42.7
	Customer Service Company	3,115.1
		3,011.2
	Corporate	336.2
		58.4
	Others	197.5
		89.5
Operating Expenses		3,048.9
Non-consolidated	Fuel & Power Company	1,551.7
	Power Grid Company	694.6
	Customer Service Company	3,048.0
	Corporate	374.9
	Others	180.5
Operating Income		167.2
Non-consolidated	Fuel & Power Company	18.6
	Power Grid Company	101.3
	Customer Service Company	67.1
	Corporate	-38.6
	Others	17.0

Note: The lower row in operating revenues section represents revenues from external customers.

<Major Categories of Incidental Business>

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 1st Half			
	Ordinary Revenues		Ordinary Income	
		YOY Increase		YOY Increase
Gas Supply Business	52.4	9.0	1.1	0.1
Leasing and Management of Real Estate	3.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.2
Overseas Consulting Business	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.1

Note: Business of leasing and management of realestate belongs to the Power Grid Company. Other incidental businesses belong to the Corporate.

<Major Subsidiaries in Others>

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2013 1st Half			
	Ordinary Revenues		Ordinary Income	
		YOY Increase		YOY Increase
Tokyo Power Technology Ltd.	25.5	11.1	0.2	-0.0
Tepco Town Planning Corporation Limited	8.7	8.3	0.5	0.5
Fuel TEPCO Limited	31.7	-1.4	0.9	0.2
Tokyo Timor Sea Resources Inc. (US)	15.9	3.7	10.5	3.1

*1 On July 1, 2013, Tokyo Electric Power Environmental Engineering Company, Incorporated, as the surviving company, has absorbed Toden Kogyo Co., Ltd. and OZE Corporation upon an absorption-type merger and has changed its company name into Tokyo Power Technology Ltd.

*2 On July 1, 2013, Tepco Town Planning Corporation Limited, as the surviving company, has absorbed Tokyo Electric Power Home Service Company, Limited and Toden Kokoku Co., Ltd. upon an absorption-type merger.

<Reference:Performance of Overseas IPP Business>

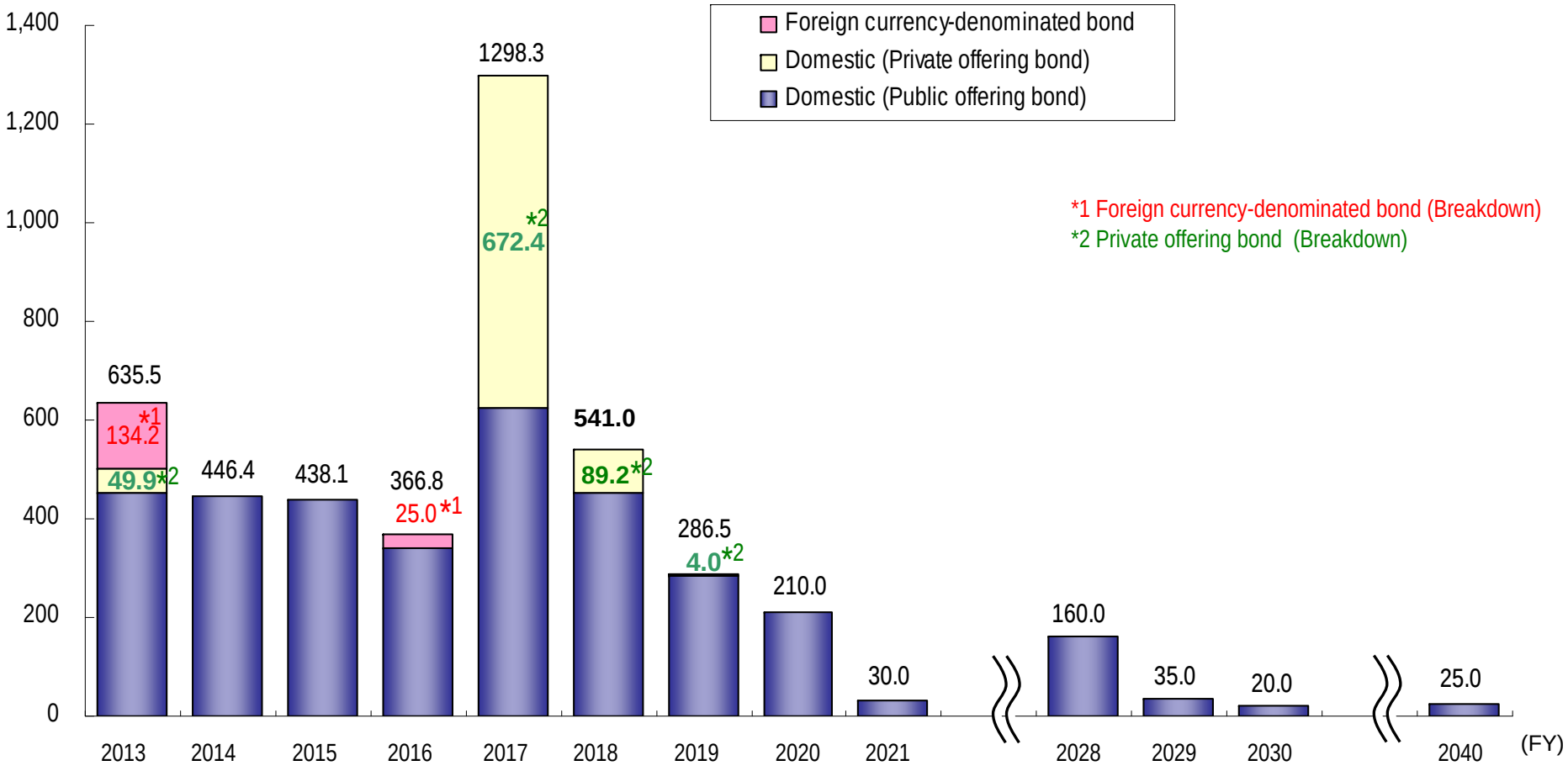
(Unit: Billion yen)

FY2013 1st Half	
Revenues	44.7
Operating Income	14.1
Net Income	10.3

Note: The numbers above don't agree with those recorded as "Investment gain under the equity method" on TEPCO's statements of income or "Segment Information."

[Reference] Schedules for Corporate Bond Redemption (Non-consolidated)

Amount at Maturity (As of September 30, 2013)



Note: The amount redeemed in the first half of FY2013 totaled 193.2 billion yen.

[Reference] Seasonal Breakdown of Electricity Sales - Sales Volume, Total Power Generated and Purchased

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Electricity Sales Volume

	FY2012			FY2013						
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full year	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	1st Half
Regulated segment	49.66	56.50	106.17	7.96	7.50	6.37	7.77	9.93	9.32	48.84
	(-0.3)	(-1.2)	(-0.7)	(-6.6)	(-5.9)	(-4.3)	(5.6)	(3.7)	(-2.8)	(-1.6)
Lighting	44.03	51.25	95.28	7.22	6.73	5.65	6.85	8.73	8.24	43.42
	(-0.1)	(-0.9)	(-0.5)	(-6.3)	(-5.8)	(-4.6)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(-2.0)	(-1.4)
Low voltage	4.70	4.45	9.14	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.77	1.05	0.98	4.52
	(-0.1)	(-3.6)	(-2.3)	(-9.7)	(-8.3)	(-2.6)	(6.2)	(0.1)	(-8.1)	(-3.6)
Others	0.94	0.81	1.75	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.90
	(-1.6)	(-4.7)	(-3.0)	(-6.3)	(-0.3)	(-2.8)	(-2.6)	(-5.1)	(-11.4)	(-4.3)
Liberalized segment	83.70	79.16	162.87	12.70	12.46	13.43	14.44	15.06	14.75	82.83
	(4.1)	(-2.1)	(1.0)	(-4.2)	(-1.6)	(0.7)	(2.5)	(-0.6)	(-2.9)	(-1.0)
Commercial use	35.62	33.72	69.35	5.17	4.99	5.44	6.08	6.80	6.54	35.02
	(7.5)	(-0.0)	(3.7)	(-5.6)	(-2.6)	(0.8)	(3.1)	(-1.4)	(-4.3)	(-1.7)
Industrial use and others	48.08	45.44	93.52	7.53	7.47	7.99	8.36	8.26	8.21	47.82
	(1.8)	(-3.6)	(-0.9)	(-3.3)	(-1.0)	(0.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	(-0.5)
Total electricity sales volume	133.37	135.67	269.03	20.66	19.95	19.80	22.21	24.99	24.07	131.68
	(2.4)	(-1.7)	(0.3)	(-5.2)	(-3.3)	(-1.0)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(-2.9)	(-1.3)

