

FY2011 3rd Quarter Earnings Results

(April 1 – December 31, 2011)

Supplemental Material

Shareholder & Investor Relations Group

Corporate Affairs Department

February 13, 2012

Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in the following presentation regarding The Tokyo Electric Power Company's business operations may constitute "forward-looking statements." As such, these statements are not historical facts but rather predictions about the future, which inherently involve risks and uncertainties, and these risks and uncertainties could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements 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 FY2011 3rd Quarter Earnings Results



Overview

- ✓ Both consolidated and non-consolidated operating revenues decreased. While unit sales prices rose year on year due to fuel price adjustments, electricity sales volume significantly dropped throughout the period.
- ✓ Ordinary income recorded a loss on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis. A decrease in personnel and maintenance expenses was more than offset by significantly higher fuel expenses, reflecting a sharp drop in the amount of power generated by nuclear power plants.
- ✓ TEPCO's net income in the first nine-month period of Fiscal 2011 showed a loss on each of consolidated and non-consolidated basis. While grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation and gains on sales of fixed assets and marketable securities were recorded as an extraordinary income during the period, the amount was more than offset by an extraordinary loss on disposal and restoration of fixed assets damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and on nuclear damage compensations and losses on sales of stock.

- Operating Revenues: 【Consolidated】 **¥3,800.8 billion** (4.0% decrease, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **¥3,623.6 billion** (4.8% decrease, YOY)
- Ordinary Income: 【Consolidated】 **-¥220.5 billion** (¥499.1 billion decrease, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **-¥257.0 billion** (¥495.1 billion decrease, YOY)
- Net Income: 【Consolidated】 **-¥623.0 billion** (¥762.9 billion decrease, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **-¥637.5 billion** (¥753.6 billion decrease, YOY)
- Equity Ratio: 【Consolidated】 **6.1%** (down 4.4 pp from the end of last FY) 【Non-consolidated】 **4.4%** (down 4.5 pp from the end of last FY)

Revision of Full-year Performance Outlook

- ✓ Fiscal 2011 outlook is revised at this point to reflect the actual earnings results of the 3rd quarter and new power demand projection for the coming 4th quarter. New full-year performance outlook is as follows.

- Operating Revenues: 【Consolidated】 **¥5,280.0 billion** (1.6% decrease, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **¥5,040.0 billion** (2.1% decrease, YOY)
- Ordinary Income: 【Consolidated】 **-¥390.0 billion** (¥710 billion decrease, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **-¥395.0 billion** (¥670 billion decrease, YOY)
- Net Income: 【Consolidated】 **-¥695.0 billion** (¥550 billion increase, YOY) 【Non-consolidated】 **-¥665.0 billion** (¥590 billion increase, YOY)



FY2011 3rd Quarter Earnings Results Summary (Consolidated and Non-consolidated)

(Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively)

(Unit: Billion Yen)

		Nine-Month Period Ended		Comparison	
		Dec.31, 2011 (A)	Dec.31, 2010 (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B)(%)
Electricity Sales Volume	(billion kWh)	193.0	218.7	-25.7	88.2
Operating Revenues	consolidated	3,800.8	3,959.9	-159.0	96.0
	non-consolidated	3,623.6	3,805.7	-182.0	95.2
Operating Expenses		3,945.2	3,633.0	312.1	108.6
		3,804.1	3,510.2	293.9	108.4
Operating Income		-144.3	326.9	-471.2	-
		-180.5	295.5	-476.0	-
Ordinary Revenues		3,857.1	4,025.7	-168.6	95.8
		3,670.5	3,855.2	-184.6	95.2
Ordinary Expenses		4,077.6	3,747.1	330.5	108.8
		3,927.6	3,617.1	310.4	108.6
Ordinary Income		-220.5	278.6	-499.1	-
		-257.0	238.0	-495.1	-
Extraordinary Income		1,619.8	-	1,619.8	-
		1,619.5	-	1,619.5	-
Extraordinary Loss		2,001.6	57.1	1,944.4	-
		1,998.9	56.6	1,942.3	-
Net Income		-623.0	139.8	-762.9	-
		-637.5	116.0	-753.6	-
Equity Ratio	(%)	6.1	21.3	-15.2	-
		4.4	19.9	-15.5	-
Return on Asset	(%)	-1.0	2.4	-3.4	-
		-1.2	2.3	-3.5	-
Earnings per Share	(Yen)	-388.77	97.82	-486.59	-
		-397.46	81.07	-478.53	-

- Electricity Sales Volume, Total Power Generated and Purchased

Electricity Sales Volume

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	FY2011 Actual					Full-year Outlook for FY2011	
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Half	3rd Quarter	First 9-Month Period	New Projection	Previous Projection
Regulated segment	22.9 (-10.1)	26.9 (-14.7)	49.8 (-12.7)	23.3 (-7.1)	73.1 (-11.0)	105.2 (-9.0)	106.8 (-7.6)
Lighting	20.5 (-10.0)	23.6 (-14.5)	44.1 (-12.5)	21.0 (-7.3)	65.1 (-10.9)	94.2 (-8.9)	95.9 (-7.2)
Low voltage	1.8 (-12.7)	2.9 (-17.6)	4.7 (-15.8)	1.9 (-5.7)	6.7 (-13.1)	9.2 (-10.8)	9.1 (-11.7)
Others	0.5 (-6.2)	0.4 (-3.9)	1.0 (-5.2)	0.3 (-5.6)	1.3 (-5.3)	1.8 (-5.4)	1.8 (-5.4)
Liberalized segment	37.3 (-13.2)	43.1 (-15.0)	80.4 (-14.2)	39.5 (-8.0)	119.9 (-12.2)	159.3 (-10.4)	160.3 (-9.8)
Commercial use	14.6 (-19.1)	18.5 (-19.7)	33.1 (-19.5)	15.9 (-11.8)	49.0 (-17.1)	—	—
Industrial use and others	22.7 (-9.0)	24.5 (-10.9)	47.2 (-10.0)	23.7 (-5.3)	70.9 (-8.5)	—	—
Total electricity sales volume	60.2 (-12.1)	70.0 (-14.9)	130.2 (-13.6)	62.8 (-7.7)	193.0 (-11.8)	264.5 (-9.8)	267.1 (-9.0)

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

[First 9-Month Period of FY 2011 Results]

○ Total electricity sales volume significantly decreased year on year. In addition to our customers' cooperation for energy-saving and a considerable drop in industrial production level due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, a decrease in power demand for air conditioning during the summer season resulted in 11.8-percent overall sales volume decline.

[FY 2011 New Projection]

○ We have revised our previous full-year sales volume projection downward to reflect factors such as continued energy-saving in every sector and slump in industrial production.

Total Power Generated and Purchased

(Units: Billion kWh, %)

	FY2011 Actual				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Half	3rd Quarter	First 9-Month Period
Total power generated and purchased	64.1 (-12.3)	75.8 (-14.8)	139.9 (-13.7)	70.5 (-6.3)	210.4 (-11.3)
Power generated by TEPCO	55.5	64.1	119.6	61.0	180.6
Hydroelectric power generation	3.0	3.1	6.1	2.2	8.3
Thermal power generation	41.5	53.0	94.5	53.2	147.7
Nuclear power generation	11.0	8.0	19.0	5.6	24.6
Power purchased from other companies	8.7	12.0	20.7	10.2	30.9
Used at pumped storage	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1

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

Average Monthly Temperature

(Unit: °C)

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FY2011	18.5	13.8	6.4
Change from the previous year	0.2	1.2	-2.5
Gap with average year	0.9	1.6	-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.

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2011 First 9-month Period (A)		FY2010 First 9-month Period (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	3,800.8	3,623.6	3,959.9	3,805.7	-159.0	-182.0
Operating Income	-144.3	-180.5	326.9	295.5	-471.2	-476.0
Ordinary Income	-220.5	-257.0	278.6	238.0	-499.1	-495.1
Net Income	-623.0	-637.5	139.8	116.0	-762.9	-753.6

<Factors behind variance between first 9-month results of FY2011 and FY2010 (Non-consolidated)>

Positive Factors for Performance		Negative Factors for Performance	Impact (Billion Yen)
		• Decrease in operating revenues	-190.8
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in unit sales prices (3Q/FY10: 16.29yen/kWh→3Q/FY11: 17.47yen/kWh) • Decrease in electricity sales volume (3Q/FY10: 218.7 billion kWh→3Q/FY11: 193.0 billion kWh) 	
		• Decrease in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers	-6.7
	• Increase in revenues from others		12.8
Changes in ordinary revenues			-184.6
	• Decrease in personnel expenses		59.9
		• Increase in fuel expenses	-478.0
	• Decrease in maintenance expenses		99.5
	• Decrease in depreciation expenses		24.5
		• Increase in purchased power from other utilities/suppliers	-50.0
		• Increase in interest paid	-1.9
	• Decrease in taxes and other public charges		25.5
	• Decrease in nuclear power back-end cost		19.5
		• Decrease in other expenses	-9.6
Changes in ordinary expenses			-310.4
Changes in Ordinary Income			-495.1
	• Reserve for fluctuation in water levels		2.9
		• Reserve for depreciation of nuclear plants construction	-0.4
	• Extraordinary income		1,619.5
		• Increase in extraordinary loss	-1,942.3
	• Decrease in corporate tax and etc.		61.7
Changes in Net Income			-753.6

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

◆ Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation [Extraordinary Income] (Unit: billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2011		Cumulative Amount
		1st Half	1st 9-month Period	
○Grants-in-aid based on Article 41-1-1 of Law concerning Formation of a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation	—	(note) 543.6	1,580.3	1,580.3

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

(Note) Deducting a governmental indemnity of 120 billion yen from 663.6 billion yen, foreseeable amount of future nuclear damage compensation as of the end of 1st half.

