FY2018 Financial Results
(April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019)

Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.

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Overview of FY2018 Financial Results

(Released on April 25, 2019)

Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in the following presentation regarding TEPCO Group'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 TEPCO Group's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements herein.

(Note)
Please note that the following is 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.

Key Points of FY2018 Financial Results

< FY2018 Financial Results >

- Although electricity sales volume for TEPCO Group companies decreased as a result of intensified competition, operating revenue increased due to a rise in fuel cost adjustments.
- Ordinary income increased due to continual cost reductions made by all Group companies, regardless of a rise in fuel costs.
- Ordinary income and net income have shown a profit for six consecutive years.

< Dividends >

- TEPCO has decided not to pay out fiscal 2018 year-end dividends.
- No interim and year-end dividends are planned for fiscal 2019.

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1. Consolidated Financial Results

(Unit: Billion kWh)

	FY2018	FY2017	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Electricity Sales Volume	230.3	240.3	-10.0	95.8

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenue	6,338.4	5,850.9	487.5	108.3
Operating Income/ Loss	312.2	288.4	23.7	108.2
Ordinary Income/ Loss	276.5	254.8	21.6	108.5
Extraordinary Income	159.8	381.9	-222.1	—
Extraordinary Loss	178.0	308.1	-130.1	—
Net Income attributable to owners of parent	232.4	318.0	-85.6	73.1

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2. Key Points of Each Company

< TEPCO Holdings >

- Ordinary income increased due to decreases in outsourcing expenses and increases in dividends received from the subsidiary companies.

< TEPCO Fuel & Power >

- Ordinary income decreased due to increases in fuel costs caused by rising fuel prices, despite decreases in maintenance expenses resulting from cost reduction initiatives.

< TEPCO Power Grid >

- Ordinary income increased due to increases in wholesale power sales to the electric power exchange and other areas, and decreases in outsourcing and maintenance expenses.

< TEPCO Energy Partner >

- Ordinary income decreased due to decreases in electricity sales volume resulting from fierce competition.

3. Overview of Each Company

(Unit: Billion kWh, yen/dollar)

	FY2018	FY2017	Comparison
Area Demand	274.7	276.6	-1.9
Foreign Exchange Rate (TTM)	110.9	110.9	-

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenue	6,338.4	5,850.9	487.5	108.3
TEPCO Holdings	950.1	957.7	-7.5	99.2
TEPCO Fuel & Power	2,033.6	1,828.4	205.1	111.2
TEPCO Power Grid	1,788.9	1,742.0	46.8	102.7
TEPCO Energy Partner	5,859.3	5,532.4	326.8	105.9
Adjustments	-4,293.5	-4,209.7	-83.7	–
Ordinary Income /Loss	276.5	254.8	-21.6	108.5
TEPCO Holdings	232.7	142.2	90.5	163.6
TEPCO Fuel & Power	3.5	51.9	-48.4	6.7
TEPCO Power Grid	113.9	79.0	34.9	144.2
TEPCO Energy Partner	72.7	115.9	-43.2	62.7
Adjustments	-146.4	-134.4	-12.0	–

・Decrease in management consultation fees and other factors -23.0

・Increase in wholesale power sales to TEPCO EP and others +171.9

・Increase in wholesale power sales to electric power exchange and others areas + 26.3

・Increase in fuel cost adjustments + 360.0

・Decrease in outsourcing expenses + 22.8
・Increase in dividends from subsidiary companies + 21.2
・Increase in revenue from decommissioning contribution + 14.0

・Increase in fuel costs -234.1
・Decrease in maintenance expenses +13.5

・Decrease in outsourcing and maintenance expenses ＋29.5

・Decrease in electricity sales volume -10.0 billion kWh

4. Consolidated Extraordinary Income/ Loss

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2018	FY2017	Comparison
Extraordinary Income/ Loss	**-18.2**	**73.8**	**-92.0**
Extraordinary Income	**159.8**	**381.9**	**-222.1**
Grants-in-aid from NDF*	159.8	381.9	-222.1
Extraordinary Loss	**178.0**	**308.1**	**-130.1**
Extraordinary Loss on Disaster	26.9	21.3	5.6
Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation	151.0	286.8	-135.7

* Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation

<Extraordinary Income>
Grants-in-aid from NDF *
・Application for financial support from NDF * on 19th March 2019 to change amount of aid

<Extraordinary Loss>
Extraordinary Loss on Disaster
・Increase in the estimated amount of expenses for decommissioning Fukushima Daiichi NPS etc.
Expense for Nuclear Damage Compensation
・Increase in the estimated amount of compensation for damages due to the restriction on shipment and damages due to reputation etc., progress of compensation for the damages of housing assurance, and other factors

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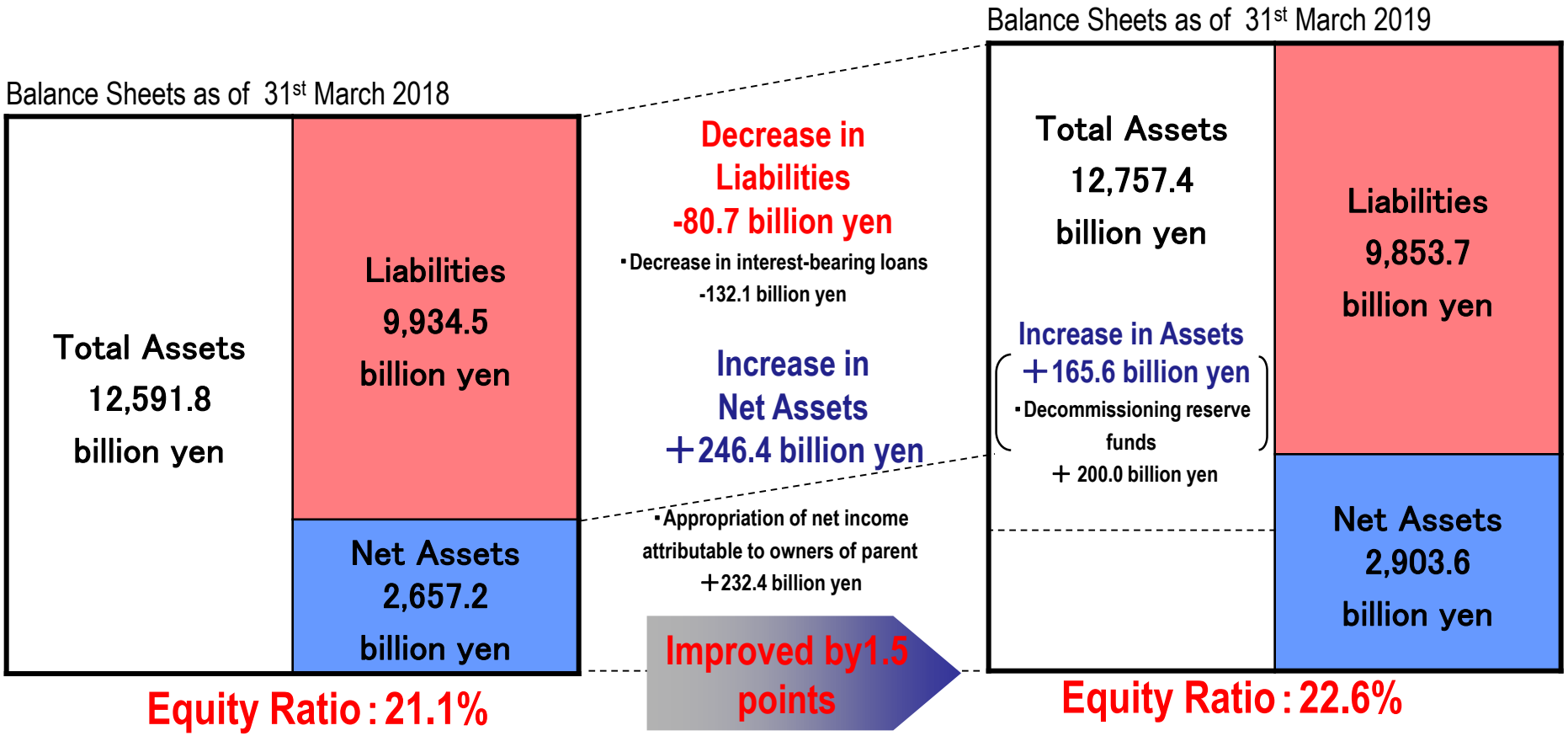
5. Consolidated Financial Position

- Total assets balance increased by 165.6 billion yen due to increases in decommissioning reserve funds.
- Total liabilities balance decreased by 80.7 billion yen due to decreases in interest-bearing loans.
- Total Net assets balance increased by 246.4 billion yen due to the appropriation of net income attributable to owners of parent.
- Equity ratio improved by 1.5 points



<Reference> Key Factors Affecting Performance（Results）

Area Demand

(Unit: Billion kWh)

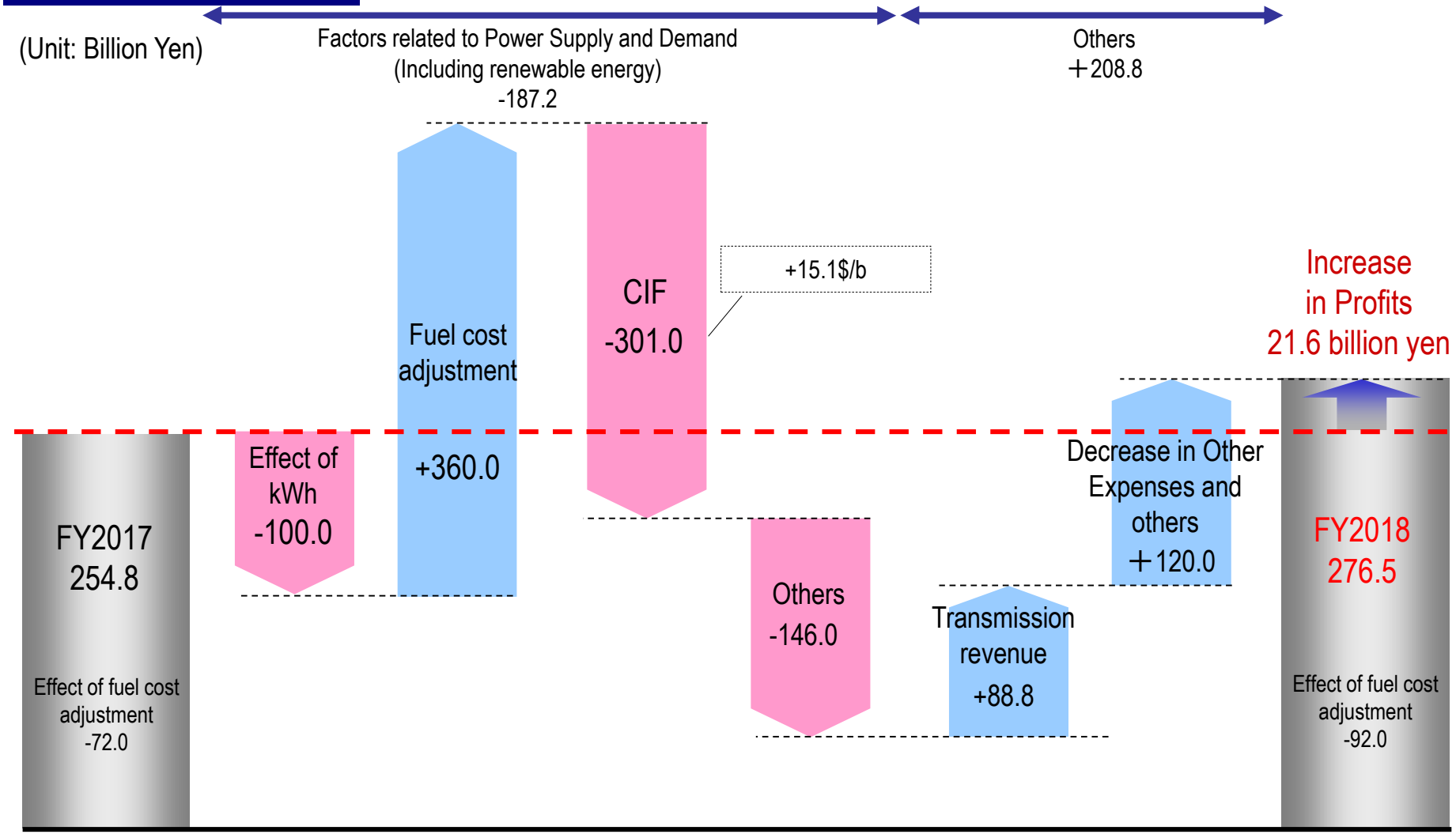
	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Area Demand	274.7	276.6	-1.9	99.3

