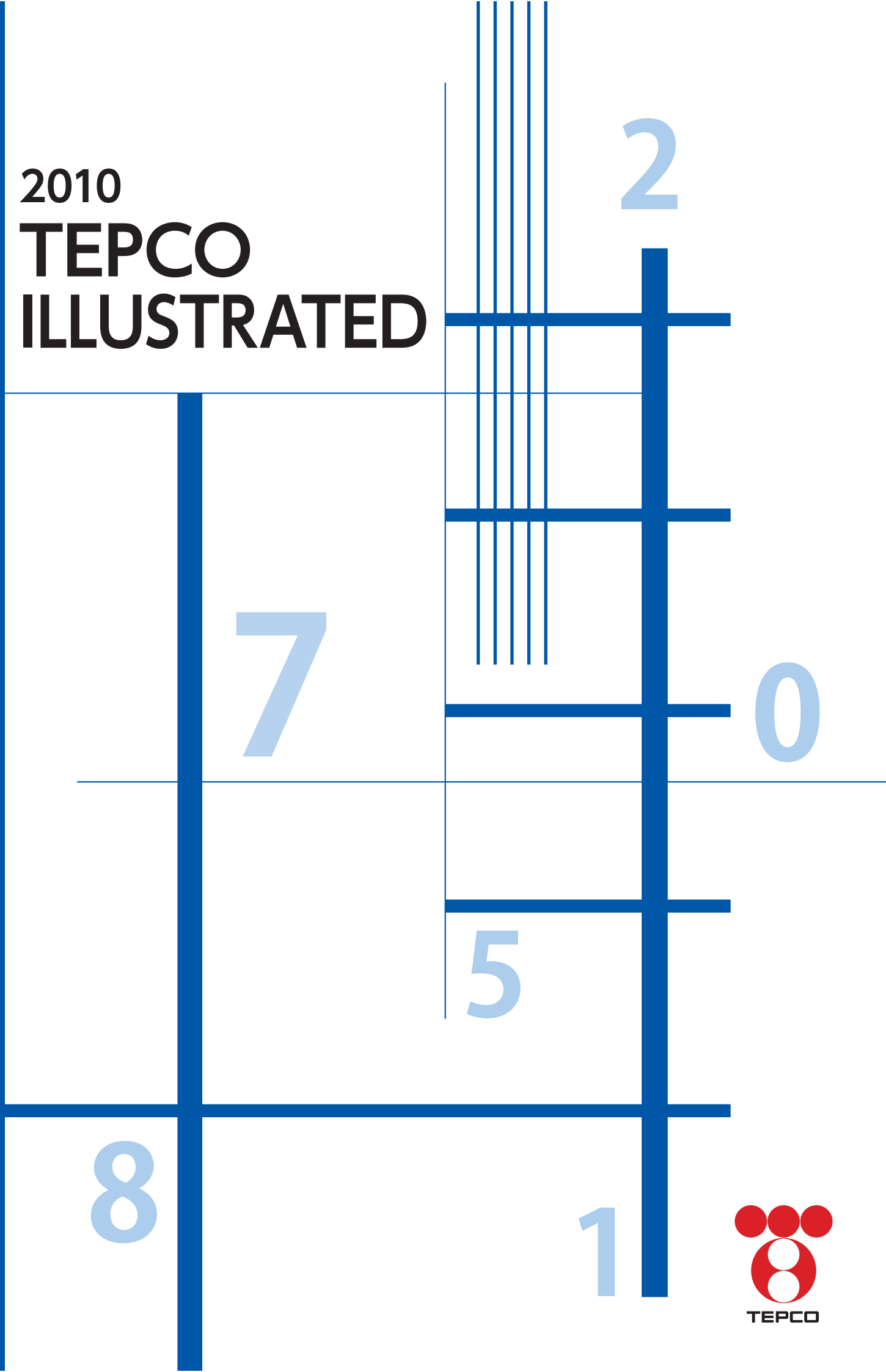
2010

TEPCO ILLUSTRATED



TEPCO

"TEPCO ILLUSTRATED" is an English translation of the Japanese original.
Therefore, in case of any discrepancy between the translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail.

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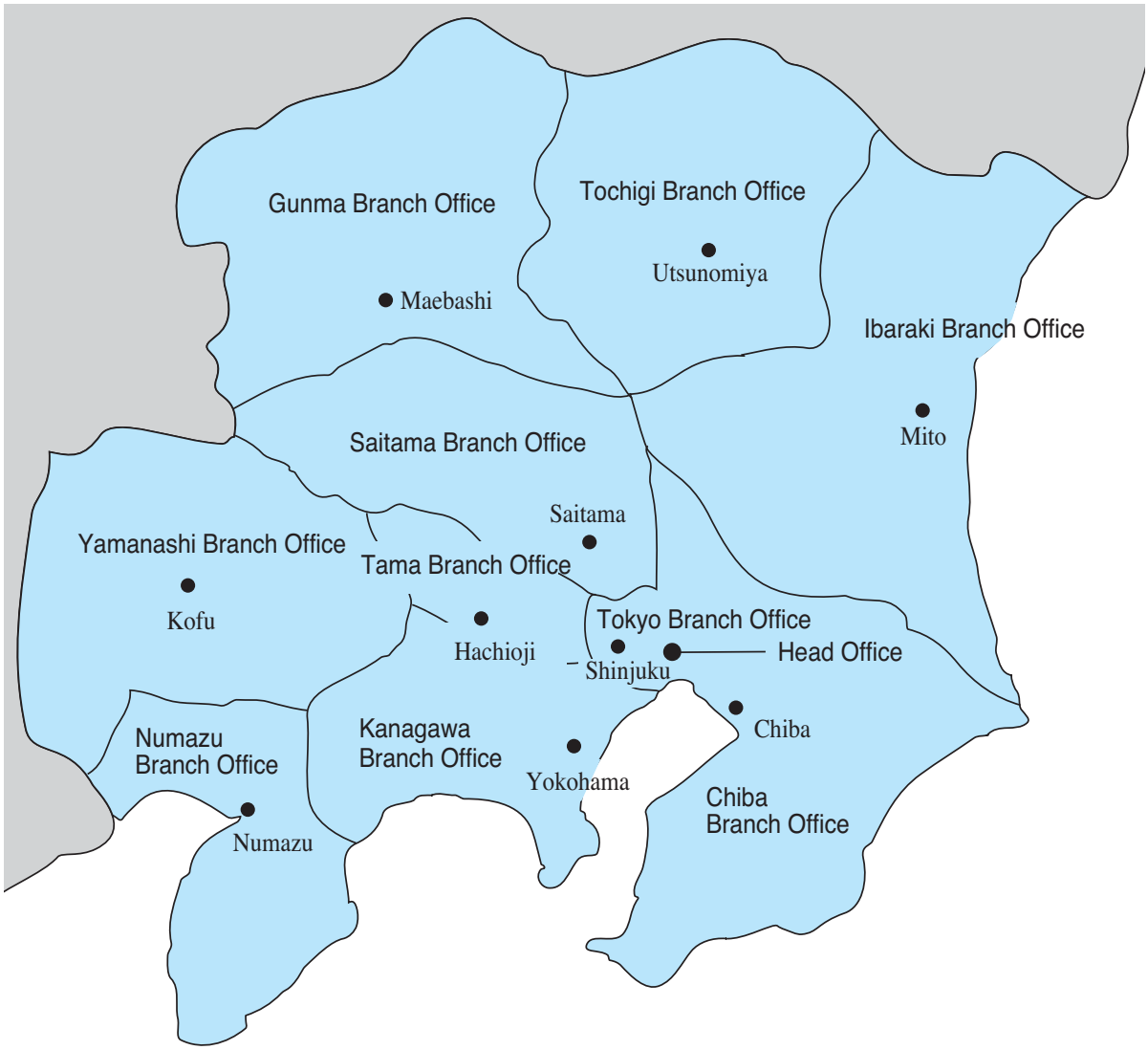
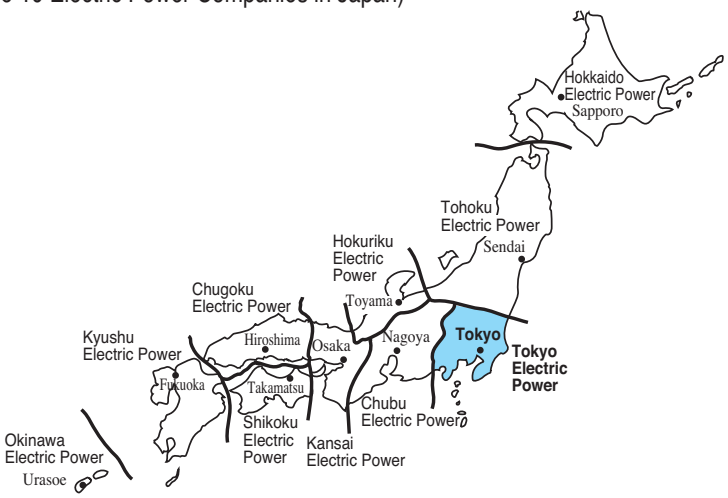
I. TEPCO Outline

1. TEPCO Service Area



(Service Areas of the 10 Electric Power Companies in Japan)



2. Company Highlights

(1) Company Highlights

- ❑ Capital stock: 676,434,197,050 yen (as of the end of March 2010)
- ❑ Total number of shares issued: 1,352,867,531 (as of the end of March 2010)
- ❑ Number of shareholders: 794,653 (as of the end of March 2010)
- ❑ Electricity sales: (FY 2009)
  - For lighting: 96,089 GWh
  - For power: 184,078 GWh
  - Total: 280,167 GWh
- ❑ Peak demand: 64.3 GW (as of July 24, 2001)
- ❑ Number of customers (Period ended March 31, 2010 exc. specified-scale demand)
  - For lighting: 26.42 million • 93.67 GW
  - For power: 2.19 million • 15.02 GW
  - Total: 28.62 million • 108.70 GW
- ❑ Revenue from electricity sales: 4,504.5 billion yen (as of FY 2009)
- ❑ Number of power stations and generation capacity (as of the end of March 2010)

Hydro:	160	8.987 GW
Thermal:	25	38.189 GW
┌ Oil		10.830 GW
│ Coal		1.600 GW
└ LN(P)G		25.759 GW
Nuclear:	3	17.308 GW
New Energy, etc.	2	0.004 GW
Total:	190	64.487 GW

- ❑ Number of employees: 38,227 (as of the end of March 2010)

(2) Business Scale Developments

At the End of FY	1951	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total of 10 EP Co. 2009
Capital Stock (billion yen)	1.4	13.1 (9.4)	120.0 (85.7)	400.9 (286.4)	650.0 (464.3)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	676.4 (483.1)	2,655.9
Revenue from Electricity Sales (billion yen)	25.8	57.6 (2.2)	274.7 (10.6)	1,249.6 (48.4)	4,032.3 (156.3)	4,900.6 (189.9)	4,637.2 (179.7)	4,682.0 (181.5)	4,704.6 (182.3)	4,914.7 (190.5)	5,295.9 (205.3)	4,504.5 (174.6)	13,749.6
Capital Investment (billion yen)	8.6	28.5 (3.3)	124.6 (14.5)	383.2 (44.6)	1,104.3 (127.9)	1,399.2 (162.7)	464.2 (54.0)	505.0 (58.7)	496.3 (57.7)	568.8 (66.1)	590.2 (68.6)	592.1 (68.8)	2,034.4
Utility Fixed Assets (billion yen)	77.0	165.3 (2.1)	643.4 (8.4)	1,778.8 (23.1)	6,360.4 (82.6)	9,654.5 (125.4)	9,310.9 (120.9)	9,154.9 (118.9)	8,770.5 (113.9)	8,416.0 (109.3)	8,159.5 (106.0)	7,871.7 (102.2)	24,773.6
Electricity Sales (TWh)	7.3	10.9 (1.5)	41.0 (5.6)	102.2 (14.0)	165.3 (22.6)	254.4 (34.8)	286.7 (39.3)	288.7 (39.5)	287.6 (39.4)	297.4 (40.7)	289.0 (39.6)	280.2 (38.4)	858.5
Generation Capacity (GW)	1.82	2.44 (1.3)	8.10 (4.5)	24.59 (13.5)	37.59 (20.7)	51.21 (28.1)	62.82 (34.5)	61.84 (34.0)	61.83 (34.0)	62.47 (34.3)	63.98 (35.2)	64.49 (35.4)	203.96
Number of Customers (million)	3.97	4.52 (1.1)	8.22 (2.1)	15.05 (3.8)	19.95 (5.0)	24.83 (6.3)	27.74 (6.9)	27.80 (7.0)	28.09 (7.1)	28.34 (7.1)	28.51 (7.2)	28.62 (7.2)	83.51
Number of Employees	29,274	29,453 (1.0)	37,724 (1.1)	38,341 (1.3)	39,058 (1.3)	43,448 (1.5)	38,510 (1.3)	38,235 (1.3)	38,108 (1.3)	38,234 (1.3)	38,030 (1.3)	38,227 (1.3)	125,420

Notes:
1. Numerical data (Revenue from electricity sales and Electricity sales) for FY 1951 include those of Kanto Haiden Kabushiki Kaisha for April 1951.
2. Figures in parentheses are a multiplication unit with the reference value for FY 1951 or the end of FY 1951 being one.
3. Figures for capital stock, revenue from electricity sales, capital investment, and utility fixed assets are obtained by omitting fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen. Those for other items are obtained by are rounding.
4. The number of employees is that of persons at work. The number of employees of TEPCO includes employees on loan to other companies and agencies.
5. The number of customers of 10 electric power companies excludes those in the specific-scale demand and is based on electric service contracts.

(3) Business Scale by Area

(as of the end of FY 2009)

Branch Offices	Area (km^2)	Population (million)	Number of Customers (million)	Electricity Sales (TWh)	Peak Demand		Service Centers	Generation Capacity (GW)				
					GW	Date		Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	New Energy etc.	Total
Tochigi	6,413	2.02	1.31	17.0	3.12	8.5	3	2.206	-	-	-	2.206
Gunma	6,393	2.06	1.33	15.9	3.01	7.16	4	2.438	-	-	-	2.438
Ibaraki	6,117	3.03	1.94	25.4	4.29	7.30	4	-	5.400	-	-	5.400
Saitama	3,790	7.16	4.23	37.9	7.48	7.16	6	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	5,135	6.24	3.87	37.0	6.49	7.30	5	-	16.500	-	-	16.500
Kanagawa	2,445	9.07	5.37	50.2	9.21	8.9	7	0.046	10.249	-	-	10.295
Yamanashi	4,323	0.85	0.66	6.2	1.18	7.16	2	1.054	-	-	-	1.054
Numazu	2,631	1.23	0.86	10.6	1.85	8.4	3	0.018	-	-	-	0.018
Tokyo 2 Branch Offices	2,263	12.92	9.05	80.0	16.16	7.30	11	-	2.240	-	0.004	2.243
Others					-			3.224	3.800	17.308	-	24.332
Total	39,510 (10)	44.57 (35)	28.62	280.2 (33)	54.50* (34)	7.30	45	8.987 (26)	38.189 (31)	17.308 (37)	0.004 (1)	64.487 (32)
Total for Entire Nation (Total of 10 EP Co.)	377,947	127.48	83.51	858.5	159.13	8.7		34.898	122.345	46.230	0.487	203.960

Notes:

1. New energy etc. consist of wind, solar, waste, geothermal and biomass power generation (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).
2. Numazu refers to a part of TEPCO's service area on the east of the Fuji River in Shizuoka Prefecture. The data for TEPCO's two branch offices in Tokyo are based on the total of the Tokyo and Tama branch offices.
3. Figures in parentheses represent the ratio (%) to the total for the entire nation (total for 10 electric power companies).
4. The figures for TEPCO's area represent the total of the areas that its branch offices cover. The figure for total for the entire nation (total of the 10 electric power companies) is as of October 1, 2009.
   Source: "Land Areas of the Individual Prefectures, Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages of Japan," Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
5. Figures for peak demand represent peak demand recorded at the consumption end in the area that each branch office covers.
   * The figure 54.50 does not agree with that for the total of peak demand recorded by each branch office because it represents the peak load registered by TEPCO as a whole (at the generation end).
6. The number of customers of 10 electric power companies exclude those in the specific-scale demand and is based on electric service contracts.
7. Totals in the table may not agree with the sums of each column because of being rounded off.
8. Figures for service centers are as of March 31, 2010.
9. The nationwide population figure is as of January 1, 2010. (Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Monthly Report on Current Population Estimates")

