FY2007 1st Quarter Financial Results

(April 1, 2007 – June 30, 2007)

Presentation Materials

August 1, 2007

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Regarding Forward-Looking Statements (Performance Projections)

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 (performance projections) herein.

I. Impact of the Niigataken Chuetsu-oki Earthquake in 2007 on Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station and Revised Performance Projections

Power Plant Status

- Reactors 2, 3, 4 and 7 shut down automatically when the earthquake occurred. All 7 reactors (total output of 8,212MW) are now safely shut down.
- Visual inspection has not revealed any significant damage to equipment with respect to safety. Detailed inspections are now being carried out.
- Inspections have revealed more than 60 events. As of July 31, 2007, the damage was concentrated mainly on facilities for which earthquake-resistant design was marginally important.

Events at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station Facilities (by Level of Importance of Earthquake-Resistant Design)

Required Level Category	Main Facilities	Principal Events
As	Nuclear reactor containment vessel Nuclear reactor pressure vessel Control rods and drive assembly Residual heat removal system	———
A	Emergency core cooling system	———
B	Turbine building	• Broken coupling, No. 6 ceiling crane arm, nuclear reactor building
C	Generators	• Fire in transformer of Reactor 3 • 100 drums overturned in solid waste storage area • Misalignment of ducts connected to main exhaust stack (Reactors 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) • Issues including subsidence and shear of transformer oil containment dike (Reactors 1, 2, 4, 7)
Other		• Broken glass, multiple cracks and fallen ducts, etc. in Operations Center (employee operations wing) • Leakage of potable water tank

Note: Please refer to page 21, "Revised Earthquake-resistant Design Assessment Standards (Reference 4)", for classification by level of importance.

Events Resulting from Earthquake (1-A)

1. Fire in transformer of Reactor 3

◆ Chronology

July 16	10:13	Earthquake occurs
	10:15	A patrol following the earthquake discovers smoke Initial firefighting activities begin （4 people）
	10:27	Shift supervisor contacts fire department （local firefighters requested）

Water unavailable from fire hydrant due to ruptured pipe

Fire threat level raised

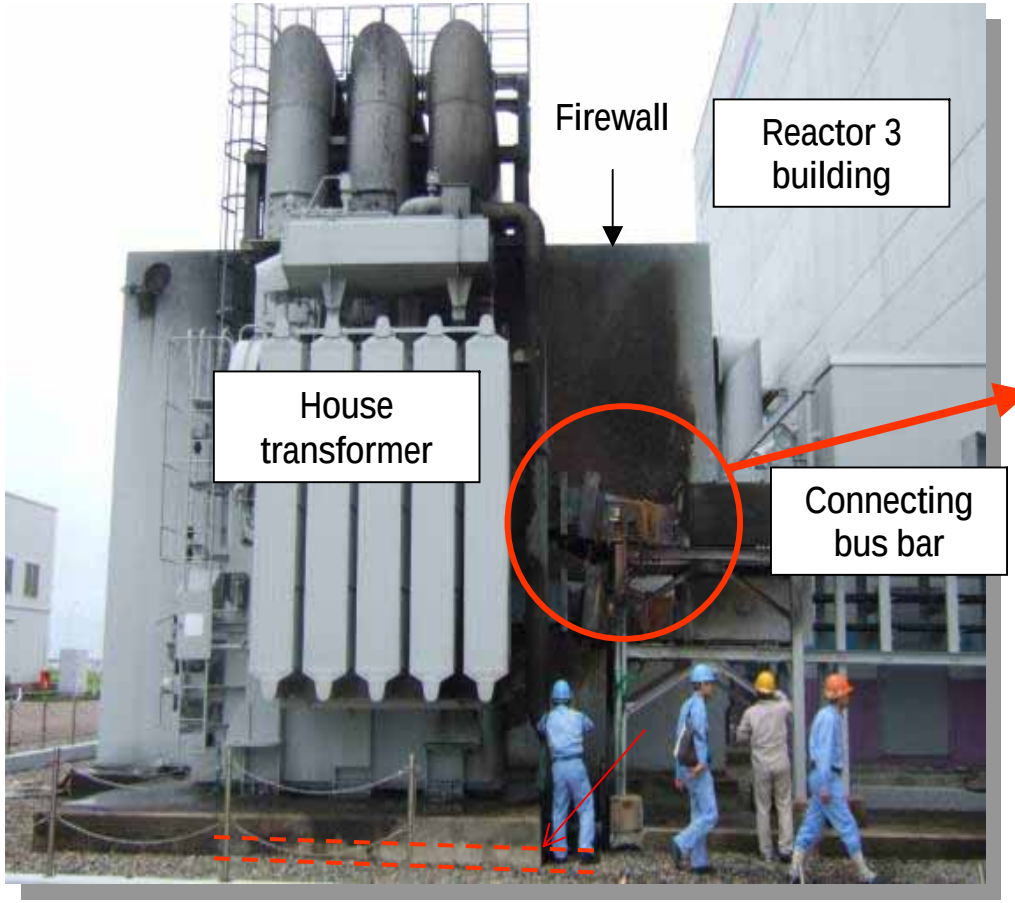
Workers at site evacuated to a safe place, notify Emergency Response Headquarters and await arrival of firefighters.