Foreign Exchange Rate / CIF

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	(A)-(B)
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank, yen/dollar)	110.9	110.9	-
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF, dollar/barrel)	72.1	57.0	15.1
LNG Prices (All Japan CIF, dollar/barrel)	60.7	48.7	12.0

<Reference> Consolidated Ordinary Income/ Loss –Year on Year Comparison

Ordinary Income / Loss



<Reference> Consolidated Ordinary Revenue

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
(Operating Revenue)	**6,338.4**	**5,850.9**	**487.5**	**108.3**
Electricity Sales Revenue	4,794.6	4,690.8	103.7	102.2
Power Sold to Other Utilities and Suppliers	476.8	265.1	211.6	179.8
Other Revenue	946.1	780.6	165.5	121.2
(Reprinted) Grant under Act on Procurement of Renewable Electric Energy	377.2	345.6	31.5	109.1
(Reprinted) Transmission Revenue	324.8	235.9	88.8	137.7
Subsidiaries/ Affiliated Companies	158.9	162.8	-3.9	97.6
Ordinary Revenue	6,376.6	5,899.5	477.0	108.1

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<Reference> Consolidated Ordinary Expenses

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Personnel Expenses	300.6	324.5	-23.8	92.6
Fuel Expenses	1,574.1	1,339.4	234.6	117.5
Maintenance Expenses	268.2	318.7	-50.4	84.2
Depreciation	528.9	550.2	-21.3	96.1
Power Purchasing Costs	1,420.6	1,154.3	266.3	123.1
Interest Paid	56.0	63.3	-7.3	88.5
Taxes, etc.	304.3	304.8	-0.5	99.8
Nuclear Back-end Costs	73.7	47.4	26.2	155.4
Other Expenses	1,453.1	1,432.8	20.3	101.4
(Reprinted) Payment under Act on Procurement of Renewable Electric Energy	592.0	558.8	33.1	105.9
Subsidiaries/ Affiliated Companies	120.0	108.9	11.1	110.2
Ordinary Expenses	6,100.0	5,644.7	455.3	108.1
(Operating Income)	**(312.2)**	**(288.4)**	**(23.7)**	**108.2**
Ordinary Income / Loss	**276.5**	**254.8**	**(21.6)**	**108.5**

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Supplemental Material

Table of Contents

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FY2018 Financial Results

Detailed Information

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison	
			(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenue	6,338.4	5,850.9	487.5	108.3
Operating Expenses	6,026.2	5,562.4	463.7	108.3
Operating Income / Loss	**312.2**	**288.4**	**23.7**	**108.2**
Non-operating Revenue	38.1	48.6	-10.5	78.4
Investment Gain under the Equity Method	25.0	38.0	-13.0	65.8
Non-operating Expenses	73.8	82.2	-8.3	89.8
Ordinary Income / Loss	**276.5**	**254.8**	**21.6**	**108.5**
Provision or Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	-0.5	0.5	-1.1	—
Provision or Reversal of Reserve for Preparation of Depreciation of Nuclear Power Construction	0.2	0.2	0.0	101.9
Extraordinary Income	159.8	381.9	-222.1	—
Extraordinary Loss	178.0	308.1	-130.1	—
Income Tax, etc.	26.0	9.5	16.5	272.9
Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	0.1	0.1	-0.0	73.8
Net Income Attributable to Owners of Parent	**232.4**	**318.0**	**-85.6**	**73.1**

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Financial Impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Item	FY2010 to FY2017	FY2018	Cumulative Amount
◇Grants–in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation			
○Grants-in-aid based on Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation Act	*1 7,033.3	159.8	*2 7,193.1
◆Loss on Disaster			
●Expenses and/ or losses for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4	1,047.2	31.9	1,079.1
●Other expenses and/ or losses	386.9	-0.0	386.8
◆Loss on Disaster Sub Total: (A)	1,434.1	31.9	1,466.0
◇Gain on reversal of provision for loss on disaster (Extraordinary Income): (B) ・Difference of the restoration cost caused by re-estimation due to decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 5 and 6	32.0	—	32.0
Total: (A)-(B)	1,402.1	**31.9**	1,434.0
◆Loss on Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 5 and 6			
●Expenses and/ or losses for decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 5 and 6	39.8	—	39.8
◆Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation			
●Compensation for individual damages ・Expenses for radiation inspection, Mental distress, Damages caused by voluntary evacuations, and Opportunity losses on salary of workers etc.	2,059.8	10.7	2,070.6
●Compensation for business damages ・Opportunity losses on businesses, Damages due to the restriction on shipment, Damages due to groundless rumor, Package compensation and Indirect business damages etc.	2,968.3	76.9	3,045.3
●Other expenses ・Damages due to decline in value of properties, Housing assurance damages, Decontamination costs and Contribution to the Fukushima Pref. Nuclear Accident Affected People and Child Health Fund etc.	5,363.9	481.1	5,845.1
● Amount of indemnity for nuclear accidents from the Government	-188.9	—	-188.9
●Grants-in-aid corresponding to decontamination expenses	-3,167.2	-417.8	-3,585.1
Total	7,036.0	**151.0**	7,187.0

Note: Journal Entry: Grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation is debited on the balance sheet.

*1 Numbers above are those after deduction of a governmental indemnity of 188.9 billion yen, and Grants-in-aid corresponding to decontamination expenses of 3,167.2 billion yen respectively.

*2 Numbers above are those after deduction of a governmental indemnity of 188.9 billion yen, and Grants-in-aid corresponding to decontamination expenses of 3,585.1 billion yen respectively.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	Mar. 31 2019 (A)	Mar. 31 2018 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Total Assets	**12,757.4**	**12,591.8**	**165.6**	**101.3**
Fixed Assets	10,657.7	10,369.6	288.0	102.8
Current Assets	2,099.7	2,222.1	-122.3	94.5
Liabilities	**9,853.7**	**9,934.5**	**-80.7**	**99.2**
Long-term Liability	4,766.2	5,274.3	-508.0	90.4
Current Liability	5,080.3	4,652.7	427.5	109.2
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	—	0.5	-0.5	—
Reserve for Preparation of the Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction	7.1	6.8	0.2	104.2
Net Assets	**2,903.6**	**2,657.2**	**246.4**	**109.3**
Shareholders' Equity	2,889.6	2,644.2	245.4	109.3
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	-0.2	7.1	-7.4	—
Share Acquisition Rights	—	0.0	-0.0	—
Non-controlling Interests	14.2	5.8	8.3	242.8

<Interest-bearing debt outstanding>

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	Mar. 31 2019 (A)	Mar. 31 2018 (B)	(A)-(B)
Bonds	1,956.7	2,230.8	-274.0
Long-term Debt	1,161.6	2,210.8	-1049.2
Short-term Debt	2,772.3	1,581.2	1191.1
Total	5,890.7	6,022.9	-132.1

<Reference>

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	(A)-(B)
ROA(%)	2.5	2.3	0.2
ROE(%)	8.4	12.7	−4.3
EPS(Yen)	145.06	198.52	−53.46

ROA: Operating Income / Average Total Assets

ROE: Net Income attributable to owners of parent / Average Equity Capital

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2018 (A)	FY2017 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)
Cash flow from operating activities	**503.7**	**752.1**	**-248.4**
Income / loss before income taxes and minority interests	258.6	327.8	-69.1
Depreciation and amortization	541.8	561.2	-19.4
Increase (decrease) in decommissioning reserve fund**	-200.0	-	-200.0
Interest expenses	55.5	63.2	-7.7
Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation	-159.8	-381.9	222.1
Expenses for nuclear damage compensation	151.0	286.8	-135.7
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable trade*	-30.3	-76.1	45.7
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable trade**	60.0	33.9	26.1
Interest expenses paid	-62.3	-64.8	2.4
Payments for extraordinary loss on disaster due to the Great East Japan Earthquake	-19.6	-32.9	13.3
Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation received	797.0	893.9	-96.9
Payments for nuclear damage compensation	-799.1	-957.8	158.6
Others	-89.0	98.8	-187.9
Cash flows from investing activities	**-570.8**	**-520.5**	**-50.2**
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-619.5	-562.0	-57.5
Others	48.7	41.4	7.3
Cash flows from financing activities	**-117.6**	**12.5**	**-130.2**
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	959.1	523.6	435.4
Redemption of bonds	-1,234.6	-1,499.8	265.1
Proceeds from long-term loans	-	498.2	-498.2
Repayment of long-term loans	-1,049.2	-226.3	-822.8
Proceeds from short-term loans	6,128.8	3,939.0	2,189.8
Repayment of short-term loans	-4,937.5	-3,217.9	-1,719.6
Others	15.7	-4.3	20.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**	-185.0	244.1	-429.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	1,184.3	940.2	244.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	999.3	1,184.3	-185.0

* Minus denotes an increase. ** Minus denotes a decrease.