◆ Loss on Natural Disaster [Extraordinary Loss] (Unit: billion yen)

Items	FY2010	FY2011		Cumulative Amount
		1st Half	1st 9-month Period	
○Expenses and/or losses for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses and/or losses for securing safety through cooling reactors and avoiding further radiation proliferation Expenses and/or losses for scrapping Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1 through 4 	633.3	166.0	287.4	920.7
○Other expenses and/or losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses and/or losses for maintaining the status of "cold shutdown" at Fukushima Daiichi Units 5 and 6 and Fukushima Daini Units 1 through 4 Losses on cancelation of Fukushima Daiichi Units 7 and 8 construction plan Expenses and/or losses for restoring damaged thermal power plants Other expenses and/or losses for restoration of supply facilities and for transportation of machinery equipment and materials 	384.2	18.6	24.4	408.6
Total	1,017.5	184.6	311.9	1,329.4

◆ Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation [Extraordinary Loss] (Unit: billion yen)

Items	FY2010	FY2011		Cumulative Amount
		1st Half	1st 9-month Period	
○Compensation for individual damages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for radiation inspection (person and/or items), evacuation, temporary return, permanent return, etc. Mental blow of evacuees Damages caused by voluntary evacuations such as evacuees' incremental living expenses, compensation for their mental blow Opportunity losses on salary of workers living in and/or working in evacuation zones etc. 	—	431.5	886.7	886.7
○Compensation for business damages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity losses of agriculture, forestry and fishery business and small to mid-size businesses located in evacuation zones Damages due to the Governmental restriction on shipment of agricultural, forestry and fishery products Opportunity losses of the businesses such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and sightseeing due to groundless rumor etc. 	—	566.2	836.6	836.6
○Other expenses	—	13.1	41.1	41.1
○Amount of indemnity for nuclear accidents from Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of Governmental indemnity paid according to Indemnity Agreement for Nuclear Damage Compensation 	—	-120.0	-120.0	-120.0
Total	—	890.9	1,644.5	1,644.5



Key Factors Affecting Performance

Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)
Flow Rate (%)
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (%)

[Reference]

Electricity Sales Volume (billion kWh)
Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; dollars per barrel)
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; yen per dollar)
Flow Rate (%)
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (%)

Financial Impact (sensitivity)

Crude Oil Prices (All Japan CIF; 1 dollar per barrel)
Foreign Exchange Rate (Interbank; 1 yen per dollar)
Flow Rate (1%)
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio (1%)
Interest Rate (1%)

FY2011

First 9-Month Actual Performance	4th Quarter Projection	Full-Year Projection	【Ref.】Previous Projection (as of Nov. 4)
193.0	71.5	264.5	267.1
113.12	Approx. 112	Approx. 113	Approx. 112
78.99	Approx. 80	Approx. 79	Approx. 80
104.4	Approx. 100	Approx. 104	Approx. 103
21.5	Approx. 9	Approx. 18	Approx. 18

FY2010 Actual Performance

First 9-Month	Full-Year
218.7	293.4
79.72	84.16
86.86	85.74
101.6	101.3
55.8	55.3

(Unit: billion yen)

FY2011 Full-Year Projection

New (As of Feb. 13)	Previous (As of Nov. 4)	【Ref.】FY2010 Full-Year Actual Performance
18.0	19.0	15.0
27.0	28.0	16.0
1.5	1.5	1.5
15.0	15.0	11.0
23.0	23.0	11.0

Note : "Crude Oil Prices", "Foreign Exchange Rate", "Flow Rate" and "Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio reflect the impact on annual Fuel expenses.

"Interest Rate" reflects the incremental amount of interest.

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2011 Full-year Projection (A) (As of Feb. 13, 2012)		FY2011 Full-year Projection (B) (As of Nov. 4, 2011)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	5,280.0	5,040.0	5,315.0	5,080.0	Approx. -35	Approx. -40
Operating Income	-265.0	-305.0	-305.0	-335.0	Approx. 40	Approx. 30
Ordinary Income	-390.0	-395.0	-400.0	-410.0	Approx. 10	Approx. 15
Net Income	-695.0	-665.0	-600.0	-575.0	Approx. -95	Approx. -90

<Factors behind variance between FY2011 new and the previous projections (Non-consolidated)>

Ordinary Income 【FY2011 Projection as of Nov. 4, 2011】

-¥410.0 billion

[Costs] +¥55.0 billion

- Decrease in fuel expenses **+¥70.0 billion**
 - 【Factors on consumption volume side】**
 - Decrease in power demand **+¥35.0 billion**
 - Increase due to an decrease in power purchased **-¥5.0 billion**
 - 【Factors on price side】**
 - Appreciation of the Japanese yen **+¥40.0 billion**
- Increase in other expenses **-¥15.0 billion**

[Revenues] -¥40.0 billion

- Decrease in operating revenues **-¥40.0 billion**
 - Decrease in electricity sales revenues **-¥50.0 billion**
 - Decrease in sales volume **-¥45.0 billion**
 - Drop in unit sales prices **-¥5.0 billion**
 - Increase in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers **+¥10.0 billion**

Ordinary Income 【FY2011 Projection as of Feb. 13, 2012】

-¥395.0 billion (Up 15.0 billion yen)

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

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2011 Full-year Projection (A) (As of Feb. 13, 2012)		FY2010 Actual (B)		Comparison (A)-(B)	
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Operating Revenues	5,280.0	5,040.0	5,368.5	5,146.3	Approx. -90	Approx. -105
Operating Income	-265.0	-305.0	399.6	356.6	Approx. -665	Approx. -660
Ordinary Income	-390.0	-395.0	317.6	271.0	Approx. -710	Approx. -670
Net Income	-695.0	-665.0	-1,247.3	-1,258.5	Approx. 550	Approx. 590

<Factors behind variance between FY2011 new projection and FY2010 actual results (Non-consolidated)>

Ordinary Income [FY2010 Actual Performance]

+¥271.0 billion

[Costs]	Subtotal:	-¥580.0 billion	[Revenues]	Subtotal:	-¥90.0 billion
○ Increase in operating expenses		-¥555.0 billion	○ Decrease in operating revenues		-¥105.0 billion
• Decrease in personnel expenses		+¥50.0 billion	• Decrease in electricity sales revenues		-¥100.0 billion
• Increase in fuel expenses		-¥760.0 billion	{ Decrease in sales volume		-¥470.0 billion
• Decrease in maintenance expenses		+¥125.0 billion	{ Increase in unit sales prices		+¥370.0 billion
• Increase in purchased power from other suppliers		-¥60.0 billion	• Decrease in electricity sales volume to other utilities/suppliers		-¥30.0 billion
• Decrease in nuclear power back-end cost		+¥45.0 billion	• Increase in operating revenues from incidental businesses		+¥25.0 billion
• Decrease in other expenses		+¥70.0 billion			
(depreciation, tax and public charge, other miscellaneous expenses)					
• Increase in operating expenses for incidental businesses		-¥25.0 billion			
			○ Non-operating revenues (ex. increase in dividend received)		¥15.0 billion
○ Non-operating expenses (ex. increase in interest paid)		-¥25.0 billion			

【Factors on consumption volume side】

• Decrease in power demand	320.0 billion yen	-380.0 billion yen
• Decrease in nuclear power generated	-505.0 billion yen	
• Decrease in purchased power from other utilities/suppliers	-195.0 billion yen	
【Factors on price side】		-380.0 billion yen
• Appreciation of the Japanese yen	110.0 billion yen	
• Rise in CIF crude oil prices, etc.	-490.0 billion yen	

Ordinary Income [FY2011 New Projection]

-¥395.0 billion (Down 670 billion yen)

• Provision for depreciation of nuclear plants construction and for Fluctuation in Water Levels	—	(Up 5.0 billion yen)
• Extraordinary income (Gains on sales of fixed assets, grants-in-aid from the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation and etc.)	+¥1,725.0 billion	(Up 1,725.0 billion yen)
• Extraordinary loss (losses on natural disaster, nuclear damage compensation and etc.)	-¥1,995.0 billion	(Down 920.0 billion yen)
• Corporate tax and etc.	—	(Up 450.0 billion yen)

Net Income [FY2011 New Projection]

-¥665.0 billion (Up 590.0 billion yen)

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

Fuel Consumption Results

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011 Full-year Outlook		FY2010	FY2011
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	New	Previous	First 9-Month Actual	First 9-Month Actual
LNG (million tons)	19.87	18.97	18.51	19.46	22.67	22.60	14.31	16.74
Oil (million kl)	9.99	8.63	4.37	4.75	7.56	8.44	3.64	4.91
Coal (million tons)	3.46	3.10	3.54	3.02	3.23	3.18	2.23	2.16

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

Approx. 4.35 million tons of which has been procured via spot and short-term contracts.

CO₂ Emission and Intensity

	FY1990	FY1995	FY2000	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
CO ₂ Emission (Million t-CO ₂)	83.60	91.00	92.20	106.10	97.60	126.50	95.90	90.70	109.70
							(120.70)	(107.50)	(109.90)
CO ₂ Emission Intensity (kg-CO ₂ /kWh)	0.380	0.358	0.328	0.368	0.339	0.425	0.332	0.324	0.374
							(0.418)	(0.384)	(0.375)
Reference: Electricity Sales Volume (Billion kWh)	219.9	254.4	280.7	288.7	287.6	297.4	289.0	280.2	293.4

Note 1. Each number in and after FY2008 on this table shows adjusted CO₂ emission intensity reflecting carbon credits based on the "Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming"

Note 2. Figure in parenthesis are actual emission intensity without carbon credits.



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

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

- Per an order issued on November 9, 2011 by Mr. Edano, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Mr. Hosono, the Minister for the Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accident, this roadmap was drafted by TEPCO, ANRE and NISA and finalized at the Government and TEPCOs Mid-to-Long Term Countermeasure Meeting.

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

- [Policy 1] Systematically tackle the issues while placing top priority on the safety of local citizens and workers.
- [Policy 2] Move forward while maintaining transparent communications with local and national citizens to gain their understanding.
- [Policy 3] Continually update this roadmap in consideration of the on-site situation and the latest R&D results etc.
- [Policy 4] Harmonize the individual efforts of TEPCO, ANRE, and NISA to achieve our goal.

2. The Overall Plan to Secure Mid-to-long Term Safety

- In the upcoming three years, TEPCO will implement the operation and management plan for their facilities based on "SAFETY DIRECTIVE "Ensuring Mid-Term Safety"" issued by NISA. NISA will review and assess TEPCO's report based on their investigative standards and thus will secure safety.
- Mid-to-long term actions will be implemented as well. TEPCO will conduct a safety and environmental impact assessment at each juncture where TEPCO will consider concrete measures for each task. NISA will assess and confirm the working measures prior to task implementation. Thus, ensuring the securement of safety.



3. Mid-to-long Term Roadmap

(1) Primary Targets

- This roadmap divides the term of decommissioning into the following three phases and will detail the main onsite work and R&D schedule to be implemented as effectively as possible hereafter.
- Phase 1: From the completion of Step 2 to the start of fuel removal from the spent fuel pool, (Target: Accomplish within 2 years after completion of Step 2)
- Phase 2: From the end of Phase 1 to the start of fuel debris* removal. (Target: Accomplish within 10 years after completion of Step 2)
- Phase 3: From the end of Phase 2 to the end of decommissioning. (Target: Accomplish within 30 to 40 years after the completion of Step 2)

* Material in which fuel and its cladding tubes etc. have melted and resolidified.