(4) Comparison of TEPCO with 10 Japanese Electric Power Companies (total) and World Major Power Companies

a. Position of TEPCO in Japanese Electric Power Industry

(as of the end of FY 2009)

	TEPCO Service Area (a)	Total Service Area of 10 EP Co. (b)	(a) / (b)
Population (million)	44.57	127.48	34.9%
Area (km²)	39,510	377,947	10.5%
Population Density (persons/km²)	1,125.0	337.3	333.5%
Electricity Sales (TWh)	280.2	858.5	32.6%
Peak Demand (GW)	54.50 *1 〈Jul. 30, 2009〉	159.13 〈Aug. 7, 2009〉	34.2%
Capital Stock (billion yen)	676.4	2,655.9	25.5%
Total Assets (billion yen)	12,643.0	38,429.9	32.9%
Gross Income (billion yen)	4,852.7	14,819.6	32.7%
Number of Customers (million)	28.62	83.51 *2	-

Notes: *1 TEPCO's peak demand so far is 64.30 GW recorded on July 24, 2001.
*2 The number of customers exclude those in the specific-scale demand and is based on electric service contracts.
*3 The nationwide population is as of January 1, 2010. (Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Monthly Report on Current Population Estimates")

b. Major Electric Power Companies in the World

(2009, or as of the end of 2009)

Country	Utilities	Electricity Sales (GWh)	Total Assets (billion Yen) (1)
U. S. A.	Exelon	173,065 (2)	4,601.8
	Southern Company	152,591	4,869.9
	Duke Energy	136,583 (2)	5,337.2
Germany	E. ON	345,400	19,871.7
	RWE	250,200	12,164.7
Italy	ENEL	287,700	20,889.9
Canada	Hydro-Québec	188,673	5,664.5
U. K.	Centrica	77,963	2,843.6
	Scottish and Southern Energy	63,300	2,598.9
France	EDF	400,400 (3)	31,494.8
	GDF Suez	345,100 (2), (4)	22,314.6
Sweden	Vattenfall	171,400 (5)	7,370.8
Japan	TEPCO	280,167	12,643.0
	Kansai Electric Power Co.	141,605	6,275.6
	Chubu Electric Power Co.	122,849	4,969.5

Notes: Figures for electricity sales (excluding wholesale and trading) include those sold to other countries. Total assets are consolidated figures for companies that incorporate a holding company system (other than for Japan).
(1) Converted at the rates of US$1 = 93.57 yen; 1 euro = 130.19 yen; UK 1£ = 146.26 yen; Canada 1$ = 82.12 yen (Cabinet office 'foreign economic data', 2009 values).
Sweden 1 krona = 12.24 yen (calculated based on "Vattenfall 2009 Annual Report").
(2) Figures include the electricity sales for wholesale and trading.
(3) Domestic figures only.
(4) Subsidiaries in foreign countries such as Electrabel of Belgium make up most of the electricity sales.
(5) Subsidiaries in foreign countries such as Vattenfall Europe AG of Germany account for approximately half of the electricity sales.

Source: Annual Reports of the world's major electric power companies, etc.

c. Business Highlights for All Japanese Electric Power Companies

Item / Electric Power Company	Capital Stock (Million Yen)	Total Assets (Million Yen)	Hydro		Thermal		Nuclear		
			No. of Power Stations	Maximum Output (MW)	No. of Power Stations	Maximum Output (MW)	No. of Power Stations	Maximum Output (MW)	
Hokkaido	114,291	1,536,430	53	1,232	(1) 12	(50) 4,115	1	2,070	
Tohoku	251,441	3,589,252	210	2,422	(4) 17	(224) 10,853	2	3,274	
Tokyo	676,434	12,643,034	160	8,987	(1) 26	(3) 38,192	3	17,308	
Chubu	430,777	4,969,455	182	5,219	(0) 11	(0) 23,904	1	3,504	
Hokuriku	117,641	1,382,606	115	1,817	(0) 6	(0) 4,400	1	1,746	
Kansai	489,320	6,275,570	149	8,196	(0) 12	(0) 16,357	3	9,768	
Chugoku	185,527	2,587,479	97	2,905	(0) 12	(0) 7,801	1	1,280	
Shikoku	145,551	1,320,236	58	1,141	(0) 4	(0) 3,501	1	2,022	
Kyushu	237,304	3,776,569	139	2,979	(5) 50	(208) 11,785	2	5,258	
Total of 9 EP Co.	2,648,286	38,080,631	1,163	34,898	(11) 150	(485) 120,908	15	46,230	
Okinawa	7,586	349,308	-	-	(0) 21	(0) 1,924	-	-	
Total of 10 EP Co.	2,655,872	38,429,939	1,163	34,898	(11) 171	(485) 122,832	15	46,230	
9 EP Co. FY 1951 or as of May 1, 1951	7,200	113,506	1,269	5,760	89	2,816	-	-	
9 EP Co. 2008/1951 (times)	367.8	335.5	0.9	6.1	1.7	42.9	-	-	

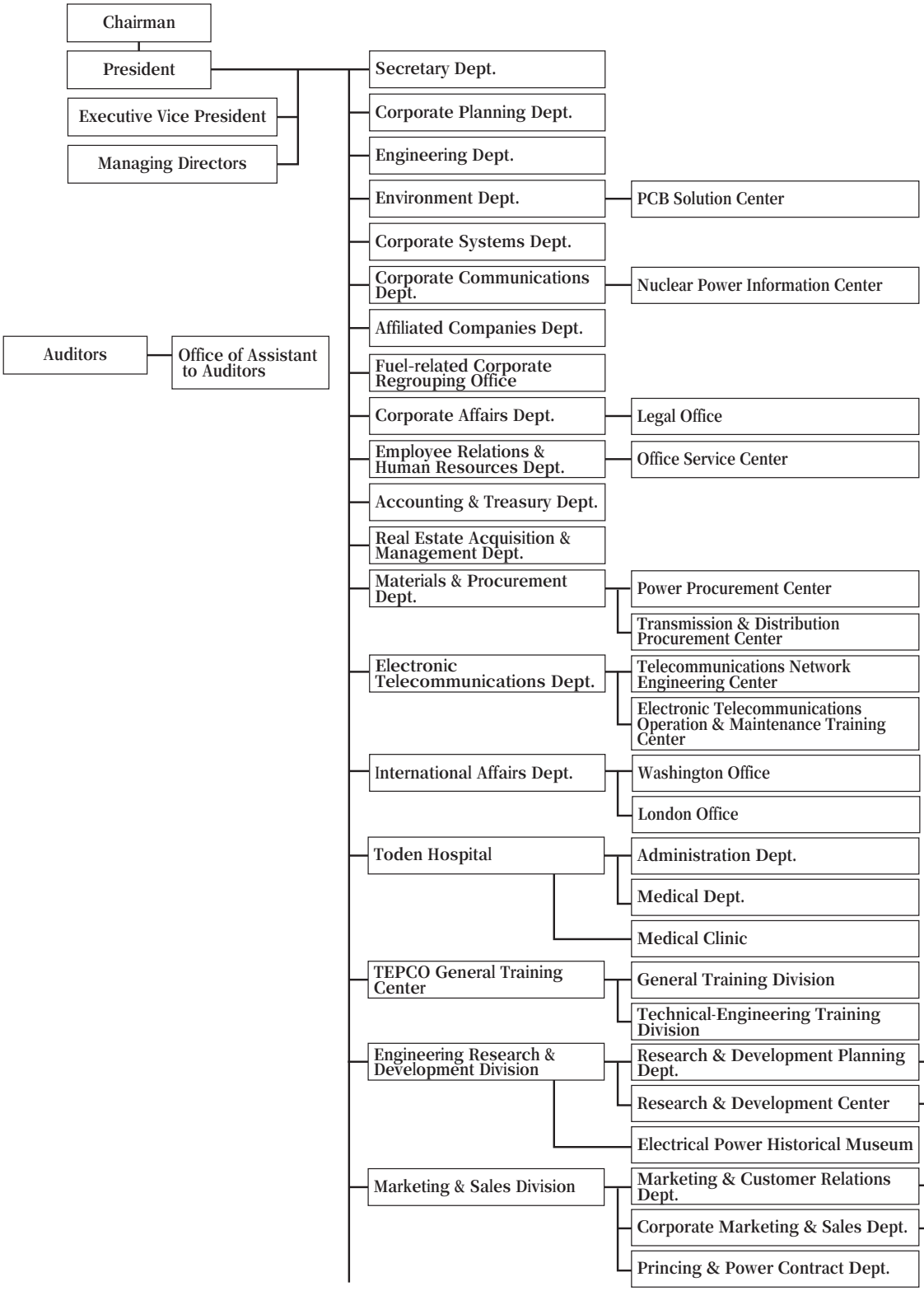
Notes:
1. Figures in parentheses in the thermal power column are those for geothermal power.
2. Fractions smaller than one MW were rounded to the nearest whole number for maximum outputs.
3. Electricity generated and purchased = power generated by their own + power purchased from other utilities + electricity exchanged (deducted) - power for pumped storage.
4. Figures for electricity sales include those for business operations and construction work but exclude those for inter-company power sales and for power sales to other utilities (with fractions smaller than one GWh when rounded).
5. Figures given for revenue from electricity sales exclude inter-company power sales and power sales to other utilities. Fractions smaller than a million yen are rounded down.
6. The number of employees is that of persons at work. The number of employees of TEPCO includes employees on loan to other companies and agencies.
7. ▭ in the above table indicates the item under which the utility holds first place among the ten electric power companies in Japan.
8. Totals in the table may not agree with the sums of each column because of being rounded off.
9. The number of customers is based on electric service contracts excluding those in the specified-scale demand.

Sources: "Electric Power Statistics" (from the website of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan)
"Annual Securities Report"

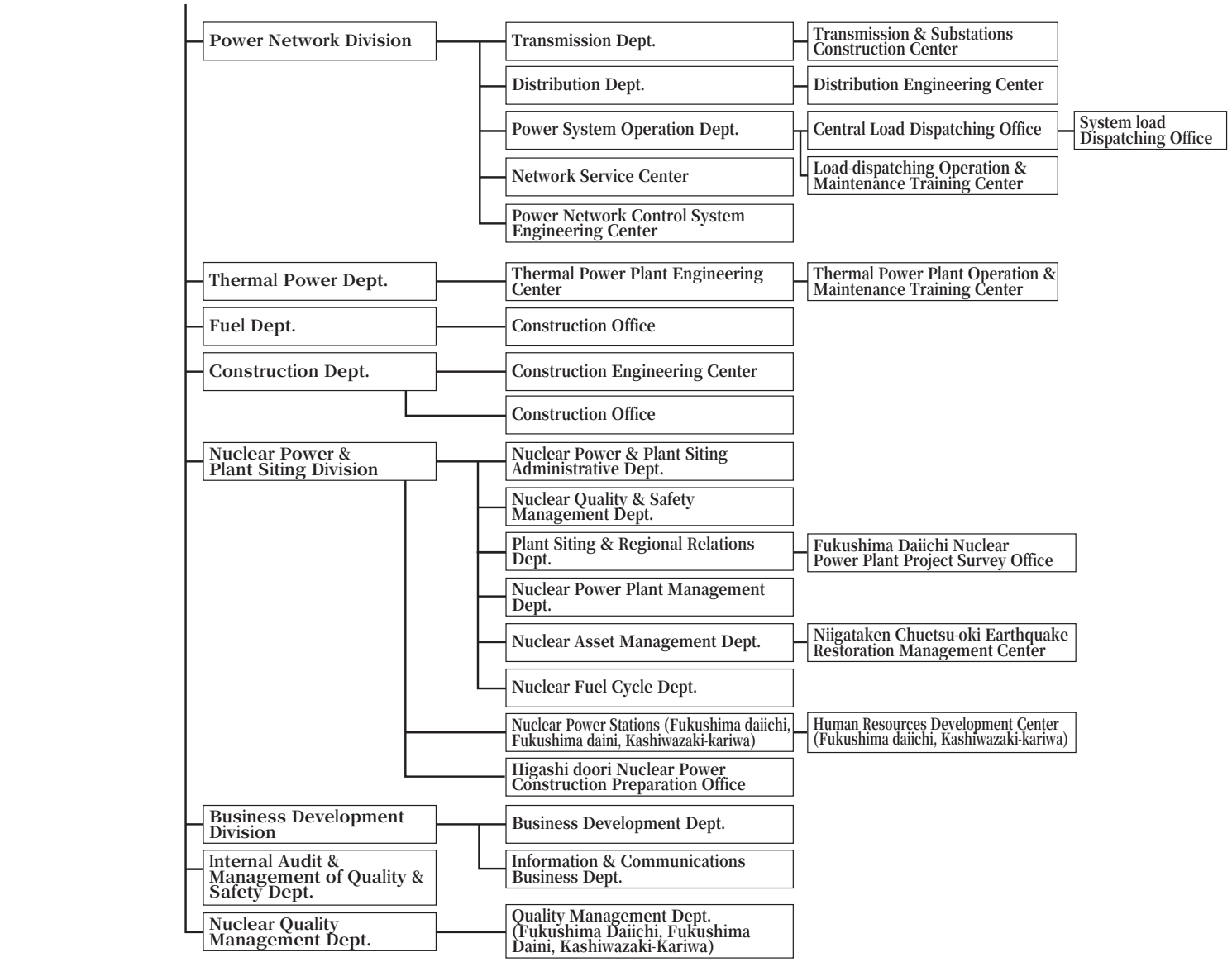
(FY 2009 or as of the end of March 2010)
<Peak demand: as of the end of June 2010>