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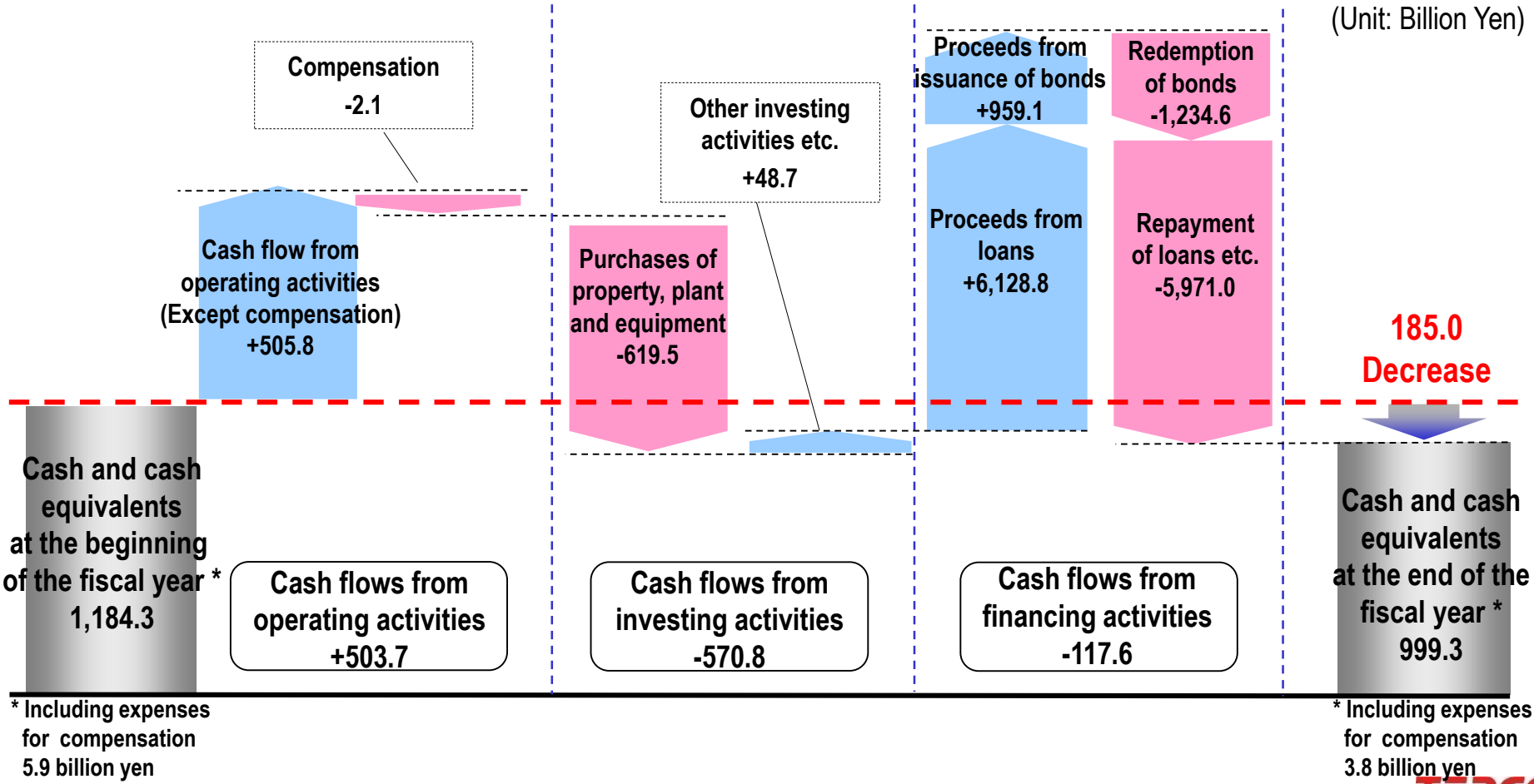
Overview of Consolidated Cash Flows - Year on Year Comparison

- Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2019 decreased 185.0 billion yen to 999.3 billion yen.
  - Cash flow from operating activities increased 503.7 billion yen mainly due to income before income taxes and minority interests
  - Cash flow from investing activities decreased 570.8 billion yen mainly due to purchases of property, plant and equipment
  - Cash flow from financing activities decreased 117.6 billion yen mainly because redemption of bonds and repayment of loans exceeded proceeds from issuance of bonds and those from loans



Key Factors Affecting Performance and Financial Impact

Key Factors Affecting Performance

	FY2018 Actual Performance	[Ref.] FY2017 Actual Performance
Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)	230.3	240.3
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	72.1	57.0
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	110.9	110.9
Flow Rate (%)	96.4	102.3
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (%)	-	-

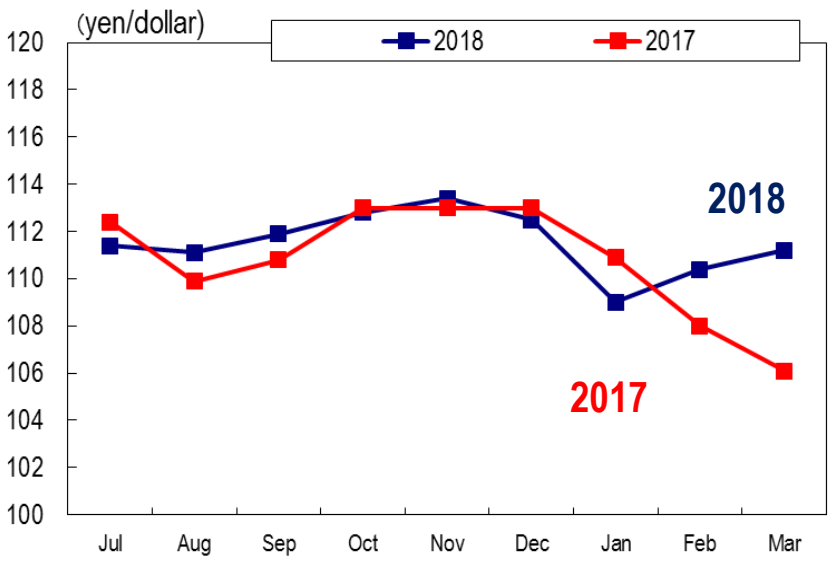
Financial Impact (Sensitivity)

(Unit: Billion Yen)

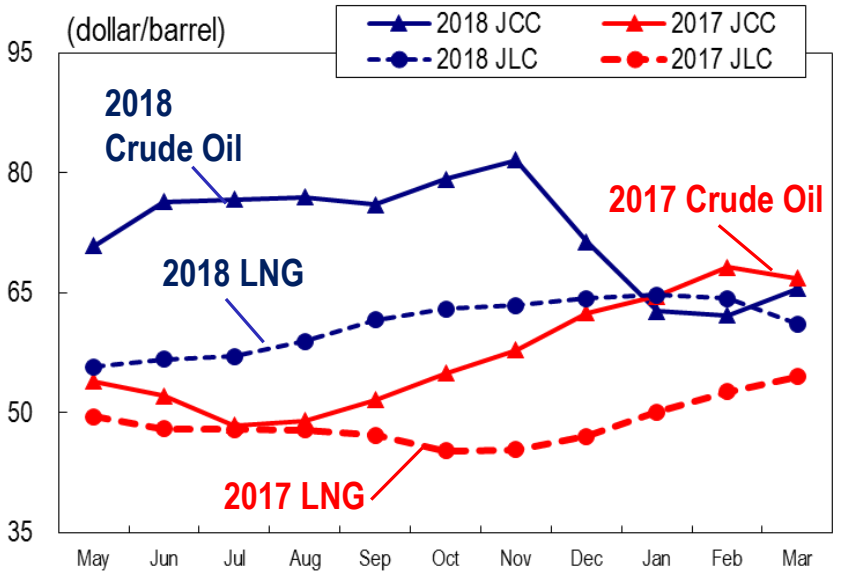
	FY2018 Actual Performance	[Ref.] FY2017 Actual Performance
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; 1 dollar per barrel)	Approx. 16	Approx. 15
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; 1 yen per dollar)	Approx. 13	Approx. 11
Flow Rate (1%)	Approx. 1	Approx. 1
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (1%)	-	-
Interest Rate (1%)	Approx. 28	Approx. 28

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.

<Fluctuation of Foreign Exchange Rate>



<Fluctuation of All Japan CIF>



Seasonal Breakdown of Electricity Sales Volume and Total Power Generated

Electricity Sales Volume

Unit: Billion kWh

	FY2018						
	Apr-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Full year
Lighting	35.34	16.40	8.49	8.02	6.39	22.91	74.64
Power	80.74	37.24	12.73	12.68	12.28	37.69	155.67
Total	116.07	53.63	21.23	20.70	18.67	60.60	230.31

	FY2017							[Ref.] Year-on-year Comparison	
	Apr-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Full year	Jan-Mar	Full year
Lighting	37.60	19.05	9.32	9.17	7.55	26.04	82.69	88.0%	90.3%
Power	80.53	37.90	13.03	13.37	12.78	39.18	157.60	96.2%	98.8%
Total	118.13	56.95	22.35	22.54	20.33	65.22	240.30	92.9%	95.8%

Total Power Generated

Unit: Billion kWh

	FY2018						
	Apr-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Full year
Hydroelectric	6.73	2.29	0.71	0.57	0.76	2.04	11.07
Thermal	88.82	43.71	17.50	14.95	14.63	47.08	179.61
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable etc.	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07
Total	95.60	46.01	18.21	15.53	15.40	49.14	190.75

	FY2017							[Ref.] Year-on-year Comparison	
	Apr-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Full year	Jan-Mar	Full year
Hydroelectric	6.78	2.81	0.95	0.74	0.94	2.62	12.21	77.9%	90.7%
Thermal	85.65	46.90	18.96	17.69	15.19	51.84	184.38	90.8%	97.4%
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable etc.	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	70.0%	99.3%
Total	92.46	49.72	19.92	18.44	16.13	54.49	196.67	90.2%	97.0%

Fuel Consumption Data

Fuel Consumption

	FY2016 Actual	FY2017 Actual	FY2018 Actual
LNG(million t)	21.06	20.80	20.33
Oil (million kl)	2.05	0.91	0.49
Coal (million t)	8.14	8.31	8.14

Note: The oil data is total of crude oil and heavy oil, not including gas oil.

Fuel Procurement

Oil

Crude Oil (Unit:thousand kl)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Indonesia	49	-	-
Brunei	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-
Other	0	156	16
Total imports	49	156	16

Heavy Oil (Unit:thousand kl)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Total imports	1,578	700	495

LNG

(Unit:thousand t)

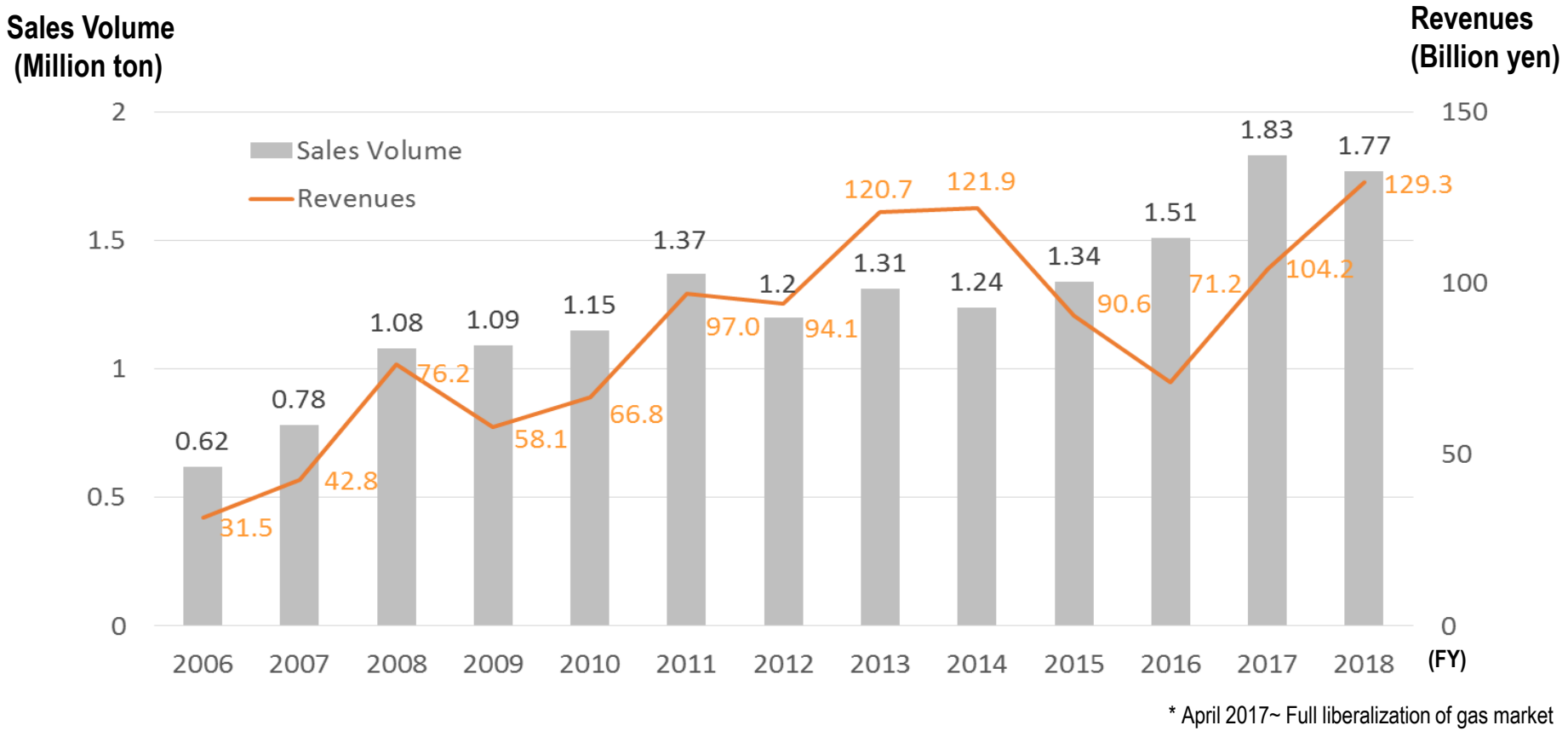
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Brunei	2,095	2,097	2,537
Das	4,683	4,613	4,736
Malaysia	3,086	2,960	2,215
Papua New Guinea	1,558	1,416	1,194
Australia	300	302	286
Qatar	1,275	1,184	937
Darwin	2,356	2,058	1,266
Qalhat	500	563	453
Sakhalin	1,491	1,546	1,284
Indonesia	57	-	0
Wheatstone	-	1,075	3,631
Ichthys	-	-	147
Prelude	-	-	69
Other	-	527	605
Spot and short term contract	4,965	4,477	2,707
Total imports	22,366	22,818	22,067