	11:27	Firefighters arrive
	12:10	Confirmation that fire has been extinguished

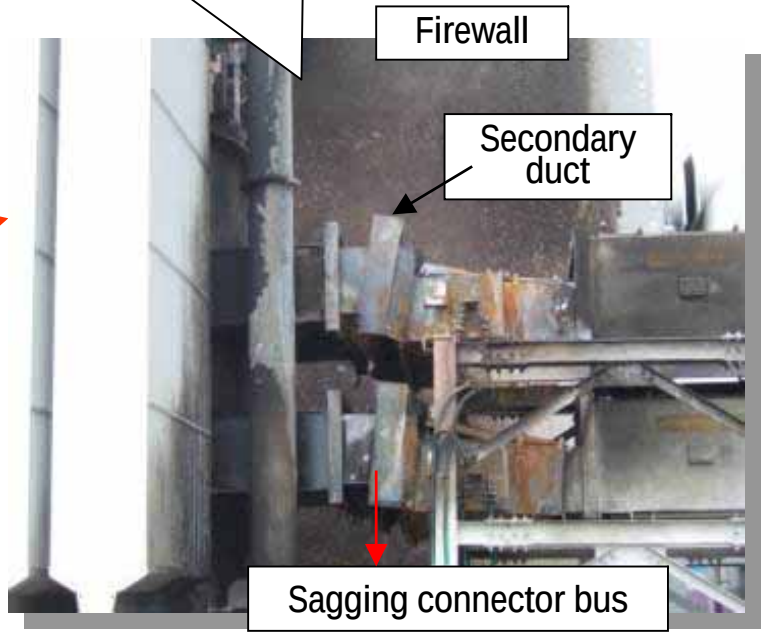
◆ Damage, Causes, Etc.

- ◆ Firewall kept fire from spreading to other locations
- ◆ Ground subsidence is believed to have caused a short. Detailed survey now in progress.

Events Resulting from Earthquake (1-B)



The secondary transformer connector bus (right) of the transformer (left) is sagging.



Events Resulting from Earthquake (2-A)

2. Release of radioactive water into the ocean due to leakage of water from Reactor 6

◆ Chronology

July 16	12:50	Leakage of water confirmed in area not controlled by the reactor building
	18:20	Confirmation of extremely small amount of radiation in leaked water
	20:10	Confirmation that release of leaked water into the ocean was via an outlet
	21:45	Press notified

The puddle of water in the uncontrolled area was below the volume requiring a report. Therefore, the puddle of water was not subject to reporting. Radioactivity was measured through subsequent sampling.

Confirmed the release by confirming the possible route of emission, examining pump operating history and sampling and analyzing the effluent tank.

Volume of water discharged: 1.2m^3

Radioactivity: approximately 9×10^4 becquerels

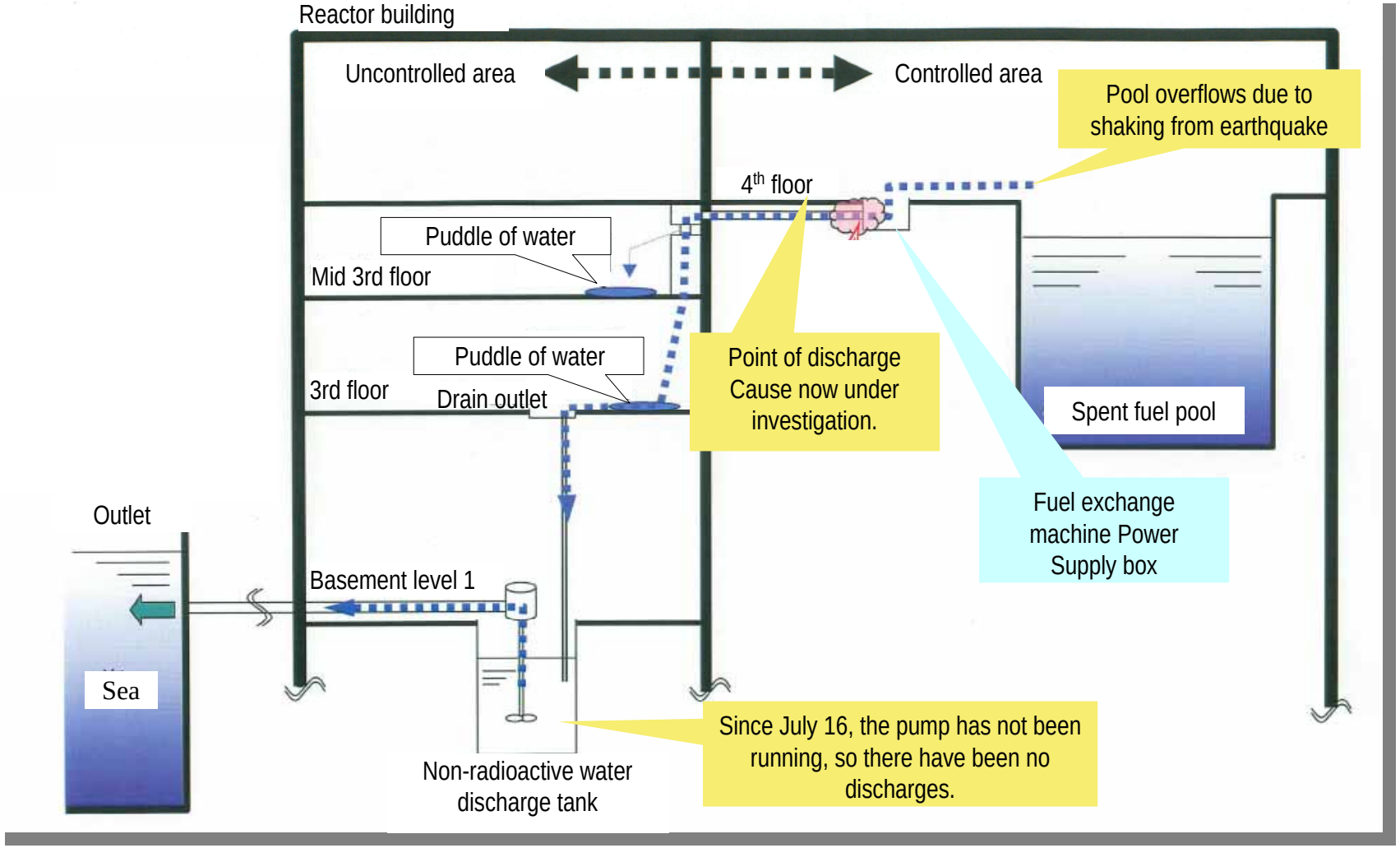
The effective dose of radiation exposure represented by this discharge is approximately 2×10^{-9} millisieverts

(This is 1／1.0 billionth the dosage an average person receives naturally each year.)