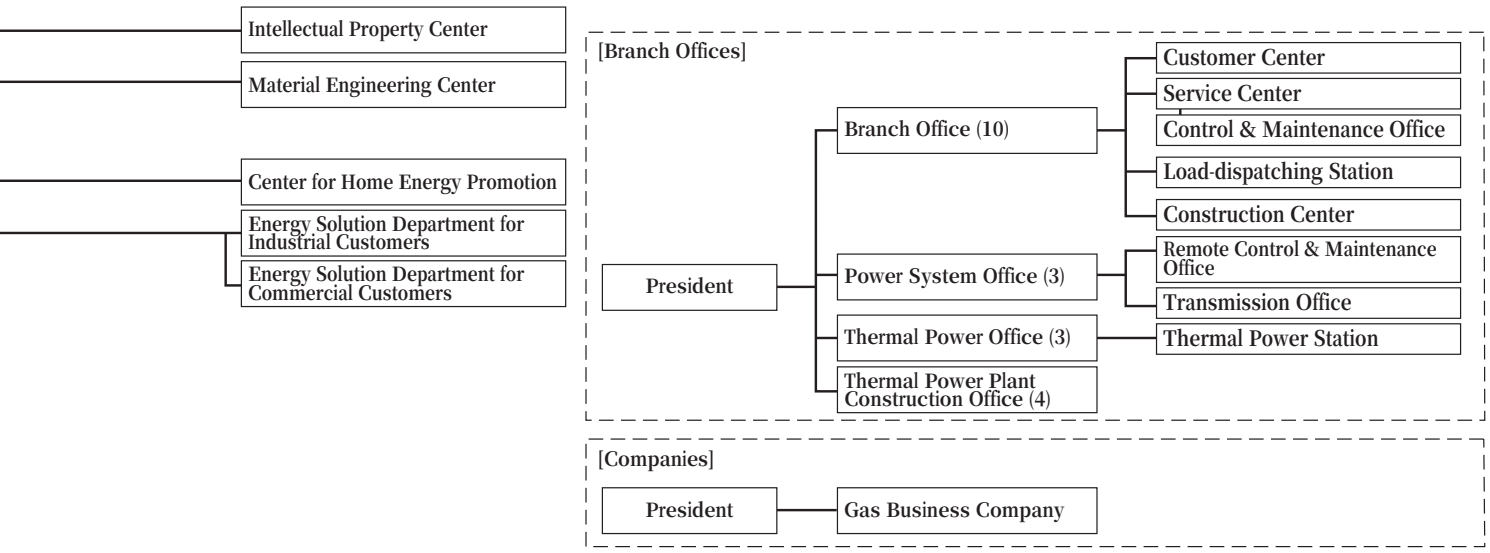
Others		Total		Electricity Generated and Purchased (GWh)	Peak Demand (GW) <Date>	Electricity Sales (GWh)	Revenue from Electricity Sales (million yen)	No. of Customers (thousand)	No. of Employees
No. of Power Stations	Maximum Output (MW)	No. of Power Stations	Maximum Output (MW)						
		(1)	(50)		<Feb. 5, 2010>				
-	-	66	7,418	35,448	5.69	31,451	518,481	3,957	4,726
		(4)	(224)		<Aug. 5, 2005>				
-	-	229	16,550	86,894	15.20	78,992	1,286,764	7,688	11,831
		(1)	(3)		<Jul. 24, 2001>				
1	0.5	190	64,487	304,456	64.30	280,167	4,504,579	28,599	38,227
		(0)	(0)		<Aug. 5, 2008>				
-	-	194	32,626	133,779	28.21	122,849	2,011,532	10,455	15,507
		(0)	(0)		<Jul. 23, 2008>				
-	-	122	7,963	30,175	5.69	27,175	397,561	2,084	4,364
		(0)	(0)		<Aug. 2, 2001>				
-	-	164	34,321	154,642	33.06	141,605	2,229,495	13,432	20,217
		(0)	(0)		<Aug. 17, 2007>				
-	-	110	11,986	63,595	12.29	57,911	913,576	5,197	8,879
		(0)	(0)		<Aug. 4, 2008>				
2	0.6	65	6,665	30,778	5.99	27,496	444,490	2,833	4,549
		(5)	(208)		<Aug. 1, 2008>				
2	3.3	193	20,025	91,530	17.71	83,392	1,293,161	8,437	11,634
		(11)	(485)		<Jul. 24, 2001>				
5	4.4	1,333	202,040	931,298	181.25	851,038	13,599,639	82,680	119,934
		(0)	(0)		<Aug. 3, 2009>				
-	-	21	1,924	8,476	1.54	7,478	150,644	834	1,499
		(11)	(485)		<Jul. 24, 2001>				
5	4.4	1,354	203,964	939,774	182.69	858,516	13,750,283	83,514	121,433
					<Dec. 26, 1951>				
-	-	1,358	8,576	41,207	6.36	30,382	109,891	15,717	136,851
-	-	1.0	23.6	22.6	28.5 (2001/1951)	28.0	123.8	5.3	0.9

3. Organization Chart



(As of July 1, 2010)

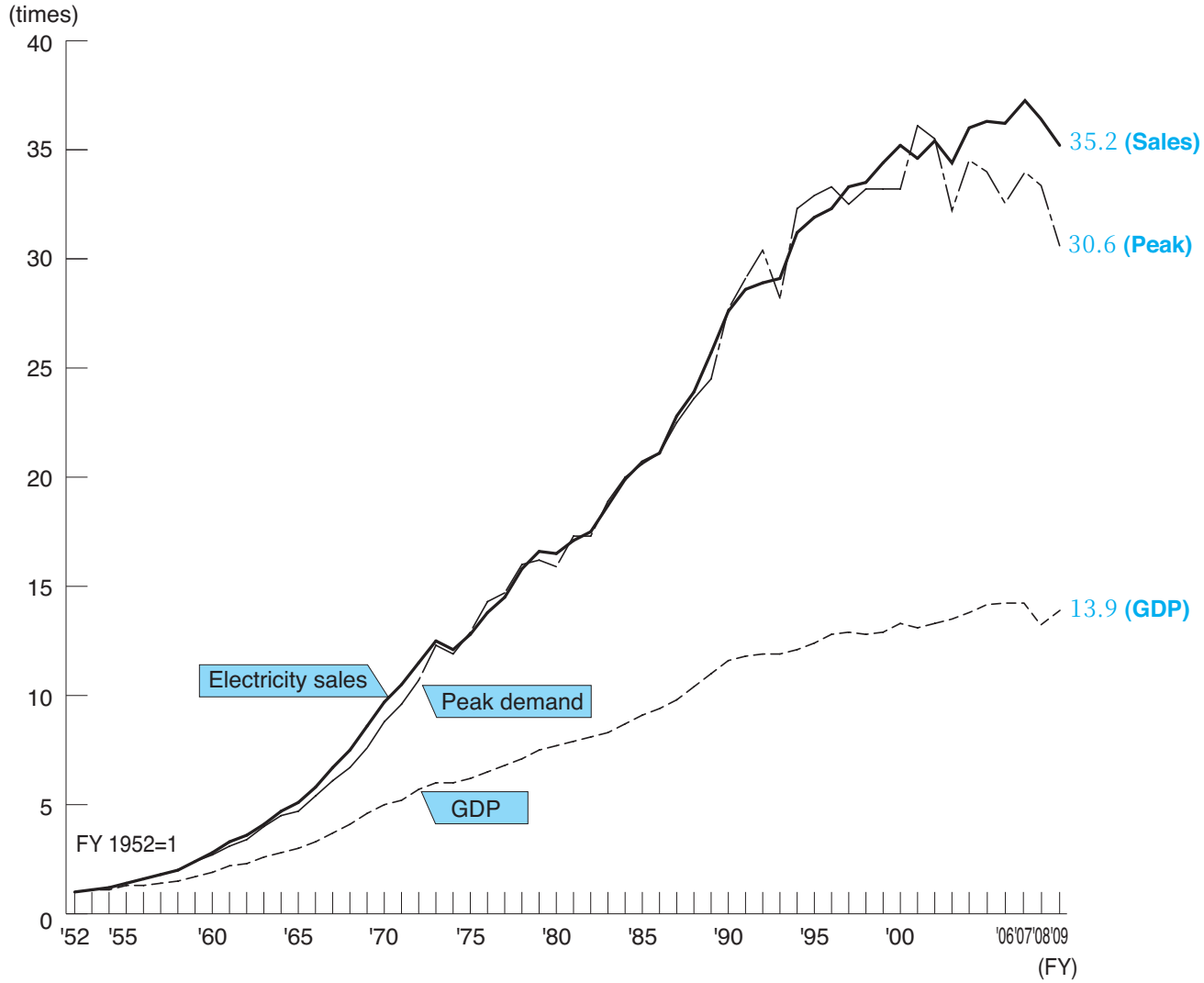




II. Power Demand

1. Changes in Japan's GDP and TEPCO's Power Demand

(1) Changes in Japan's GDP and TEPCO's Power Demand



Note: Real GDP is based on the 2000 price standard (continuity system). However, years before 1954 are estimated based on the 1985 price standard, and years before 1979 are estimated on the 1990 price standard (in each case based on fixed benchmark year).

(2) Average Rates of Increase in GDP, Final Energy Consumption, Electricity Sales, and Peak Demand

(%)

Period (FY)	1951 - 2009 (58 years)	1963 - 1973 (10 years)	1973 - 1979 (6 years)	1979 - 1985 (6 years)	1985 - 1990 (5 years)	1990 - 1997 (7 years)	1997 - 2007 (10 years)	2007 - 2009 (2 years)
GDP (A)	4.9	8.9	3.7	4.0	5.0	1.3	1.2	-2.9
TEPCO Electricity Sales (B)	6.5	11.7	4.9	3.8	5.9	2.7	1.1	-2.9
Final Energy Consumption (C)	4.1 ('53-'08)	11.6	0.9	-0.5	4.2	1.8	0.1	-6.7 ('07-'08)
GDP Elasticity (B/A)	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.9	-
GDP Elasticity (C/A)	0.9 ('53-'08)	1.3	0.2	-	0.8	1.4	0.0	-
Peak Demand	6.2	11.9	4.7	4.1	6.0	2.3	0.6	-5.8

Notes:
1. FY 1973 was the year when the first oil crisis occurred.
2. FY 1979 was the year when the second oil crisis occurred.
3. FY 1985 was the year when the economic recession caused by "strong yen" occurred.
4. FY 1990 was the year when the "bubble" economy collapsed.
5. FY 2007 and 2008 were the years when the worldwide recession occurred.
6. The final energy consumption is quoted from Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "General energy statistics."

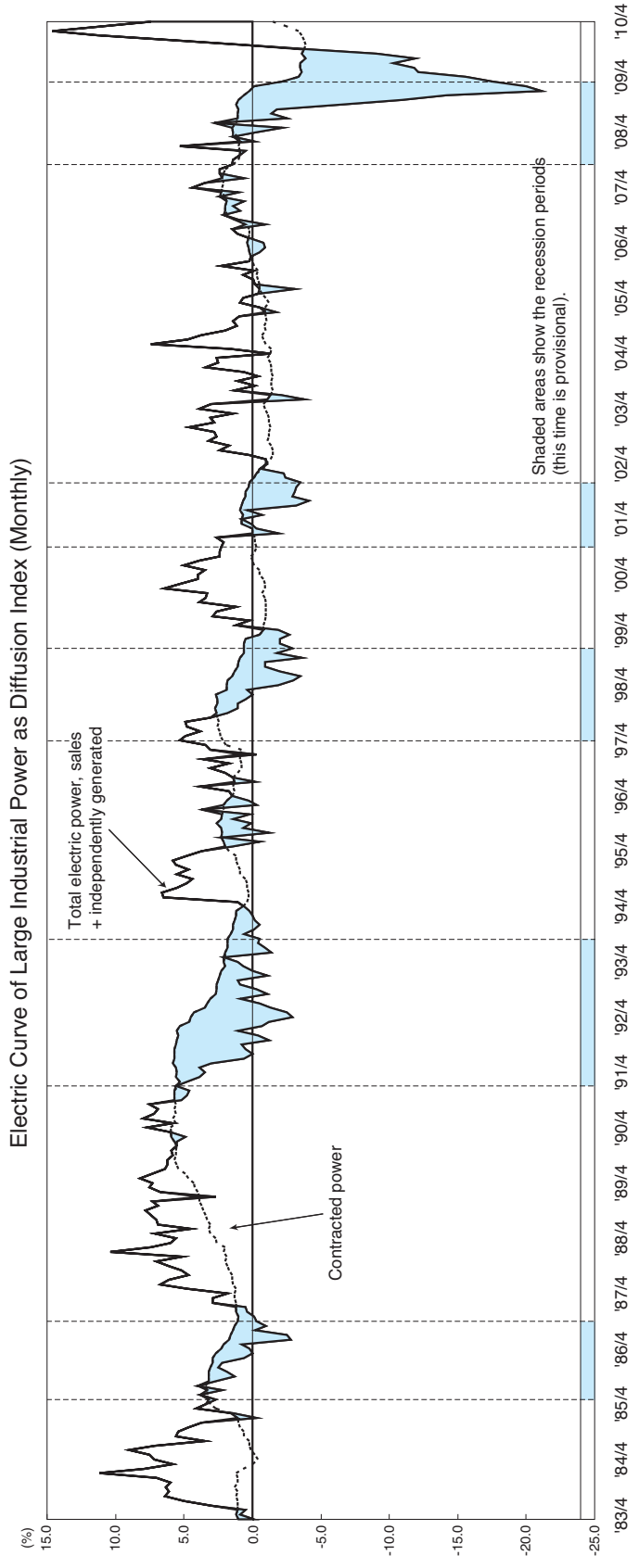
(3) Recent Changes in GDP Elasticity

(%)

FY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP (A) (% change from the previous year)	6.2	2.3	0.7	-0.5	1.5	2.3	2.9	-0.0	-1.5	0.7	2.6	-0.8	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	-3.7	-2.0
TEPCO Electricity Sales (B) (% change from the previous year)	7.6	3.5	1.1	0.7	7.4	2.2	1.2	3.1	0.6	2.7	2.3	-1.8	2.3	-2.1	3.9	0.7	-0.4	3.4	-2.8	-3.0
Final Energy Consumption (C) (% change from the previous year)	-	1.5	0.8	1.0	3.4	3.3	1.6	0.9	-1.7	2.5	1.0	-1.2	1.4	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-6.7	-
GDP Elasticity (B/A)	1.2	1.5	1.5	-	5.0	1.0	0.4	-	-	3.7	0.9	-	2.1	-	2.0	0.3	-	1.9	-	-
GDP Elasticity (C/A)	-	0.6	1.1	-	2.3	1.5	0.6	-	-	3.4	0.4	-	1.3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Peak Demand (% change from the previous year)	12.8	5.3	4.2	-7.2	14.7	1.8	1.3	-2.4	2.1	0.1	-0.0	8.5	-1.7	-9.2	7.2	-2.2	-3.4	5.9	-0.9	-10.5

Note: Peak demand: Daily peak at generation end

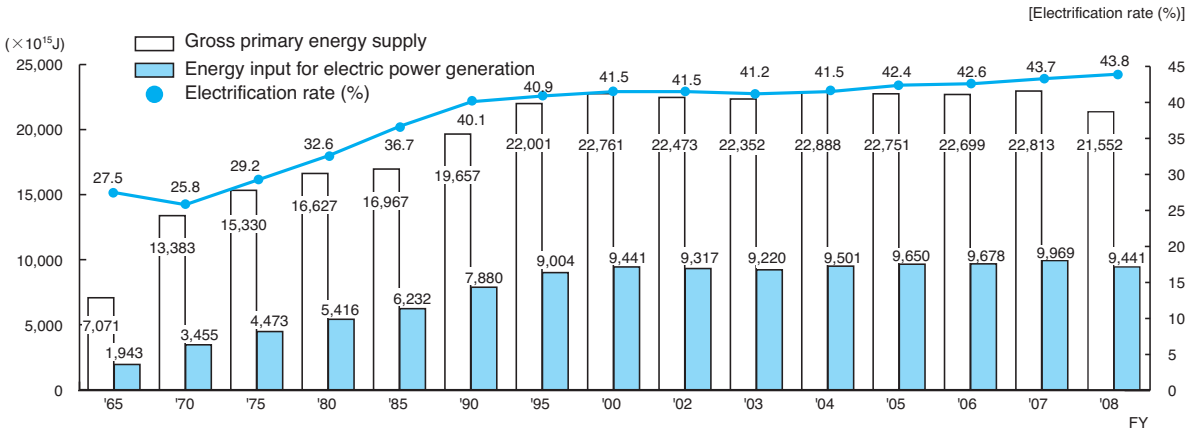
(4) Electric Curve of Large Industrial Power as Diffusion Index



Growth Rate (%)	FY 2001				FY 2002				FY 2003				FY 2004				FY 2005				FY 2006				FY 2007				FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
(a) Total electric power, sales + independently generated	0.1	-2.3	-3.1	-2.8	-0.9	1.4	2.9	3.5	2.8	-1.6	0.1	2.2	1.0	5.3	1.5	-0.4	0.4	-1.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-6.3	-18.5	-15.0	-11.3	-4.4	10.6
(b) Contracted power	0.8	0.8	0.4	-0.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	-3.1	-3.6	-3.8	-3.6
(a)-(b) Gap of the growth rates above	-0.7	-3.1	-3.5	-2.8	0.1	2.9	4.1	4.7	3.7	-0.3	1.5	3.6	2.2	6.1	2.5	0.5	1.4	-0.6	1.3	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-7.4	-18.8	-11.9	-7.7	-0.6	14.2

Note: The electric curve of large industrial power is an indicator for assessing the current state of the economy from the power demand side.
It shows the year-to-year growth of the volume of large industrial power (including independent power generation) and large-scale contracted power.