Coal

(Unit:thousand t)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Australia	5,667	4,931	4,943
Indonesia	1,920	2,372	1,503
Colombia	178	554	-
USA	136	444	1,377
Russia	-	74	298
Kazakhstan	-	83	-
Canada	-	-	69
Total imports	7,901	8,457	8,190

Gas Supply Business



* April 2017~ Full liberalization of gas market

<FY2018 Actual Performance>

Revenues: Increased 25.1 billion yen YoY to 129.3 billion yen due to increase of unit sales price with the fuel cost adjustment resulting from rise of price of resources.

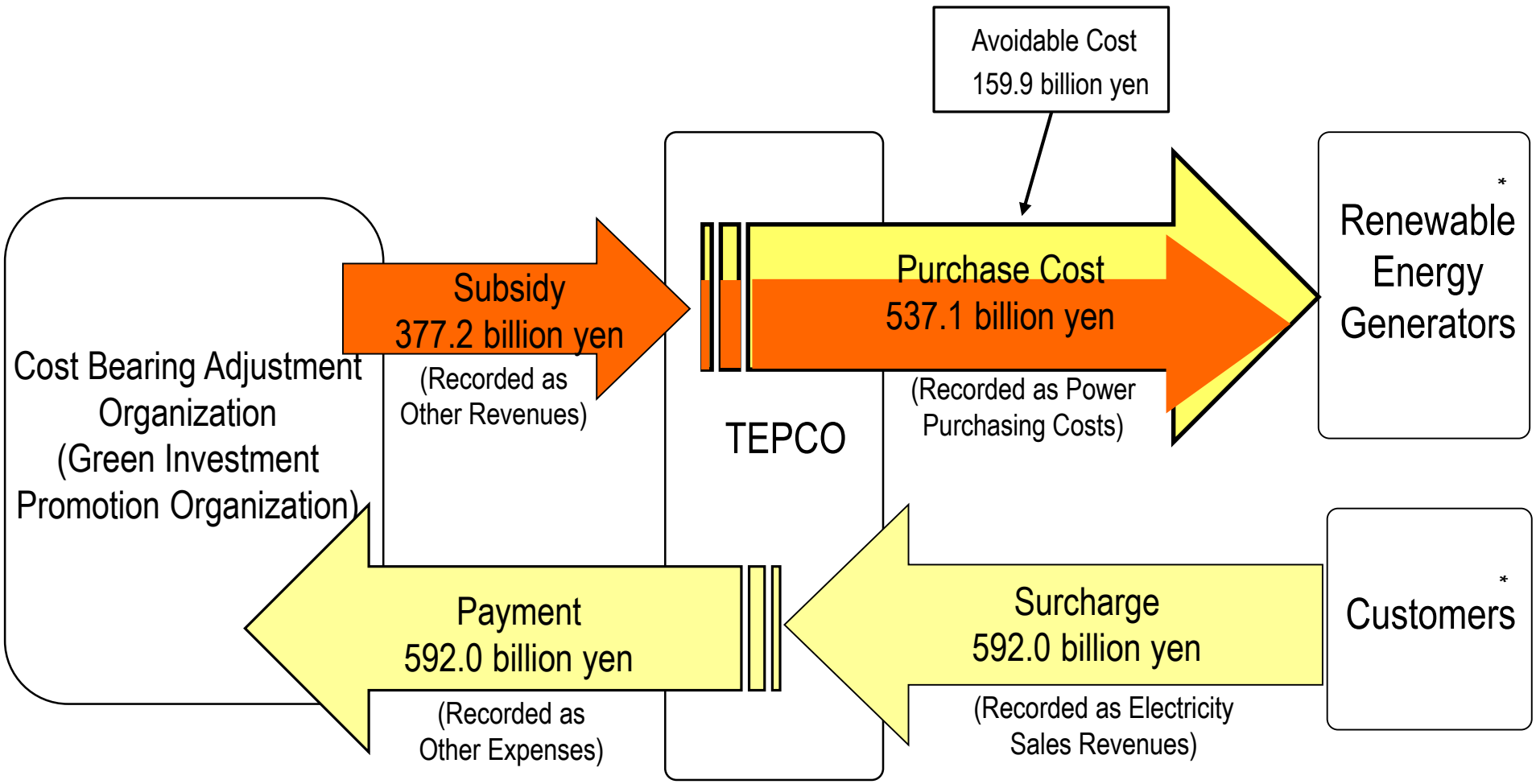
Operating expenses: Increased 29.6 billion yen YoY to 129.0 billion yen due to rise of price of resources.

Operating Income: Recorded 0.3 billion yen.

*~FY2015: former TEPCO (Non-consolidated), FY2016~: TEPCO Energy Partner

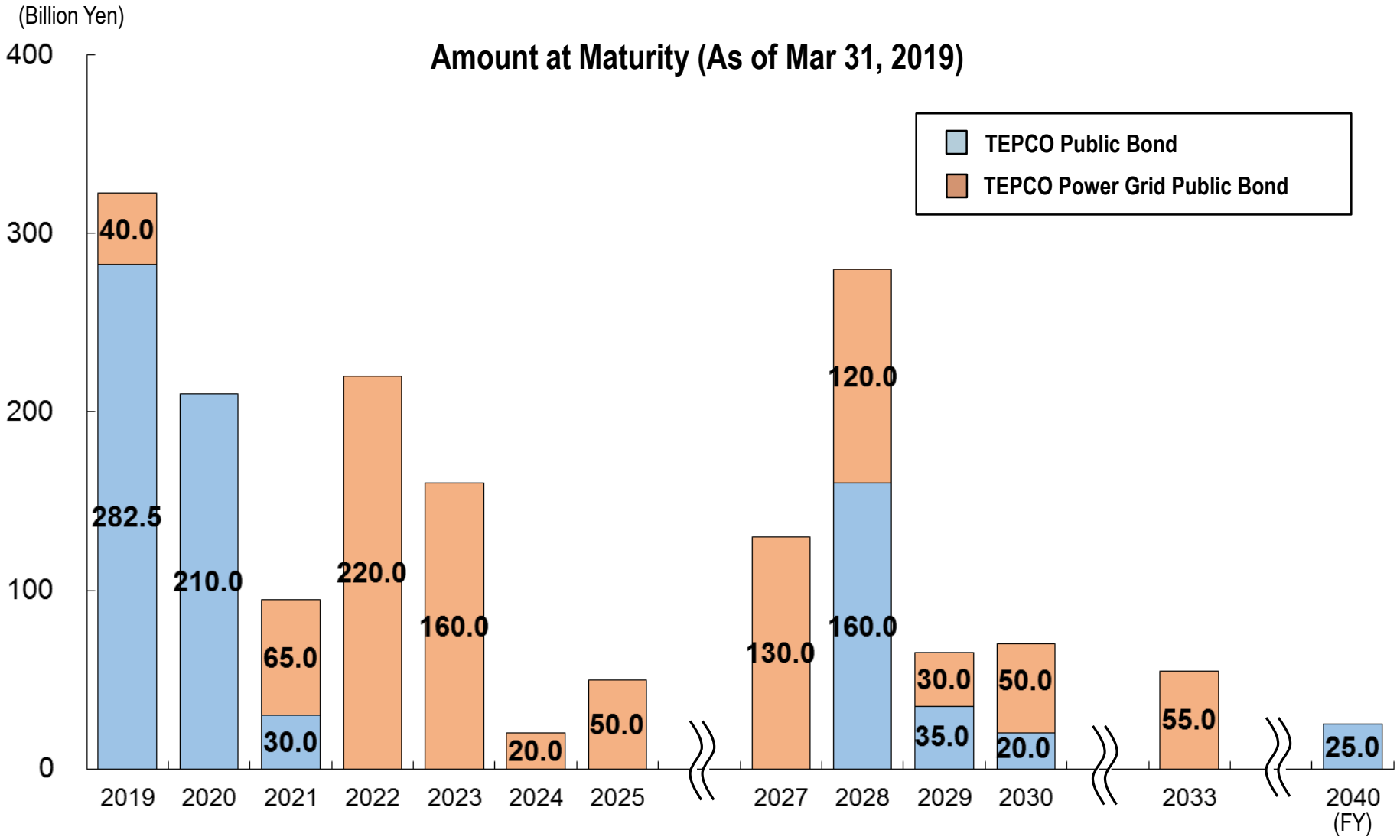
Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy (Purchase Cost Collection Flow)

(FY2018)



* Including TEPCO Group Companies

Schedules for Public Bond Redemption



Note: The amount redeemed for FY 2018 totaled 451.8 billion yen.

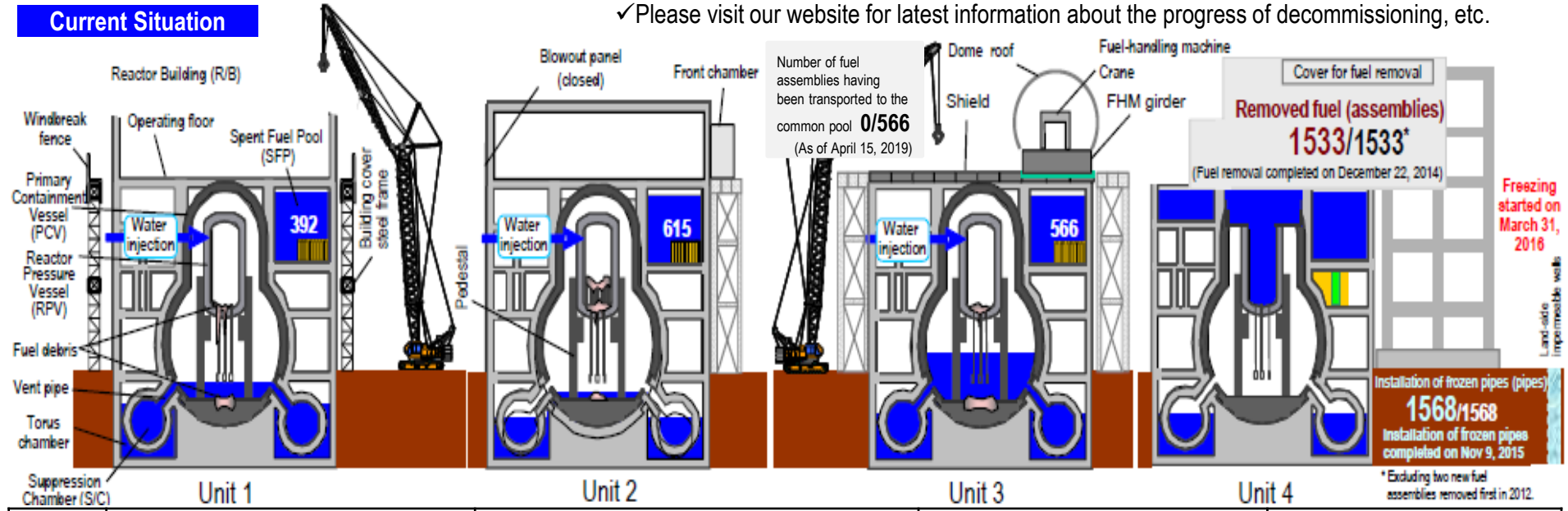
The Current Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and Future Initiatives

Current Situation and Status of Units 1 through 4

- At Units 1, 2 and 3, it was evaluated that the comprehensive cold shutdown condition had been maintained, judging from the temperatures of the reactors and spent fuel pools as well as the density of radioactive materials. To facilitate the removal of spent fuel, preparation works are underway.
- To formulate the removal of fuel debris, investigation of the inside of Primary Containment Vessel was planned and is underway.