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

	FY2012			FY2013						
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full year	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	1st Half
Total power generated and purchased	143.20	146.50	289.70	21.38	21.38	21.98	26.11	27.40	23.45	141.70
	(2.4)	(-2.9)	(-0.4)	(-2.5)	(-0.8)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(-0.7)	(-4.8)	(-1.0)
Power generated by TEPCO	119.30	121.43	240.73	17.60	17.36	17.45	20.89	22.31	18.47	114.08
Hydroelectric power generation	6.47	4.33	10.80	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.12	1.13	0.93	6.31
Thermal power generation	112.80	117.08	229.88	16.59	16.28	16.40	19.77	21.17	17.54	107.75
Nuclear power generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Power purchased from other companies	25.30	27.85	53.15	3.97	4.17	4.69	5.46	5.51	5.12	28.92
Used at pumped storage	-1.40	-2.78	-4.18	-0.19	-0.15	-0.16	-0.24	-0.42	-0.14	-1.30

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

[Reference] Recent Demand Trend of Large-Scale Industries

- Electricity sales volume to large-scale industrial customers in 2nd Quarter of FY2013 decreased 0.2% due to decreased year-on-year sales growth in industries such as machinery, non-ferrous metals and ceramics & stone.

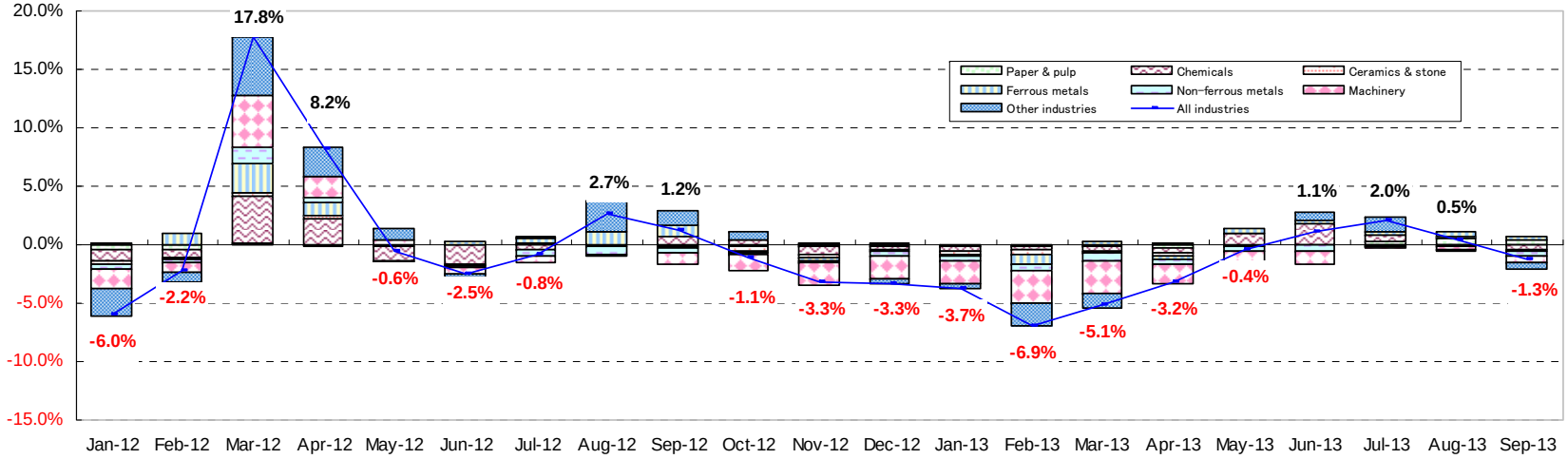
[Year-on-year Electricity Sales Growth in Large Industrial Customer Segment]

(Unit: %)

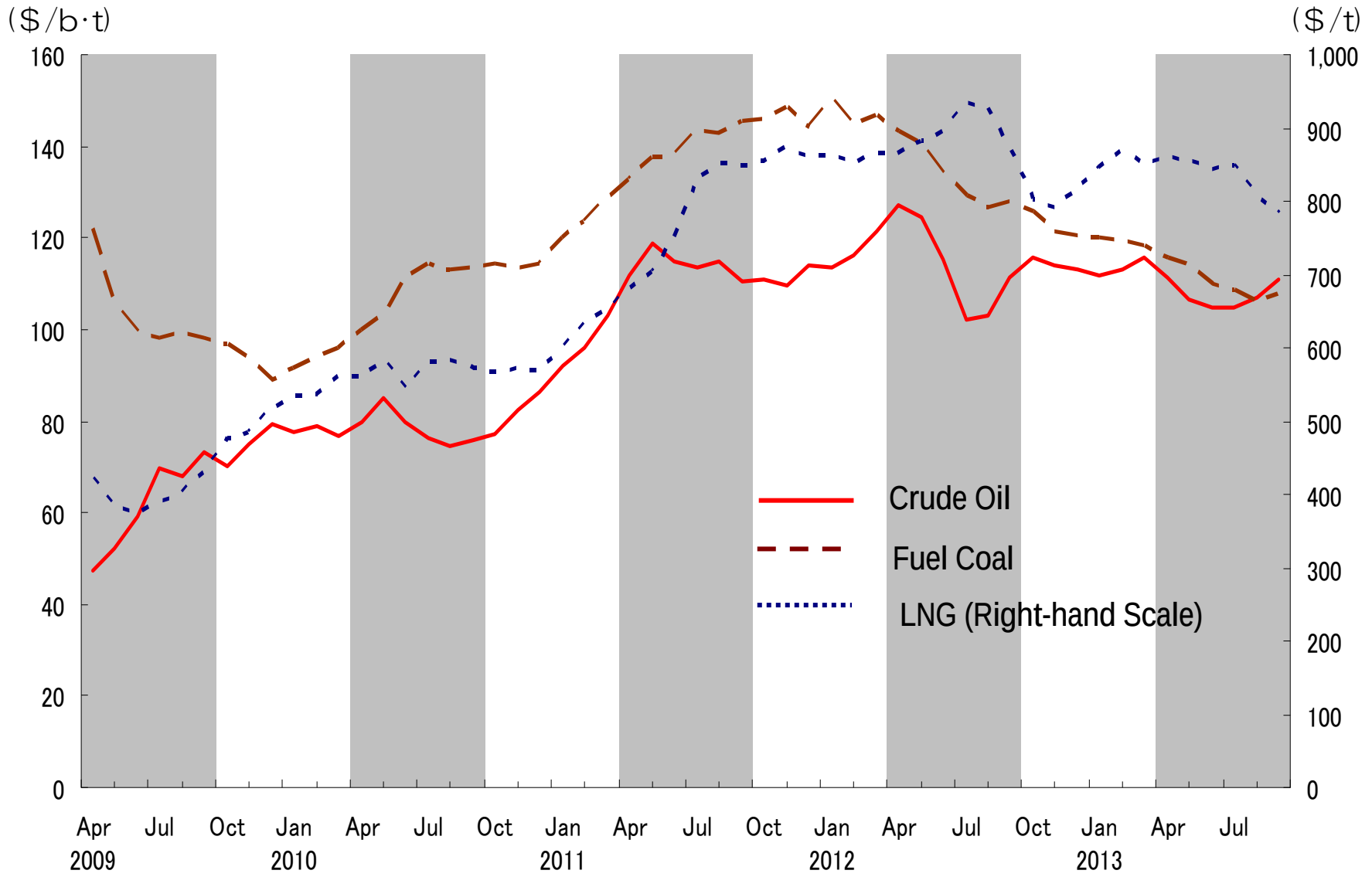
	FY2012					FY2013						
	1st Half	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	2nd Half	Full Year	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	1st Half
Paper & pulp	-2.1	-3.6	-4.6	-4.1	-3.1	-9.0	-2.3	-0.1	11.3	19.9	18.3	5.2
Chemicals	-0.3	-1.6	-3.2	-2.4	-1.3	-2.9	8.9	15.9	4.3	2.2	-4.0	3.8
Ceramics & stone	-2.7	-8.3	-8.2	-8.3	-5.5	-9.2	0.3	1.6	-1.5	0.1	-4.8	-2.3
Ferrous metals	6.0	-1.4	-2.3	-1.8	1.9	-1.8	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1
Non-ferrous metals	-4.5	-4.2	-9.6	-6.9	-5.7	-9.4	-9.1	-11.4	-1.3	-1.9	-6.3	-6.7
Machinery	-0.3	-8.1	-11.6	-9.8	-5.1	-7.9	-5.6	-4.8	-0.9	-1.5	-2.8	-3.8
Other industries	2.5	0.3	-2.8	-1.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	1.6	2.7	-0.4	-1.2	0.4
Total for Large Industrial Customers	1.2	-2.6	-5.2	-3.9	-1.3	-3.2	-0.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	-1.3	-0.2
【Ref.】 10-company total	0.0	-4.0	-5.4	-4.7	-2.4	-4.0	-1.8	-1.2	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	-1.2