(2) Target Timeline and Confirmation Points

- Established all possible targets with timelines in the present 3 year-schedule, which are updated and released on a yearly basis
- Regarding the schedule of three years later, established holding points, which are significant ones to judge whether going ahead according to schedule, implementing additional R&D, or re-scheduling the process

STEP 1, 2

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Period to the start of fuel removal from the spent fuel pool (within 2 years)

Period to the start of fuel debris removal (within 10 years)

Period to the end of decommissioning (30-40 years later)

- <Achieved Stable Conditions>
- Condition equivalent to cold shutdown
- Significant Suppression of Emissions

-Commence the removal of fuels from the spent fuel pools (Unit 4 in 2 years)

-Complete the fuel removal from the spent fuel pools at all Units

-Complete the fuel debris removal (in 20-25 years)

-Reduce the radiation impact due to additional emissions from the whole site and radioactive waste generated after the accident (secondary waste materials via water processing and debris etc.) Thus maintain an effective radiation dose of less than 1 mSv/yr at the site boundaries caused by the aforementioned.

-Complete preparations for the removal of fuel debris such as decontaminating the insides of the buildings, restoring the PCVs and filling the PCVs with water. Then commence the removal of fuel debris (Target: within 10 years)

-Complete the decommission (in 30-40 years)

-Maintain stable reactor cooling and accumulated water processing and improve their credibility.

-Continue stable reactor cooling

-Implement radioactive waste processing and disposal

-Commence R&D and decontamination towards the removal of fuel debris

-Complete the processing of accumulated water

-Commence R&D of radioactive waste processing and disposal

-Continue R&D on radioactive waste processing and disposal, and commence R&D on the reactor facilities decommission

Actions towards systematic staff training and allocation, improving motivation, and securing worker safety will be continuously implemented.

- ✓ On January 17, TEPCO announced "Electricity Rate Raise for Customers in the Deregulated Section" as its details had been fixed. The purpose of the tariff revision is to collect incremental fuel expenses caused by suspension of our nuclear power operations after the March 11 disaster. The new rates will apply to customers in the deregulated section from coming April.
- ✓ The incremental fuel expenses after deducting the amount of decreasing costs through our streamlining efforts are to be passed uniformly on current rates. The new rates of Extra-High-Voltage and High-Voltage customers will increase by 2.58 yen/kWh and 2.61 yen/kWh uniformly for their original rates, respectively. With an assumption that approximately 60% of our electricity sales volume would come from the deregulated section in the fiscal year ending March 2013, our sales revenues in the fiscal year is expected to increase by approximately 400 billion yen.
- ✓ TEPCO will apply to a tariff increase in the regulated section as soon as possible, based on ongoing discussions in the Government's "Specialists Meeting on Electricity Rating System" and NDF (Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation)-TEPCO meetings for the coming comprehensive special business plan.

<Brief Summary of the Electricity Rate Raise for the Deregulated Section>

1. New Unit Prices

From April 1, 2012, the rates shown below will be added to current electricity rates. The rates newly added vary depending on supply voltages.

Newly-added rates/kWh

Extra High Voltage	2.58 yen
High Voltage	2.61 yen

* Tax-included

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{New Electricity Rate} \\ \text{after April 1, 2012} \\ \text{(yen / kWh)} \end{array} \right) = \text{Current Electricity Rate} + \text{Newly-added Rate}$$

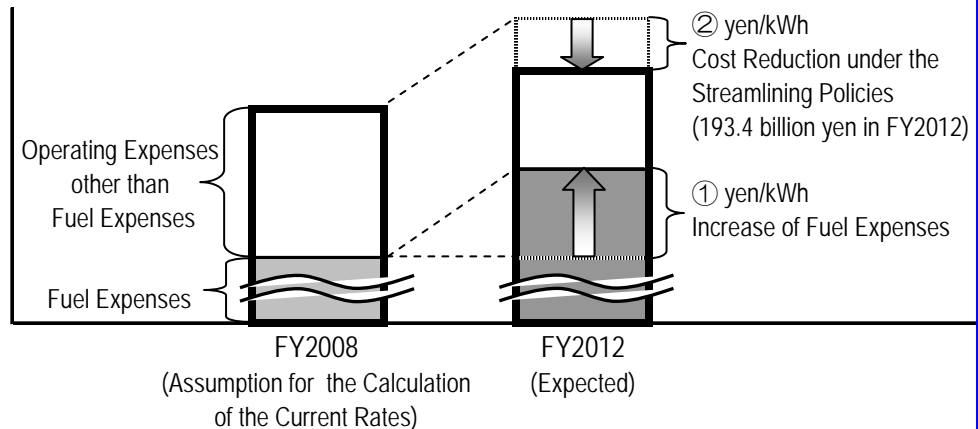
2. Effective Date

April 1, 2012

3. Basic Idea for the Rate Raise

Newly-added rates are settled equal to net increases from FY2008 to FY2012. The rates are calculated with the following.

- ① = Adding Increased Fuel Expenses
- ② = Deducting the amount of Cost Reduction under the Streamlining Policies





Ⅱ . FY2011 3rd Quarter Earnings Results (Detailed Information)



Statements of Income (Consolidated)

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Nine-Month Period Ended		Comparison	
	Dec.31, 2011 (A)	Dec.31, 2010 (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenues	3,800.8	3,959.9	-159.0	96.0
Operating Expenses	3,945.2	3,633.0	312.1	108.6
Operating Income	-144.3	326.9	-471.2	—
Non-operating Revenues	56.3	65.8	-9.5	85.5
Investment Gain under the Equity Method	13.8	21.4	-7.5	64.6
Non-operating Expenses	132.4	114.1	18.3	116.1
Ordinary Income	-220.5	278.6	-499.1	—
(Reversal of or Provision for)				
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	0.5	3.5	-2.9	15.9
(Reversal of or Provision for)				
Reserve for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction	0.4	—	0.4	—
Extraordinary Income	1,619.8	—	1,619.8	—
Extraordinary Loss	2,001.6	57.1	1,944.4	—
Income Tax and etc.	15.6	76.0	-60.3	20.6
Minority Interests	4.0	1.9	2.0	206.3
Net Income	-623.0	139.8	-762.9	—

- Grants-in-aid from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation : **1,580.3 billion yen**
- Gain on sales of fixed assets : **14.6 billion yen**
- Gains on sales of marketable securities : **24.9 billion yen**

- Extraordinary Loss from Natural Disaster : **312.2 billion yen**
- Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation : **1,644.5 billion yen**
- Loss on sales of stock : **44.8 billion yen**

- Extraordinary loss in compliance with Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations was recorded in the same period of the previous year : **57.1 billion yen**

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Nine-Month Period Ended		Comparison	
	Dec.31, 2011 (A)	Dec.31, 2010 (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Revenues	3,670.5	3,855.2	-184.6	95.2
Operating Revenues	3,623.6	3,805.7	-182.0	95.2
Operating Revenues from Electric Power Business	3,548.5	3,748.3	-199.8	94.7
Electricity Sales Revenues	3,371.6	3,562.4	-190.8	94.6
Lighting	1,444.1	1,545.8	-101.6	93.4
Power	1,927.4	2,016.6	-89.2	95.6
Power Sold to Other Utilities	79.0	95.5	-16.4	82.8
Power Sold to Other Suppliers	24.5	14.8	9.7	165.4
Other Revenues	73.2	75.5	-2.2	97.0
Operating Revenues from Incidental Business	75.1	57.3	17.7	131.0
Non-operating Revenues	46.8	49.4	-2.6	94.7



Expenses Breakdown (Non-consolidated)

15

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Nine-Month Period Ended		Comparison	
	Dec.31, 2011 (A)	Dec.31, 2010 (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Ordinary Expenses	3,927.6	3,617.1	310.4	108.6
Operating Expenses	3,804.1	3,510.2	293.9	108.4
Operating Expenses for Electric Power Business	3,731.6	3,455.2	276.4	108.0
Personnel	276.1	336.1	-59.9	82.2
Fuel	1,568.0	1,090.0	478.0	143.9
Maintenance	197.9	297.5	-99.5	66.5
Depreciation	473.9	498.5	-24.5	95.1
Power Purchasing	573.1	523.1	50.0	109.6
Taxes, etc.	230.2	255.8	-25.5	90.0
Nuclear Power Back-end	71.7	91.3	-19.5	78.6
Other	340.2	362.7	-22.5	93.8
Operating Expenses for Incidental Business	72.4	54.9	17.5	132.0
Non-operating Expenses	123.4	106.9	16.5	115.4
Interest Paid	96.5	94.6	1.9	102.0
Other Expenses	26.9	12.3	14.6	218.6

Personnel Expenses (¥336.1 billion to ¥276.1 billion)

-¥59.9 billion

Salary and benefits (¥235.6 billion to ¥200.6 billion)

-¥35.0 billion

Retirement benefits (¥34.0 billion to ¥18.2 billion)

-¥15.7 billion

Decrease in amortization of actuarial difference (¥8.2 billion to -¥7.6 billion)

< Amortization of Actuarial Difference >

	Expenses incurred (A)	Expenses/Provisions in Each Period (B)					Amount Uncharged as of Dec.31, 2011 (A) — (B)
		FY2008 Charged	FY2009 Charged	FY2010 Charged (Of which charged in first 9-month)	FY2011 First 9-month Charged		
FY2007	100.1	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—
FY2008	68.1	22.7	22.7	17.0	22.7	—	—
FY2009	-35.0	—	-11.6	-8.7	-11.6	-8.7	-2.9
FY2010	4.5	—	—	—	1.5	1.1	1.8
Total		51.6	44.4	8.2	12.5	-7.6	-1.0

Reduced return on pension plan assets due to lower stock prices in FY2007 and FY2008

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

Fuel Expenses (¥1,090.0 billion to ¥1,568.0 billion)

+¥478.0 billion

Consumption volume

Decrease in nuclear power generated (Nuclear power generated 63.7 billion kWh to 24.6 billion kWh) +¥350.0 billion

(Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio 55.8% to 21.5%)

Decrease in power purchased from other utilities/suppliers +¥153.0 billion

Decrease in total power generated and purchased (237.3 billion kWh to 210.4 billion kWh) -¥283.0 billion

Price

Rise in fuel prices (ex. All Japan CIF crude oil price: \$79.72/barrel to \$113.12/barrel) +¥353.0 billion

Yen appreciation (¥86.86=\$1 to ¥78.99=\$1) -¥95.0 billion

Maintenance Expenses (¥297.5 billion to ¥197.9 billion)

-¥99.5 billion

Generation facilities (¥133.4 billion to ¥70.1 billion)

-¥63.2 billion

Hydroelectric power (¥8.1 billion to ¥6.5 billion)

-¥1.5 billion

Thermal power (¥51.7 billion to ¥47.5 billion)

-¥4.2 billion

Nuclear power (¥73.2 billion to ¥15.9 billion)

-¥57.2 billion

Renewable energy (¥0.2 billion to ¥0.1 billion)

-¥0.0 billion

Supply facilities (¥160.0 billion to ¥124.8 billion)

-¥35.2 billion

Transmission (¥20.3 billion to ¥12.4 billion)

-¥7.8 billion

Transformation (¥11.9 billion to ¥6.7 billion)

-¥5.1 billion

Distribution (¥127.7 billion to ¥105.5 billion)

-¥22.1 billion

Others (¥4.0 billion to ¥3.0 billion)

-¥1.0 billion
Factors for Increase/Decrease

Nuclear Power: Decrease in expense for periodic inspection-related works

Factors for Increase/Decrease

Distribution: Decrease in expense for replacement work of transformers, safety fuses and etc.