Current Situation

✓Please visit our website for latest information about the progress of decommissioning, etc.



Works towards removal of spent fuel and fuel debris	[Spent fuel removal] - For the protection of the spent fuel pool, a cover for covering the opening was installed in March 2019 in order to secure the access route from the west work floor and prevent small debris from falling from the operating floor during work. Later, work to remove small debris in the east-side area near the spent fuel pool began in the same month. [Fuel debris removal] - The status of fuel debris inside the PCV was inspected by a self-propelled investigation device injected into the Unit 1 PCV in March 2017. The status of the inside of PCV has been examined based on the collected image and dose data.	[Spent fuel removal] - Investigation conducted after moving and cleaning up materials remaining in the operating floor ended completed in February 2019. Radiation dose was measured and contamination status was checked for the floor, walls and ceiling of the operating floor, and it became possible to evaluate the ambient dose rate of the operating floor. Based on this, measures against scattering of radioactive materials will be examined. [Fuel debris removal] - In February 2019, investigation by touching deposits was conducted, and it was confirmed that pebble-form deposits can be held and moved and that hard rock-form deposits that cannot be held may exist. Images that will help estimate the contour and size of the deposits were acquired.	[Spent fuel removal] ・Since February 2019, restoration operations for defects of the fuel handling machine and crane were being checked and fuel removal training using mock fuel and transport container was being conducted. After that, the preparation was settled and the fuel removal started in April, 2019. [Fuel debris removal] - Analyzing the image data obtained from the pedestal internal survey of July 2017, damage of multiple structures and the structures assumed as core internals, is confirmed. The review of fuel extraction will be continued based on the obtained information.	[Spent fuel removal] - Fuel removal from the SFP was completed in December, 2014.

Key Points from the 4th Revision of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap (Sep. 2017)

●The revised version of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap is available via our website.

1. Basic Approach toward Revision

(1) Maintain approach that prioritizes safety and emphasizes risk reduction

(2) Optimize overall decommissioning so new revelations about field conditions which come to light as the decommissioning work progresses are taken into account

(3) Emphasize and further enhance communication with the community and society

2. Key Revision Points

(1) Fuel debris removal

NDF compared and reviewed several removal methods, as well as drafted and announced technical recommendations which was submitted to the government at the end of August

→ Based on the recommendations, a fuel debris removal policy was decided on
- ― Shift to atmospheric and cross-dyke methods, and move ahead on lower PCV work
- ― Proceed step-by-step (starting small, advancing in phases)

(2) Fuel removal from pools

Based on work progress, newly required work was clarified from the standpoint of ensuring safety

→ Proceed with work prudently by addressing field conditions as they are identified as well as implementing measures to thoroughly ensure safety while adding additional measures as necessary. Optimize overall decommissioning work and make improvements that keep pace with the environment around buildings.

(3) Contaminated water countermeasures

Preventive and multilayered countermeasures have been advanced, including sub-drains, sea-side impermeable walls, frozen-soil walls, etc. and the quantity of water flowing into buildings has been significantly reduced

→ Appropriately maintain and manage preventive and multilayered countermeasures, and reliably implement such measures. Thoroughly integrate operation of the frozen-soil wall and sub-drains, and reduce quantity of contaminated water generated. Steadfastly maintain the current policy for handling liquid waste.

(4) Waste countermeasures

At the end of August, the NDF drafted and announced technical recommendations which was submitted to the government regarding the "basic approach"

→ Based on recommendations, consolidate the "basic approach."
- ― Thoroughly ensure safety (containment and isolation)
- ― Along with ascertaining properties and conditions, select methods for advanced processing

(5) Communication

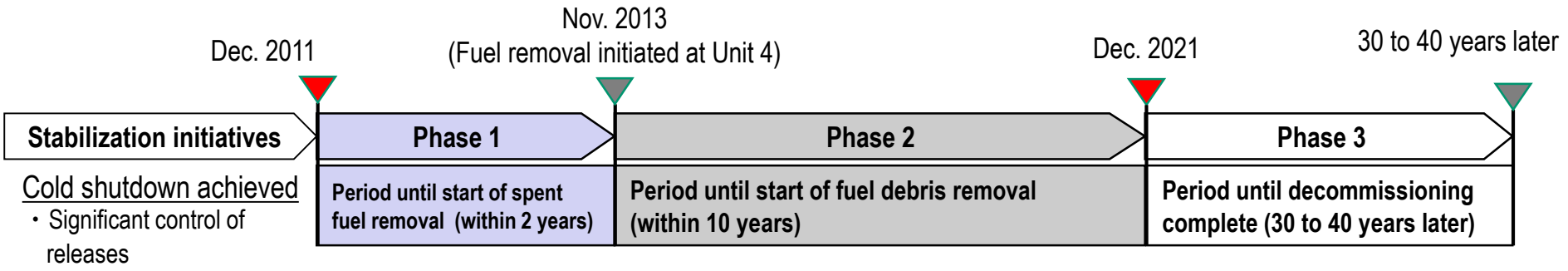
As people return home and areas are rehabilitated, more conscientious information transmission and communication is necessary

→ Further strengthen communication. In addition to meticulous transmission of information, enhance interactive communication.

[Source] Cabinet and other meetings concerning decommissioning and contaminated water countermeasures (September 26, 2017)

Revised Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap Milestones

Maintain Overall Framework of Decommissioning Schedule



Milestones indicate progress on countermeasures in an easy-to-understand manner

Contaminated water countermeasures	Hold quantity of contaminated water generated to 150 m³/day	End of 2020
	Store all water cleaned through treatment systems, etc. in welded tanks	FY 2018
Stagnant water treatment	①Cut off all throughholes between Units 1 and 2 as well as Units 3 and 4	End of 2018
	②Reduce quantity of radioactive materials in stagnant water inside of buildings to 1/10 the level it was at the end of FY2014	FY 2018
	③Complete treatment of stagnant water inside buildings	End of 2020
Fuel removal	①Start retrieving fuel at Unit 1	Goal of FY 2023
	②Start retrieving fuel at Unit 2	Goal of FY 2023
	③Start retrieving fuel at Unit 3	Around mid-FY2018
Fuel debris removal	①Finalize method for retrieving fuel debris for first unit	FY 2019
	②Start retrieving fuel debris at first unit	End of 2021
Waste countermeasures	Treatment and disposal policy, and technical prospects pertaining to such safety	Around FY 2021

[Source] Cabinet and other meetings concerning decommissioning and contaminated water countermeasures（September 26, 2017）

Contaminated Water Management

- In December 2013, the government's Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters arranged a set of preventative and multi-tiered measures based on the three basic policies for addressing contaminated water issues.

<Main countermeasures>

Eliminate contamination sources

- Multi-nuclide removal equipment, etc.
- Remove contaminated water from the trench

Isolate water from contamination

- Pump up groundwater by groundwater bypass
- Pump up groundwater near buildings
- Land-side frozen impermeable walls
- Waterproof pavement

Prevent leakage of contaminated water

- Enhance soil by adding sodium silicate
- Sea-side impermeable walls
- Increase the number of (welded-joint) tanks

Treatment of stagnant water in buildings

- The work to circulate and purify stagnant water inside the buildings started on the Units 3/4 side in February 2018 and on the Units 1/2 side in April 2018.

< Major Progress>

✓Please visit our website for the latest information.

Subdrain operation

➢Groundwater pumped up through wells near reactor building (Subdrain system) are discharged after purification by dedicated facilities and quality test. (A cumulative total of 667,751 tons of groundwater has been discharged as of 15:00 on April 7, 2019).

➢Construction work for reinforcement and restoration of the subdrain pit is being conducted so that pumping amount of the subdrain can be stably secured. The reinforced pits began to be used, starting from pits whose construction work was completed. In regard to the restored pits, construction work planned for 3 pits has been completed and the pits began to be used on December 26, 2018.

Land-side frozen impermeable walls

➢In March 2018, the land-side impermeable walls were considered completed as the underground temperature had declined below 0℃ in almost all areas.

➢The Committee on Countermeasures for Contaminated Water Treatment clearly recognized the effect of the land-side impermeable walls to shield groundwater and confirmed that a water-level management system, including the functions of subdrains, etc., to stably control groundwater and isolate the buildings from groundwater had been established.

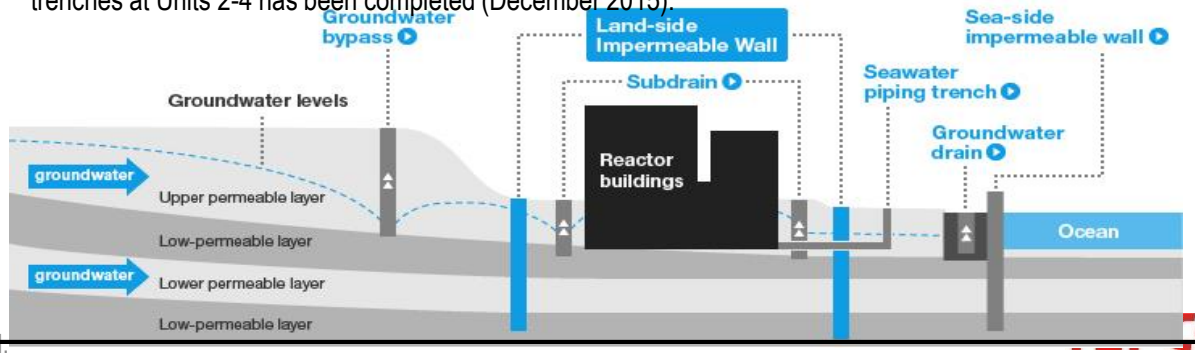
➢Investigations and countermeasures will be conducted to further reduce the generated contaminated water.

Sea-side impermeable walls

➢On October 26, 2015, the seaside impermeable walls were completed to be closed.

Removal of contaminated water in trenches

➢The work to remove approx. 10,000 tons of contaminated water from seawater pipe trenches and fill the trenches at Units 2-4 has been completed (December 2015).