Note: Preliminary figures for "10-company total "of September and 1st Half of FY2013.

[Contribution Analysis on Sales Volume Growth in Large Industrial Customers Segment]



[Reference] Historical Prices of CIF Crude Oil, Fuel Coal and LNG



Note: Preliminary figures are used for September, 2013.

[Reference] Review on the accounting system concerning the decommissioning of nuclear power stations

- The Ministerial Ordinance for Partial Revision of the Accounting Rule for the Electricity Business was enforced on October 1, 2013. The revised Ordinance was stipulated from a perspective that making a steady implementation of the long-term decommissioning work of the nuclear reactors is one of the main premise of supplying electricity generated by nuclear power stations and that "generation and decommissioning are inseparable" regardless of the cause of decommissioning.
- Accordingly, facilities used as part of electricity business during the decommissioning work will be depreciated beyond the end of the operation and the depreciation cost can be included in the calculation of electricity generation cost.

<Outline of the revision>

(1) Accounting Rule for the Electricity Business

- It was clearly stipulated in the Rule that the facilities used as part of electricity business during the decommissioning work are deemed to be categorized into the nuclear generation facilities even after the operation. (Accordingly, the facilities will remain depreciable.)

(2) Ministerial ordinance on Reserve for Decommissioning Costs of Nuclear Power Units

- The depreciation method was changed from the production output method to the straight-line method for the purpose of securing stable provision of the reserve regardless of the operational status of the plant.
- Considering the period until the commencement of full-scale decommissioning, the general period of provision was set for 50 years, i.e. 40 years of operational period plus 10 years of safety storage period.

<Reference>

•Example of major facilities used as part of electricity business during the course of decommissioning work

- •Primary containment vessel, Reactor pressure vessel
- •Spent fuel pool
- •Transformer (for power receiving)
- •And others

•Example of major facilities used only for power generation

- •Turbine
- •Generator
- •And others

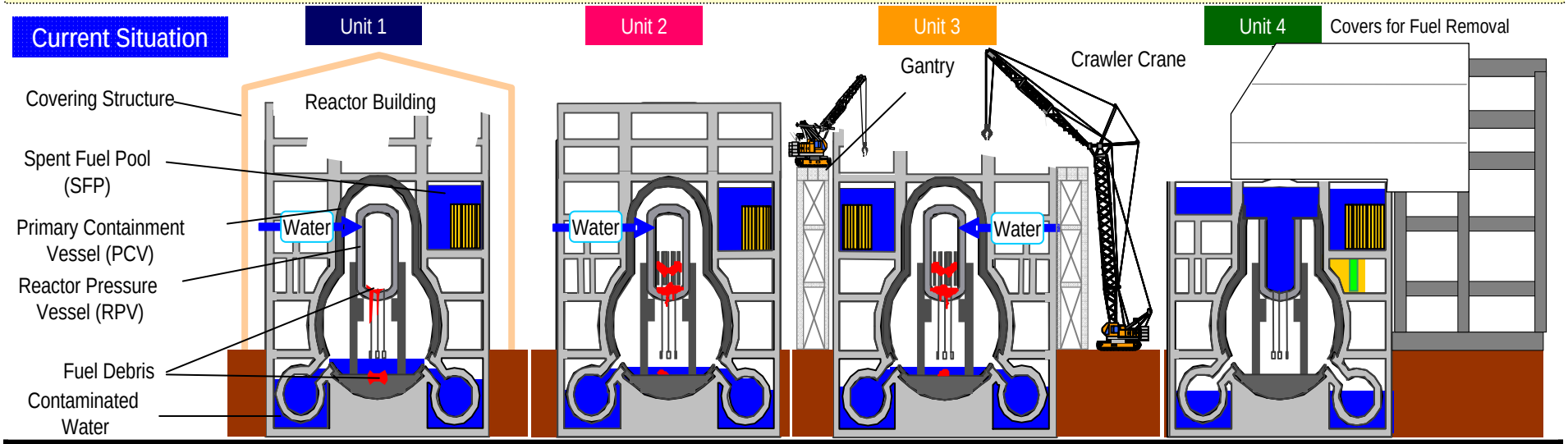
Categorization may vary depending on the decommissioning method and/or status of each unit.

[Note] Based on the handouts for the Working Group for Reviewing the Accounting System Concerning the Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Stations (2013.9).

[Reference] The Current Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and Future Initiatives

Current Situation and Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

- At Units 1, 2 and 3, we continue circulatory water-cooling operations for their reactors by processing and reusing the accumulated water, and the temperatures of the reactors have been kept around 30 to 40 degrees centigrade.
- We continue circulatory water-cooling systems for spent fuel pools of Units 1 through 4, and the temperatures of the pools have been kept around 20 to 30 degrees centigrade.
- Cesium emissions from reactor buildings of Units 1, 2 and 3 are kept low due to steam control in reactors by controlling water-cooling operations.



Reactor (as of Oct. 29, 2013 11:00 am)	Temperature of the bottom of RPV: 28.5℃/ Temperature of the inside of PCV: 29.1℃	37.7℃／37.9℃	37.4℃／35.7℃	No Fuel at the time of accident
SFP (as of Oct. 29, 2013 11:00 am)	20.0℃	18.6℃	17.7℃	26℃
Works related to reactor buildings	- Drilling work was performed at the first floor of the reactor building on February 13 and 14, 2013 to investigate the inside of torus rooms on February 20 and 22, 2013. - Investigation of personal airlock room at the first floor of the reactor building was performed on April 9, 2013.	- Investigation of the upper part of the first floor of reactor building was performed on June 18, 2013. No particular damage to equipments found. - Investigation of the bottom of PCV was performed on August 2 and 12, 2013 by inserting a camera through partially-penetrated spot of PCV.	- Removal of large building debris on the upper floors of the reactor building has been completed on October 11, 2013. - Measures for reducing radiation levels (decontamination, shielding) has been implemented since October 15, 2013.	- Installation work of ceiling crane was completed on September 25, 2013. -Removal of large building debris in SFP has been completed on October 2, 2013.
Others	●Leakage of 300m^3 of contaminated water from flanged part of a flange-type tank has been confirmed on August 20, 2013. - It is estimated that the leakage was caused by slippage of packing. - Countermeasures such as patrol reinforcement, installation of water gauges in each tank, replacement of flange-type tanks into welded-type tanks, etc. have been implemented. ● Leakage of contaminated water, etc. from dikes around the tanks due to localized heavy rain caused by typhoons during September and October, 2013. - It is analyzed that the leakage was occurred due to insufficient assessment of the situation and poor communication within the site, etc. - Countermeasures such as raising of dikes around the tanks, prevention of expansion of contaminated water, etc. were implemented along with creation of a mechanism for grasping the situation on the site, etc.			