◆ Damage, Causes, Etc.

- The cause is assumed to be nominal leakage of overflow from the reactor's spent fuel pool via electrical conduits and other routes into the uncontrolled area (such leakage is no longer occurring).

Events Resulting from Earthquake (2-B)



Events Resulting from Reactor Shutdown (1)

3. Monitoring of the main exhaust stack of Reactor 7 detected radioactive substances

◆ Chronology

◆ On July 17, the scheduled weekly measurement of the main exhaust stack detected radioactive iodine and particulate matter (chromium-51 and cobalt-60).

Radioactivity: approximately 4×10^{8} becquerels

The effective dose of radiation exposure represented by this discharge is approximately 2×10^{-7} millisieverts

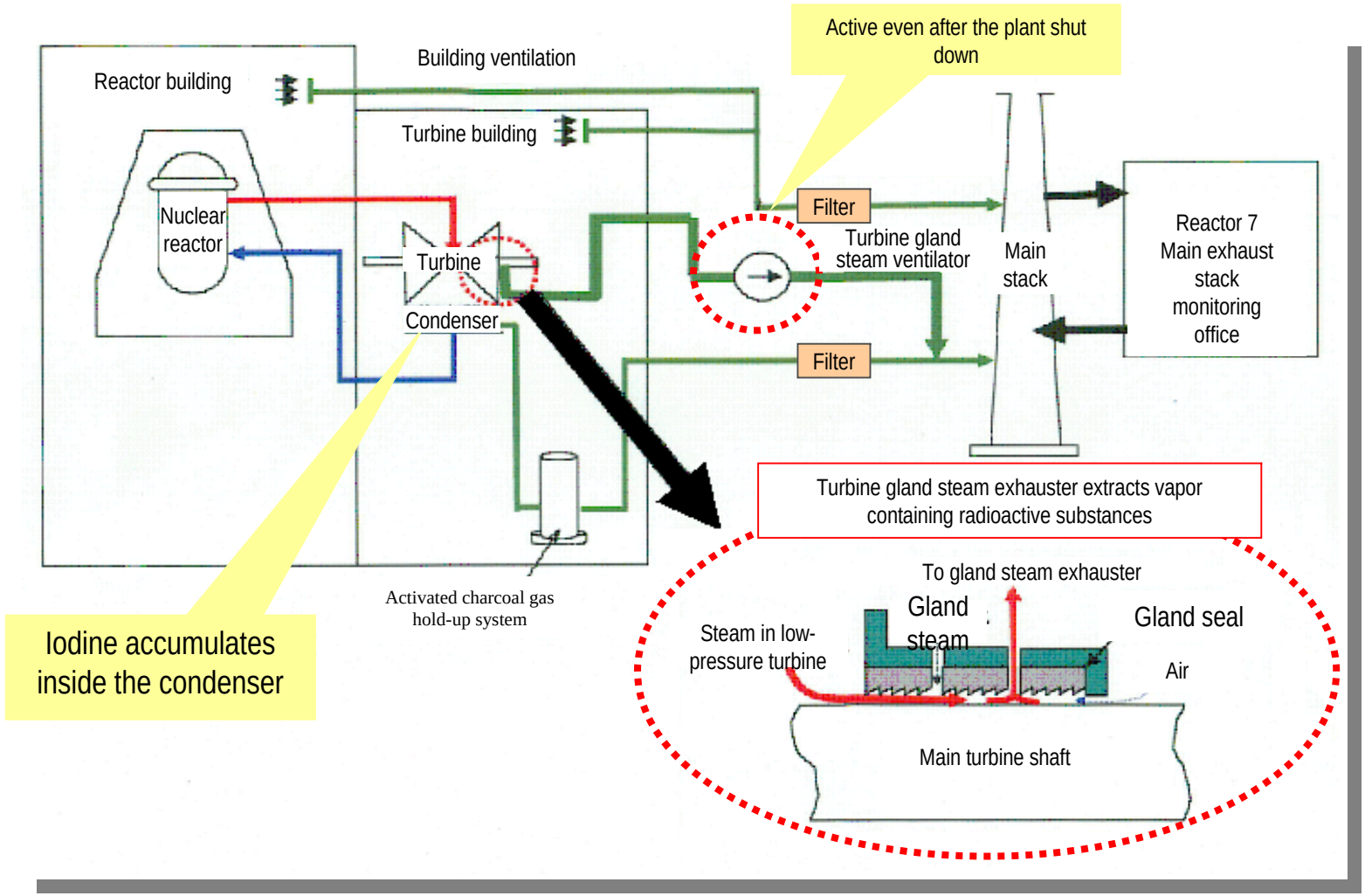
(This is 1／10 millionth the dosage an average person receives naturally each year.)

◆ Damage, Causes, Etc.

◆ After the reactor automatically shut down, the turbine gland steam exhauster stopped operating. As a result, particulate matter is assumed to have been released via the exhaust stack from inside the steam condenser.

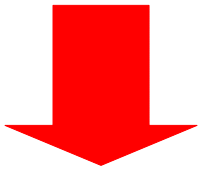
◆ Daily measurement since July 19 has not detected any more radioactive substances.

Events Resulting from Reactor Shutdown (2)



Improvement Plan

We will implement required countermeasures at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station as well as at Fukushima Daiichi and Daini nuclear power stations.