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

Main Measures to Secure Safety – 1 [Outline]

◆ We promote the following measures to secure further safety after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

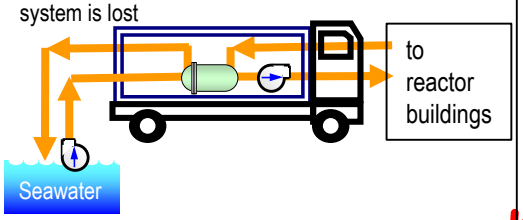
I. Installation of flooding embankment [banks]

- 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

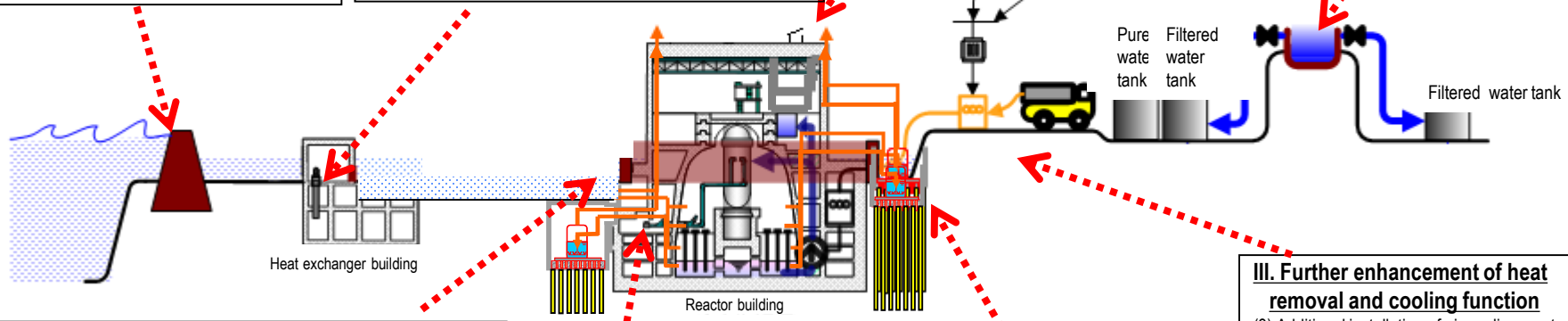
(8) Installation of top venting on reactor buildings

- 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

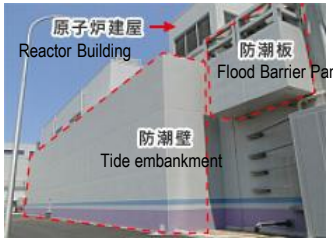
- Install a freshwater reservoir in the power station to secure stable supply of coolant water for reactors and spent fuel pools



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



II. Countermeasures against Inundation into 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

TEPCO

Main Measures to Secure Safety - 2 [Implementation Status]

As of April 10, 2019

Item	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
Ⅰ. Installation of flooding embankment [banks]	Completed *2				Completed		
Ⅱ. Countermeasures against inundation into buildings							
(1) Installation of tide embankments (flood barrier panel included)	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	All closed under 15 meters above sea level		
(2) Installation of water tight doors on reactor buildings, etc.	Completed	Under consideration	Under construction	Under consideration	Completed	Completed	Completed
(3) Countermeasures against inundation into heat exchanger buildings	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	–	
(4) Installation of tide barriers for switching stations*1	Completed						
(5) Reliability improvement of inundation countermeasures (countermeasures against flooding inside buildings)	Under construction	Under consideration	Under construction	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
Ⅲ. Further enhancement of heat removal and cooling function							
(1) Installation of water source	Completed						
(2) Installation of storage water barrier	Completed	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Completed	Completed	Completed
(3) Additional installation of air-cooling gas turbine power generation cars	Completed					Under construction	Under construction
(4)-1 Installation of high voltage power distribution board for emergency	Completed						
(4)-2 Installation of permanent cables for reactor buildings	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
(5) Installation of alternative submerged pumps and seawater heat exchanging system	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
(6) Installation of alternative high pressure water injection system	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
(7) Installation of aboveground filter vent	Under construction	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction
(8) Installation of top venting on reactor buildings*1	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
(9) Installation of hydrogen treatment system in reactor buildings	Completed	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Completed	Completed	Completed
(10) Installation of facilities to fill water up to the top of containment vessels	Completed	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Completed	Completed	Completed
(11) Additional environment monitoring equipment and monitoring cars	Completed						
(12) Installation of warehouses for emergency on high ground*1	Completed						
(13) Improvement of earthquake resistance of pure water tanks on the Ominato side*1	–				Completed		
(14) Installation of large-capacity water cannons, etc.	Completed						
(15) Multiplexing and reinforcing access roads	Completed				Under construction		
(16) Environmental improvement of the seismic isolated building	Under construction						
(17) Reinforcement of the bases of transmission towers*1 and earthquake resistance of the switchboards*1	Completed						
(18) Installation of tsunami monitoring cameras	Under construction				Completed		
(19) Installation of Coriumu Shield	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Under consideration	Completed	Completed

*1 TEPCO's voluntary safety measures *2 Additional measures are under consideration

Compliance Review under the New Regulatory Requirements

Latest Review Status

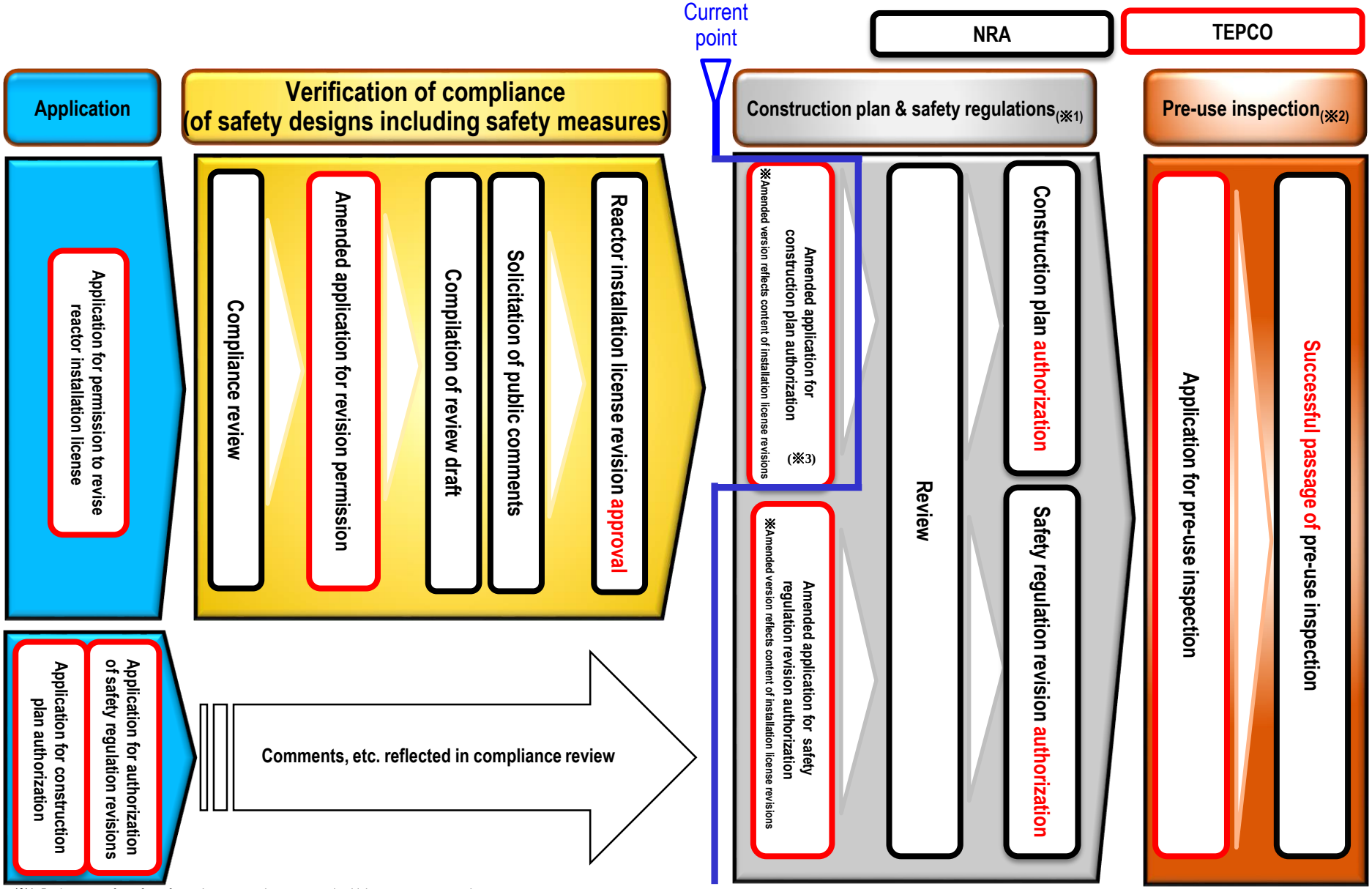
- On September 27, 2013, the applications for permission changes in reactor installation were presented to receive the regulatory standard compliance examination for Units 6 and 7.
- After the application for permission changes in reactor installation was presented, amended applications for revision of the reactor installation license, which reflect changes sought as discussed review meetings held, were submitted to the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) on June 16, August 15, September 1 and December 18, in 2017.
- On December 27, 2017, the NRA approved TEPCO's application for revision of its reactor installation license.
- Amended application for authorization of a construction plan (partial) for Unit 7 was submitted on December 13, 2018

Upcoming Reviews

- The pending amended applications for authorization of a construction plan and authorization of safety regulation revision will be submitted as soon as preparations are complete (submission time is unknown at present)

TEPCO

Key License/Permit Steps in Enforcement of New Regulatory Requirements



※1: Basic matters for safety of a nuclear power plant are stated, which an operator must observe.

※2: Inspection conducted by the central government to verify that construction has been carried out in the manner determined by the construction plan.

※3: Amended application for authorization of a construction plan (partial) was submitted

Other Initiatives

Implementation of the Streamlining Policy

<Cost reduction>
- In addition to the cost reductions that has been made under the New Comprehensive Special Business Plan (TEPCO *1 : 4.8 trillion yen/10 years), TEPCO has been executing, under the Revised New Comprehensive Special Business Plan, unprecedented and recurrent streamlining of operations that includes “kaizen-centered doubling of productivity” and “use of digitalized technologies for bold technological and operational innovation” to be sure to achieve 1 trillion yen in even deeper cost reductions of over 10 years.
- FY2018 results of TEPCO and its subsidiaries & affiliated companies were 953.8 billion yen and 82.0 billion yen, respectively, and targets were achieved.

<Asset disposal>
- Accumulated grand total of FY2011 to FY2013 regarding disposal of real estate, securities and subsidiaries & affiliated companies, which was the target set in the previous Comprehensive Special Business Plan, was achieved. Maximum efforts will continue to be made aiming most efficient business operation.