Mid-to-long Term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 (1)

- On December 21, 2011, TEPCO released "Mid-to-long Term Roadmap" for Fukushima Daiichi 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, TEPCO, jointly with the national government, is advancing its efforts to maintain the units' stabilization and to 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“, which formulates the measures to be preferentially promoted for mid-and long term improvement of reliability and the past results and achievements. The updated roadmap was approved at the Government-TEPCO Mid-and-long Term response Council by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Minister for the Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accident (at the time).
- Further, on February 8, 2013, the Council for the Decommissioning of TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi NPS (Chairman: the Minister of the Economy, Trade and Industry) was established under the Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters. The Council aims to reinforce the framework of research and developments (R&D) in removal of the fuel debris and to establish a scheme to jointly promote works at the site and the progress management of the R&D.
- The Roadmap was revised on June 27, 2013 in keeping the results of review of the schedules for removal of fuel and fuel debris based on the condition of each unit. The revised Roadmap was approved at the Council for the Decommissioning by the Minister of Economy, Trade and industry.
- While the task contains unprecedented technical difficulties, we will promote the necessary R&D with domestic and international cooperation and target the ultimate completion of the decommissioning work within 30 to 40 years.

1. Basic Principles for Mid-to-long Term initiatives

[Principle 1] Systematically tackle the issues while placing top priority on the safety of local citizens and workers.

[Principle 2] Move forward while maintaining transparent communications with local and national citizens to gain their understanding and respect.

[Principle 3] Continuously update the roadmap in consideration of the on-site situation and the latest R&D result.

[Principle 4] Harmonize the efforts of TEPCO and the Government of Japan to achieve the goals indicated in this Roadmap. The Government of Japan should take the initiative in promoting the efforts to implement decommissioning measures safely and steadily.

Source: Council for the Decommissioning of TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi NPS (Jun. 27, 2013)

Mid-to-long Term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 (2)

2. Main Points of the Roadmap

(1) Review schedules based on the condition of each unit

- Prepare multiple plans for the removal of the fuel and fuel debris in order to make it possible to take measures flexibly depending on the on-site situation
- Examine acceleration of the target for commencement of fuel debris removal and review research and development plans
- Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool of the Unit 4 is scheduled one month earlier than the initial plan. Fuel removal from the spent fuel pool of the Unit 3 is postponed in order to place ultimate priority on the safety, as the removal of scattered debris on the top of the reactor building requiring more time than expected.

(2) Strengthen communications with local people and across all levels of society

- Establish the Fukushima Advisory Board (provisional title) and make efforts to provide more detailed information while simultaneously seeking feedback from the public on decommissioning work and on the best ways of providing information and conducting PR activities to strengthen the provision of information and communications with local people, etc.

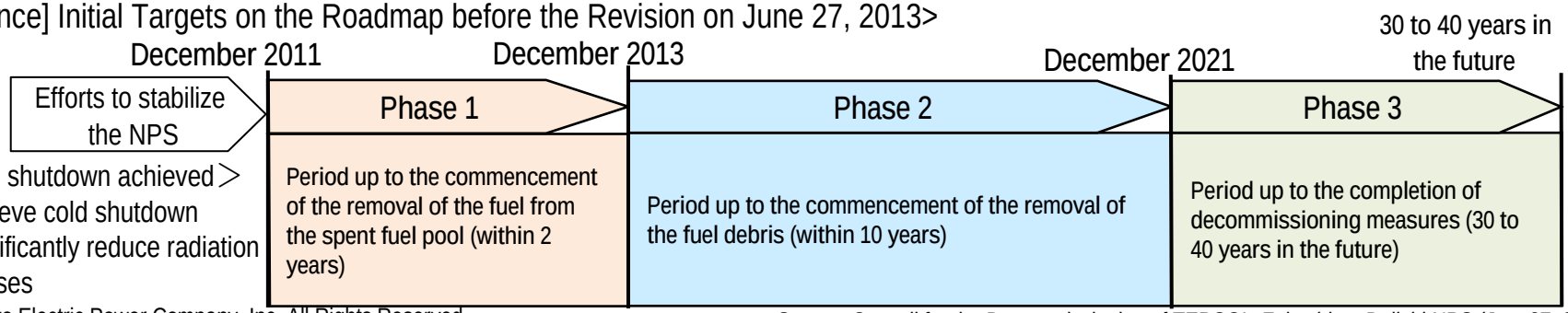
(3) Develop a comprehensive structure to gather international expertise

- Appoint international advisors who provide advice to the R&D management organization and establish an international collaboration department in the organization and an international decommissioning expert group consisting of foreign experts in various fields, develop an environment which facilitates the participation of foreign research institutes and companies in the decommissioning work, etc.

<Schedules for removal of fuel and fuel debris of each unit>

	Fuel removal (Spent fuel pools)	Fuel debris removal (Reactors)
Initial Targets	December 2013 (the earliest unit)	December 2021 (the earliest unit)
Unit 1 (Earliest plan)	Second half of FY2017	First half of FY2020 (one-and-a-half years earlier than the initial plan)
Unit 2 (Earliest plan)	Second half of FY2017	First half of FY2020 (one-and-a-half years earlier than the initial plan)
Unit 3 (Earliest plan)	First half of FY2015 (6 month later than the initial plan)	Second half of FY2021
Unit 4	November 2013 (one month earlier than the initial plan)	-

<[Reference] Initial Targets on the Roadmap before the Revision on June 27, 2013>

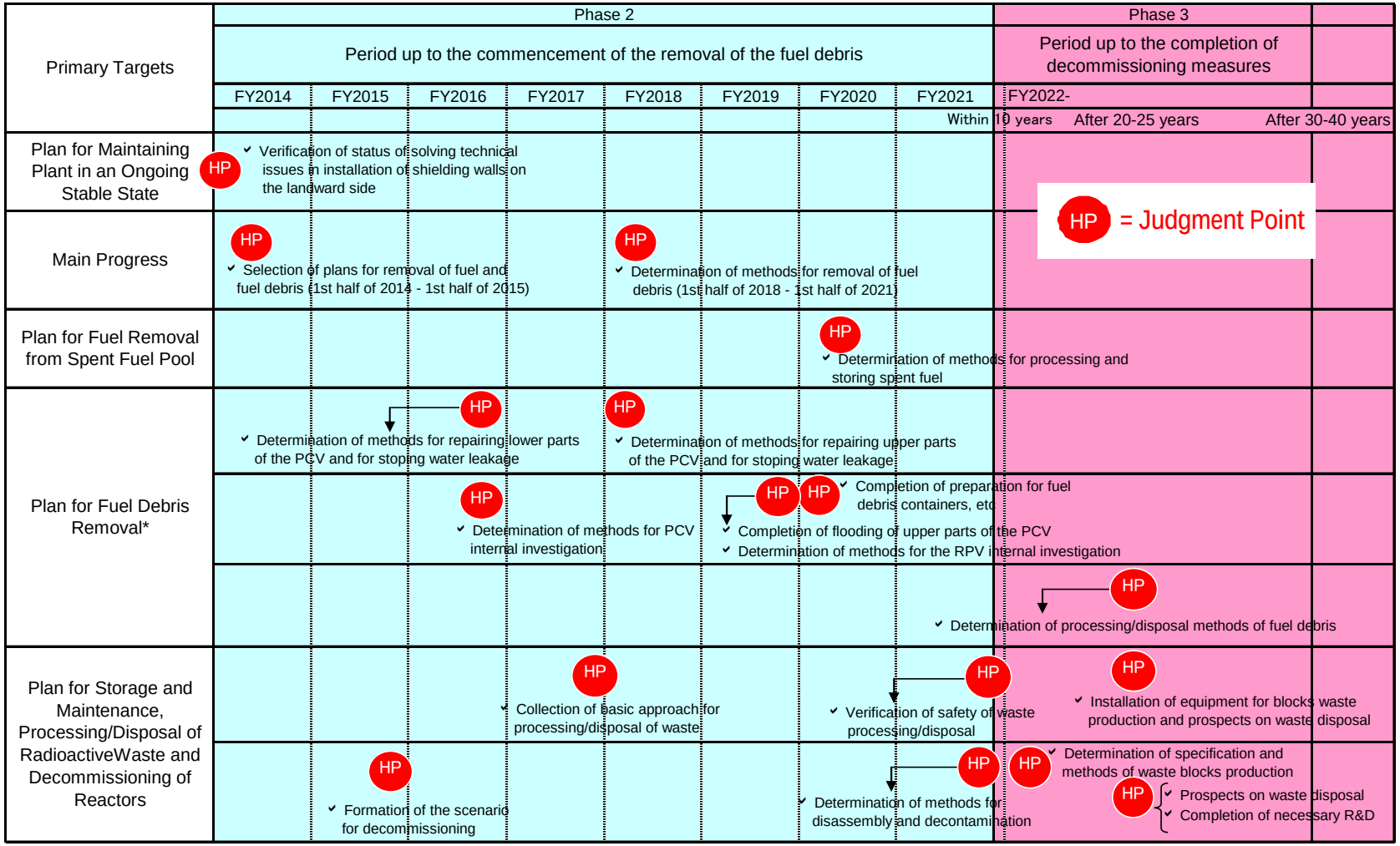


Source: Council for the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS (Jun. 27, 2013)