Depreciation Expenses (¥498.5 billion to ¥473.9 billion)

-¥24.5 billion

Generation facilities (¥207.2 billion to ¥193.3 billion)

-¥13.8 billion

Hydroelectric power (¥29.9 billion to ¥28.5 billion)

-¥1.3 billion

Thermal power (¥95.2 billion to ¥92.6 billion)

-¥2.6 billion

Nuclear power (¥81.9 billion to ¥71.7 billion)

-¥10.2 billion

Renewable energy (¥0.0 billion to ¥0.4 billion)

+¥0.3 billion

Supply facilities (¥280.0 billion to ¥269.8 billion)

-¥10.1 billion

Transmission (¥127.8 billion to ¥125.3 billion)

-¥2.4 billion

Transformation (¥54.9 billion to ¥52.6 billion)

-¥2.2 billion

Distribution (¥97.2 billion to ¥91.7 billion)

-¥5.5 billion

Others (¥11.2 billion to ¥10.8 billion)

-¥0.4 billion

<Depreciation Breakdown>

	Nine-Month Period Ended	
	Dec.31, 2010	Dec.31, 2011
Regular depreciation	¥493.8 billion	¥473.6 billion
Extraordinary depreciation	¥2.4 billion	-
Trial operations depreciation	¥2.1 billion	¥0.3 billion

Power Purchasing Cost (¥523.1 billion to ¥573.1 billion)		+¥50.0 billion
Power purchased from other utilities (¥138.3 billion to ¥138.4 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Power purchased from other utilities: Increase due to emergency supply from other utilities Power purchased from other suppliers: Increase due to additional purchases from power suppliers	+¥0.0 billion
Power purchased from other suppliers (¥384.7 billion to ¥434.7 billion)		+¥50.0 billion
Taxes and Other Public Charges (¥255.8 billion to ¥230.2 billion)		-¥25.5 billion
Electric power development promotion tax (¥85.6 billion to ¥75.6 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Electric power development promotion tax: Decrease in electricity sales volume, etc. Enterprise tax: Decrease in operating revenues	-¥10.0 billion
Enterprise tax (¥41.8 billion to ¥38.9 billion)		-¥2.8 billion
Nuclear Power Back-end Cost (¥91.3 billion to ¥71.7 billion)		-¥19.5 billion
Irradiated nuclear fuel reprocessing expenses (¥70.1 billion to ¥64.7 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Expenses for future reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel : Decrease in reserve fund due to a decrease in the amount of nuclear power generated	-¥5.3 billion
Expenses for future reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (¥6.7 billion to ¥1.6 billion)		-¥5.0 billion
Decommissioning costs of nuclear power units (¥14.4 billion to ¥5.3 billion)		-¥9.1 billion
Other Expenses (¥362.7 billion to ¥340.2 billion)		-¥22.5 billion
Expenses for disposal of fixed assets (¥45.4 billion to ¥35.8 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Expenses for sales and promotion: Decrease in operating costs for promotional facilities	-¥9.5 billion
Expenses for sales and promotion (¥19.6 billion to ¥4.8 billion)		-¥14.8 billion
Incidental Business Operating Expenses (¥54.9 billion to ¥72.4 billion)		+¥17.5 billion
Energy facility service business (¥2.1 billion to ¥1.3 billion)	<u>Factors for Increase/Decrease</u> Gas supply business: Increase in both sales volume and raw material price	-¥0.8 billion
Real estate leasing business (¥3.5 billion to ¥3.2 billion)		-¥0.3 billion
Gas supply business (¥46.5 billion to ¥65.3 billion)		+¥18.8 billion
Other incidental business (¥2.7 billion to ¥2.6 billion)		-¥0.0 billion
Interest Paid (¥94.6 billion to ¥96.5 billion)		+¥1.9 billion
Lower average interest rate (1.69% in the first nine-month period of FY2010 to 1.48% in the first nine-month period of FY2011)		-¥3.8 billion
Increase in the amount of interest-bearing debt (¥7,351.2 billion in the end of 3Q of FY2010 to ¥8,363.4 billion in the end of 3Q of FY2011)		+¥5.7 billion
Other Non-operating Expenses (¥12.3 billion to ¥26.9 billion)		+¥14.6 billion
Miscellaneous losses, etc.		+¥17.3 billion



Balance Sheets (Consolidated and Non-consolidated)

(Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively)

(Unit: Billion yen)

		Dec.31,	Mar.31,	Comparison	
		2011 (A)	2011 (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Total Assets	(Consolidated)	15,311.6	14,790.3	521.2	103.5
	(Non-consolidated)	14,777.1	14,255.9	521.1	103.7
Fixed Assets		12,469.3	11,875.6	593.6	105.0
		12,124.6	11,530.3	594.3	105.2
(*)	Electricity Business	7,515.0	7,673.2	-158.2	97.9
	Incidental Business	50.4	60.8	-10.4	82.9
	Non-Business	6.7	5.5	1.1	121.3
	Construction in Progress	778.5	700.2	78.2	111.2
	Nuclear Fuel	854.5	870.4	-15.8	98.2
	Others	2,919.3	2,219.8	699.4	131.5
Current Assets		2,842.3	2,914.7	-72.4	97.5
		2,652.4	2,725.6	-73.2	97.3
Liabilities		14,332.4	13,187.8	1,144.5	108.7
		14,127.5	12,991.1	1,136.4	108.7
Long-term Liability		12,344.7	11,301.7	1,043.0	109.2
		12,145.2	11,088.7	1,056.5	109.5
Current Liability		1,975.5	1,874.9	100.5	105.4
		1,970.1	1,891.2	78.9	104.2
Reserves for Fluctuation in Water Level		9.4	8.8	0.5	106.4
		9.4	8.8	0.5	106.4
Reserves for Depreciation of Nuclear Plants Construction		2.7	2.2	0.4	118.5
		2.7	2.2	0.4	118.5
Net Assets		979.2	1,602.4	-623.2	61.1
		649.5	1,264.8	-615.2	51.4
Shareholders' Equity		1,007.3	1,630.3	-622.9	61.8
		648.6	1,286.2	-637.5	50.4
Valuation, Translation Adjustments and Others		-66.7	-72.1	5.4	92.4
		0.9	-21.4	22.3	-4.3
Equity Warrant		—	0.0	-0.0	—
		—	—	—	—
Minority Interests		38.6	44.3	-5.7	87.1
		—	—	—	—

"Others" in Fixed Assets include "Grants-in-aid receivable from Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation" of 1,021.6 billion yen.

Interest-bearing debt outstanding

(Unit: Billion yen)

	Dec.31, 2011	Mar.31, 2011
Bonds	4,504.5	4,974.5
Long-term debt	4,504.1	4,974.0
Short-term debt	3,564.7	3,643.2
Commercial paper	3,444.0	3,525.9
	417.7	406.2
	415.3	404.0
	-	-
	-	-

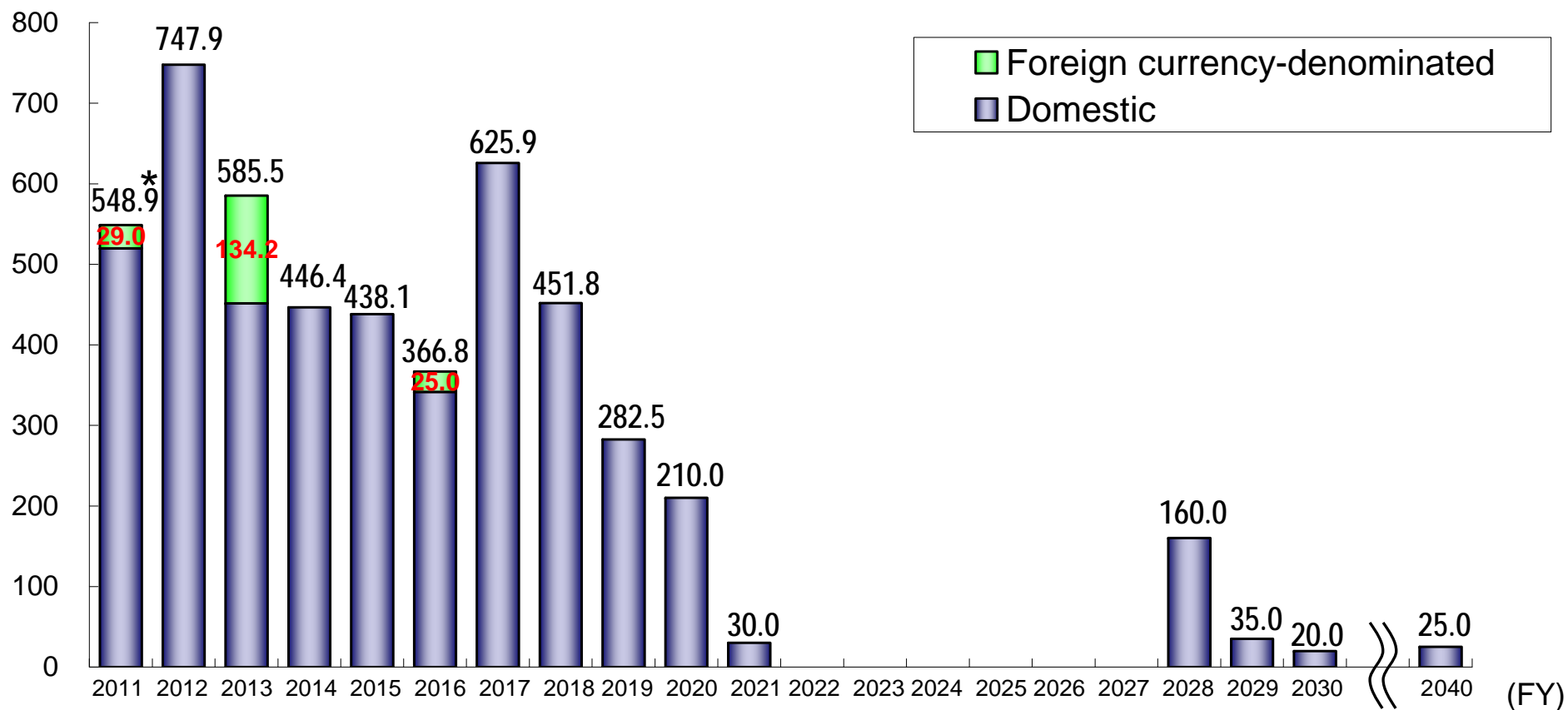
Note: Upper and lower rows show consolidated and non-consolidated figures, respectively

(*) Non-consolidated				
Interest-bearing Debt Outstanding	8,487.1	9,024.1	-536.9	94.0
	8,363.4	8,904.0	-540.5	93.9
Equity Ratio (%)	6.1	10.5	-4.4	—
	4.4	8.9	-4.5	—



Amount at Maturity (as of Mar.31, 2011)

(billion yen)



*The amount redeemed in the first 9-month period of FY2011 totaled 469.9 billion yen.