<Streamlining Policy (Cost Reduction)*2>

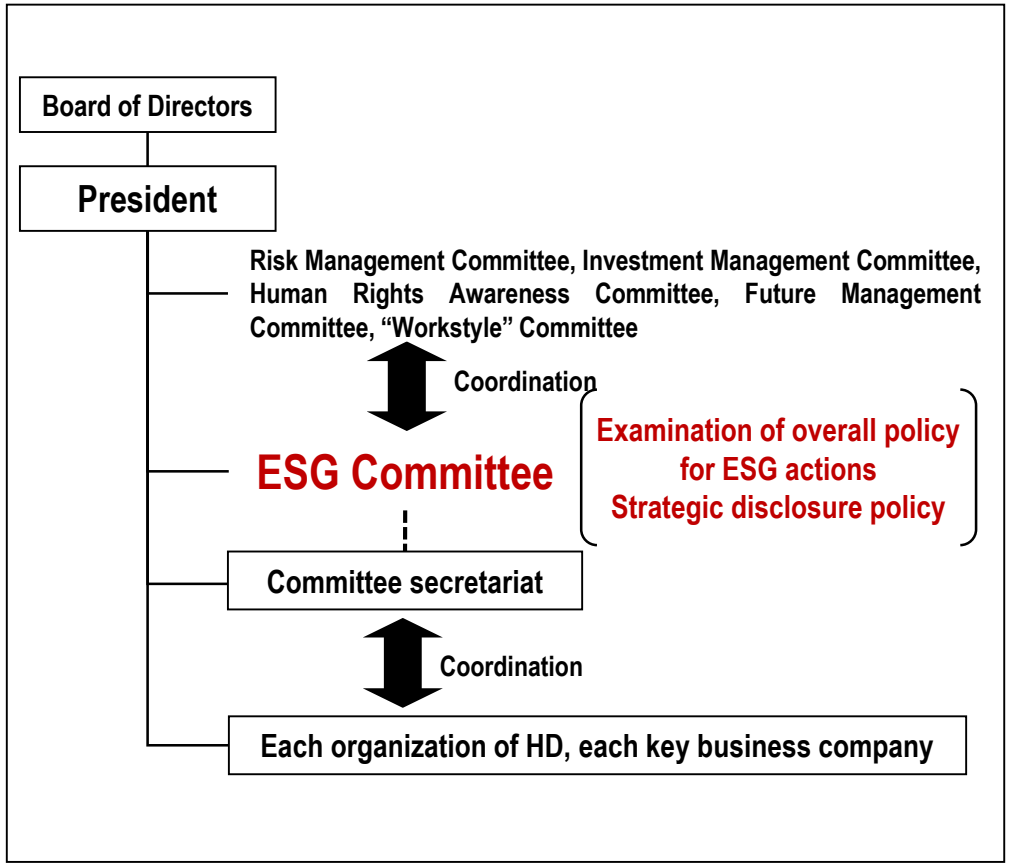
	FY2018	
	Plan	**Actual**
TEPCO*1	809.1 billion yen	953.8 billion yen
Subsidiaries & Affiliated Companies	69.6 billion yen	82.0 billion yen

*1 TEPCO means Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc., TEPCO Fuel & Power, Inc., TEPCO Power Grid, Inc. and TEPCO Energy Partner, Inc.
*2 Cost reductions given in the table were calculated using the pre-earthquake cost plan as the basis.

Structure Reinforcement for ESG Issues

- ✓ Positioning ESG issues as important corporate issues, “ESG Committee”, head director (CFO who is Representative Executive Officer, Executive Vice President) and dedicated organization (ESG Office) were established to reinforce the structure for flexibly handling aforementioned issues.
- ✓ As an organization that discusses and manages overall policy for ESG actions, the ESG Committee identifies important ESG issues of corporate strategies, examines the basic direction and studies strategic response measures for information disclosure.

<Committee structure>



<Member composition>

Chair	President
Vice chair	Executive Vice President (CFO)
Committee member	Executive Vice President (corporate planning)
	Managing Executive Officer (human resources / legal affairs)
	Managing Executive Officer (Corporate Communications Office)
	Managing Executive Officer (disaster prevention / safety)
	Executive Officer (corporate planning)
	President of each key business company
Observer	Organization, Employee Relations & Human Resources Office Manager
	Corporate Planning Office Manager
	ESG Office Manager
	Corporate Communications Office Manager
Secretariat	Corporate Planning Office
	ESG Office

Initiatives of JERA - 1
JERA Profile

- ✓ Both TEPCO Fuel & Power Inc. and Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. agreed on the scope of the subject assets and liabilities, and schedule for the integration of existing thermal power projects etc. with JERA on February 27, 2018.
- ✓ A series of the integration process has been completed in April 2019, and the energy value chain of JERA was established.

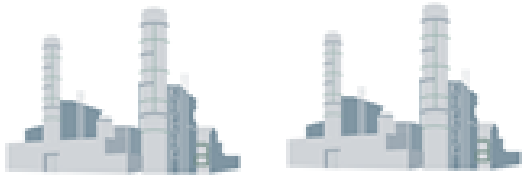
« Road map »

Step1	Fuel transportation business
	Fuel Trading business
Step2	Fuel upstream/ procurement business
	Overseas IPP business
	Replace/ construction business
Step3	Gas/ LNG distributor business
	Fuel receipt/ storage, gas conducting/ existing thermal power generation business

« Overview of Step3 business succession »

TEPCO Fuel & Power

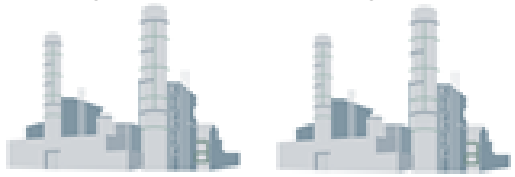
Main target assets to be integrated



- Existing thermal power plants: 15 sites
- LNG base power plants: 2 TEPCO Fuel & Power sites
- LNG base power plants: 2 joint stations
- Affiliated companies etc.

Chubu Electric Power Company

Main target assets to be integrated



- Existing thermal power plants: 10 sites
- LNG base power plants: 3 Chubu Electric Power Company sites
- LNG base power plants: 1 joint stations
- Affiliated companies etc.

succession ⇧ 5 million shares (each) ⇧ succession

« New JERA Profile »

JERA

(FY 2019)※1

- Sales : 3,600 billion yen (FY forecast)
- Total assets : 3,800 billion yen
- Personnel : 4,500 ※2
- Domestic Thermal Power Generation:26 sites 67 GW (Includes sites under construction)

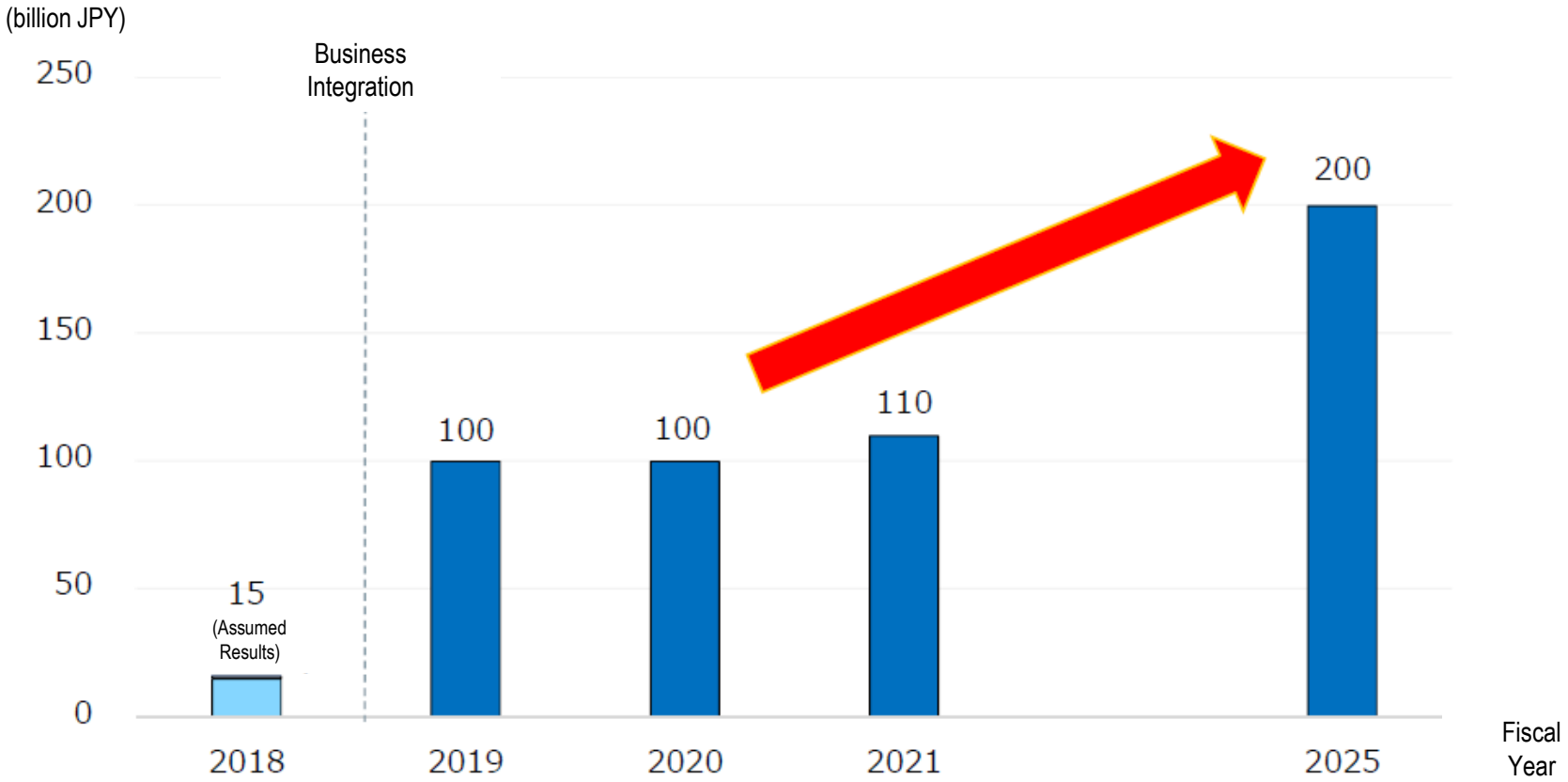
※1: Estimated value. Total Assets as of the end of FY2019. Number of Employees and Domestic Thermal Power Generation as of the beginning of FY2019.
※2: For the companies inherited in April 2019, only the secondees from JERA are indicated.

Source: "Business Plan That Reflects Integration of the Existing Thermal Power Generation Business" from JERA

Initiatives of JERA - 2
Income/Expenditure Level of JERA (P/L Status)【excluding fuel cost timing impact】

✓ Revenue and expenditure balance of JERA aims for net profit of approx. 200 billion yen in FY2025.

＜Consolidated Net Profit Amount＞



(Note1) Timing-shift impact of the fuel cost adjustment system is excluded.
(Note2) Assumptions of our calculation:
- Foreign exchange rate : 110JPY/USD for each year
- Crude oil price (nominal figure): Average 65USD/bbl for 2019～2021, 100USD/bbl for 2025