Mid-to-long Term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 (3)

3. Major Judgment Points on the Roadmap

- In this review, the acceleration of the schedule was examined based on the analysis of difference of each unit. We have formulated multiple plans for the removal of fuel and fuel debris and set several judgment points (HPs) up in order to consider the narrow-downing, revising and changing the plan. Following these HPs, it is expected that expenses needed for each item regarding the decommissioning works will become clearer.



* Plan for the unit with the earliest schedule (Unit 2).

Source: Council for the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS (Jun. 27, 2013)

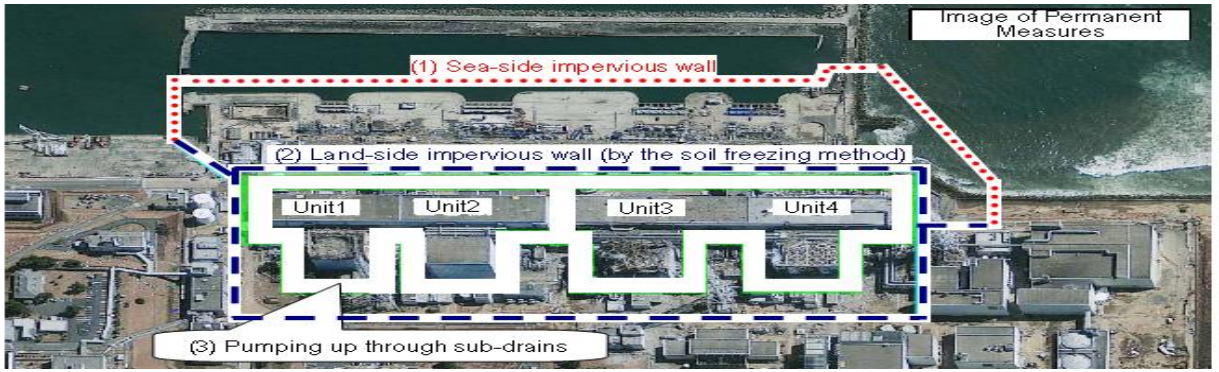
Countermeasures against the contaminated water issues at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

- Facing with flow of contaminated water into the port and contaminated water leakage from the tanks at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO has established the “Contaminated Water and Tank Countermeasures Headquarters” headed directly by the President on August 26, 2013 aiming the prompt decision making and concentration of the company’s resources on the issue. Mr. Lake H. Barrett (former US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and former US Department of Energy), an overseas expert familiar with decommissioning technology was invited as an outside expert to the Headquarters. TEPCO will get advice from Mr. Barrett regarding decommissioning issues including contaminated water countermeasures.
- TEPCO recognized that bringing the contaminated water under control is the most urgent and serious issue that it must address. Supported by the Japanese government*, and utilizing the immense amount of expertise provided by professionals around the world, all of us at TEPCO will strive relentlessly to rectify this issue (targeting to complete decontamination of water within FY2014).

  *The Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters of the government has established the “Basic policy on the contaminated water issues at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company” (2013.9.3)

[General principle of TEPCO’s measures against contaminated water and concrete plan]

General Principle
1: Removing contamination
2: Keeping away from contamination
3: Causing no leaks



Current status and risks	Emergency Measures
Highly radioactive contaminated water remain inside the trench (tunnnel). Risks of leakage remain despite the past countermeasures.	<Emergency measure 1> [Removing contamination] Removal of highly radioactive contaminated water inside the trench
Inflow of groundwater of 400t/day into the buildings and added to contaminated water. Capacity of tanks for storing are limited.	<Emergency measure 2> [Keeping away from contamination] Pumping up of groundwater on the mountainside to the building (groundwater bypass)
Contaminated water leaked in the past remain within the area 4m above sea level. Risks of leakage crossing the wall into the ocean caused by inflow of gorundwater and/or rainwater remain despite the ongoing countermeasures	<Emergency measure 3> [Keeping away from contamination] [Causing no leaks] Ground improvement of contaminated area with liquid glass, paving of the ground surface, pumping up of groundwater

Fundamental Measures (within 1-2 years)

<Fundamental measure 1> [Causing no leaks]
Stopping outflow into the ocean---Installation of a sea-side impervious wall
-Construction was started in May 2012 at the seaside of the bank protection and scheduled to complete in Sep. 2014

<Fundamental measure 2> [Keeping away from contamination] [Causing no leaks]
Suppressing increase of contaminated water and preventing outflow into the port---Installation of a land-side impervious wall (by soil freezing method)
-Suppressing the increase of contaminated water due to inflow of groundwater into the buildings by installation of the imperivious wall around the buildings.
-Conducting water level management in order to prevent outflow of accumulated water from inside the building

<Fundamental measure 3> [Keeping away from contamination]
Stopping inflow of groundwater into the reactor buildings, etc.---Pumping up groundwater through sub-drains
-Suppressing the inflow of groundwater into the buildings by restoring sub-drains and pumping up groundwater around the buildings through the sub-drains
-Restoring sub-drains deeper in the mountain side and pumping up groundwater through such sub-drains is more effective for reduction of the amount of ground water flowing int othe bank protection area

Our Commitment to Nuclear Damage Compensation

- To facilitate prompt and fair compensation for nuclear damages, TEPCO continues to set and announce its 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, the second Supplemental Interim Guideline released in March 2012 and the third Supplemental Interim Guideline released in January 2013, which comprehensively clarify certain types and ranges of damages to be compensated.
- Cumulative amount of compensations (including both permanent and temporary) already paid out totals approximately 2,984.9 billion yen as of October 18, 2013.

<Types of damages presently compensated by TEPCO>

(As of October 18, 2013)

	Types of Damages
Individual	- Expenses for radiation inspection - Expenses for evacuation - Expenses for temporary return - Expenses for permanent return - Physical damages - Mental distress - Opportunity losses on salary of workers - Losses or damages on tangible assets - Damages caused by voluntary evacuations, etc.
Business Entities	- Opportunity losses on businesses - Expenses for radiation inspection of commodity - Damages due to groundless rumor - Indirect business damages - Losses or damages on tangible assets, etc.

<Progress in Permanent Compensation Payout>

(As of October 18, 2013)

	Individual	Individual (for voluntary evacuation)	Business Entities
Cumulative Number of Payouts for Permanent Compensation	approx. 429,000	approx. 1,284,000	approx. 182,000
Payout as Permanent Compensation (billion yen)	approx. 1,099.7	approx. 352.5	approx. 1,382.5

<Cumulative Payout for Nuclear Damage Compensation>

(As of October 18, 2013)

Payout as Permanent Compensation [1]	approx. 2,834.7 billion yen
Payout as Temporary Compensation [2]	approx. 150.2 billion yen
Payout in Total [1] + [2]	approx. 2,984.9billion yen

Decontamination Works in the Surrounding Areas

- Act on Special Measures for Coping with Radioactive Pollution was approved in August of 2011 and fully came into force on January 1, 2012. The government budgets several hundred billion yen every year 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.
  *Caution areas and planned evacuation areas were set in March and April 2011.
- As a party concerned in the nuclear power accident, TEPCO is committed to engaging in the decontamination works with utmost efforts in collaboration with the national and local governments.