Measures to Secure Enough Supply Capacity

- ✓ The highest daily maximum power demand to date in this winter is **49.66GW**, recorded on Friday, January 20 (with temperature in Tokyo area at a time of the number recorded: 3.2 degrees centigrade.) For your information, TEPCO expects to retain a supply capacity of 53.7GW for this winter.
- ✓ For the coming summer when demand-and-supply balance is expected to be tighter, TEPCO is committed to continuing taking every possible measure to retain our supply capacity and properly operate and maintain our power facilities.
- ✓ In mid-to-long term, we are committed to securing stable and sustainable power supply with steady development of new power sources in the planning stage or under construction. The development plans include the introduction of the combined-cycle system on the gas turbine facilities urgently installed after the March 11 Earthquake.

<Key Measures to Increase Supply Capacity by summer 2012>

Facilities		Output *	Planned Commencement of Operations
Pumped-storage	Kanna-gawa Unit 2	470MW	Summer 2012
LNG Thermal	Kawasaki Unit 2-1	500MW	February 2013 (Trial operation will begin in summer 2012)
Gas Turbines	Chiba (adding 1 unit)	334MW	July 2012
	Kashima (3 units)	(total) 804MW	July 2012

* The numbers do NOT reflect temporary output decreases of gas turbines during summer seasons.

<Key Measures to Increase Supply Capacity in Mid-to-long Term>

Facilities		Output *	Planned Commencement of Operations
Coal Thermal	Hirono Unit 6	600MW	December 2013
	Hitachi-naka Unit 2	1GW	December 2013
LNG Thermal	Kawasaki Unit 2-2	710MW	July 2016
	Kawasaki Unit 2-3	710MW	July 2017
Gas Turbines	Chiba (Introduction of Combined-cycle)	498MW (incremental)	All Complete by July 2014
	Kashima (Introduction of Combined-cycle)	444MW (Incremental)	All Complete by July 2014

* The numbers do NOT reflect temporary output decreases of gas turbines during summer seasons.

◆ Upgrade of gas turbine facilities to combined cycle system at Chiba & Kashima Thermal Power Stations ◆

(1) Summary of the Projects

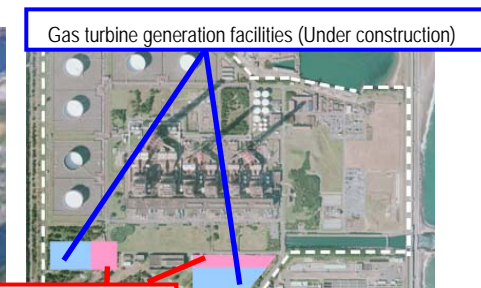
	Chiba Combined-cycle Project	Kashima Combined-cycle Project
Generation Type	1,500°C-class Combined-cycle	1,300°C-class Combined-cycle
Output	1.5GW (0.5GW × 3 units)	1.248GW (0.416GW × 3 units)
Thermal Efficiency	Approx. 58%	Approx. 57%
Fuel Consumption	LNG: Approx. 1.34 million tons at a utilization rate of 80%	Urban Gas: Approx. 1.15 million tons at a utilization rate of 80%
Commencement of Operations	All Complete by July 2014	All Complete by July 2014

(2) Location Images

【Chiba】



【Kashima】



Steam turbine & Heat Recovery Steam Generator
(Scheduled to be installed additionally at the time of upgrade)



(Units: Billion kWh, %)

Electricity Sales Volume	FY2010			FY2011					
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full Year	1st Half	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	3rd Quarter	First 9-Month Period
Regulated segment	57.01 (12.6)	58.59 (3.0)	115.60 (7.5)	49.79 (-12.7)	7.14 (-11.8)	7.51 (-7.8)	8.62 (-2.2)	23.27 (-7.1)	73.06 (-11.0)
Lighting	50.37 (12.6)	53.05 (3.3)	103.42 (7.6)	44.09 (-12.5)	6.38 (-11.9)	6.80 (-8.1)	7.82 (-2.4)	20.99 (-7.3)	65.08 (-10.9)
Low voltage	5.63 (15.3)	4.66 (1.8)	10.30 (8.8)	4.74 (-15.8)	0.67 (-11.5)	0.59 (-5.0)	0.67 (0.0)	1.94 (-5.7)	6.68 (-13.1)
Others	1.00 (-1.0)	0.87 (-4.1)	1.88 (-2.5)	0.95 (-5.2)	0.10 (-7.6)	0.12 (-5.5)	0.13 (-4.2)	0.35 (-5.6)	1.30 (-5.3)
Liberalized segment	93.65 (6.8)	84.14 (-1.0)	177.79 (3.0)	80.39 (-14.2)	13.37 (-10.0)	12.98 (-7.7)	13.19 (-6.4)	39.54 (-8.0)	119.93 (-12.2)
Commercial use	41.15 (3.8)	36.21 (-1.9)	77.36 (1.1)	33.14 (-19.5)	5.37 (-14.7)	5.09 (-12.5)	5.39 (-8.1)	15.86 (-11.8)	49.00 (-17.1)
Industrial use and others	52.50 (9.3)	47.93 (-0.4)	100.43 (4.5)	47.25 (-10.0)	7.99 (-6.5)	7.89 (-4.3)	7.80 (-5.2)	23.68 (-5.3)	70.93 (-8.5)
Total electricity sales volume	150.66 (8.9)	142.73 (0.6)	293.39 (4.7)	130.18 (-13.6)	20.51 (-10.6)	20.49 (-7.7)	21.82 (-4.8)	62.82 (-7.7)	192.99 (-11.8)

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	FY2010			FY2011					
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full Year	1st Half	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	3rd Quarter	First 9-Month Period
Total power generated and purchased	162.06 (9.2)	154.59 (-1.0)	316.65 (4.0)	139.90 (-13.7)	21.91 (-9.6)	22.25 (-8.6)	26.38 (-1.2)	70.54 (-6.3)	210.44 (-11.3)
Power generated by TEPCO	136.42	127.65	264.07	119.58	18.50	19.15	23.46	61.11	180.69
Hydroelectric power generation	7.06	4.21	11.27	6.10	0.74	0.67	0.82	2.23	8.33
Thermal power generation	86.63	82.32	168.95	94.43	15.89	16.67	20.77	53.33	147.76
Nuclear power generation	42.73	41.12	83.85	19.05	1.87	1.81	1.87	5.55	24.60
Power purchased from other companies	27.59	27.67	55.26	20.69	3.51	3.24	3.41	10.16	30.85
Used at pumped storage	-1.95	-0.73	-2.68	-0.37	-0.10	-0.14	-0.49	-0.73	-1.10

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

- ✓ Electricity sales volume to large-scale industrial customers in the first 9-month period of FY2012 shrank 8.6% year on year due to a significant drop in industrial production level caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, power usage restriction by Government, and customers' energy-saving efforts.

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

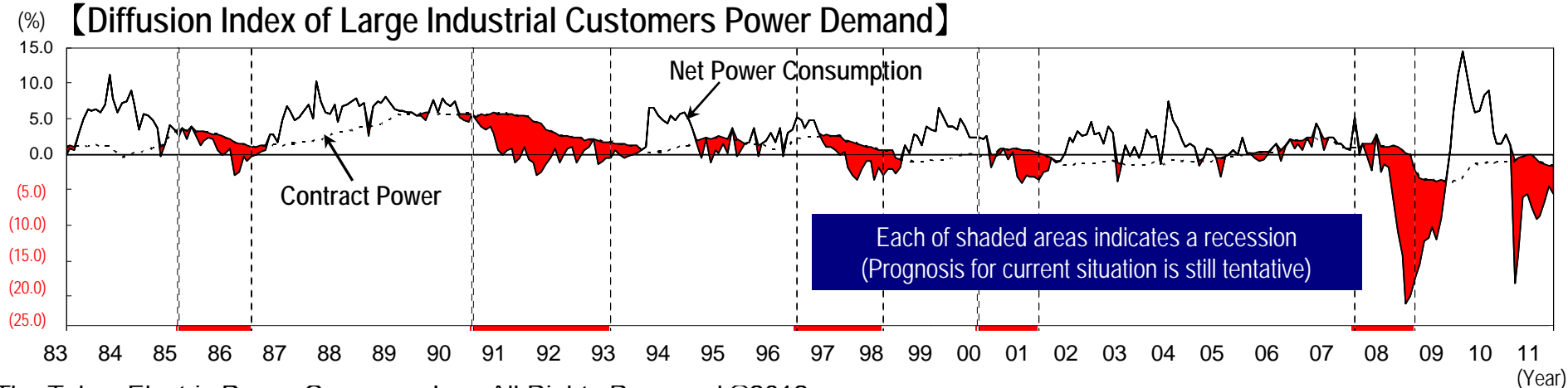
(Unit: %)