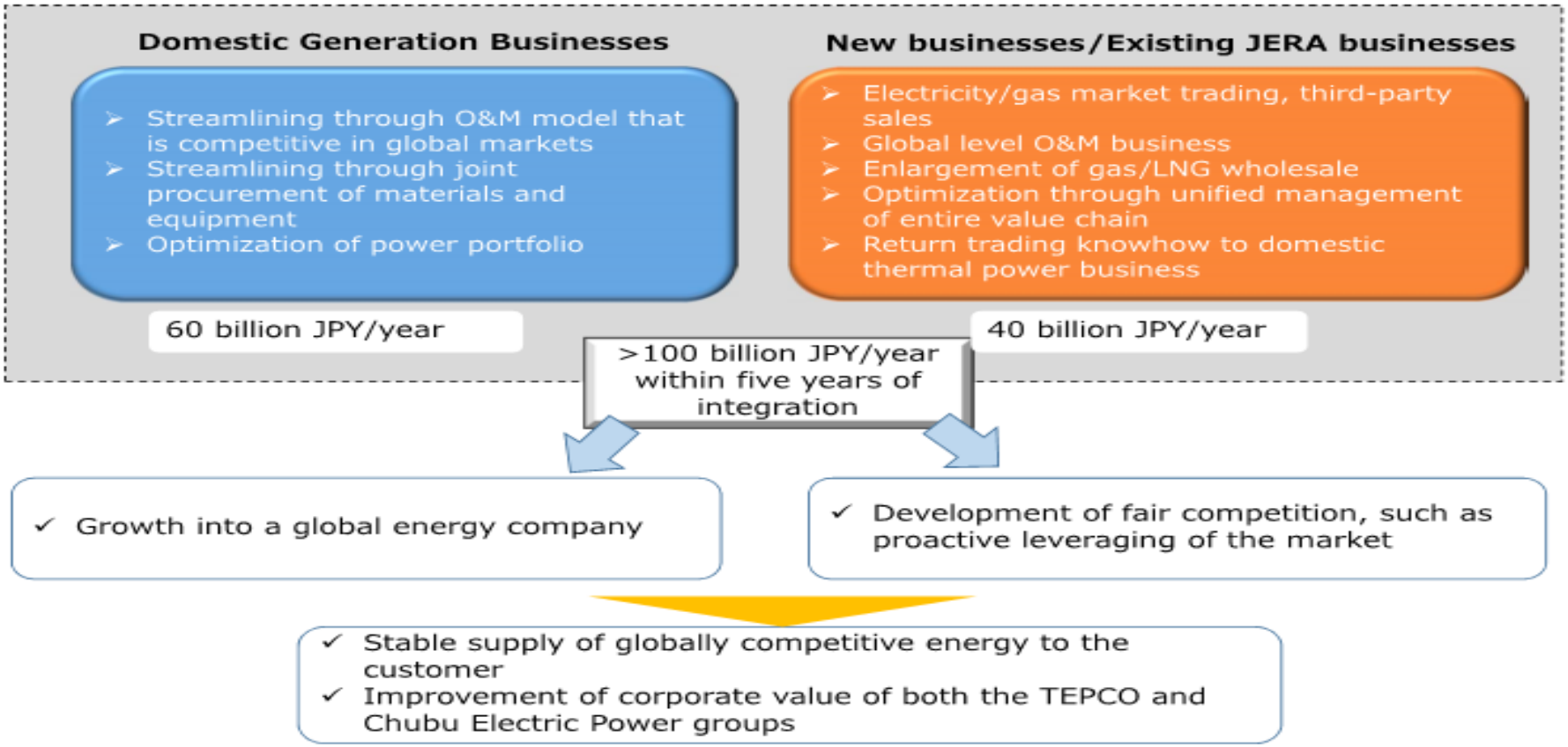
Source: "Business Plan That Reflects Integration of the Existing Thermal Power Generation Business" from JERA

Initiatives of JERA - 3
Integration Synergy Effect of JERA

- ✓ Business is being developed aiming to create synergy effects of more than 100 billion yen per year within 5 years after integration.
- ✓ For cost reduction measures for streamlining of O&M* and joint procurement of equipment and materials, cost reduction to more than half as initially projected is already expected. Cost reduction measures will continue to be implemented in depth, and examination of new income expansion measures for global O&M business will be accelerated for early realization.

*Operation and Maintenance

Integration Synergy Effects



Source: "Business Plan That Reflects Integration of the Existing Thermal Power Generation Business" from JERA

Efforts towards Nuclear Reform - 1
- Framework for Nuclear Reform

- Since April 2013, TEPCO has advanced the Nuclear Safety Reform Plan so that it may realize its determination that "the Fukushima nuclear accident will never be forgotten and we will be a nuclear operator which continues to create unparalleled safety and increase the level of that safety to be greater today than yesterday and still greater tomorrow than today."
- The Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap for decommissioning Fukushima Daiichi NPS was revised in September 2017 and permission received to revise the reactor installation license for Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS Units 6 & 7. TEPCO will now reassess its plans to take into account items pointed out and suggested by the Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee and faithfully implement these items.

<Framework for Nuclear Reform>

Board of Directors

Advice ↓ ↑ Suggestion

Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee (Established in September, 2012)
Monitoring and supervising efforts of nuclear reform, then reporting and suggesting to the Board of Directors

Dale Klein, Chairman (former Chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission)
Barbara Judge, Vice Chairman (former Chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority)
Masafumi Sakurai, committee member (former member of the National Diet of the Japan Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission)

Supervise/Monitor ↓ ↑ Report

Nuclear Safety Oversight Office(Established in May, 2013)

On April 1,2015, the Nuclear Safety Oversight Office, which reports to the Board of Directors, was reorganized so that it now reports directly to the President.

Dealing with nuclear safety through supervising and consulting activities, but from a much closer position to the front line of nuclear plants, and also involving more directly with the decision-making process on nuclear safety.

Nuclear Reform Special Task Force
(Established in September, 2012)

Implementing nuclear reform under the supervision of the Committee.

Public Communications Office (risk communicators)

Risk communicators coordinate with power plants' PR officers to provide advice and recommendations to senior management and the Nuclear Power Division from social perspectives. (The Social Communication Office, which served the abovementioned function, became amalgamated with the Public Communications Office in July 2018.)

Nuclear Power & Plant Siting Division

Fukushima Daiichi Decontamination & Decommissioning Engineering Company (Established in April, 2014)

An internal entity established for the purpose of clarifying the responsibilities allocation and focusing solely on handling of decommissioning and contaminated water.
Positioning "Chief Decommissioning Officer (CDO)" as Company President.
Assigning three experienced executives invited from nuclear power manufacturers to the Vice President. In addition, as of June 30, 2015, Yoshikazu Murabe, a managing director at the Japan Atomic Power Company, was brought in to serve as Senior Vice President (as of October 1, 2017, Naoto Moroo, a managing director at the same company, succeeded the post) and his responsibilities will focus on waste measures, maintaining safety at Units 5 & 6, radiation & chemical management among other duties.

Efforts towards Nuclear Reform – 2
- Report on Status of the Nuclear Safety Reform Plan

✓With respect to the Nuclear Safety Reform Plan, in addition to measures to make up for the inadequacies in "safety awareness", "interaction capabilities", "technical capabilities" that were the underlying factors of the accident, and to enhance these factors, initiatives for strengthening the governance across the organization are being undertaken as well.

✓Management efforts are reviewed through various activities, such as focused self-assessment based on a management model, internal regulatory organization activities by the Nuclear Safety Oversight Office and support from the nuclear safety advisory board, and progress of nuclear safety reforms is being evaluated based on findings by the Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee.

	Recent main initiatives, etc. ※
Initiatives for strengthening governance	- In order to become an organization with the world's highest level of safety, each CFAM (Corporate Functional Area Manager) and SFAM (Site Functional Area Manager) develop the focused self-assessment plan (2-year plan) for areas defined in the management model. - In 3Q, a focused self-assessment was conducted for areas of "work management", "operation", "chemistry" and "fostering of safety culture". For weaknesses found through the assessment, response measures will be drawn up and improvements will be made.
Initiatives for enhancing safety awareness	- In efforts for increasing safety awareness, nuclear leaders are benchmarking nuclear power stations with high global recognition and learning about organizational management. - The site superintendent of Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station and CFAM of Operations visited the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant of Southern Nuclear and the head office of Duke Energy. Organizational management and operation focus have been benchmarked, and positive examples such as issue analysis will be proactively adopted. - In the training to learn about severe accidents in Japan and overseas, the Chernobyl accident was used as a topic. People were dispatched to Chernobyl, where American experts who had experience surveying the accident taught them about the sequence of events of the accident heard from the operators. In the group discussion, there was in-depth discussion about "what should be incorporated at TEPCO".
Initiatives for enhancing interaction capabilities	- Although efforts are being made to improve communication skills, inappropriate incidents are occurring. Thus, efforts are beginning to be made for improvement with awareness to thorough information transmission. - When disclosing the analysis result of treated water generated by purifying contaminated water containing radioactive materials, the result was not conveyed in an easy-to-understand manner. Reflecting this, the "Treated Water Portal Site" was opened on TEPCO's website (December 10, 2018). Viewers have commented that it is "simple and visually easy to understand". - An "information-sharing meeting" where the prefectural governor and municipal mayors participate is held in the "Local Council to secure the transparency of the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station" once a year. On November 21, 2018, the President participated in this meeting, where he told about reflections of the cable fire and opinions on public relations activities. Members commented on defective information transmission regarding the cable fire and on the way of TVCMs.
Initiatives for enhancing technical capabilities	- Although efforts are being made to improve technical capabilities, efforts are beginning to be made for improvement as it was fully realized again that technical capabilities for checking the quality of current equipment and work process and making improvements on one's own accords are lacking. ・In Toyota-style kaizen activities, the list of power supply equipment to be inspected was automated (Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station) and risks of erroneous operation were reduced. Furthermore, inspection of radiation sample pumps was directly managed (Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station), thereby reducing man-hours and non-standby time (by 60%). ・To support the oral test (second round of tests) to be qualified as a senior reactor engineer, a problem set was distributed to the examinees and an internal rehearsal of the oral test was done. Due to such support, 8 people passed the test this fiscal year, which is a drastic increase compared to the past few years where only a few people passed the test.

※Source: "Nuclear Safety Reform Plan FY 2018 3rd Quarter Progress Report" published on February 20, 2019

Main Efforts to Increase Corporate Value -1

<TEPCO Holdings>

Feb. 12, 2019	Demonstration experiment of “Smart watch service” which provides secure life for nursing facilities began with Origin Wireless Japan (demonstration of watch service that detects movement of breath using Wi-Fi)
Feb. 26, 2019	Demonstration experiment aiming for realization of V2G (Vehicle to Grid) aggregator service was jointly conducted with Hitachi Systems Power Services, Mitsubishi Motors, Shizuoka Gas and Hitachi Solutions (charge-discharge control aiming for stabilization of the electric power system was conducted using 17 electric automobiles, the largest scale in Japan)
Mar. 1, 2019	Suburban-type office-sharing service business for companies began (1st office opened in Hachioji City, Tokyo)
Mar. 28, 2019	In order to contribute to the future of the local community while steadily advancing business as a member of the community, the Aomori action plan “‘Create’ ‘Grow’ and ‘Continue Moving Forward’ Here” was developed

<TEPCO Fuel & Power>

Feb. 1, 2019	JFE KANKYO, a subsidiary of JFE Engineering, and Tokyo Waterfront Recycle Power concluded a merger agreement (This merger has established a new company, J&T Recycling, which aims for becoming No.1 in the industry through exploring new business fields.)
Mar. 18, 2019	Memorandum on the provision of Operation & Maintenance Service for LNG liquefaction equipment owned by Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Limited was agreed on with said company
Mar. 22, 2019	Basic agreement on the hydrogen station business in the Oi area of Tokyo was reached with JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy

Main Efforts to Increase Corporate Value -2

<TEPCO Power Grid>

Feb. 19, 2019	Agreed on investment of max. £25 million for max. 2 years to UK energy storage company Zenobe with JERA
Feb. 21, 2019	Consulting agreement pertaining to the construction of an underground substation was concluded with Dhaka Electric Supply Company, a power distribution company in Bangladesh, with Tokyo Electric Power Services
Feb. 26, 2019	"Real estate project for effective use of substation site" which uses own assets began aiming to form a new social infrastructure
Mar. 5, 2019	For "Grid Data Bank Lab. LLP" established with NTT Data, office & laboratory was opened and business is being expanded with participation from new members
Mar. 19, 2019	Agreed on joint demonstration for efficiently sharing locations and equipment of base stations using electric power infrastructure such as telegraph poles, with KDDI, Softbank and Rakuten Mobile aiming for the introduction of 5th generation mobile communication system (5G)

<TEPCO Energy Partner>

Feb. 1, 2019	Basic agreement for the development of a new service for senior citizens was concluded with Sanyo Homes (senior citizen watching service "Far but secure plan" was installed to all rooms of condominiums for the first time, as the first step of the agreement)
Feb. 19, 2019	Business partnership with KDDI for sales of electricity and gas for households
Mar. 18, 2019	Agreed on the establishment of "Evergreen Marketing", jointly-owned company for electricity retail business, with erex.
Mar. 25, 2019	Basic agreement for the establishment of "Saisai Seikatsu Company", a joint venture that runs the largest plant factory in Japan, was concluded with Fuyo General Lease and Farmship

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