(5) Electrification Rate (primary energy supply base)

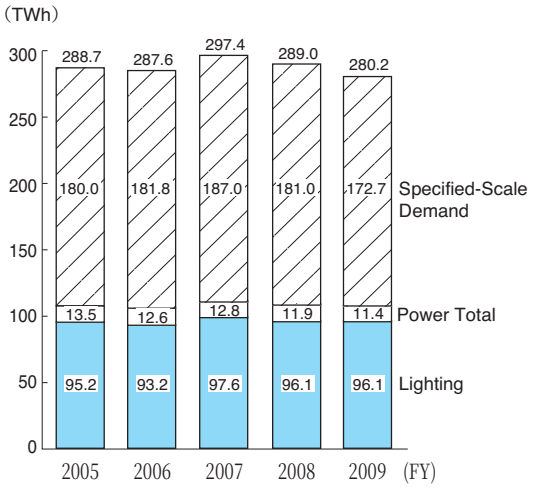


Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "General Energy Statistics 2008"

2. Electricity Sales

(1) Changes in Electricity Sales and Number of Customers (FY 2005 - 2009)

FY			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Electricity Sales	Other than Specified-Scale Demand	Lighting	95.2	93.2	97.6	96.1	96.1
		Power Total	13.5	12.6	12.8	11.9	11.4
	Specified-Scale Demand		180.0	181.8	187.0	181.0	172.7
	Total		288.7	287.6	297.4	289.0	280.2
Number of Customers	Lighting Total		25.43	25.76	26.05	26.27	26.42
	Power Total		2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.19
	Lighting and Power Total		27.80	28.09	28.34	28.51	28.62
Composition Ratio	Residential Purposes		70	70	70	71	73
	Industrial Purposes		30	30	30	29	27



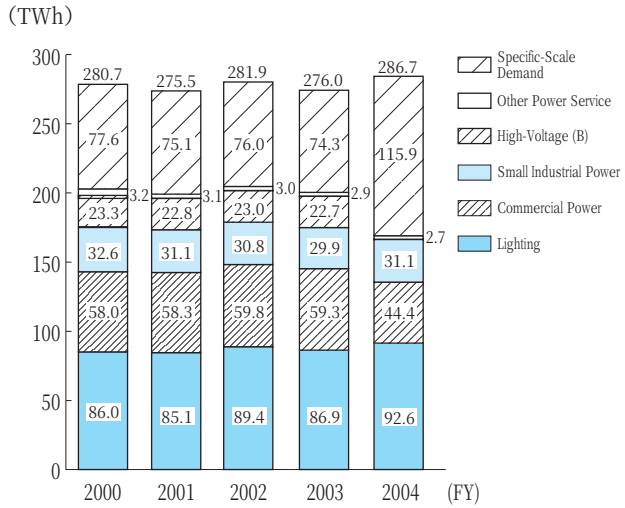
Notes: 1. Units of electricity sales: 1 TWh

2. Customer subscriptions at the end of fiscal year, in units of one million. Does not include specified-scale demand.

3. The scope of specified-scale demand users after FY 2005 is in principle customers with a contract of more than 50 kW.

(2) Changes in Electricity Sales and Number of Customers (FY 2000 - 2004)

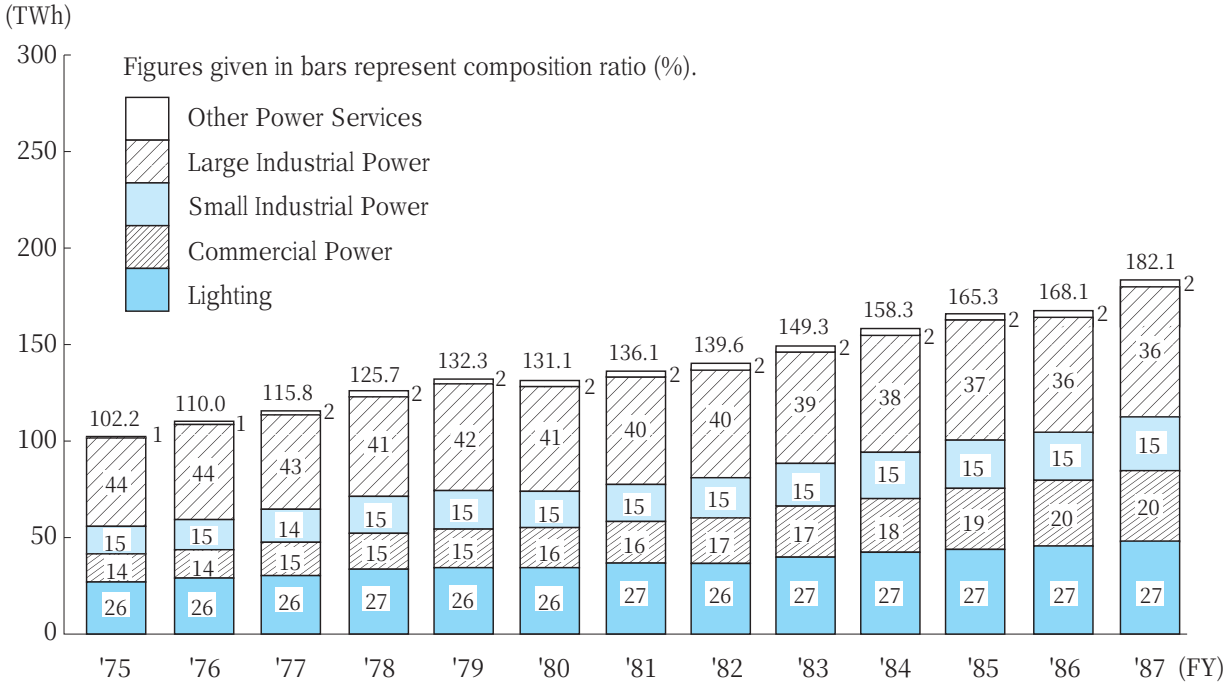
FY			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Electricity Sales	Other than Specified-Scale Demand	Lighting	86.0	85.1	89.4	86.9	92.6
		Commercial Power	58.0	58.3	59.8	59.3	44.4
		Small Industrial Power	32.6	31.1	30.8	29.9	31.1
		High-Voltage(B)	23.3	22.8	23.0	22.7	-
		Other Power Services	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
		Power Total	117.1	115.3	116.6	114.8	78.2
	Specified-Scale Demand		77.6	75.1	76.0	74.3	115.9
	Total		280.7	275.5	281.9	276.0	286.7
Number of Customers	Lighting		23.88	24.23	24.54	24.82	25.12
	Power		2.79	2.76	2.71	2.68	2.63
	Total		26.67	26.99	27.25	27.50	27.74
Composition Ratio	Residential Purposes		69	70	70	70	70
	Industrial Purposes		31	30	30	30	30



Notes:
1. Units of electricity sales: 1 TWh
2. Customer subscriptions at the end of fiscal year, in units of million. Does not include specific-scale demand.
3. For the years FY 2000 - 2003, the specified-scale demand as a rule includes customers with a contract of at least 2MW. For FY 2004, the specified-scale demand as a rule includes customers with a contract of at least 500 kW.
4. The composition ratio represents the ratio to electricity sales (%): residential purposes indicates public and other uses (railways, etc.) under Lighting, Night only power service, Commercial power, Low-voltage power; and the remainder is for industrial purposes.
5. Figures in table may not exactly match the total shown because of rounding.

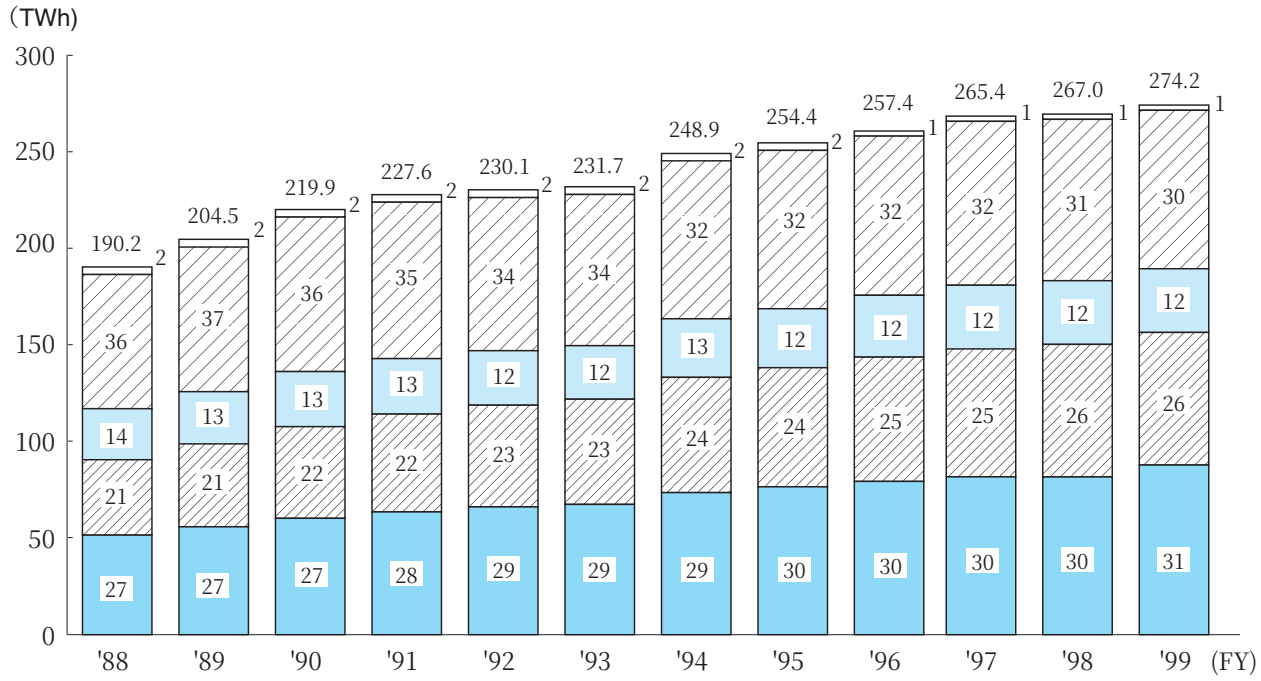
* The format was modified since year 2000 when extra high voltage power sector was newly set due to deregulation of electricity.

(3) Changes in Electricity Sales and Number of Customers (until FY 1999)



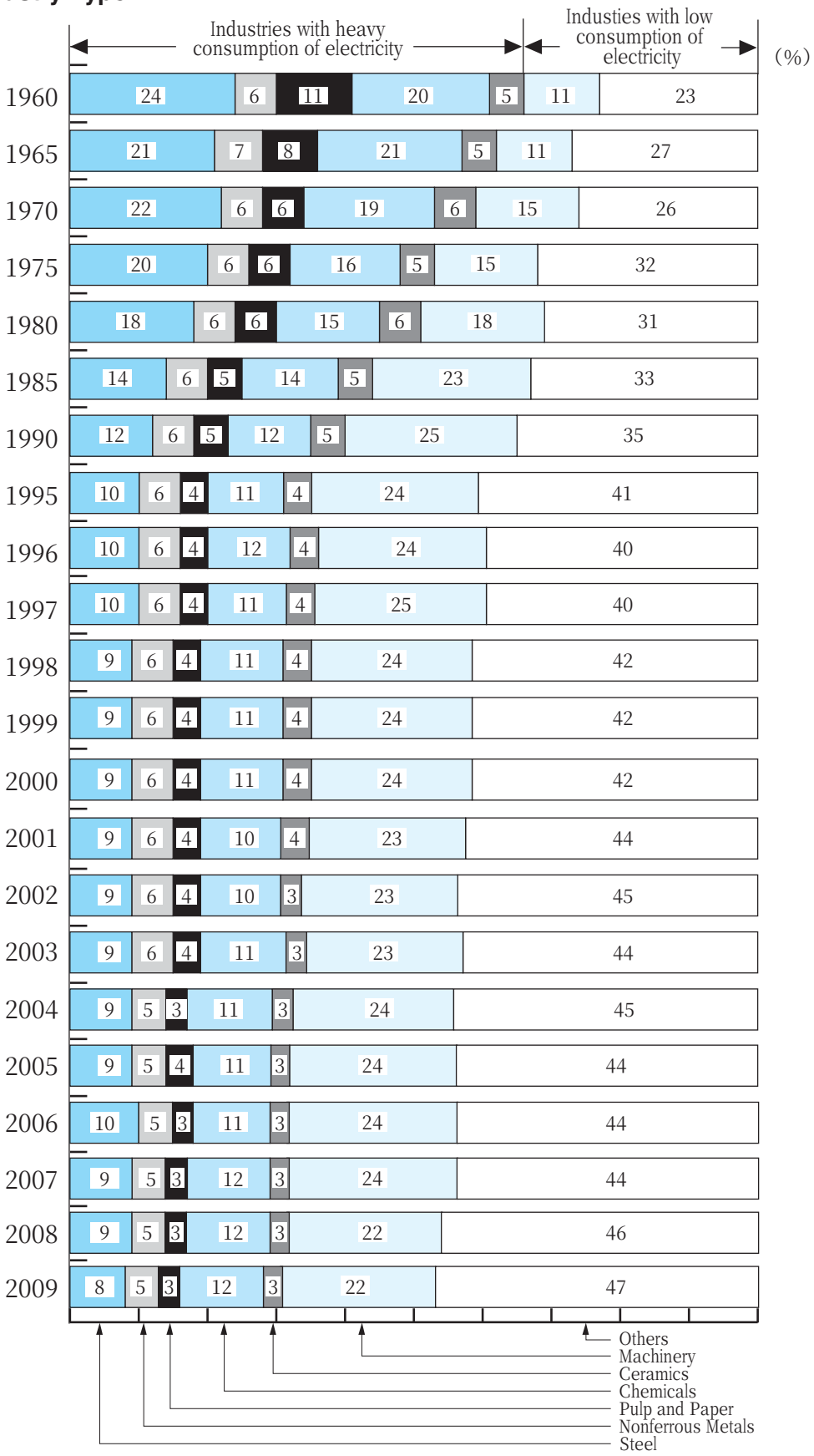
FY				1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Electricity Sales	Lighting			27.0	28.5	30.2	33.3	34.4	34.3	35.9	37.0	39.9	42.1	44.1	45.3	49.3
	Power	Commercial Power		14.4	15.5	17.1	19.4	20.4	20.6	22.2	23.6	26.1	28.6	31.0	33.0	36.8
		Small Industrial Power	Low-Voltage	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.5	9.4
			High-Voltage	9.6	10.4	11.0	11.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.4	14.5	15.6	16.3	16.6	18.0
			Total	14.9	15.9	16.9	18.7	19.5	19.2	20.1	20.4	22.2	23.9	24.9	25.1	27.4
		Large Industrial Power	General	34.6	35.9	36.0	37.6	39.7	39.4	39.8	40.2	43.1	45.5	46.6	47.0	49.9
			Load Adjustment Contracts	10.0	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.6	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.5	14.5	15.1	14.0	14.9
			Total	44.6	48.5	49.4	51.8	55.3	54.0	54.7	55.3	57.6	60.0	61.7	61.0	64.8
		Other Power Services		1.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
		Power Total		75.2	81.5	85.6	92.4	97.9	96.8	100.2	102.6	109.4	116.2	121.2	122.8	132.8
	Lighting and Power Total			102.2	110.0	115.8	125.7	132.3	131.1	136.1	139.6	149.3	158.3	165.3	168.1	182.1
Number of Customers	Lighting			13.43	13.91	14.36	14.82	15.27	15.65	16.01	16.36	16.71	17.07	17.45	17.87	18.36
	Power			1.62	1.75	1.87	1.99	2.12	2.23	2.30	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.50	2.55	2.59
	Total			15.05	15.66	16.23	16.81	17.39	17.88	18.31	18.72	19.12	19.53	19.95	20.42	20.95
Composition Ratio	Residential Purposes			53	53	54	55	55	55	56	57	58	58	58	60	60
	Industrial Purposes			47	47	46	45	45	45	44	43	42	42	42	40	40

Notes:
1. Units of electricity sales: 1 TWh
2. Customer subscriptions at the end of fiscal year, in units of one million.
3. The composition ratio represents the ratio to electricity sales (%): residential purposes indicates public and other uses (railways, etc.) under Lighting, Night only Power, Commercial Power, Low-Voltage Power; and the remainder is for industrial purposes.