<Key Points of the Decontamination Roadmap>

- Implementation plan of decontamination works in the decontamination designated areas*1 are to be prepared and the full-scale decontamination works*2 are to be done in action.
  *1 As of October 23, 2013, already planned for Tamura city, Naraha town, Kawauchi village, Minamisoma city, Iitate village, Kawamata town, Katsurao village, Namie town, Okuma town and Tomioka town.
  *2 As of October 23, 2013, already started decontamination works in Naraha town, Kawauchi village, Minamisoma city, Iitate village, Kawamata town, Katsurao village and Okuma town. Decontamination works based on the plan has been completed in Tamura city.
- 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

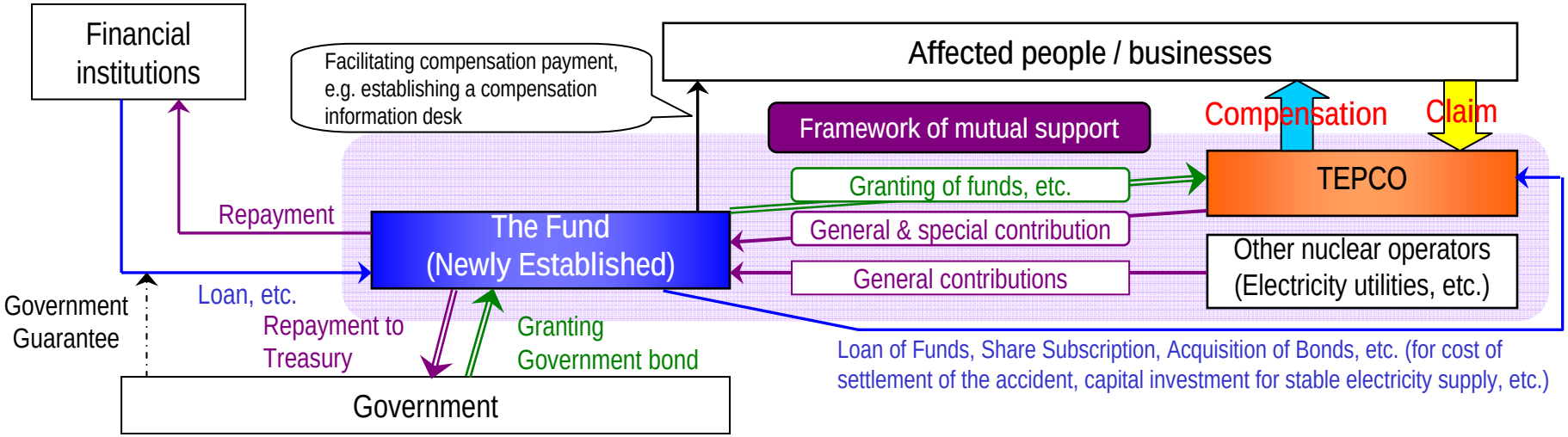
<Process of Full-Scale Decontamination Works>

(Annual Radiation Doses)	[Policy and Concrete Targets in Each Area]	[Details of Decontamination Policies and Targets]
Fully-restricted Area(s)	Model decontamination programs by the national government	• Establishing future concrete decontamination policy with local governments once availability and effectiveness of ongoing decontamination works and national government's model program is clarified
50mSv		
Partially-restricted Area(s)	Decontamination works to be completed by the end of fiscal 2013	• Reducing size of the land with annual radiation doses of 20mSv or higher as soon as possible
20mSv		
Area(s) Ready for Calling-off of Evacuation Alert	Decontamination works to be completed at areas with annual radiation doses of • between 10 and 20mSv (those in school zones with 5mSv and higher) by the end of 2012 • between 5 and 10mSv by the end of fiscal 2012 • between 1 and 5mSv by the end of fiscal 2013	• Reducing the public's and children's annual additional radiation doses* by 50% and 60%, respectively by August 2013, comparing with those in August 2011 • Reducing the additional doses to below 1mSv in this segment as a result of the decontamination works, as a long-term target • Examining and setting appropriate quantitative benchmarks for realization of the detailed targets above, based on progress of the actual decontamination works • Reducing size of the land with annual radiation doses of 10mSv or higher as soon as possible • Accomplishing reduction of hourly radiation doses in schools to 1μSv or lower before reopen of the schools in this segment
1mSv		

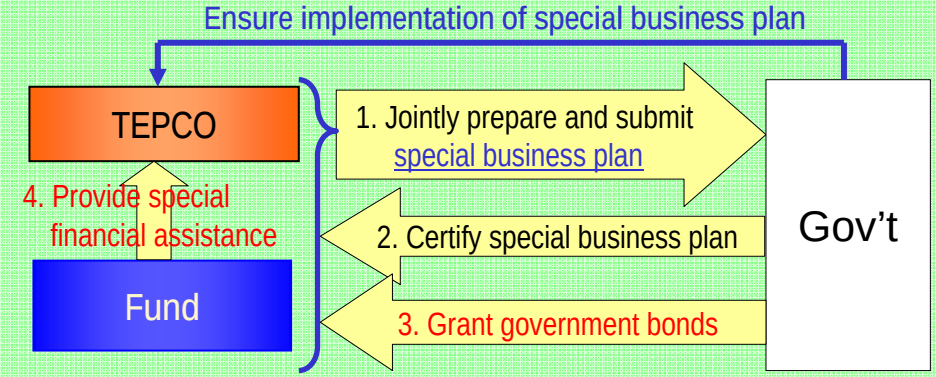
*Including decreased portions due to radioactive decay and that by natural factors
(Source) Ministry of the Environment's Publication

Compensation Support by Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund

- After the enactment of the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund Act, the Fund was officially established in September, 2011.
- To receive a financial assistance of the Fund, the nuclear operator is required to prepare/modify the special business plans jointly with the Fund and receive the approval of the competent minister.



<Special financial assistance system>



Note: When preparing a special business plan, the Fund 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.

<Contents of special business plan>

1. Circumstances of nuclear damage
2. Forecast of compensation amount and compensation procedure
3. Mid-term Plans concerning the Business and the Balance of Payments
4. Measures for rationalization of management
5. Measures to request cooperation of relevant parties
6. Evaluation of assets and income/expenditure conditions
7. Measures to clarify management responsibility
8. Contents and amounts of financial assistance, etc.

(Source) METI website

Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund Act

- The Act was enacted in August 2011.

[Key Points of the Act]

< Responsibility of the State; Article 2 >

- In view of the social responsibility that comes along with its having promoted a nuclear energy policy, the State shall take all necessary measures to enable the Nuclear Liability Facilitation Fund to achieve the purpose described in Article 1.

< Approval of Special Business Plans; Article 45 >

- If it is necessary for the Fund to be delivered government bonds, working jointly with the Nuclear Operator, the Fund shall, following a Management Committee resolution, prepare Special Business Plan, which shall receive the approval of the competent minister therefor.
- When the Fund intends to prepare a Special Business Plan, the Fund shall confirm whether the Nuclear Operator's requests for the cooperation of the relevant parties are appropriate and sufficient.

* A Nuclear Operator shall request the necessary cooperation from its shareholders and any other interested parties. (Supplemental Provisions 3)

< Granting Funds; Article 51 >

- The government may grant the necessary funds to the Fund within the scope of the budget in order to ensure the necessary funds for the Fund to conduct said Granting Funds, but only if the government finds that even after the government bonds have been delivered, there is a risk of the funds for said Granting Funds being insufficient.

< Review; Supplementary Provisions 6 >

- As soon as possible after the enforcement of this Act, the government shall take the necessary measures including a fundamental re-examination of the amendment, etc. of the Act on Compensation.
- At an early date after the enforcement of this Act, the government shall take the necessary measures including the best way of addressing such matters as the burden shared among the Nuclear Operator receiving Financial Assistance, the government, and other Nuclear Operators for the expenses needed for Financial Assistance and the burden on the shareholders and any other interested parties of the Nuclear Operator receiving Financial Assistance.

* The Supplementary Provisions clarified “as soon as possible " and “at an early date" as "within a year" and "within a couple of years," respectively.