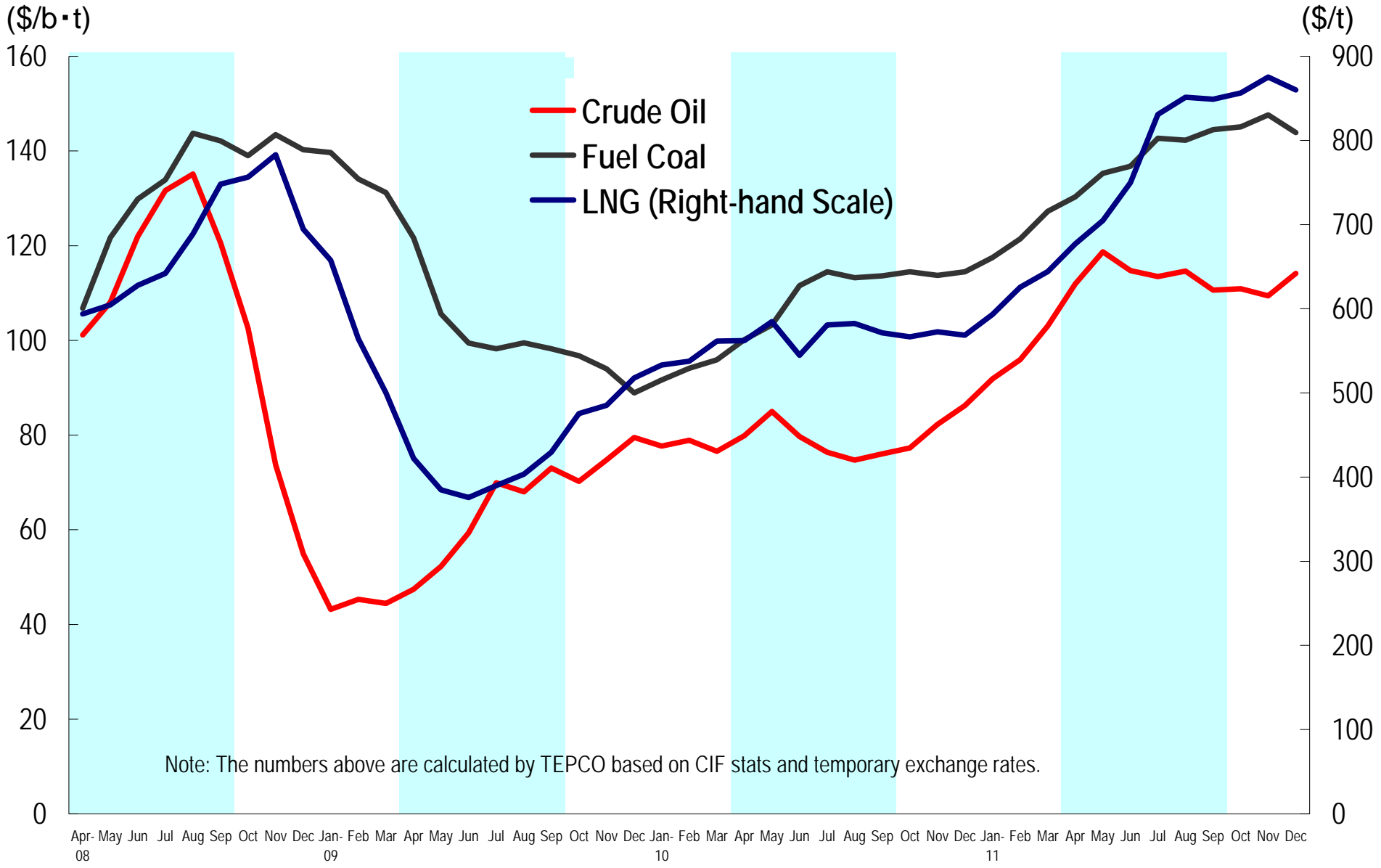
	FY2010			FY2011					
	1st Half	2nd Half	Full Year	1st Half	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	3rd Quarter	First 9-Month Period
Paper & pulp	6.1	5.0	5.6	-11.0	-9.3	-6.9	-13.0	-9.7	-10.5
Chemicals	12.1	-0.7	5.5	-6.9	-5.2	-1.0	-9.1	-5.2	-6.3
Ceramics & stone	4.4	-3.5	0.3	-4.8	3.4	-0.9	-2.9	-0.1	-3.2
Ferrous metals	24.6	14.1	18.9	2.6	-2.2	4.4	-2.0	0.0	1.7
Non-ferrous metals	10.8	-1.2	4.7	-8.3	-4.5	-5.9	-5.0	-5.1	-7.3
Machinery	14.9	-1.1	6.7	-13.2	-6.9	-5.8	-6.3	-6.3	-11.0
Other industries	4.6	-2.5	1.2	-11.7	-8.8	-7.3	-5.8	-7.4	-10.3
Total for Large Industrial Customers	9.5	-0.2	4.6	-9.8	-6.7	-4.8	-6.1	-5.9	-8.6
【Ref.】 10-company total	11.9	3.2	7.5	-4.7	-3.2	-2.3	-3.8	-3.1	-4.2

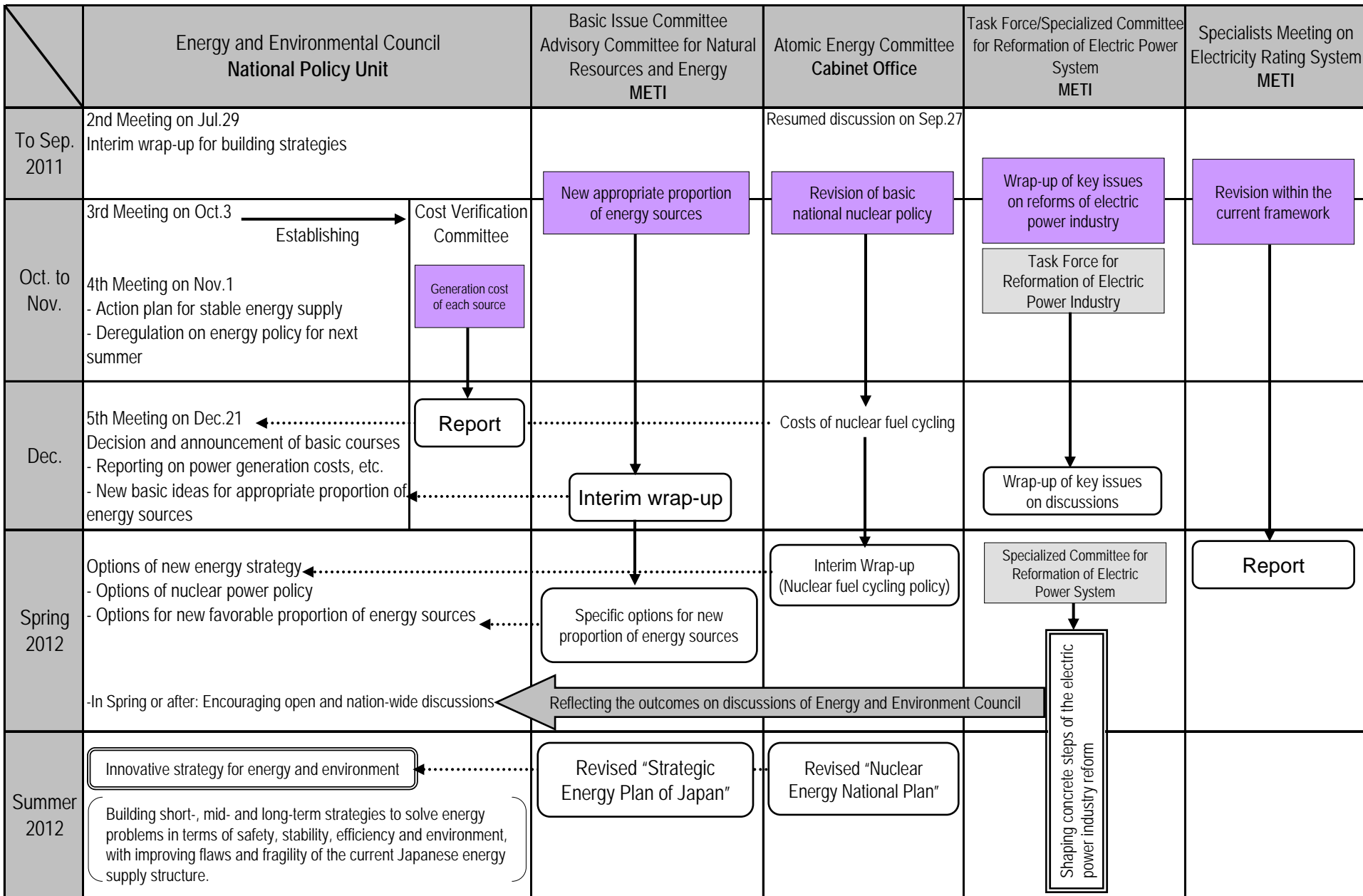
*Preliminary figures for "10-company total" December, 3rd Quarter and First 9-Month Period.

- ✓ In March, when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, its monthly year-on-year growth rate fell below the corresponding rate of contract power for the first time in 16 months since November 2009. Since then, the gap remains negative for ten consecutive months.

【Diffusion Index of Large Industrial Customers Power Demand】



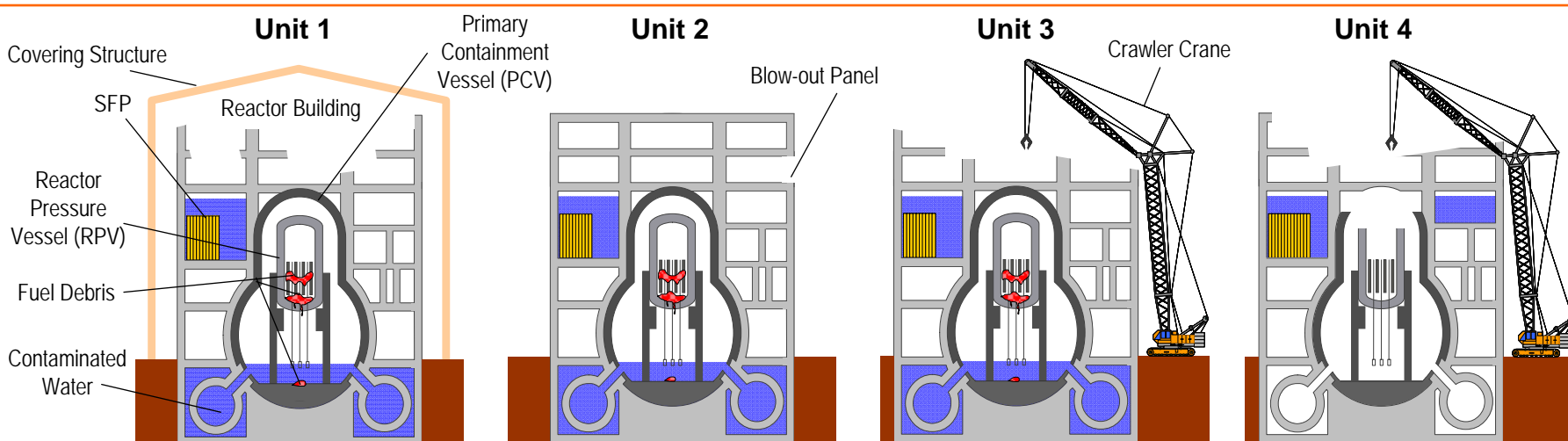




【Reference】

The Current Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and Compensation-related Issues

- ✓ At Units 1 through 3, we continue circulatory water-cooling operations for the reactors, utilizing contaminated water as coolant of the reactors. The temperature of the bottom of each of Units 1 and 3 reactor pressure vessels (directly measured from outside) has been kept below 100 degrees centigrade.
- ✓ We continue circulatory water-cooling system for Spent Fuel Pools of Units 1 through 4 to cool down spent nuclear fuels there.
- ✓ A state of "cold shutdown" is kept at each of Units 1 through 6 and radiation emissions have been fully controlled.