FY				1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Electricity Sales	Lighting			51.5	55.8	60.2	63.5	66.1	67.4	73.5	76.5	76.5	78.9	81.0	84.0
	Power	Commercial Power		39.0	42.9	47.4	50.6	52.6	54.4	59.6	61.6	63.4	66.7	69.1	71.5
		Small Industrial Power	Low-Voltage	9.3	10.0	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.6	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.9
			High-Voltage	17.1	17.0	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.1	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.9	18.6	19.0
			Total	26.4	27.0	28.5	28.7	28.2	27.7	30.3	30.5	30.4	31.2	31.0	31.9
		Large Industrial Power	General	54.0	58.6	62.2	63.8	62.9	62.4	65.5	66.1	67.1	68.6	67.3	68.2
			Load Adjustment Contracts	15.3	16.2	17.7	17.1	16.3	15.8	16.2	15.8	15.9	16.4	15.1	15.2
			Total	69.4	74.8	79.9	80.9	79.2	78.2	81.7	81.9	83.0	85.0	82.4	83.4
		Other Power Services		3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4
		Power Total		138.7	148.7	159.7	164.1	164.0	164.3	175.4	177.9	180.9	186.5	186.0	190.2
	Lighting and Power Total			190.2	204.5	219.9	227.6	230.1	231.7	248.9	254.4	257.4	265.4	267.0	274.2
Number of Customers	Lighting			18.86	19.43	19.98	20.48	20.89	21.24	21.60	22.04	22.49	22.91	23.25	23.56
	Power			2.65	2.71	2.76	2.80	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.83	2.82	2.80
	Total			21.51	22.14	22.74	23.28	23.71	24.07	24.44	24.88	25.33	25.74	26.07	26.36
Composition Ratio	Residential Purposes			60	61	61	62	64	65	66	66	66	67	68	69
	Industrial Purposes			40	39	39	38	36	35	34	34	34	33	32	31

(4) Changes in Percentage Composition of Large Industrial Power Customers by Industry Type

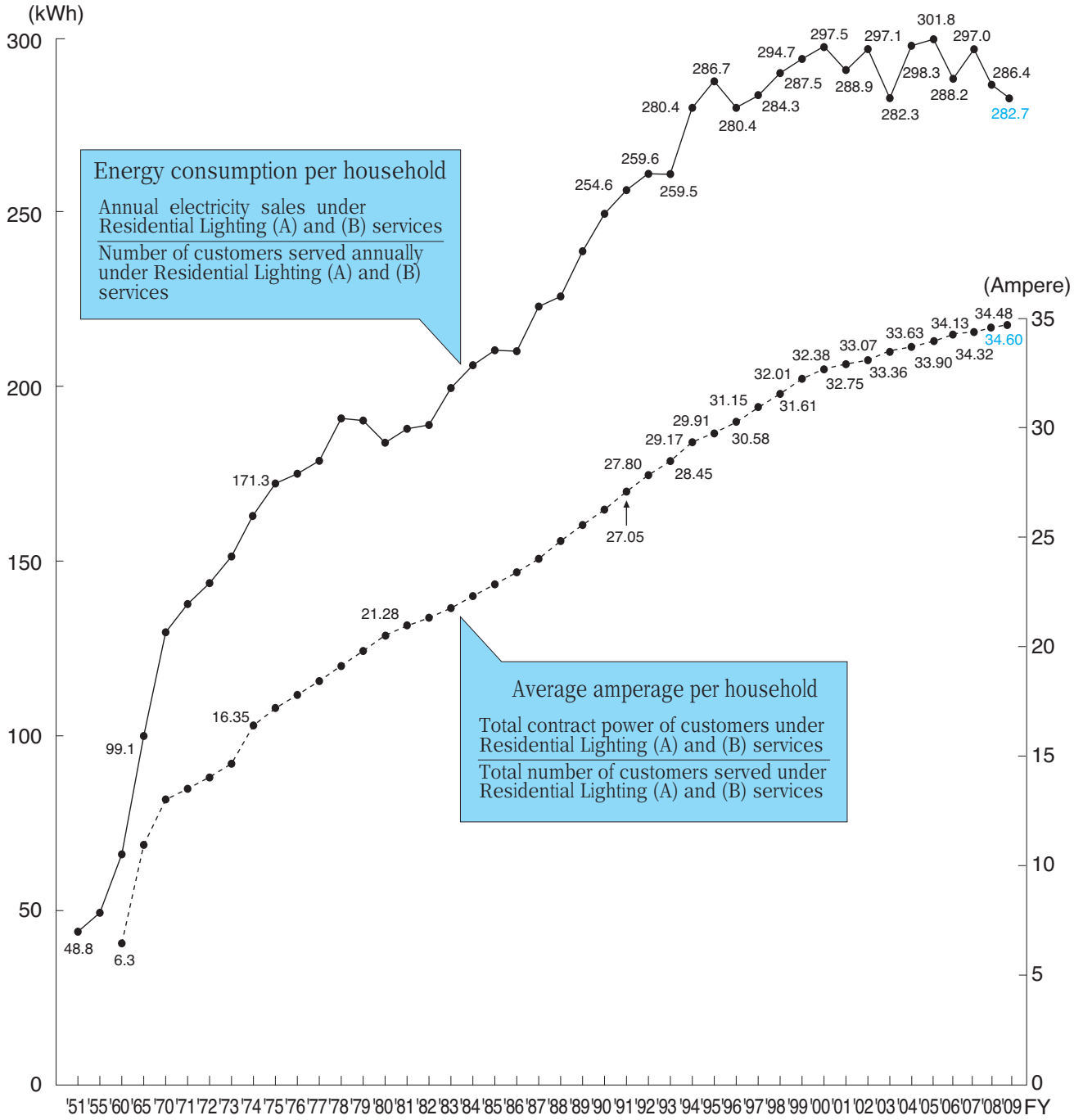


Note: Others include railways, foodstuffs, metals, oil and coal, plastics, printing, publishing, water service, and other.

(5) Residential Customer Power Demand

Changes in Energy Consumption and Contract Power per Household

(Monthly average in TEPCO's service area)



3. Peak Demand

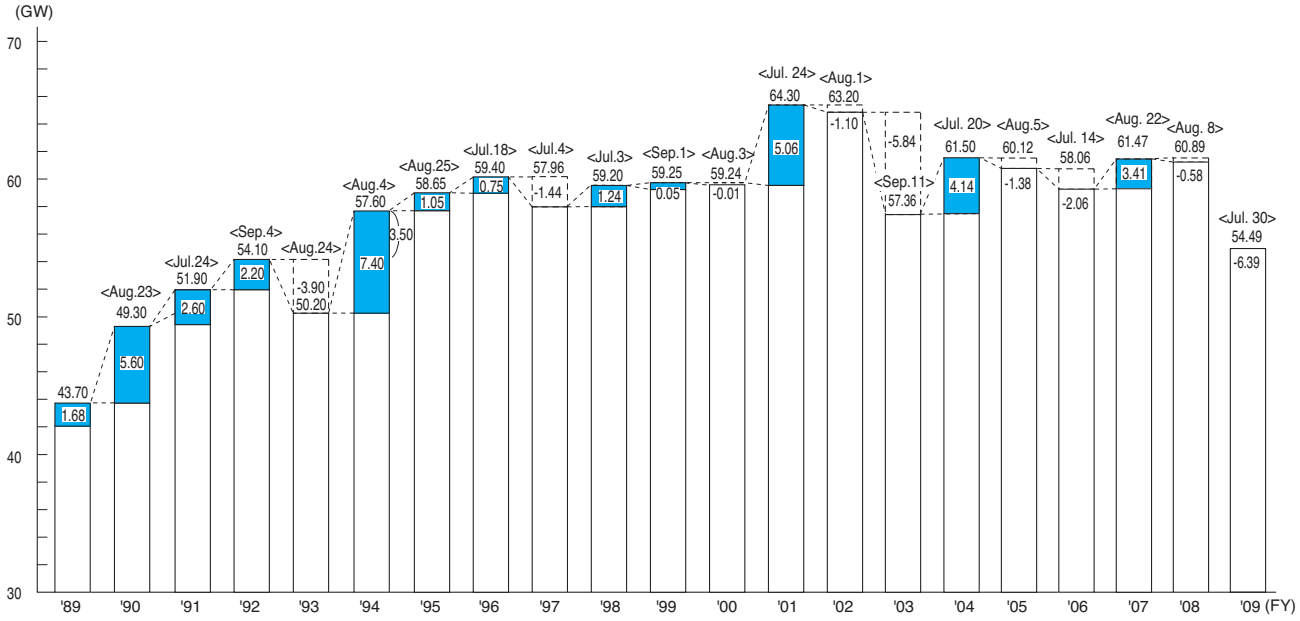
(1) Changes in Peak Demand (daily peak at generation end)

FY	Winter			Summer			Electricity Demand per Day		
	System Peak Load (GW)	Date	Change from Previous Year (GW)	Peak Load (GW)	Date	Change from Previous Year (GW)	Maximum Demand per Day (GWh)	Date	Change from Previous Year (GWh)
1951	1.665	Mar. 31, 1952 (Mon)	-	1.567	May 16, 1951 (Wed)	-	31.0	May 8, 1951 (Tue)	-
1955	2.572	Dec. 21, 1955 (Wed)	0.348	2.284	Sep. 28, 1955 (Wed)	0.276	43.7	Dec. 21, 1955 (Wed)	4.8
1956	2.840	Dec. 11, 1956 (Tue)	0.268	2.486	Sep. 26, 1956 (Wed)	0.202	46.9	Feb. 7, 1957 (Thu)	3.2
1957	3.204	Dec. 20, 1957 (Fri)	0.364	2.711	Sep. 16, 1957 (Mon)	0.225	52.9	Dec. 5, 1957 (Thu)	6.0
1958	3.537	Jan. 13, 1959 (Tue)	0.333	2.990	Sep. 25, 1958 (Thu)	0.279	60.9	Dec. 26, 1958 (Fri)	8.0
1959	4.207	Jan. 19, 1960 (Tue)	0.670	3.589	Sep. 25, 1959 (Fri)	0.599	71.7	Mar. 26, 1960 (Sat)	10.8
1960	4.764	Jan. 13, 1961 (Fri)	0.557	4.043	Sep. 20, 1960 (Tue)	0.454	82.0	Dec. 22, 1960 (Thu)	10.3
1961	5.547	Jan. 23, 1962 (Tue)	0.783	4.690	Jun. 28, 1961 (Wed)	0.647	96.3	Mar. 30, 1962 (Fri)	14.3
1962	6.111	Jan. 24, 1963 (Thu)	0.564	5.290	Aug. 22, 1962 (Wed)	0.600	108.0	Mar. 12, 1963 (Tue)	11.7
1963	7.157	Jan. 24, 1964 (Fri)	1.046	6.198	Aug. 23, 1963 (Fri)	0.908	124.5	Jan. 31, 1964 (Fri)	16.5
1964	8.059	Dec. 17, 1964 (Thu)	0.902	7.190	Aug. 26, 1964 (Wed)	0.992	141.3	Dec. 17, 1964 (Thu)	16.8
1965	8.422	Jan. 21, 1966 (Fri)	0.363	7.989	Aug. 25, 1965 (Wed)	0.799	151.4	Jan. 25, 1966 (Tue)	10.1
1966	9.575	Dec. 13, 1966 (Tue)	1.153	9.069	Aug. 24, 1966 (Wed)	1.080	172.0	Feb. 9, 1967 (Thu)	20.6
1967	10.874	Dec. 14, 1967 (Thu)	1.299	10.477	Aug. 25, 1967 (Fri)	1.408	193.9	Dec. 19, 1967 (Tue)	21.9
1968	11.913	Jan. 29, 1969 (Wed)	1.039	11.805	Aug. 9, 1968 (Fri)	1.328	218.7	Feb. 21, 1969 (Fri)	24.8
1969	13.424	Mar. 4, 1970 (Wed)	1.511	13.569	Aug. 8, 1969 (Fri)	1.764	250.9	Feb. 26, 1970 (Thu)	32.2
1970	14.791	Dec. 25, 1970 (Fri)	1.367	15.690	Sep. 3, 1970 (Thu)	2.121	283.7	Sep. 3, 1970 (Thu)	32.8
1971	16.032	Feb. 10, 1972 (Thu)	1.241	17.165	Aug. 11, 1971 (Wed)	1.475	303.7	Aug. 11, 1971 (Wed)	20.0
1972	17.598	Dec. 19, 1972 (Tue)	1.566	19.083	Sep. 8, 1972 (Fri)	1.918	334.7	Sep. 7, 1972 (Wed)	31.0
1973	18.169	Nov. 6, 1973 (Tue)	0.571	21.958	Aug. 9, 1973 (Thu)	2.875	386.1	Aug. 10, 1973 (Fri)	51.4
1974	18.894	Dec. 10, 1974 (Tue)	0.725	21.177	Aug. 29, 1974 (Thu)	-0.781	361.8	Aug. 29, 1974 (Thu)	-24.3
1975	20.175	Dec. 9, 1975 (Tue)	1.281	23.041	Aug. 21, 1975 (Thu)	1.864	391.3	Jul. 31, 1975 (Thu)	29.5
1976	21.307	Feb. 10, 1977 (Thu)	1.132	25.562	Aug. 24, 1976 (Tue)	2.521	433.0	Aug. 24, 1976 (Tue)	41.7
1977	22.006	Jan. 26, 1978 (Thu)	0.699	26.119	Aug. 5, 1977 (Fri)	0.557	453.7	Aug. 5, 1977 (Fri)	20.7
1978	24.136	Dec. 19, 1978 (Tue)	2.130	28.566	Jul. 25, 1978 (Tue)	2.447	498.1	Jul. 25, 1978 (Tue)	44.4
1979	24.423	Feb. 19, 1980 (Tue)	0.287	28.850	Jul. 24, 1979 (Tue)	0.284	505.8	Jul. 24, 1979 (Tue)	7.7
1980	25.298	Dec. 23, 1980 (Tue)	0.875	28.313	Jul. 22, 1980 (Tue)	-0.537	499.8	Jul. 23, 1980 (Wed)	-6.0
1981	25.920	Jan. 18, 1982 (Mon)	0.622	30.868	Jul. 17, 1981 (Fri)	2.555	541.6	Jul. 17, 1981 (Fri)	41.8
1982	27.341	Jan. 18, 1983 (Tue)	1.421	30.783	Aug. 24, 1982 (Tue)	-0.085	537.3	Aug. 24, 1982 (Tue)	-4.3
1983	28.862	Feb. 17, 1984 (Fri)	1.521	33.633	Aug. 19, 1983 (Fri)	2.850	591.1	Sep. 6, 1983 (Tue)	53.8
1984	30.137	Jan. 24, 1985 (Thu)	1.275	35.700	Sep. 3, 1984 (Mon)	2.067	627.5	Aug. 7, 1984 (Tue)	36.4
1985	31.861	Feb. 18, 1986 (Tue)	1.724	36.780	Aug. 29, 1985 (Thu)	1.080	643.7	Aug. 29, 1985 (Thu)	16.2
1986	32.946	Jan. 12, 1987 (Mon)	1.085	37.650	Sep. 4, 1986 (Thu)	0.870	659.4	Sep. 4, 1986 (Thu)	15.7
1987	34.906	Dec. 7, 1987 (Mon)	1.960	40.120	Aug. 21, 1987 (Fri)	2.470	717.0	Jul. 24, 1987 (Fri)	57.6
1988	38.010	Jan. 23, 1989 (Mon)	3.104	42.020	Aug. 23, 1988 (Tue)	1.900	756.8	Aug. 22, 1988 (Mon)	39.8
1989	40.350	Jan. 23, 1990 (Tue)	2.340	43.700	Aug. 22, 1989 (Tue)	1.680	781.9	Sep. 12, 1989 (Tue)	25.1
1990	42.200	Jan. 21, 1991 (Mon)	1.850	49.300	Aug. 23, 1990 (Thu)	5.600	902.2	Aug. 24, 1990 (Fri)	120.3
1991	43.500	Mar. 18, 1992 (Wed)	1.300	51.900	Jul. 24, 1991 (Wed)	2.600	919.8	Jul. 24, 1991 (Wed)	17.6
1992	45.200	Jan. 25, 1993 (Mon)	1.700	54.100	Sep. 4, 1992 (Fri)	2.200	960.9	Sep. 3, 1992 (Thu)	41.1
1993	46.150	Feb. 1, 1994 (Tue)	0.950	50.200	Aug. 24, 1993 (Tue)	-3.900	885.3	Aug. 25, 1993 (Wed)	-75.6
1994	45.869	Dec. 20, 1994 (Tue)	-0.281	57.600	Aug. 4, 1994 (Thu)	7.400	1,043.8	Aug. 4, 1994 (Thu)	158.5
1995	47.950	Feb. 2, 1996 (Fri)	2.081	58.650	Aug. 25, 1995 (Fri)	1.050	1,045.9	Aug. 25, 1995 (Fri)	2.1
1996	48.550	Feb. 3, 1997 (Mon)	0.600	59.400	Jul. 18, 1996 (Thu)	0.750	1,077.5	Jul. 18, 1996 (Thu)	31.6
1997	52.300	Jan. 12, 1998 (Mon)	3.750	57.956	Jul. 4, 1997 (Fri)	-1.444	1,053.7	Jul. 8, 1997 (Tue)	-23.8
1998	49.192	Dec. 3, 1998 (Thu)	-3.108	59.200	Jul. 3, 1998 (Fri)	1.244	1,070.5	Jul. 3, 1998 (Fri)	16.8
1999	50.050	Jan. 12, 2000 (Wed)	0.858	59.250	Sep. 1, 1999 (Wed)	0.050	1,069.1	Sep. 14, 1999 (Tue)	-1.4
2000	51.295	Jan. 15, 2001 (Mon)	1.245	59.240	Aug. 3, 2000(Thu)	-0.010	1,091.8	Aug. 3, 2000(Thu)	22.7
2001	50.380	Dec. 21, 2001 (Fri)	-0.915	64.300	Jul. 24, 2001 (Tue)	5.060	1,184.3	Jul. 24, 2001 (Tue)	92.5
2002	52.200	Dec. 9, 2002 (Mon)	1.820	63.200	Aug. 1, 2002 (Thu)	-1.100	1,167.6	Aug. 1, 2002 (Thu)	-16.7
2003	49.676	Jan. 19, 2004 (Mon)	-2.524	57.360	Sep. 11, 2003 (Thu)	-5.840	1,073.7	Sep. 12, 2003 (Fri)	-93.9
2004	51.858	Mar. 4, 2005 (Fri)	2.182	61.499	Jul. 20, 2004 (Tue)	4.139	1,155.5	Jul. 21, 2004 (Wed)	81.8
2005	52.360	Feb. 6, 2006 (Mon)	0.502	60.118	Aug. 5, 2005 (Fri)	-1.381	1,134.6	Aug. 5, 2005 (Fri)	-20.9
2006	50.275	Jan. 17, 2007 (Wed)	-2.085	58.058	Jul. 14, 2006 (Fri)	-2.060	1,099.6	Jul. 14, 2006 (Fri)	-35.0
2007	55.022	Jan. 23, 2008 (Wed)	4.747	61.471	Aug. 22, 2007 (Wed)	3.413	1,164.2	Aug. 22, 2007 (Wed)	64.6
2008	50.291	Jan. 9, 2009 (Fri)	-4.731	60.891	Aug. 8, 2008 (Fri)	-0.580	1,157.6	Aug. 8, 2008 (Fri)	-6.6
2009	52.401	Jan. 12, 2010 (Tue)	2.110	54.496	Jul. 30, 2009 (Thu)	-6.395	1,028.7	Jul. 16, 2009 (Thu)	-128.9