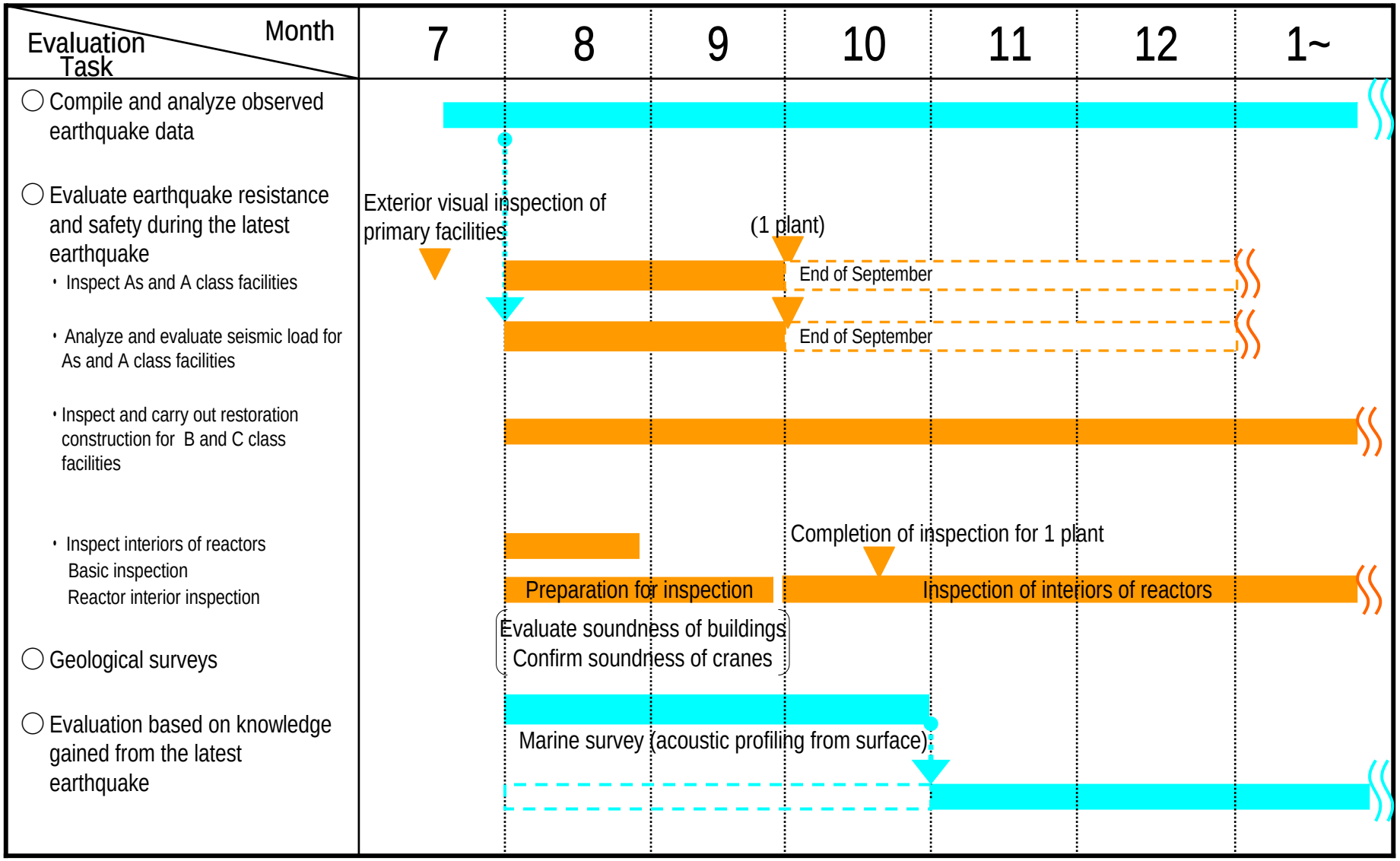
1. Strengthen local firefighting crews
   - Establish a 24-hour system for firefighting crews
   - Equip crews with chemical firefighting trucks
   - Ensure dedicated lines of communication for fire stations
   - Strengthen training through cooperation with fire departments

2. Establish a system for swift and rigorous reporting of incidents
   - Secure a system for measuring radiation during the evening and on holidays
   - Strengthen Emergency Response Headquarters in ways such as implementing consistent communication measures
   - Immediately report the possibility of leakage of radioactive substances when it is confirmed

Post-Earthquake Evaluation of Earthquake Resistance and Safety

- Inspect and restore facilities and confirm soundness
  - Exterior visual inspection of main equipment completed July 19 confirmed absence of major damage.
  - Future facility inspections
    - Quickly inspect and strengthen equipment that was operating when the plant shut down, such as firefighting facilities and electrical facilities
    - Execute analytical evaluation and detailed inspections by experts of high-risk facilities
    - Conduct reactor inspections after confirming that inspection equipment has been inspected
    - Continuously inspect and restore other equipment
- Analyze observed earthquake data and evaluate earthquake resistance during the latest earthquake
  - Analyze record of observations to evaluate how earthquake motion during the latest earthquake can be used to confirm earthquake resistance and safety
  - Use above evaluation of impact of earthquake motion on earthquake resistance and safety to conduct earthquake response analysis and earthquake resistance evaluation for high-risk facilities
- Conduct terrestrial and marine geological surveys
- Evaluate earthquake resistance and conduct required countermeasures that incorporate information obtained during the latest earthquake

Schedule for Evaluating the Impact of Earthquake Resistance and Safety



Short-term Supply and Demand Outlook (1)

1. Supply and Demand Conditions and Outlook

- Projected maximum demand for electricity this summer is 61.10 GW
- Secure supply capacity of 62.45 GW (spare capacity margin of 2.2%)

Outlook: TEPCO can maintain stable supply

Monthly Supply and Demand Outlook

(Unit: GW)

	August	September
Demand	61.10	56.40
Supply capacity	62.45 (65.27)	60.34 (63.42)
Projected spare capacity	1.35	3.94

Note 1: Normal summer temperatures: projection using the average of the highest temperatures on the days of maximum demand over the past 10 years.

Note 2: Demand projection assumes highest monthly demand. Supply capacity is a monthly average.

Note 3: Supply capacity figures in parentheses denote supply capacity prior to the earthquake.

Short-term Supply and Demand Outlook (2)

2. Countermeasures for Supply Capacity and Demand

Additional Supply Capacity

(Unit: GW)

Countermeasures	August	September
Operation of power plants for increased output, etc.	2.08	1.80
Purchases from other electric power companies	1.66	1.56
Purchases from self-generation	0.70	0.70
Total	4.44	4.06

Note 1: Scheduled inspection process at Reactor 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station moved from July 31 to August 20.