[Reference]

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

Overview of Status of Initiatives

	Item		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)*1	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)*2 (Jun. 23, 2009)	Report submitted (Sep. 19, 2008)*2 (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)	Completed (Jun. 2009 to Jun. 2012)	Completed (Nov. 2008 to Jan. 2011)	Completed (May 2009 to Sep. 2012)	Completed (Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010)	Completed (Jul. 2008 to Jan.2009)	Completed (Jun. to Nov. 2008)
Current Status			Periodic Inspection*3	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection*3	Periodic Inspection*3	Periodic Inspection*3

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 resumed their commercial operations in August 2010, February 2011, January 2010 and December 2009, respectively and stopped the operations on August 6 ,2011, January 25, 2012, March 26, 2012 and August 23, 2011, respectively for the periodic inspections.

- All works that we planned after the earthquake of 2007 were completed on September 11, 2012. TEPCO takes appropriate measures if we need to reflect results of earthquake-resistance and safety evaluations to reinforcement works.

Main Measures to Secure Safety - 1 [Outline]

◆ We promote the following measures to secure further safety after the Tohoku-Chihou-Taiheiyo-Oki Earthquake.

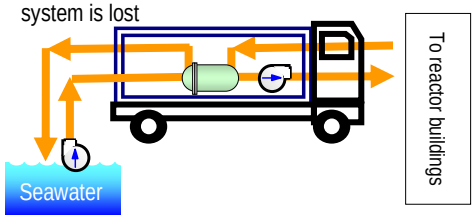
I. Installation of flooding embankment [banks]

- Install flooding embankment (banks) to prevent Tsunami from invading the site and to protect light oil tanks, buildings and other facilities in the power station

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(5) Installation of alternative submerged pumps and seawater heat exchanging system

- Install alternative submerged pumps and other equipments to continue to operate residual heat removal system even if cooling function of sea water system is lost



III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

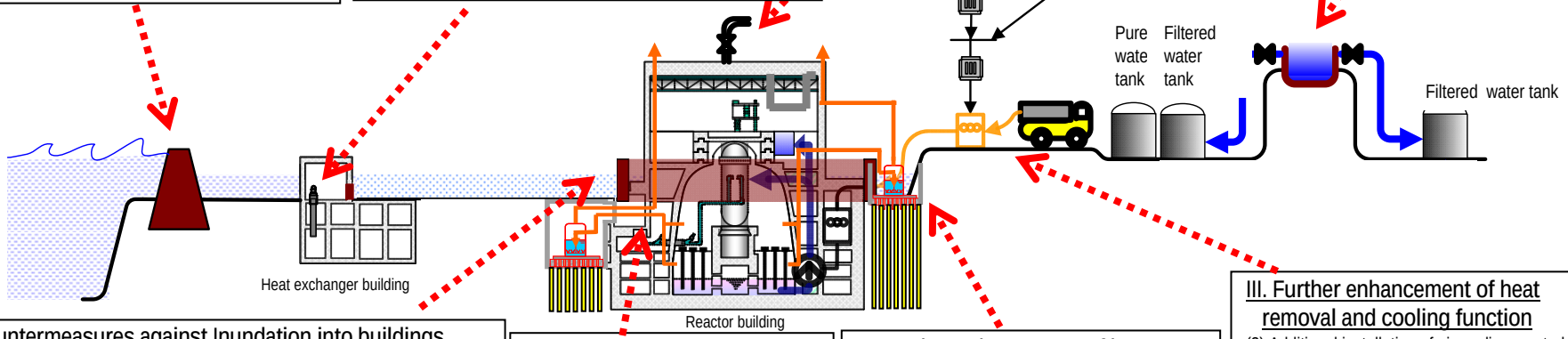
(8) Installation of top venting on reactor buildings

- Install top venting system to prevent hydrogen from piling up in a reactor buildings

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(1)Installation of water source

- Install a freshwater reservoir in the power station to secure stable supply of coolant water for reactors and spent fuel pools

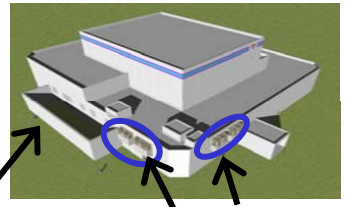


II. Countermeasures against Inundation into buildings

(1) Installation of tide embankments (flood barrier panel included)

- Install tide embankments around reactor buildings containing critical equipments in order to prevent Tsunami from damaging power facilities and emergency diesel generators and to secure safety of the power plant

(Image of tide embankment and flood barrier panel)



II. Countermeasures against Inundationinto buildings

(2) Installation of water tight doors

- Install water tight doors at reactor buildings and turbine buildings to protect equipments from water

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(12) Installation of warehouses for emergency on high ground

- Install a warehouse for equipments and materials for emergency in case of Tsunami

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(7) Installation of filtered vent

- Control of radioactive pollution emitted upon containment vessel venting
- Installation of underground filtered vent for backfitting

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(11) Additional environment monitoring equipments and monitoring cars

- Prepare additional monitoring cars to continuously measure radiation dose at the site

III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function

(3) Additional installation of air-cooling gas turbine power generation cars

- Install large capacity gas turbine power generation cars to supply electricity to residual heat removal system in case of outage of all AC power

(4) Installation of high voltage power distribution board for emergency and permanent cables for reactor buildings

- Install high voltage power distribution board for emergency and permanent cables for reactor buildings to secure power supply in case of station black out (losing all AC power), and to secure stable supply of power to residual heat removal system

Main Measures to Secure Safety - 2 [Implementation Status]

As of October 23, 2013

Item	Schedule	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
I. Installation of flooding embankment [banks]	Completed in Jun. 2013	Completed				Completed		
II. Countermeasures against inundation into buildings								
(1) Installation of tide embankments (flood barrier panel included)	Completed in Mar. 2013	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	All closed under 15 meters above sea level		
(2) Installation of water tight doors on reactor buildings, etc.	TBD	Completed	In designing	In designing	In designing	Completed	Completed	Completed
(3) Countermeasures against inundation into heat exchanger buildings	TBD	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction	Completed	—	
(4) Installation of tide barrires for switching stations	Completed in Mar. 2013	Completed						
(5) Reliability improvement of inundation countermeasures (countermeasures against flooding inside buildings)	TBD	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
III. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function								
(1) Installation of water source	Completed in Dec. 2012	Completed						
(2) Installation of storage water barrier	TBD	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
(3) Additional installation of air-cooling gas turbine power generation cars	Completed in Mar. 2012	Prepared						
(4)-1 Installation of high voltage power distribution board for emergency	Completed in Nov. 2011	Completed						
(4)-2 Installation of permanent cables for reactor buildings	Completed in Apr. 2012	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
(5) Installation of alternative submerged pumps and seawater heat exchanging system	Completed in Mar. 2013	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
(6) Installation of alternative high pressure water injection system	TBD	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
(7) Installation of filtered vent	TBD	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
(8) Installation of top venting on reactor buildings	Completed in Mar. 2013	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
(9) Installation of hydrogen treatment system in reactor buildings	TBD	Completed on Sep. 25, 2013	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Completed on Jul.1, 2013
(10) Installation of facilities to fill water up to the top of containment vessels	TBD	Completed on Oct. 18, 2013	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Completed on Aug. 26, 2013
(11) Additional environment monitoring equipments and monitoring cars	Completed in Oct. 2011	Prepared						
(12) Installation of warehouses for emergency on high ground	To be completed in the end of 2013	Construction started on Sep. 10, 2013						
(13) Improvement of earthquake resistance of pure water tanks on the Ominato side	Completed in Jun. 2013	—				Completed		
(14) Preparation of concrete pump cars, etc.	Completed in Oct. 2013	Prepared on Oct. 18, 2013						
(15) Reinforcement of access roads	Completed in Mar. 2013	Completed	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16) Environmental improvement of the seismic isolated building	TBD	Under construction						
(17) Reinforcement of the bases of transmission towers and earthquake resistance of the switchboards	TBD	Under construction						
(18) Installation of tsunami monitoring cameras	TBD	Under consideration						

: In designing or under consideration : Under construction, in preparation or started : Completed/Prepared

Application to receive the compliance examination under the New Regulatory Requirements

- On September 27, 2013, TEPCO submitted to the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) the application for permission for changes in reactor installation, approval for construction plans, and approval for changes in the technical specification for nuclear reactor facility, to receive the compliance examination under the New Regulatory Requirements* for the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station Units 6 and 7.
  *New Regulatory Requirements for Commercial Power Reactors (enforced on July 8, 2013)
- Since the occurrence of the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO has been implementing measures to improve the safety of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS. Upon the application for the compliance examination, we have adopted maximum countermeasures available at present, based on the new functions required by the New Regulatory Requirements.
- In Addition, the conditions provided in the "conditional approval of the application for the regulatory standard compliance examination of the Units 6 and 7 of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station", which TEPCO has received from Niigata Prefecture, were noted in the application documents submitted to the NRA. TEPCO will comply with the Safety Agreement and will continue future discussion with Niigata Prefecture and the local governments and will make every effort to improve our delivery of easy-to-understand information.