Note: Peak demand has shifted from winter to summer since FY 1969.

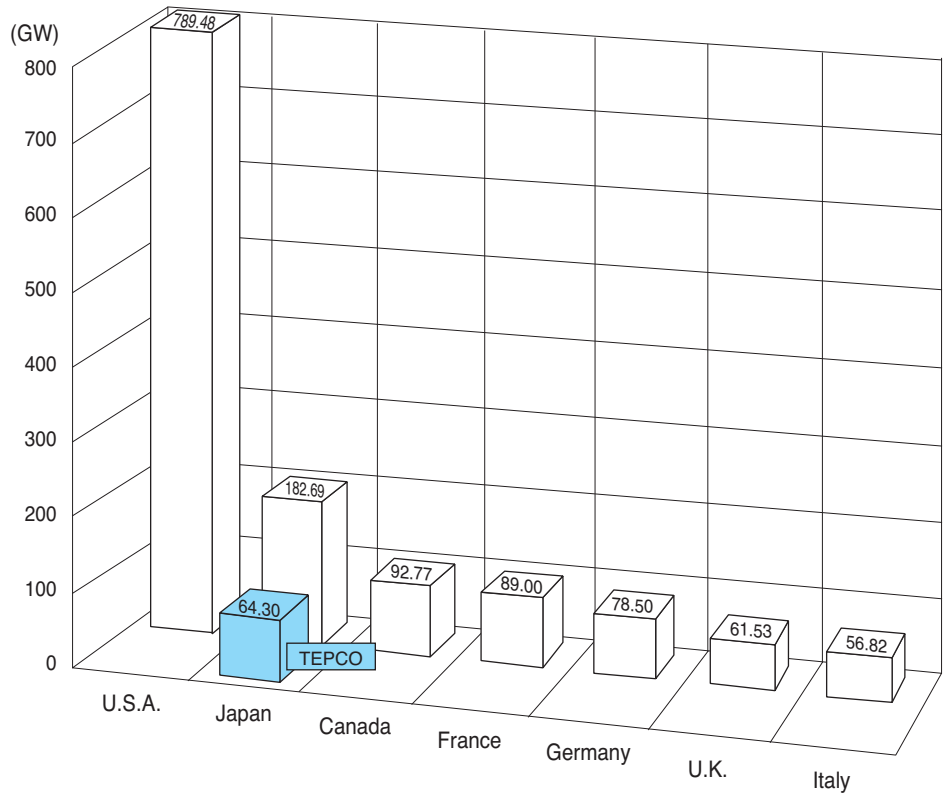
in the above table indicates the highest figure historically.

<Reference> Recent Changes in Peak Demand



Note: ▭ in the above table represents an increase over the previous year.

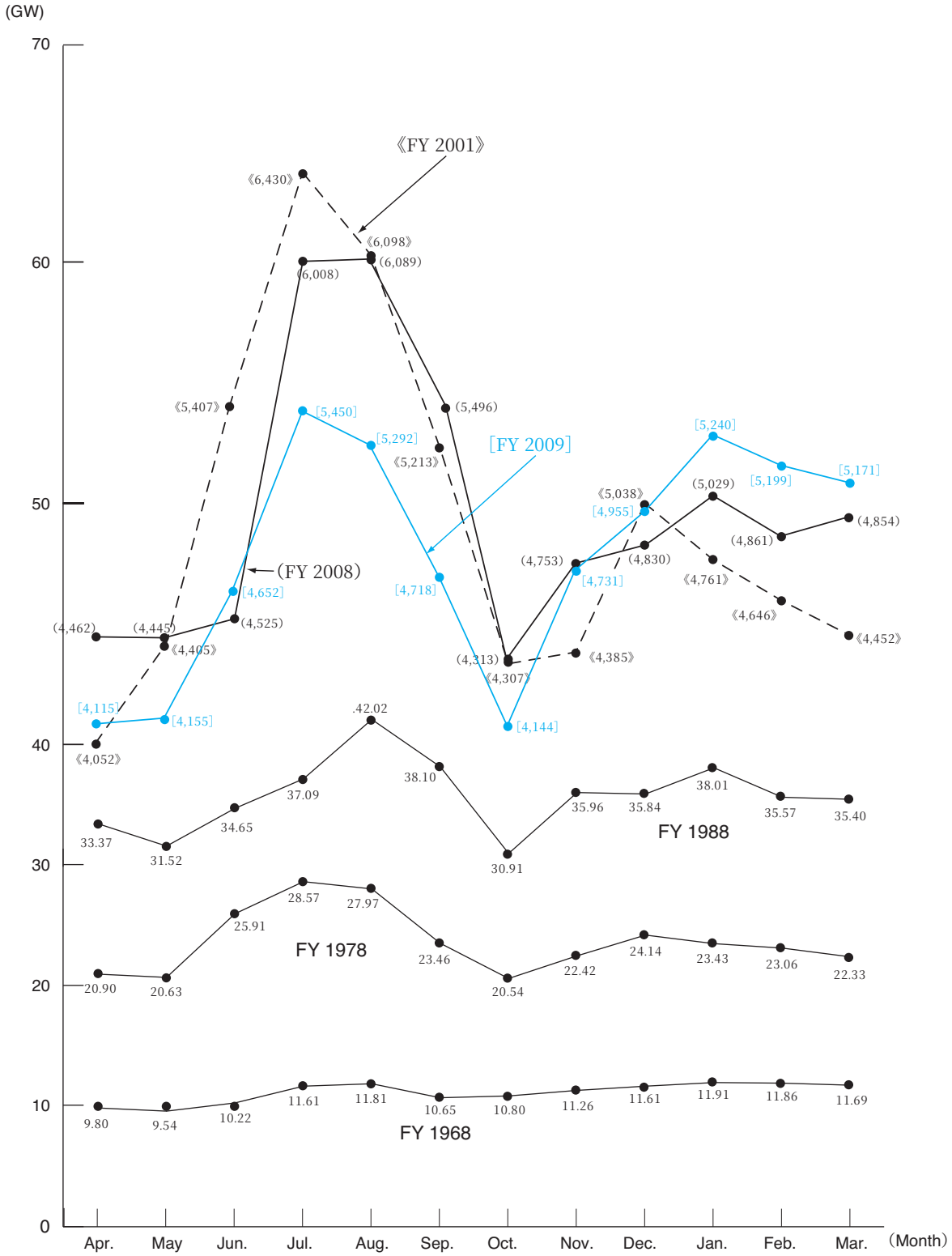
<Reference> Peak Demand in Major Countries



Note: FY 2007 results. The figure for Japan shows the peak daily output for the 10 major electric power companies (July 24, 2001) together with the peak daily output for TEPCO (July 24, 2001). The figure for U.S.A. is a total of peak demands in the summer of 2006.

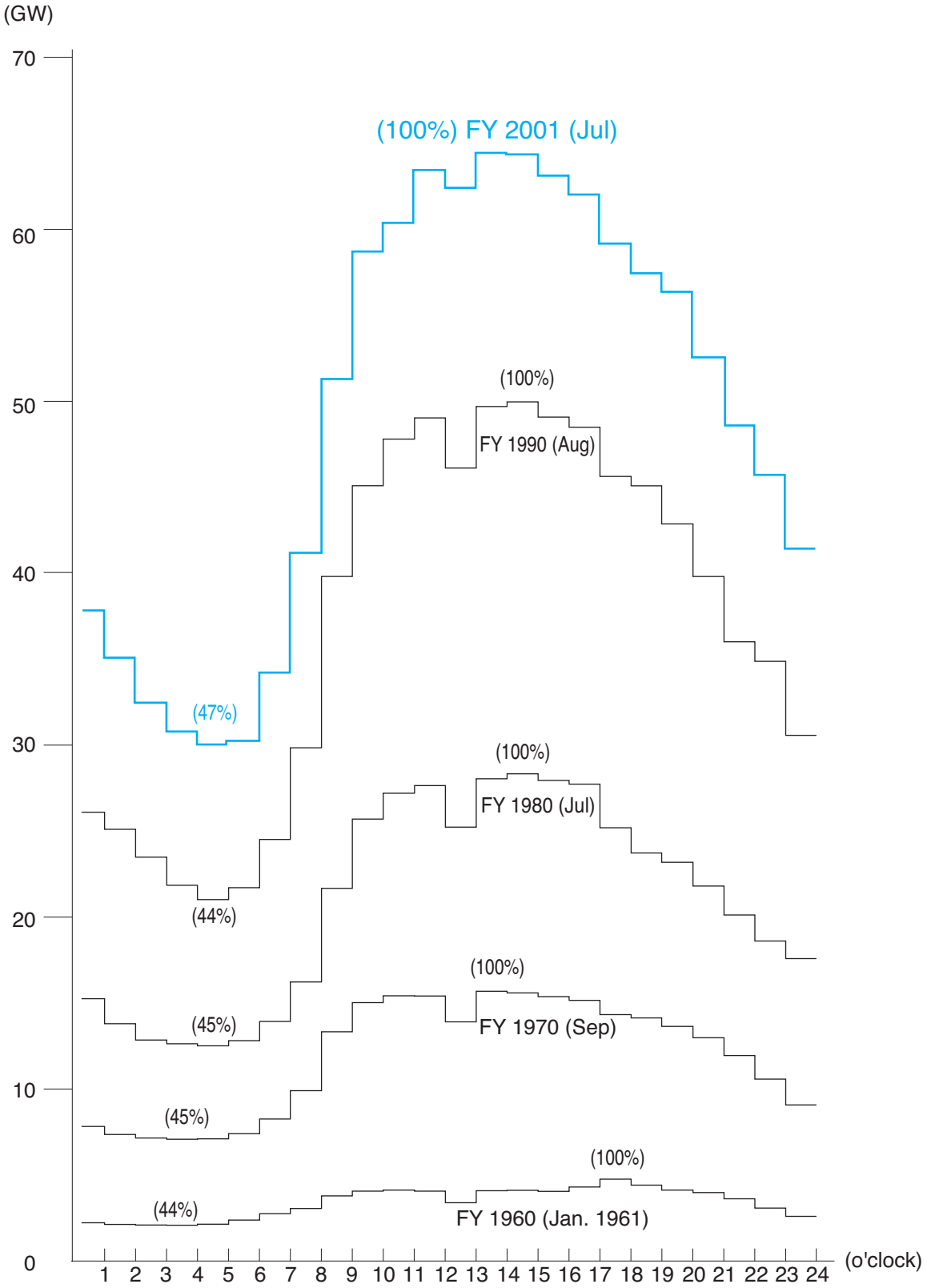
Sources: Japan Electric Power Information Center, Inc., "Overseas Electric Power Industry Statistics (2009)"

(2) Trend of Monthly Peak Demand (daily peak at generation end)

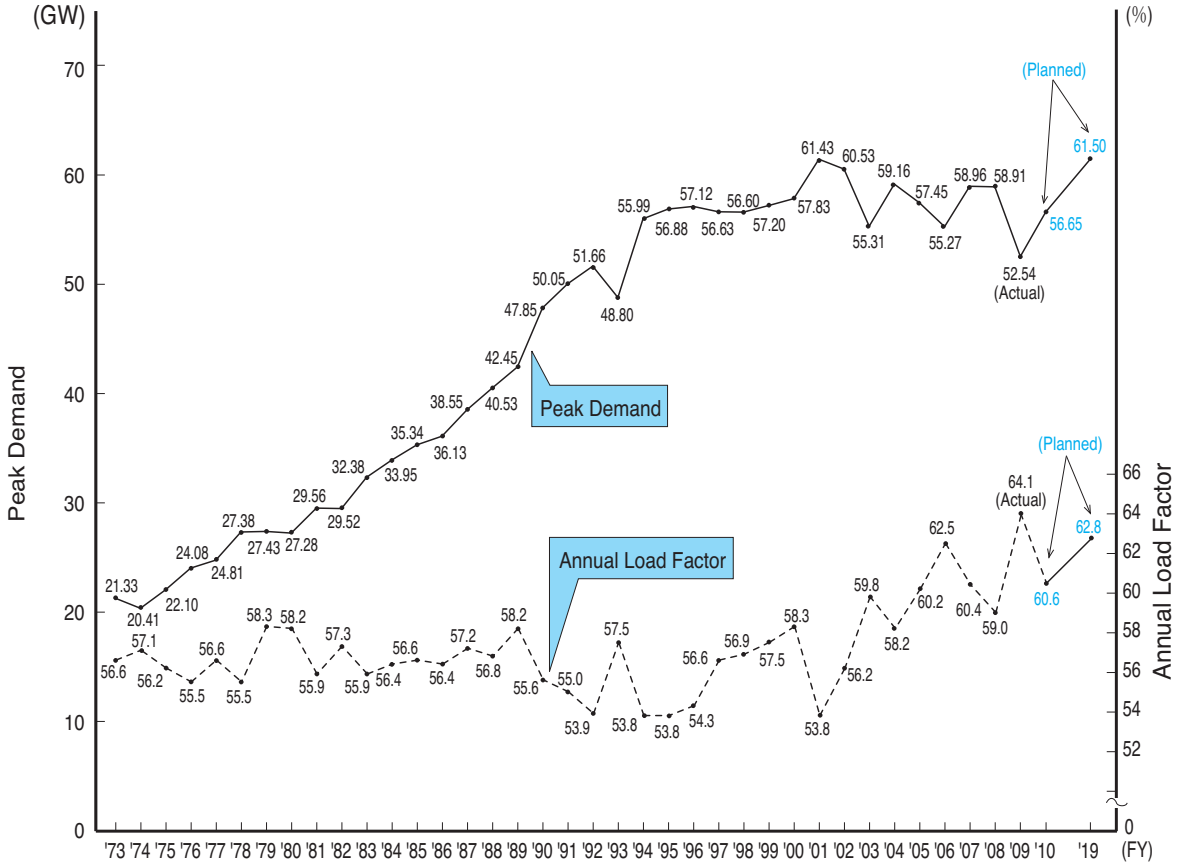


Note: Peak demand has shifted from winter to summer since FY 1969.