Note 2: Scheduled inspection process at Reactor 6 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station moved from August 7 to October 1.

Note 3: 900 thousand kW Shiobara Power Station received authorization to operate in emergency mode from July 30 until September 7. This was not included in supply capacity above.

Demand Response

(Unit: GW)

Countermeasures	August	September
Plan adjustment contracts*	1.30	1.30
Discretionary adjustment contracts (Estimated)	1.10	1.10

*Plan adjustment contracts are included in maximum generation outlook.

Performance Outlook for FY2007 (1)

◆ Impact of the Shutdown of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station

◆ All 7 units' shutdown for a year is set forth as a premise

➡ Decrease in nuclear power generation by approx. 40.0 billion kWh (compared to our initial plan)

- ◆ How to compensate the supply : power generated by own thermal power plants and purchased from other companies
- ◆ We take CIF crude oil price level into consideration

1. Fuel expenses etc. total +¥320.0 billion

＋） Increase in fuel expenses and purchased power 340.0 billion yen

＋）	Increase in thermal fuel expenses and purchased power	360.0 billion yen
－）	Decrease in nuclear fuel expenses	20.0 billion yen

－） Decrease in nuclear power back-end costs 20.0 billion yen

2. Decrease in maintenance expenses total -¥38.0 billion

- Expenses for regular inspections etc. will be deferred to following period

➡ **Expenses will increase by 282.0 billion yen**

Performance Outlook for FY2007 (2)

Performance Outlook for FY2007

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

	Operating revenues	Operating income	Ordinary income	Net income
Present projection	5,445	250	130	65
	5,165	210	80	40
Initial projection (April 27)	5,400	530	400	310
	5,120	490	350	285
Difference	45	-280	-270	-245
	45	-280	-270	-245

Key Factors Affecting Performance Outlook (in Ordinary Income)

Non-consolidated Performance

Factors for improved performance

Decrease in maintenance expenses due to the shutdown of the nuclear power plant	+¥38.0 billion
Electricity sales volume increase	+¥45.0 billion
Increase in electricity sales revenues (293.7 billion kWh to 294.3 billion kWh)	+¥10.0 billion
Increase in fuel cost adjustment revenue	+¥35.0 billion
Decrease in personnel expenses	+¥105.0 billion
Cost reductions	+¥80.0 billion

Factors for weakend performance

Increase in fuel expenses due to the shutdown of the nuclear power plant	-¥320.0 billion
Increase in fuel expenses	-¥205.0 billion
Rise in CIF crude oil prices, etc. ($60/barrel to $68/barrel)	-¥185.0 billion
Other factors	-¥20.0 billion
Increase in purchased power	-¥13.0 billion

Changes in Extraordinary Losses

- Approximately ¥100.0 billion in extraordinary income from changes to retirement benefit plans was initially included. TEPCO now projects that this income will be ¥110.0 billion, but this figure includes amortization of prior service costs of about ¥90.0 billion that will be included in operating expenses.
- As a result of verification of the sufficiency of reserves for decommissioning costs of nuclear power units, TEPCO projects it will incur an extraordinary loss of approximately ¥60.0 billion, which is equivalent to prior fiscal years.
- Extraordinary income is projected to total about ¥20.0 billion due to factors such as gains on sales of securities.

Key Factors Affecting Performance and Financial Impact

Key Factors Affecting Performance

	FY2007 1st quarter	FY2007 projection present	FY2007 projection (initial)	FY2006 actual 1st quarter	FY2006 actual FY2006
Foreign exchange rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)	120.82	approx.120	(120)	114.51	116.98
Crude oil prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)	64.53	approx.68	(60)	64.94	63.47
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (%)	59.1	approx.44	(approx.72)	68.4	74.2
Flow rate (%)	90.0	approx.97	(100)	98.5	102.9

Financial Impact

(Unit: Billion yen)

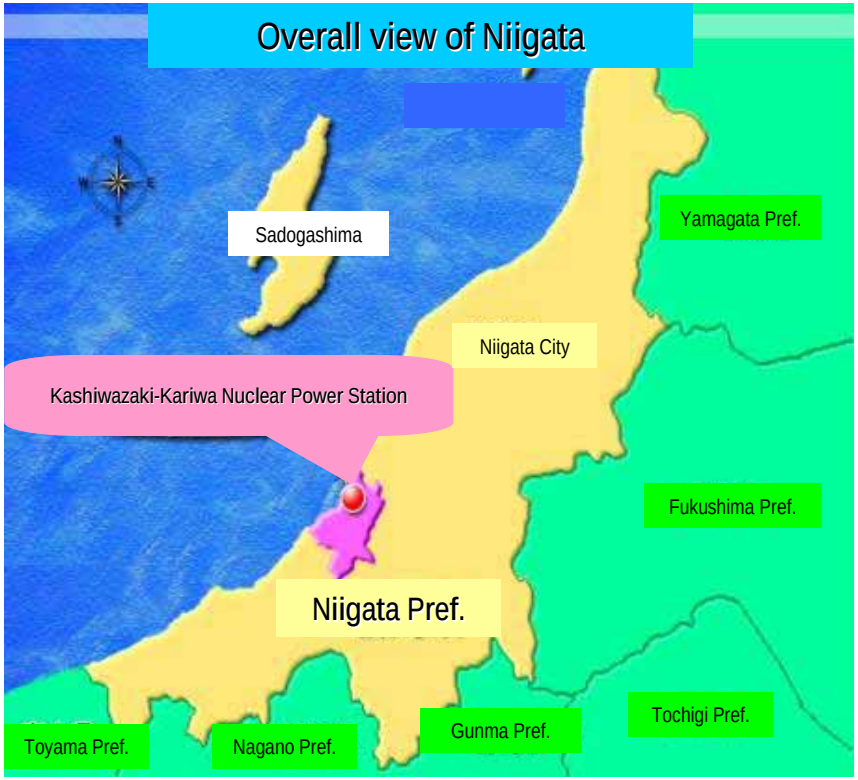
	FY2007 projection present	FY2007 projection (initial)	FY2006 actual
Foreign exchange rate (Interbank; 1 yen per dollar)	approx.12	(approx.9)	approx.8
Crude oil prices (All Japan CIF; 1 dollar per barrel)	approx.17	(approx.12)	approx.8
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (1%)	approx.11.5	(approx.9.5)	approx.9
Flow rate (1%)	approx.1.5	(approx.1)	approx.1
Interest rate (1%)	approx.10	(approx.10)	approx.8