[Reference] Conditions provided in the "conditional approval" by the Niigata Prefecture and TEPCO's response

Condition 1: To submit an application for correction after the discussion with the Niigata Prefecture based on the Safety Agreement

→ - Fundamental policy on designation of the voluntary-installed alternative depressurization equipment for containment vessel (second filter vent *) was included.

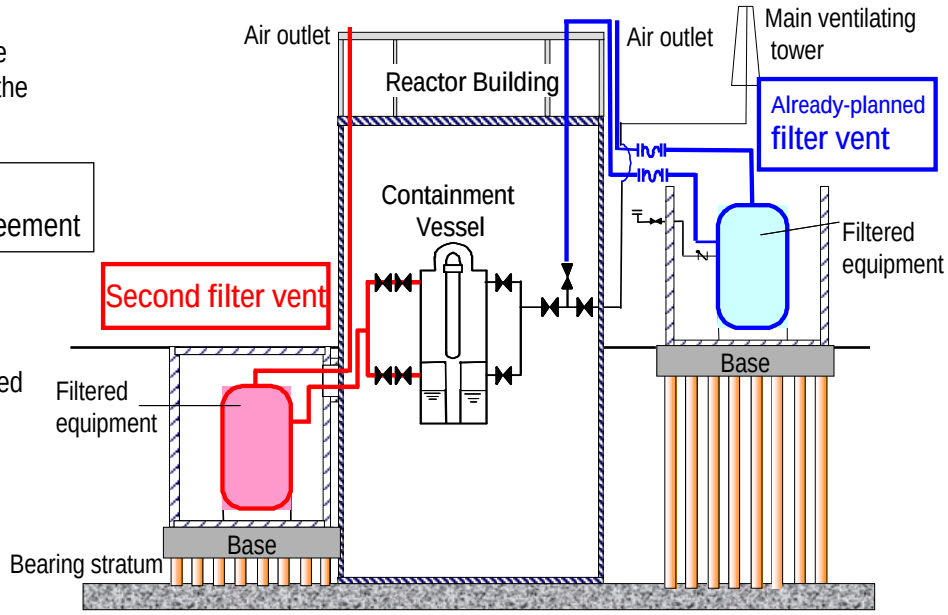
- Clearly stated our intention to apply for the permission for the work schedule for the facility after completing the detailed designing and holding a discussion based on the Safety Agreement with the local governments.

Condition 2: The filter vent being consistent with the local evacuation plan and not able to be utilized without the understanding based on the Safety Agreement

→ - Clearly stated that the containment vessel depressurization equipment required by the New Regulatory Requirements (already-planned filter vent) and the alternative containment vessel depressurization equipment (second filter vent) will be the equipments to be utilized after the understanding from the local governments based on the Safety Agreements.

- Clearly stated in the procedures, etc. that upon utilization of these equipments and the already-installed PCV hardened vent systems, the status of evacuation shall be confirmed based on the operation plan for disaster preparation to be formulated through discussion with the local governments

< Image of the second filter vent* >
In addition to the already-planned filter vent, the second filter vent will be installed for backfitting.

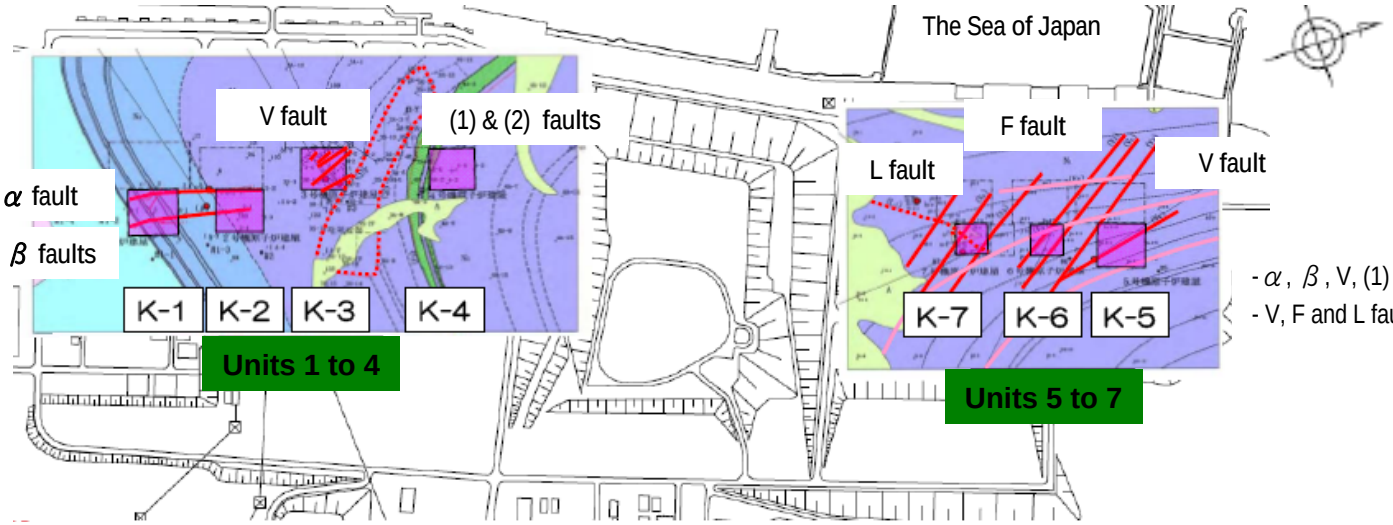


TEPCO's Evaluation Results of the Geological Survey of Faults in the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS site

- At the public hearing regarding earthquakes and tsunamis held by the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (at the time) in August 2012, the necessity of a more detailed examination of Yasuda Layer*1 including its age was pointed out. In response to this, TEPCO started a boring investigation in September 2012 to perform a geological survey for the purpose of defining the age and announced evaluation results on April 18, 2013.
- The layer beneath the site was confirmed, as a result of analysis of collected samples, such as volcanic ashes and fossil remains, to have been formed in the Middle Pleistocene*2 though previously it was considered to have been formed sometime during the period from the Late Pleistocene to the Middle Pleistocene*3. We have defined this layer as the "lower Yasuda layer".
- Based on this evaluation results and the fact that all the faults found under the power station site*4 stop within the lower Yasuda Layer, it has been determined that the faults have been inactive after the deposition of the lower Yasuda Layer (approx. 200,000 years ago).
- The New Regulatory Requirements coming into effect on July 8, 2013 defines faults, etc. with the possibility of becoming active in the future as those of which activities later than the Late Pleistocene (later than 120-130,000 years ago) cannot be denied. Based on this, further investigation of activities for the Middle Pleistocene (later than 400,000 years ago) has been conducted, in case of necessity such as lack of strata or layer of Late Pleistocene.

*1 A geological layer which lies under Kashiwazaki Plain and its surrounding area and the age of which was used as a guide of active fault evaluation. As a result of the latest evaluation, we have defined the part formed in the Middle Pleistocene as the "lower Yasuda layer".
*2 Based on the results of the survey performed this time, the layer was confirmed to have been formed sometime during the period from approx. 300,000 years ago to approx. 200,000 years ago.
*3 Yasuda Layer was previously considered to have been formed sometime during the period from approx. 240,000 years ago to 120,000-130,000 years ago considering that Atatorihama Tephra (formed approx. 240,000 years ago) is included in the layer.
*4 A total of 23 faults such as α, β faults, F, V, L type faults and (1), (2) faults have been found under Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station.

<Reference: Distribution of faults in the site>



- α, β, V, (1) and (2) faults on the side of Units 1 to 4
- V, F and L faults on the side of Units 5 to 7