Reactor ^{*1}	<p>24.3°C/25.5°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nitrogen Gas Injection •Circulatory Water-cooling Operation •PCV Gas Management System 	<p>89.6°C^{*3}/38.5°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nitrogen Gas Injection •Circulatory Water-cooling Operation •PCV Gas Management System 	<p>48.8°C/41.3°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nitrogen Gas Injection •Circulatory Water-cooling Operation 	<p>No Fuel at the time of accidents</p>
SFP	<p>24.0°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circulatory Cooling Operation 	<p>12.1°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circulatory Cooling Operation •Desalination System 	<p>28.0°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circulatory Cooling Operation •Decontamination System 	<p>24.0°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circulatory Cooling Operation •Ion Exchange System^{*2}
Other			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removal of debris on upper floors of the reactor building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removal of debris on upper floors of the reactor building

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

*2 Desalination system for SFP water.

*3 While the number tends to rise, cooling operations are judged to be working normally as temperatures measured by other meters are decreasing. However, we continue to closely watch fluctuation of the temperature.



Our Commitment to Nuclear Damage Compensation

- ✓ To facilitate prompt and fair compensation for nuclear damages, TEPCO continues to set and announce our own detailed compensation guidelines and procedures to individuals and business entities based on Government's "Interim Guideline" released in August 2011 and "Supplemental Interim Guideline" released in December 2011, which comprehensively clarifies certain types and ranges of damages to be compensated.
- ✓ TEPCO has started permanent compensations since October 5. Cumulative amount of compensations (including both permanent and temporary) already paid out totals approximately 383.3 billion yen as of February 13, 2012.
- ✓ Under "Temporary Special Business Plan" authorized by METI last November, TEPCO is committed to facilitating plain compensation procedures as well as open and responsive consultations for the people affected by the nuclear accidents with governmental financial assistance.

Selected types of the damages covered by "Nuclear Damage Compensation" in the guideline

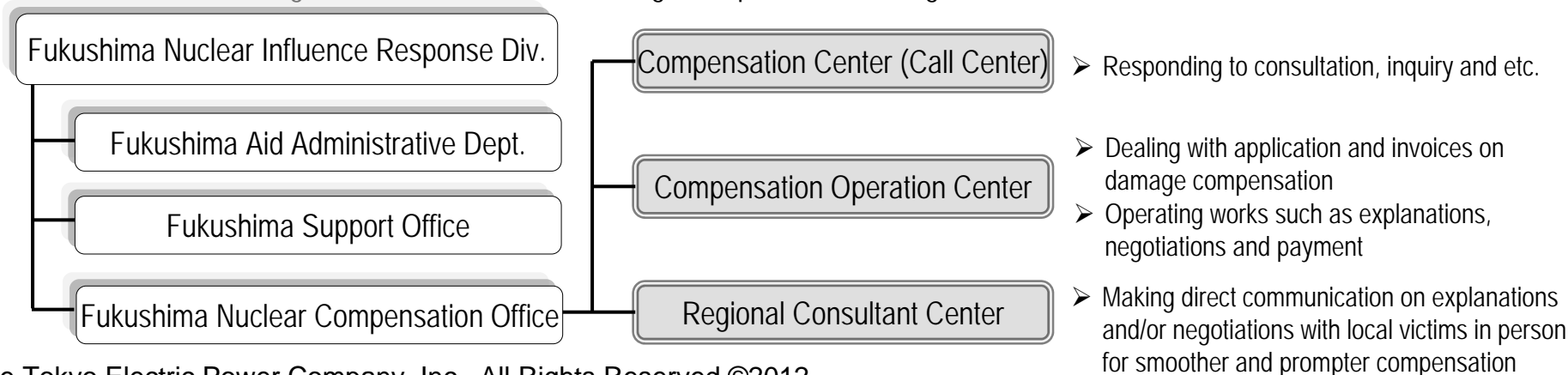
<For Individuals>

- Expenses for radiation inspection (person and/or items), evacuation, temporary return, permanent return, etc.
- Physical damages and/or mental blow of evacuees
- Damages caused by voluntary evacuations such as evacuees' incremental living expenses and compensation for their mental blow
- Opportunity losses on salary of workers living in and/or working in evacuation zones etc.

<For Business Entities>

- Opportunity losses of businesses located in evacuation zones
- Damages due to the Governmental restriction on shipment of agricultural, forestry and fishery products
- Opportunity losses of businesses such as agriculture, forestry, fishery, tourism and manufacturing due to groundless rumor etc.

<Reference> TEPCO's organizational structure for damage compensation management



Decontamination Works in the Surrounding Areas

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

<Key Points of the Decontamination Roadmap>

- Implementation plan of decontamination works in the decontamination designated areas will be announced by the end of coming March.
- 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
- National government's model decontamination program and experimental decontamination works will be continued in parallel
- Skills and knowledge learned in such operations should be fully utilized in later main decontamination works

(Annual Radiation Doses)

【Policy and Concrete Targets in Each Area】

【Details of Decontamination Policies and Targets】

Fully-restricted Area(s)

50mSv

Partially-restricted Area(s)

20mSv

Area(s) Ready for Calling-off of Evacuation Alert

1mSv

➢ Model decontamination programs by national government

➢ Decontamination works complete by the end of Fiscal 2013

➢ Decontamination works complete 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

• Establishing future concrete decontamination policy with local governments once availability and effectiveness of ongoing decontamination works and national government's model program is clarified

• Reducing size of the land with annual radiation doses of 20mSv or higher as soon as possible

• 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

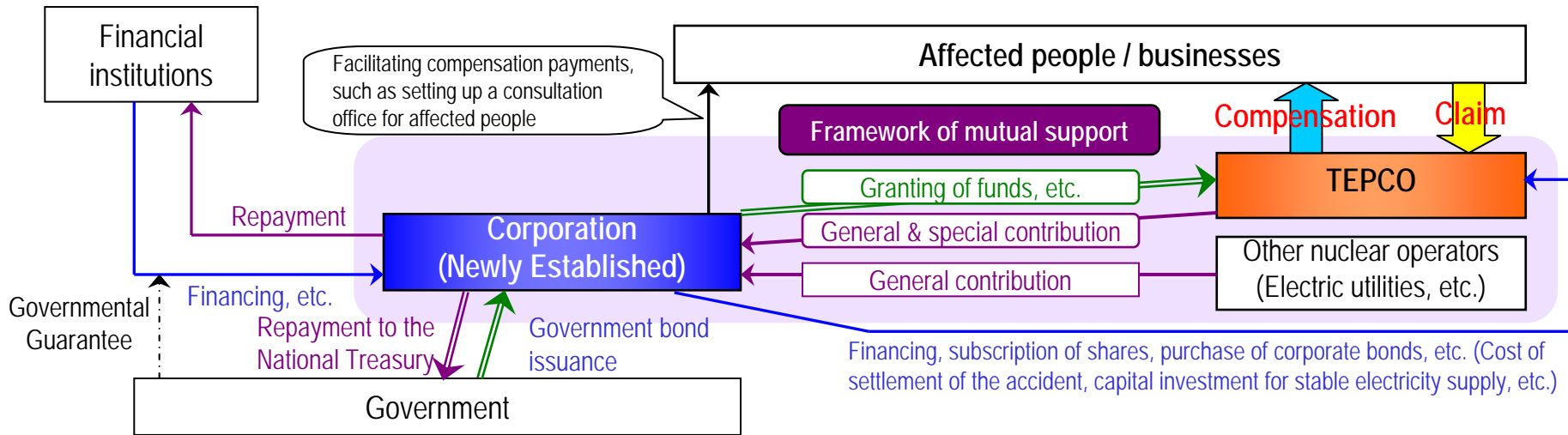
• Examining and setting appropriate quantitative benchmarks for realization of the detailed targets above, based on progress of the actual decontamination works

• Reducing size of the land with annual radiation doses of 10mSv or higher as soon as possible

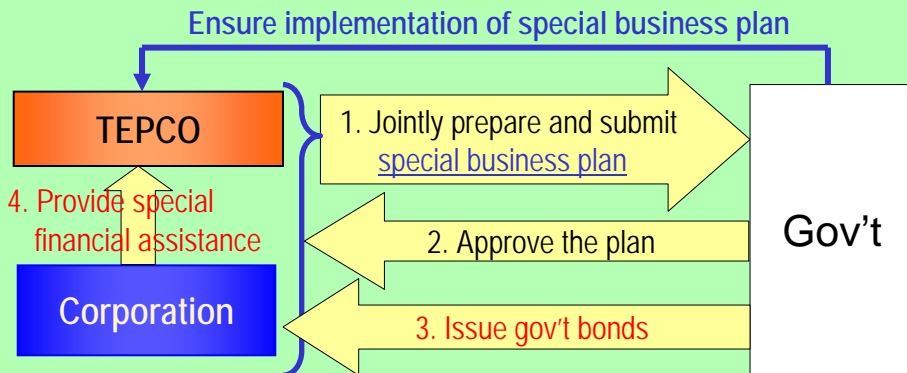
• Accomplishing reduction of hourly radiation doses in schools to 1μSv or lower before reopen of the schools in this segment

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

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



<Special financial assistance scheme>



<Elements of special business plan>

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

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



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

Key Points of the Law

[Clarification of Government's Responsibility; Article 2]

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

[Authorization of the Special Business Plan; Article 45]

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

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

[Direct Cash Supply to Organization; Article 51]

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

[To Be Considered; Supplementary Clause 6-1]

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

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



- ✓ As a party directly concerned in the nuclear accidents, TEPCO established our own "Fukushima Nuclear Accidents Investigation Committee" in last June to scrutinize a series of accidents and then appropriately reflect lessons on future operations and management.
- ✓ In last December, TEPCO released "Interim Report on Fukushima Nuclear Accident Analysis," summarizing results of the investigation on the accidents and countermeasures to avoid further and future accidents at our nuclear power stations.
- ✓ "Simultaneous power loss of AC and DC power for an extended period of time" and "residual heat removal function of the emergency sea water system for an extended period of time" are two of the primary factors that caused a simultaneous loss of multi-safety function due to flooding by tsunami in this accident.
- ✓ We will continue to investigate and announce the facts and so forth once they are revealed and confirmed.