Outline of the Niigataken Chuetsu-oki Earthquake in 2007 (Reference 1)

- Occurred at： 10:13 JST 16 JULY 2007
- Epicenter： South off Niigata prefecture
  Latitude: 37.3N, Longitude:138.4E
  Depth:17km
- Magnitude: 6.8
  Seismic Intensity Levels Upper 6 （JMA Seismic Intensity）
- Epicentral distance： approx. 16 km
  （From the reference point at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station）
- Hypocentral distance： approx. 23 km （same as above）

Outline of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station (Reference 2)

- Location : Kashiwazaki-shi and Kariwa-mura, Niigata Pref.
- Plant Capacity : 8,212MW (as of March 31, 2007)
  cf. TEPCO Capacity : 61,835MW



The Units of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station

Unit NO.	Output (MW)	Type	Start
NO.1 unit	110.0	BWR	September 1985
NO.2 unit	110.0	BWR	September 1990
NO.3 unit	110.0	BWR	August 1993
NO.4 unit	110.0	BWR	August 1994
NO.5 unit	110.0	BWR	April 1990
NO.6 unit	135.6	ABWR	November 1996
NO.7 unit	135.6	ABWR	July 1997

- Electricity Generation : 54.9 billion kWh (FY2006)
  cf.TEPCO 271.0 billion kWh

Notes on Earthquake Observation Records (Reference 3)

◆ Earthquake Motion Observed at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station

Records of Observations at Units

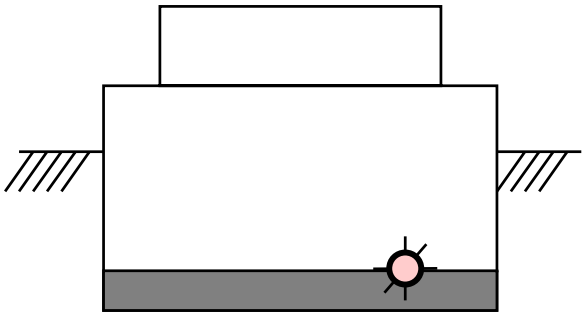
(Unit: Gal)

Unit NO.	North to South	East to West	Vertically	Lowest level (Reference)
NO.1	311 (274)	680 (273)	408 (235)	B5F
NO.2	304 (167)	606 (167)	282 (235)	B5F
NO.3	308 (192)	384 (193)	311 (235)	B5F
NO.4	310 (193)	492 (194)	337 (235)	B5F
NO.5	277 (249)	442 (254)	205 (235)	B4F
NO.6	271 (263)	322 (263)	488 (235)	B3F
NO.7	267 (263)	356 (263)	355 (235)	B3F

Note 1: All observations made at the lowest level of each reactor building.

Note 2: Figures in parentheses are design figures for the acceleration response of each reactor.

Note 3: Gal is a unit of acceleration to express magnitude of shaking of foundations, buildings, etc. during an earthquake. Expresses degree to which buildings and other structures are shaken in cm/sec2.



seismometer

The seismometers installed for the base mat of the reactor buildings of units 1 to 7

- ◆ The turbine mount of reactor 3 was shaken the most, 2,058 gals east to west. This was 2.5 times the assumption of 854 gals.
- ◆ The installed scram setting is 120 gals horizontally and 100 gals vertically.

  * Scram is the level that triggers an emergency shutdown of nuclear reactors.

Revised Earthquake-resistant Design Assessment Standards (Reference 4)

Revised Earthquake-resistant Design Assessment Standards

Item	Current guideline	Revised guideline	Reason for revision
Evaluation of earthquake movement	Ground movement standards S1 and S2	Ground Movement Standard Ss	• To achieve precise measurement and recording • To accumulate knowledge of geology, seismology and earthquake engineering
Earthquake directly below	M6.5 earthquake directly below	Seismic origin not specified Planned earthquake movement	• To acquire earthquake recordings near seismic origin • To accumulate knowledge of geology, seismology and earthquake engineering
Calculation of earthquake movement	Static vertical seismic load	Dynamic vertical seismic load	• To improve analysis technology • To obtain highly precise recordings
Classification by level of importance	4 classes (As, A, B and C class)	3 classes As, A → S class B → B class C → C class	• To further reduce risk • Consistency with Significance Determination Process
Evaluation of active faults	Formed within the past 50,000 years	Formed since late Pleistocene (About 80,000 to 130,000 years ago)	• According to knowledge of geology, seismology and earthquake engineering

Note: The terms below were obtained from the Japan Atomic Energy Relations Organization website, the Technical Guidelines for Aseismic Design of Nuclear Power Plants, and the Japan Electric Association.

(1) S1: Activity category A, with historical documentation indicating occurrence of earthquakes and active faults within the past 10,000 years. (Average rate of slippage S≧100cm/1,000 years.)

(2) S2: Activity categories B and C, with movement among active faults at the site within the past 5,000 years (Average rate of slippage S＜100cm/1,000 years), or earthquake movement based on regional geological structures and earthquakes directly below (M6.5, hypocentral distance 10km)

(3) As class: Facilities where damage could result in risk of loss of coolant, emergency shutdown and sustained safe shutdown of nuclear reactor, and facilities for spent fuel storage and the nuclear reactor primary containment vessel.

(4) A class: Facilities other than As class facilities where in the event that a nuclear reactor incident occurs, the public must be protected from radiation hazards, or where in the event of loss of functions there is risk of public exposure to radiation hazards.