(3) Pattern of Daily Electricity Usage (dates of annual peak demand recorded)

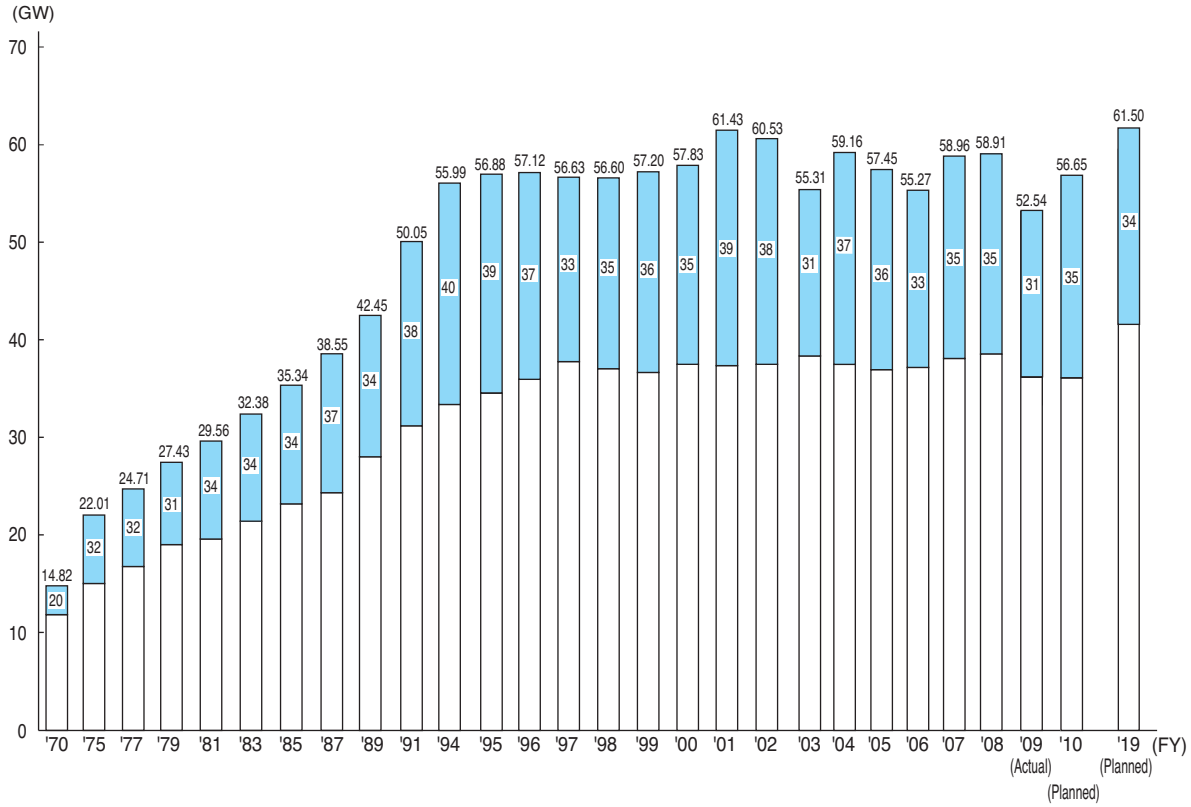


(4) Peak Demand and Annual Load Factor



Notes: 1. "Peak demand" here represents the maximum three-day average peak load at transmission end.
2. Planned values are based on the management plan for FY 2010 (peak demand for FY 2010 is the planned value).

(5) Estimated Ratio of Air Conditioning and Other Summer Demands During Peak Load (at transmission end)



Notes: 1. Above figures represent maximum three-day average peak demand, indicate the portion of August, at the transmission end. (However, FY 1979, FY 1981, FY 1987, FY 1991, FY 1996 to FY 1998, FY 2001, FY 2004 and FY 2009 indicate the portion of July, FY 1985, FY 1992 and FY 2003 indicate the portion of September.)

2. Shaded areas represent the percentage (%) of air conditioning and other summer loads during peak demand.

MEMO

III. Electricity Supply Facilities

1. Power Generation Facilities

(1) Power Generation (authorized capacity)

(Unit: GW)

At the End of FY	At Time of Establishment (May 1, 1951)	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total of 10 EP Co. 2009
Hydro	<242> 1.44 (80.7)	<230> 1.64 (66.8)	<222> 2.10 (25.9)	<185> 3.19 (13.0)	<155> 5.07 (13.5)	<155> 7.63 (14.9)	<160> 8.103 (14.0)	<160> 8.508 (14.5)	<160> 8.519 (14.1)	<160> 8.520 (14.1)	<160> 8.520 (13.6)	<160> 8.521 (13.6)	<161> 8.993 (14.5)	<161> 8.993 (14.5)	<160> 8.985 (14.4)	<160> 8.986 (14.0)	<160> 8.987 (13.9)	<1,163> 34.898 (17.1)
Thermal	< 9 > 0.35 (19.3)	< 11 > 0.81 (33.0)	< 16 > 6.00 (74.1)	< 26 > 19.37 (78.8)	< 28 > 23.43 (62.3)	< 25 > 28.98 (56.6)	< 25 > 32.434 (56.1)	< 24 > 33.026 (56.1)	< 25 > 34.548 (57.2)	< 25 > 34.548 (57.2)	< 26 > 36.831 (58.8)	< 26 > 36.995 (58.9)	< 26 > 35.536 (57.5)	< 26 > 35.533 (57.5)	< 26 > 36.179 (57.9)	< 26 > 37.686 (58.9)	< 25 > 38.189 (59.2)	<160> 122.345 (60.0)
Nuclear	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< 1 > 2.03 (8.2)	< 3 > 9.10 (24.2)	< 3 > 14.60 (28.5)	< 3 > 17.308 (29.9)	< 3 > 17.308 (29.4)	< 3 > 17.308 (28.7)	< 3 > 17.308 (28.7)	< 3 > 17.308 (27.6)	< 3 > 17.308 (27.5)	< 3 > 17.308 (28.0)	< 3 > 17.308 (28.0)	< 3 > 17.308 (27.7)	< 3 > 17.308 (27.1)	< 3 > 17.308 (26.8)	< 15 > 46.230 (22.7)
New Energy etc.	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< - > - (-)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 1 > 0.001 (0.0)	< 2 > 0.004 (0.0)	< 17 > 0.487 (0.2)
Total	<251> 1.79 (100.0)	<241> 2.44 (100.0)	<238> 8.10 (100.0)	<212> 24.59 (100.0)	<186> 37.59 (100.0)	<183> 51.21 (100.0)	<189> 57.846 (100.0)	<188> 58.843 (100.0)	<189> 60.375 (100.0)	<189> 60.377 (100.0)	<190> 62.660 (100.0)	<190> 62.825 (100.0)	<191> 61.837 (100.0)	<191> 61.835 (100.0)	<190> 62.473 (100.0)	<190> 63.981 (100.0)	<190> 64.487 (100.0)	<1,355> 203.960 (100.0)

Notes:
1. The figures in brackets in the upper rows represent the number of locations or sites. Figures in parentheses in the lower rows show the percentage composition (%) of authorized capacity.
2. The figures before FY 2008 for thermal power include geothermal power.
3. Totals in the table may not agree with the sums of each column because of being rounded off.
4. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities). The figures in FY 2009 added geothermal and biomass power generation (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

<Reference> Special Note on Power Generation Facility

August 18, 1959	Thermal power becomes primary power source, with hydroelectric next
December 10, 1965	Yagisawa Power Station begins operations (TEPCO's first pumped storage plant)
March 30, 1968	Generation capacity surpasses 10GW
April 24, 1970	Minami Yokohama Thermal Power Station begins operations (world's first LNG-only thermal power)
March 26, 1971	Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 (460MW) begins operations
June 16, 1973	End of coal-only thermal power in Japan (Shin-Tokyo Thermal Power Station was the last)
July 18, 1974	Generation capacity surpasses 20GW
September 28, 1974	Kashima Thermal Power Station Unit 5 begins operations (first 1,000MW capacity from single unit in Japan)
October 12, 1978	Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 4 begins operations (nuclear power surpasses hydroelectric power)
October 24, 1979	Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 6 (1,100MW) begins operations (Total power station output 4,696MW)
October 26, 1979	Generation capacity surpasses 30GW
September 11, 1981	Shintakasegawa Power Station completed (maximum output 1,280MW, single-unit output 320MW)
April 20, 1982	Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 (1,100MW) begins operations
December 17, 1982	Tanbara Power Station Units 1, 4 (300MW each) begin operations
June 30, 1984	Tsurumi Thermal Power Station (445MW) ceases operations
February 28, 1985	Yokosuka Thermal Power Station Unit 1 (265MW) begins operations with COM fuel

September 18, 1985	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 (1,100MW) begins operations
December 20, 1985	Futtsu Thermal Power Station Group 1 Unit 1 (165MW) begins operations
July 4, 1986	Tanbara Power Station Units 2, 3 (300MW x 2) begin operations
November 6, 1986	All units of Futtsu Thermal Power Station Group 1 (1,000MW) begin operations
August 25, 1987	Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station Unit 4 (1,100MW) begins operations
	Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station completed (total output 4,400MW, capacity of nuclear power facilities surpasses 10,000MW)
September 18, 1987	Higashi Ohgishima Thermal Power Station Unit 1 (1,000MW) begins operations
July 8, 1988	Imaichi Power Station Unit 1 (350MW) begins operations
June 23, 1989	Hirono Thermal Power Station Unit 3 (1,000MW) begins operations
March 12, 1991	Higashi Ohgishima Thermal Power Station Unit 2 (1,000MW) begins operations
August 29, 1991	Shin-Tokyo Thermal Power Station (350MW) ceases operations
December 20, 1991	Imaichi Power Station Units 2, 3 (350MW x 2) begin operations
	Imaichi Power Station completed (maximum output 1,050MW, single-unit output 350MW)
January 22, 1993	Hirono Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (1,000MW) begins operations
June 24, 1994	Shiobara Power Station Units 1, 2 (300MW x 2) begin operations
July 7, 1994	Goi Thermal Power Station No. 6 Gas Turbine (126MW) begins operations
June 16, 1995	Shiobara Power Station Unit 3 (300MW) begins operations
July 2, 1997	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station Unit 7 (1,356MW) begins operations
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station completed (the world's largest nuclear power station with total output of 8,212MW)
January 21, 1998	All units of Yokohama Thermal Power Station Group 7 (1,400MW) begin operations
January 22, 1998	All units of Yokohama Thermal Power Station Group 8 (1,400MW) begin operations
March 25, 1999	Hachijojima Geothermal Power Station (3.3MW) begins operations (TEPCO's first geothermal power station)
March 29, 1999	Chiba Thermal Power Station Units 1 - 4 (600MW) ceases operations
December 3, 1999	Kazunogawa Power Station Unit 1 (400MW) begins operations
March 27, 2000	Yokohama Thermal Power Station Units 1 - 3 (525MW) cease operations
March 31, 2000	Hachijojima Wind Power Station (500kW) begins operations (first commercial wind power plant for a power company)
April 7, 2000	All units of Chiba Thermal Power Station Group 1 (1,440MW) begin operations
June 8, 2000	Kazunogawa Power Station Unit 2 (400MW) begins operations
June 15, 2000	All units of Chiba Thermal Power Station Group 2 (1,440MW) begin operations
August 20, 2003	All units of Shinagawa Thermal Power Station Group 1 (1,140MW) begin operations
November 13, 2003	All units of Futtsu Thermal Power Station Group 3 (1,520MW) begin operations
December 12, 2003	Hitachinaka Thermal Power Station Unit 1 (1,000MW) begins operations
July 12, 2004	Hirono Thermal Power Station Unit 5 (600MW) begins operations
December 20, 2004	Yokosuka Thermal Power Station Unit 1 (265MW) ceases operations
December 20, 2004	Yokohama Thermal Power Station Unit 4 (175MW) ceases operations
December 22, 2005	Kannagawa Power Station Unit 1 (470MW) begins operations
March 27, 2006	Kawasaki Thermal Power Station Units 1-6 (1,050MW) cease operations
March 27, 2006	Yokosuka Thermal Power Station Unit 2 (265MW) ceases operations
July 29, 2008	Futtsu Thermal Power Station Group 4 Unit 1 (507MW) begins operations
February 5, 2009	All units of Kawasaki Thermal Power Station Group 1 (1500MW) begin operations
November 10, 2009	Futtsu Thermal Power Station Group 4 Unit 2 (507MW) begins operations

(2) Power Generation Capacity by Primary Energy Source

(unit: MW, %)

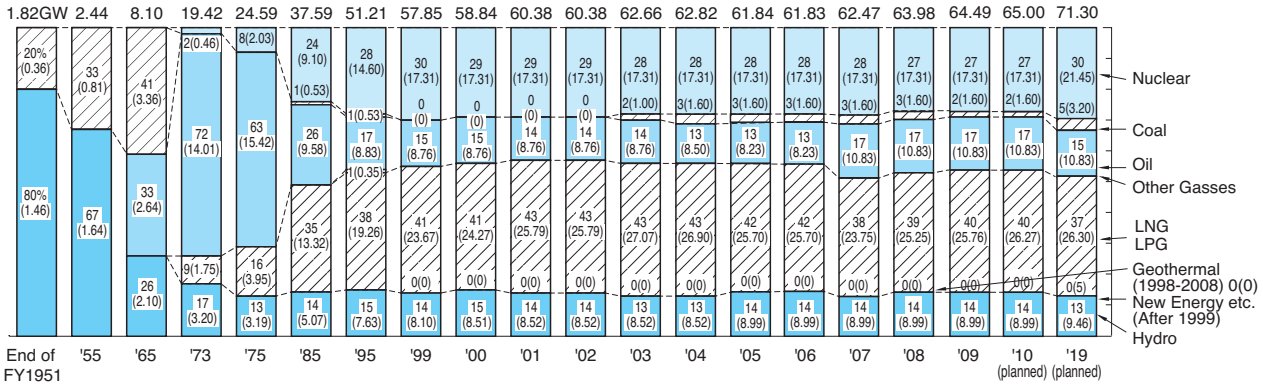
At the End of FY		2009		2010 (planned)		2019 (planned)	
		TEPCO Capacity	Including Purchased Power	TEPCO Capacity	Including Purchased Power	TEPCO Capacity	Including Purchased Power
		Output	Output	Output	Output	Output	Output
Hydro	Conventional	2,179 (3)	4,105 (5)	2,181 (3)	4,112 (5)	2,183 (3)	4,119 (5)
	Pumped Storage	6,808 (11)	10,533 (14)	6,808 (11)	10,533 (14)	7,278 (10)	11,003 (13)
	Subtotal	8,987 (14)	14,638 (19)	8,989 (14)	14,645 (19)	9,461 (13)	15,122 (18)
Thermal	Oil	10,830 (17)	12,012 (16)	10,831 (17)	11,946 (15)	10,831 (15)	11,946 (14)
	Coal	1,600 (2)	4,774 (6)	1,600 (2)	4,774 (6)	3,200 (5)	6,400 (8)
	LNG/LPG	25,759 (40)	26,463 (34)	26,265 (40)	26,936 (35)	26,299 (37)	26,970 (31)
	Other Gases	- (-)	1,613 (2)	- (-)	1,613 (2)	- (-)	1,314 (2)
	Subtotal	38,189 (59)	44,862 (58)	38,696 (59)	45,269 (58)	40,330 (57)	46,631 (55)
Nuclear		17,308 (27)	18,188 (23)	17,308 (27)	18,188 (23)	21,453 (30)	22,795 (27)
New Energy, etc.		4 (0)	4 (0)	4 (0)	4 (0)	52 (0)	52 (0)
Total		64,487 (100)	77,692 (100)	64,996 (100)	78,106 (100)	71,296 (100)	84,600 (100)