Brief Summary of the "Interim Report on Fukushima Nuclear Accident Analysis"

[Earthquake's Impacts on the Nuclear Power Station – The Actual Situations at Fukushima Daiichi just after the occurrence of the Earthquake]

- After the earthquake, all control rods were inserted into the reactors as designed and all reactors automatically shutdown. While the external power source that supplies the necessary electricity was lost due to the earthquake, emergency diesel generators started up properly and the other instruments also functioned as designed.
- Based on the data recorded, no abnormality was found such as ruptures to the piping located inside the PCV, which has an impact on the plant safety. The result of the seismic response analysis confirmed that all the vital equipment and piping met the evaluation standards.
- As for Units 1 to 3, 5, and 6, visual investigations were conducted for the equipment to the extent possible. As a result, no damage to safety-related equipment was found. It was also confirmed that even for equipment that has lower seismic resistance, only minor damage was found.
- Visual investigation of the Unit 1 isolation condenser system was conducted outside of the PCV that was able to be confirmed. The result found no damage to the vessels or piping, and no evidence of leaks of large volumes of high-pressure steam caused by piping ruptures was found. Regarding Unit 3 high-pressure coolant injection system, based on interviews with operators who went to the field, it was concluded that damage such as piping ruptures did not occur.

[Direct Damage to the facilities from the tsunami]

- All AC power sources for Units 1 to 6, except for one EDG for Unit 6 lost their functions because of the tsunami and it resulted in all motor-driven pumps and motor-driven valves being inoperable.
- Numerous switchgears became wet or flooded and became unusable. It turned out that there were almost no operable switchgears to connect to in order to activate the equipment even though external electricity sources (e.g. power supply cars) could be prepared.
- Units 1, 2 and 4 lost their DC power sources resulting in the monitoring instruments being out of use.
- Seawater facilities necessary for heat removal from reactors and various equipments were also wet or flooded. This resulted in inoperability of large pumps and other equipments that required cooling of motors.

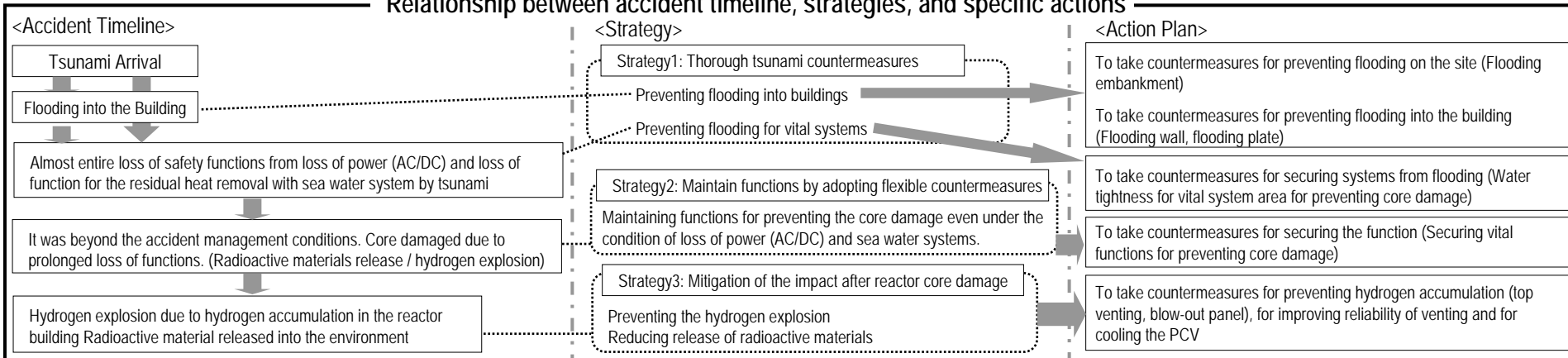
[Event Summary after the tsunami]

Date	Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
Mar .11	Surveillance Instrument ✗ Preparation for PCV vent Vent started Decreasing D/W pressure Hydrogen Explosion (Our Analysis) Core Damaged	Around 3:30PM Tsunami Reached RCIC injection Surveillance Instrument ✗	RCIC injection Surveillance Instrument ✗
Mar .12	IC Operation 3:36PM Seawater injection	Start Preparation for PCV vent	HPCI injection Start Preparation for PCV vent
Mar .13	<u>Alternative actions</u> •Low pressure injection: Injected water through FP system pumping with the fire engine which were prepared as Accident Management measures	Complete PCV vent line-up	Fresh water injection Seawater injection Decreasing D/W pressure (Our Analysis) Core Damaged
Mar .14	•PCV Vent: Used temporary batteries and compressor in order to cope with loss of power •Surveillance instrument: Restored instruments that became inoperable from loss of power by the temporary power	Seawater injection Implementation of Venting: Unknown (Our Analysis) Core Damaged	11:01AM Hydrogen Explosion Seawater injection

[Countermeasures for the Accident Causes]

➤ In order to apply the lessons of the Fukushima accident to the nuclear industry, specific actions are proposed based on the fundamental strategies.

Relationship between accident timeline, strategies, and specific actions





<National Government>

- ✓ Government has established "Investigation Committee on the Accident at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations of Tokyo Electric Power Company" under the direct control of Government. The establishment was approved by the Cabinet on May 24. Mr. Yotaro Hatamura, Professor Emeritus of Univ. of Tokyo assumed Committee Chair.
- ✓ The committee's interim report was released on December 26, 2011. The final report is to be released in coming summer.

<National Diet of Japan>

- ✓ On September 30, 2011, "Law concerning the Establishment of Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Committee" passed the Diet. The committee's first meeting was held last December. Mr. Kiyoshi Kurokawa, former chair of the Science Council of Japan assumed its Chair.
- ✓ The committee has started scrutiny on the accidents in terms of "Accident Investigation," "Damage Survey," "Policy Research" and "Policy Suggestion," establishing working groups in each issue above. The committee will compile and submit its report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the House of Councilors in next 6 months.

Founder	Japanese Government	National Diet of Japan
Organization	Investigation Committee (10 Specialists)	Joint Council* (30 Diet Members) Independent Investigation Committee (10 Specialists)
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scrutinizing causes of the accidents and damages ➤ Suggesting concrete policies to avoid further nuclear damages and accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scrutinizing causes of the accidents and damages ➤ Examining effectiveness and efficacy of the countermeasures taken by parties concerned the nuclear accidents ➤ Suggesting policies to be taken for mitigating risks of future accidents and its corresponding damages (suggestions might include revisions of current national nuclear policy and administrations)
Output and Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interim Report was released on December 26, 2011 ➤ Final Report to be released in summer 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report to be submitted to the heads of both Houses of the Diet in 6 months after its establishment

*Established in both House' Committees on Rules and Administration to conduct investigations on national administration in response to the Independent Investigation Committee and to recommend members of the IIC.



【Reference】

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

(As of February 12, 2012 unless otherwise noted)

Facility Soundness Evaluation

Earthquake-Resistance and Safety Improvement Initiatives

Item		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
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)
Confirmation of the Earthquake-resistance and Safety initiatives		Report submitted (Mar. 24, 2010)	In progress	In progress	In progress	Report submitted (Jun.9, 2010)	Report submitted (May 19, 2009)	Report submitted (Dec. 3, 2008)
Work to strengthen earthquake resistance		Completed (Jan. to Dec.2009)	In progress since Jun. 2009	Completed (Nov. 2008 to Jan. 2011)	In progress since May 2009	Completed (Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010)	Completed (Jul. 2008 to Jan.2009)	Completed (Jun. to Nov. 2008)
Current Status		Periodic Inspection ³	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection	Periodic Inspection ³	Commercial Operation	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 and 7 stopped their commercial operations on August 6 ,2011, January 25, 2012 and August 23, 2011, respectively for the periodic inspections.

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

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

As of Feb. 6, 2012

		Equipment inspections completed/Equipment scheduled for inspection [equipment scheduled for inspection is estimated] (Percentage completed [%])						
		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
Basic Equipment Inspections	Visual inspection	2,001/2,001 (Completed)	1,490/1,590 (94%)	1,580/1,580 (100%)	1,580/1,680 (94%)	1,963/1,963 (Completed)	1,538/1,538 (Completed)	1,362/1,362 (Completed)
	Operation testing Function testing	1,461/1,461 (Completed)	930/1,170 (79%)	1,160/1,160 (100%)	1,070/1,300 (82%)	1,498/1,498 (Completed)	1,144/1,144 (Completed)	1,001/1,001 (Completed)
	Leakage testing	1,014/1,014 (Completed)	410/730 (56%)	690/700 (99%)	350/650 (54%)	841/841 (Completed)	719/719 (Completed)	616/616 (Completed)

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

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



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

- ◆ TEPCO is conducting works as needed to reinforce earthquake-resistant capabilities of key facilities.
- ◆ Current schedule of works planned and in progress

Note: Excludes preparatory work

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

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

 :Works completed
 :Works in progress



Substitute Power Generation Cost

Aggregate Thermal Power Generation Cost (Actual, First 9-Month Period of FY2011) 10.5 yen / kWh

→ Nuclear Fuel Costs and Nuclear Back-end Costs 1.0 yen / kWh

Substitute Power Generation Cost 9.5 yen / kWh

(assuming substituting thermal power for nuclear power)

Note: "Substitute Power Generation Cost" above is calculated with certain assumptions that thermal power is substituting for nuclear power as a generation source. Strictly saying, we don't have "Substitute" cost as certain number of off-line nuclear power plants at this moment cannot be considered ones under temporary shutdown. Please consider this number for your reference purpose.

【Reference】 Financial Impact of Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS shutdown

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual
Total	615.0	649.0	250.0
Fuel expenses, etc.	420.0	585.0	250.0
Increase in fuel expenses and purchased power*	460.0	635.0	285.0
Decrease in nuclear fuel expenses and nuclear power back-end costs	-40.0	-50.0	-35.0
Restoration expenses and others	195.0	64.0	—
Extraordinary loss (Casualty loss from natural disaster and others)	192.5	56.5	—
Others (Expenses for restarting inactive thermal power plants, etc.)	2.5	7.5	—
Power generated by Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS			(Unit: Billion kWh)
Plan	50	50	50
Actual	10	0	15
Difference	40	50	35
Nuclear power plant capacity utilization ratio [All TEPCO] (%)	44.9	43.8	53.3

Note: "Increase in fuel expenses and purchased power" includes increase in nuclear fuel expenses, etc. due to backup operation of Fukushima Daiich and Fukushima Daini NPSs.

*FY2010 Total Power Generated at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa NPS: 29.8 billion kWh
Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Utilization Ratio: 55.3%