(5) B class: Facilities not covered in As or A class that involve highly radioactive substances.

(6) C class: Facilities connected with radioactive substances but not covered in the above earthquake-resistance classes, and facilities not related to radioactive substances.

(7) Vertical seismic load: For As and A class only, the vertical seismic coefficient is considered to be one-half the average maximum horizontal acceleration amplitude of standard earthquake movement in combination with horizontal seismicload and unfavorable vectors. In addition, the standard for the vertical seismic coefficient is 0.3, and while consideration is given to issues including the vibration profiles of structuresand type of soil, height and direction are constant.

Ⅱ. Summary of Financial Results for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2007 (Three Months Ended June 30, 2007)

FY2007 1Q Results Summary (Consolidated and Non-consolidated)

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

		1st quarter FY2007 (A)	1st quarter FY2006 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Electricity sales volume	(Billion kWh)	68.9	67.4	1.5	102.2
Operating revenues		1,251.0	1,220.2	30.8	102.5
		1,189.3	1,160.3	28.9	102.5
Operating expenses		1,186.4	1,113.9	72.4	106.5
		1,133.4	1,064.6	68.7	106.5
Operating income		64.6	106.2	-41.6	60.8
		55.8	95.6	-39.7	58.4
Ordinary revenues		1,269.3	1,236.3	33.0	102.7
		1,197.9	1,168.8	29.1	102.5
Ordinary expenses		1,224.7	1,154.7	69.9	106.1
		1,169.5	1,103.0	66.4	106.0
Ordinary income		44.6	81.5	-36.9	54.7
		28.4	65.7	-37.3	43.3
Net income		31.0	48.0	-17.0	64.6
		21.1	38.7	-17.5	54.6

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

		June 30, 2007 (A)	March 31, 2007 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Total assets		13,399.7	13,521.3	-121.6	99.1
		12,802.4	12,924.0	-121.5	99.1
Liabilities		10,355.3	10,447.6	-92.2	99.1
		10,068.7	10,150.8	-82.0	99.2
Net assets		3,044.3	3,073.7	-29.3	99.0
		2,733.6	2,773.2	-39.5	98.6
Interest-bearing debt outstanding		7,529.6	7,388.6	141.0	101.9
		7,336.0	7,183.1	152.8	102.1
Equity ratio		22.4	22.4	—	—
	(%)	21.4	21.5	-0.1	—

Revenues Breakdown (Non-consolidated)

Revenues Breakdown

(Unit: Billion yen)

	1st quarter FY2007 (A)	1st quarter FY2006 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary revenues	1,197.9	1,168.8	29.1	102.5
Operating revenues	1,189.3	1,160.3	28.9	102.5
Electric power operating revenues	1,178.0	1,146.3	31.7	102.8
Electricity sales revenues	1,119.9	1,092.2	27.6	102.5
Lighting	454.7	449.6	5.0	101.1
Commercial and others	665.1	642.6	22.5	103.5
Inter-company power sale	25.5	27.4	-1.9	92.8
Sales of power to other companies	14.0	9.7	4.2	143.6
Other revenues	18.5	16.7	1.7	110.7
Incidental business operating revenues	11.2	13.9	-2.7	80.4
Non-operating revenues	8.6	8.5	0.1	101.6

Increase in electricity sales volume (+1.5 billion kWh)	+¥24.0 billion
Increase in unit sales price	+¥4.0 billion

Telecommunications business	-¥6.2 billion
Gas business	+¥3.3 billion

Expenses Breakdown (Non-consolidated)

Expenses Breakdown

(Unit: Billion yen)

	1st quarter FY2007 (A)	1st quarter FY2006 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary expenses	1,169.5	1,103.0	66.4	106.0
Operating expenses	1,133.4	1,064.6	68.7	106.5
Electric power operating expenses	1,123.6	1,043.4	80.1	107.7
Personnel	105.8	110.8	-4.9	95.5
Fuel	303.5	221.6	81.8	136.9
Maintenance	113.5	121.8	-8.2	93.2
Depreciation	180.8	178.3	2.5	101.4
Purchased power	155.0	156.6	-1.5	99.0
Taxes, etc.	94.4	95.9	-1.4	98.5
Nuclear power back-end costs	30.4	29.2	1.2	104.2
Other expenses	139.7	128.9	10.7	108.4
Incidental business operating expenses	9.7	21.1	-11.4	46.2
Non-operating expenses	36.0	38.4	-2.3	93.9
Interest paid	34.5	36.5	-2.0	94.5
Other expenses	1.5	1.8	-0.3	81.3

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

Personnel expenses (¥110.8 billion to ¥105.8 billion)	**-¥4.9 billion**
Retirement benefits	-¥5.8 billion
Decrease in retired persons, etc.	-¥5.8 billion
Fuel expenses (¥221.6 billion to ¥303.5 billion)	**+¥81.8 billion**
Consumption volume	+¥55.0 billion
Increase in power generated and purchased (72.4 billion kWh to 74.2 billion kWh	+¥14.0 billion
Decrease in power purchased from other companies	+¥17.0 billion
Decrease in nuclear power generated (Ratio∗: 68.4 % to 59.1%)	+¥18.0 billion
Decrease in hydroelectric power generated (flow rate; 98.5% to 90.0%)	+¥6.0 billion
Price	+¥27.0 billion
Yen depreciation (¥114.51=$1 to ¥120.82=$1)	+¥19.0 billion
Other factors (Variation in composition ratio of fuel types, etc.)	+¥8.0 billion
Maintenance expenses (¥121.8 billion to ¥113.5 billion)	**-¥8.2 billion**
Generation related (¥63.1 billion to ¥51.4 billion)	-¥11.6 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥4.7 billion to ¥ 4.1billion)	-¥0.6 billion
Thermal power (¥24.1 billion to ¥21.7 billion)	-¥2.4 billion
Nuclear power (¥34.1 billion to ¥25.5 billion)	-¥8.6 billion
Distribution related (¥57.1 billion to ¥60.6 billion)	+¥3.5 billion
Transmission (¥10.1 billion to ¥9.0 billion)	-¥1.0 billion
Transformation (¥6.5 billion to ¥5.7 billion)	-¥0.7 billion
Distribution (¥40.4 billion to ¥45.8 billion)	+¥5.3 billion

〔∗:Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio (%)〕

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

Depreciation expenses (¥178.3 billion to ¥180.8 billion)	**+¥2.5 billion**
Generation related (¥70.5 billion to ¥74.0 billion)	+¥3.5 billion
Hydroelectric power (¥12.5 billion to ¥12.0 billion)	-¥0.5 billion
Thermal power (¥34.7 billion to ¥56.1 billion)	+¥1.4 billion
Nuclear power (¥23.2 billion to ¥25.9 billion)	+¥2.6 billion
Distribution related (¥102.8 billion to ¥101.9 billion)	-¥0.9 billion
Transmission (¥48.0 billion to ¥47.1 billion)	-¥0.9 billion
Transformation (¥20.5 billion to ¥20.4 billion)	-¥0.1 billion
Distribution (¥34.3 billion to ¥34.3 billion)	+¥0.0 billion
Due to changes in depreciation methods	+¥11.6 billion
Purchased power (¥156.6 billion to ¥155.0 billion)	**-¥1.5 billion**
Inter-company power purchases (¥57.8 billion to ¥49.4 billion)	-¥8.4 billion
Purchases of power from other companies (¥98.8 billion to ¥105.6 billion)	+¥6.8 billion
Taxes, etc. (¥95.9 billion to ¥94.4 billion)	**-¥1.4 billion**
Promotion of power resources development tax (¥27.9 billion to ¥26.7 billion)	-¥1.1 billion
Nuclear power back-end costs (¥29.2 billion to ¥30.4 billion)	**+¥1.2 billion**
Irradiated nuclear fuel reprocessing expenses (¥24.9 billion to ¥25.3 billion)	+¥0.4 billion
Expenses for future reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel*	+¥1.3 billion
Decommissioning costs of nuclear power units (¥4.2 billion to ¥3.7 billion)	-¥0.5 billion

＊：In accordance with the accounting rules for electric utilities amended in March 2007, TEPCO states a reserve amount equivalent to the actual cost at present value of reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel without a definite reprocessing plan.

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

Other expenses (¥128.9 billion to ¥139.7 billion)	**+¥10.7 billion**
Demand expansion and promotion expenses (¥6.6 billion to ¥8.6 billion)	+¥1.9 billion
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (¥13.1 billion to ¥15.0 billion)	+¥1.8 billion
Incidental business operating expenses (¥21.1 billion to ¥9.7 billion)	**-¥11.4 billion**
Telecommunications business (¥14.9 billion to ¥0 billion)	-¥14.9 billion
Gas business (¥4.3 billion to ¥7.6 billion)	+¥3.2 billion
Interest paid (¥36.5 billion to ¥34.5 billion)	**-¥2.0 billion**
Due to reduced debt, etc.	
Non-operating expenses - Other expenses (¥1.8 billion to ¥1.5 billion)	**-¥0.3 billion**
Decrease in miscellaneous loss (¥1.4 billion to ¥0.9 billion)	-¥0.4 billion

Gas Business Company Results

Gas Business Company

(Unit: Billion yen)

	1st quarter FY2007 (A)	1st quarter FY2006 (B)	Comparison (A)-(B)	Comparison (A)/(B) (%)
Operating revenues	8.4	5.0	3.3	167.2
Operating income	0.8	0.6	0.1	117.7
Gas sales volume	162,000 tons	108,000 tons	—	—

Total Power Generated and Purchased, Electricity Sales Volume and Average Monthly Temperature

Total Power Generated and Purchased

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	April	May	June	1st quarter FY2007
Total power generated and purchased	24.27 (2.3)	24.20 (2.6)	25.72 (2.6)	74.19 (2.5)
Power generated by TEPCO	21.97	21.04	21.95	64.96
Hydroelectric power generation	1.14	1.24	1.11	3.49
Thermal power generation	13.59	12.24	13.29	39.12
Nuclear power generation	7.24	7.56	7.55	22.35
Power purchased from other companies	2.86	3.64	4.02	10.52
Used at pumped storage	-0.56	-0.48	-0.25	-1.29

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

Average Monthly Temperature

(Unit: ℃)

	April	May	June
FY2007	13.1	19.1	22.6
Compared with last year	0.1	0.8	0.7
Compared with average year	-0.5	1.1	1.4

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

Electricity Sales Volume

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	April	May	June	1st quarter FY2007	FY2007 Projection
Other than eligible customers' use	8.39 (-4.0)	8.45 (1.4)	7.17 (5.0)	24.01 (0.5)	109.0 (2.9)
Lighting	7.49 (-3.5)	7.47 (1.5)	6.25 (4.9)	21.21 (0.6)	96.3 (3.3)
Low voltage	0.72 (-6.5)	0.74 (2.2)	0.73 (7.6)	2.19 (0.8)	10.5 (0.2)
Others	0.18 (-10.6)	0.23 (-5.3)	0.20 (0.4)	0.61 (-5.2)	2.2 (-0.9)
Eligible customers' use	14.71 (2.2)	14.42 (4.3)	15.75 (3.1)	44.88 (3.1)	185.4 (2.0)
Commercial use	5.93 (3.0)	5.74 (5.2)	6.32 (4.4)	17.99 (4.2)	—
Industrial use and others	8.78 (1.6)	8.68 (3.7)	9.42 (2.2)	26.89 (2.5)	—
Total electricity sales volume	23.11 (-0.1)	22.87 (3.2)	22.91 (3.7)	68.89 (2.2)	294.3 (2.3)

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

We have revised our initial projection upward from 293.7 billion kWh to 294.3 billion kWh, due to the 1st quarter result which has exceeded the projection by approximately 0.7 billion kWh and recent performance trends.