Notes:
1. The figures in parentheses represent the percentage to the total capacity.
2. Planned values are based on the management plan for FY 2010.
3. Purchased power by bid, which is already decided for FY 2010 and FY 2019, is divided into each energy source.
4. Totals in the table may not agree with the sums of each column because of being rounded off.
5. New energy etc. consist of wind, solar, waste, geothermal and biomass power generation (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

(3) Generation Capacity by Energy Source

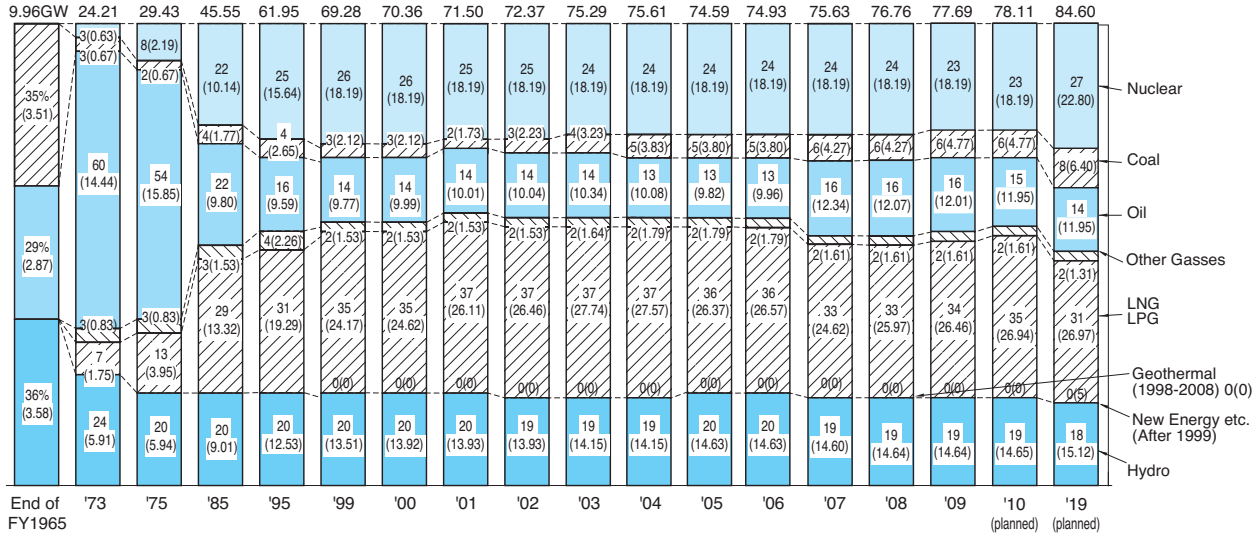
a. TEPCO

(a) Generation Capacity by Energy Source (TEPCO only)



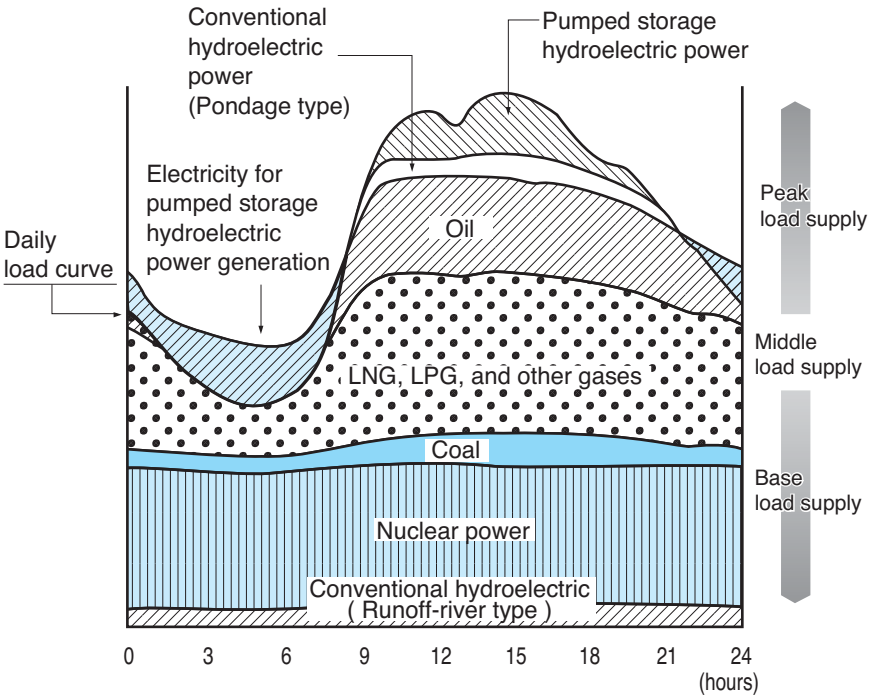
Notes:
1. Figures at the top and in parentheses are authorized output (GW).
2. Planned values are based on the management plan for FY 2010.
3. Total capacity for the year may not agree with the sum of each energy source because of being rounded off.
4. City gas is classified into LNG/LPG after 1996.
5. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities). The figures added geothermal and biomass power generation after FY 2009 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

(b) Generation Capacity by Energy Source (including purchased power)



Notes:
1. Figures at the top and in parentheses are authorized output (GW).
2. Planned values are based on the management plan for FY 2010.
3. Purchased power by bid, which is already decided for the years 2010 and 2019, is divided into each energy source.
4. Total capacity for the year may not agree with the sum of each energy source because of being rounded off.
5. City gas is classified into LNG/LPG after 1996.
6. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities). The figures added geothermal and biomass power generation after FY 2009 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

<Reference> Combining of Energy Sources to Meet Changing Demand



Nuclear power: TEPCO promotes its development as a base load supply due to its greater stability, economical fuel supply situation and its environmental preservation advantage while keeping safety as the first target.

Coal thermal power: TEPCO promotes its long term development as a base load supply considering its environmental impact from the viewpoint of diversification of electric power sources and due to its higher stability and economical fuel supply situation.

LNG thermal power: TEPCO promotes its development as an urban type electric power source near demand areas for middle and base load supplies with aiming the high-efficiency power generation due to its excellent environmental adaptability and operability as compared with other fossil fuels.

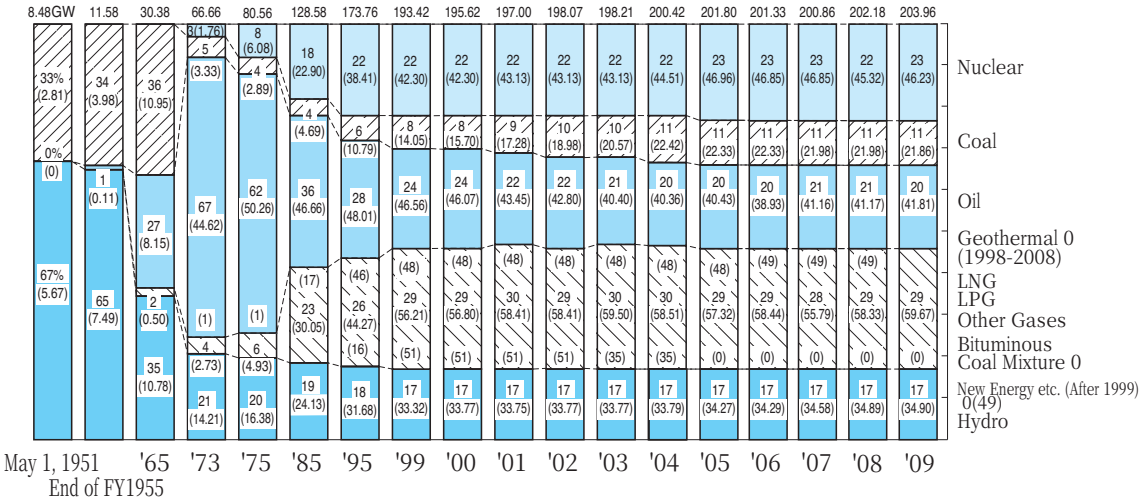
Oil thermal power: TEPCO ensures proper capacity for peak load supply by extending the service life of present facilities due to its quick operational response to variations in demand and its flexible fuel supply buffer function.

Pumped storage hydroelectric power: TEPCO properly promotes its development as an economic and reliable peak load supply due to its excellent load traceability and a power storage-operations function.

Conventional hydroelectric power: TEPCO promotes its development as an environment friendly and low economic impact due to its advantages as a purely domestic renewable energy source and its lower environmental impact.

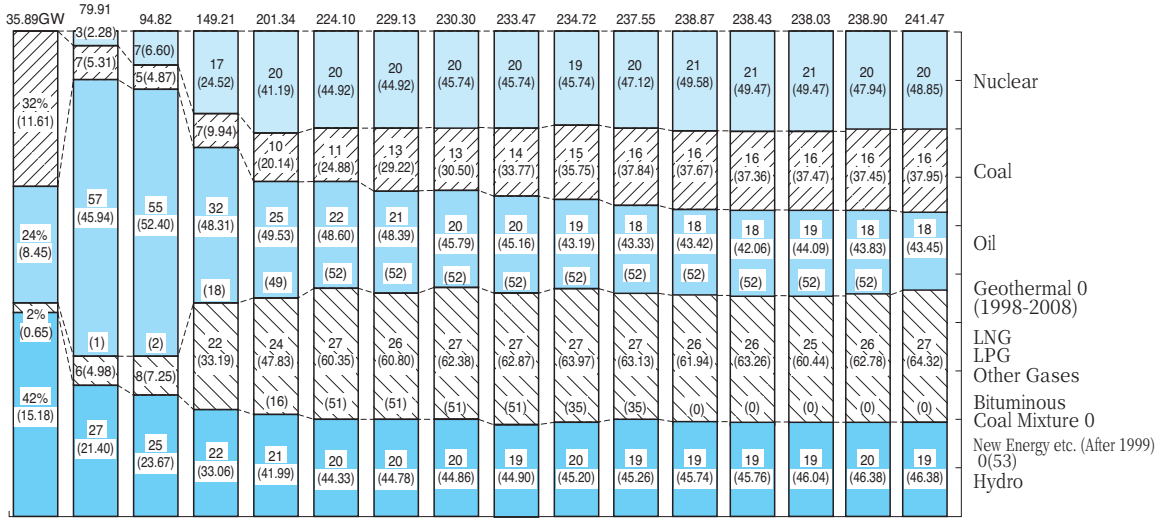
b. 10 Electric Power Companies

(a) Generation Capacity by Energy Source (10 electric power companies)



Notes:
1. Figures at the top and in parentheses are authorized output (GW).
2. Total capacity for the year may not agree with the sum of each energy source because of being rounded off. (The sum of the values in each bar is adjusted to 100%.)
3. Figures given are for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electric Power Company) before 1985.
4. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities). The figures in FY 2009 added geothermal and biomass power generation (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

(b) Generation Capacity by Energy Source (10 electric power companies: including purchased power)



Notes:
1. Figures at the top and in parentheses are authorized output (GW).
2. Total capacity for the year may not agree with the sum of each energy source because of being rounded off. (The sum of the values in each bar is adjusted to 100%.)
3. Figures given are for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electric Power Company) before 1985.
4. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008 (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities). The figures in FY 2009 added geothermal and biomass power generation (facilities with expected supply capacity and TEPCO's approved facilities).

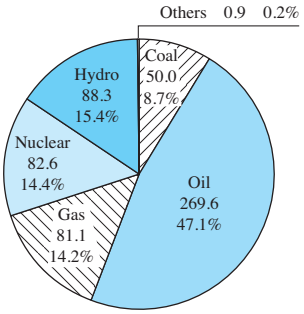
c. Power Source Shares by Country

Energy Source Power Output Composition by Country (Part 1)

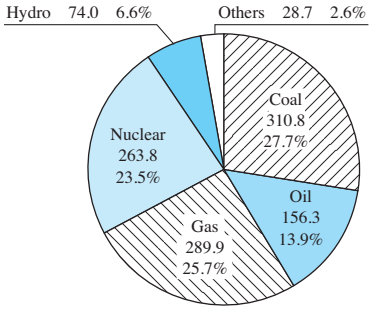
(Unit: TWh)

1980 2007

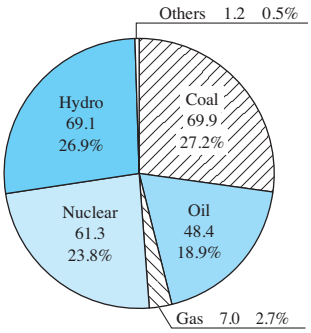
Japan
572.5



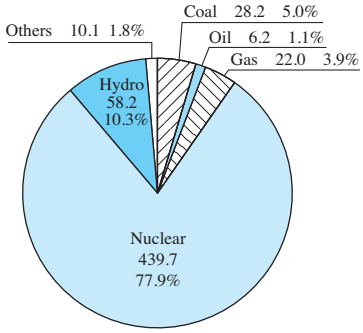
1,123.5



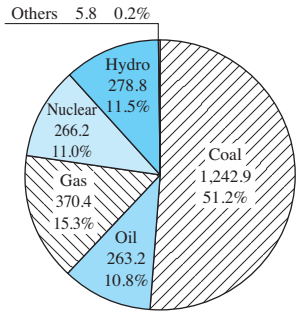
France
256.9



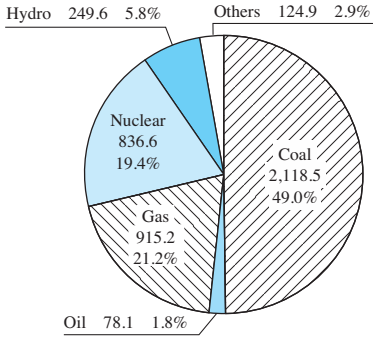
564.4



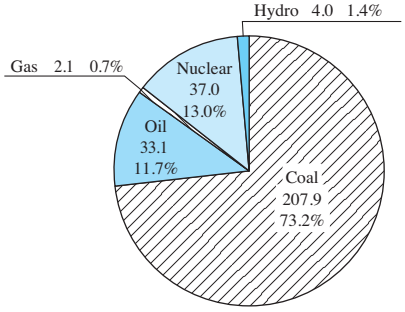
U.S.A.
2,427.3



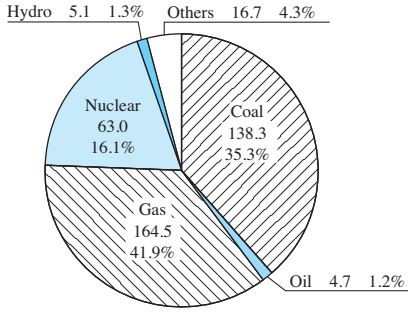
4,322.9



U.K.
284.1



392.3



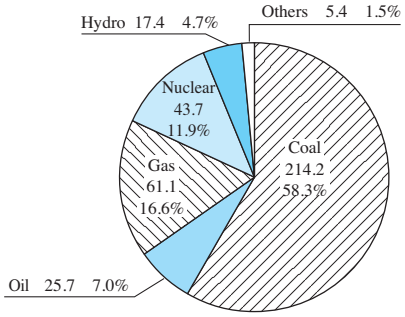
Source: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"

Energy Source Power Output Composition by Country (Part 2)

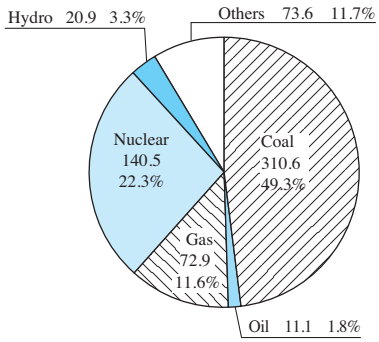
(Unit: TWh)

1980 2007

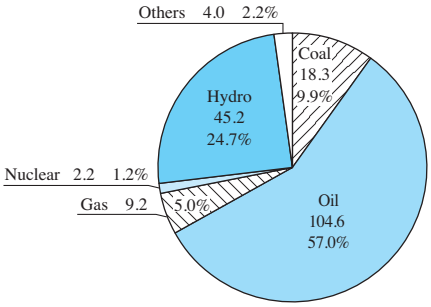
Germany
367.5



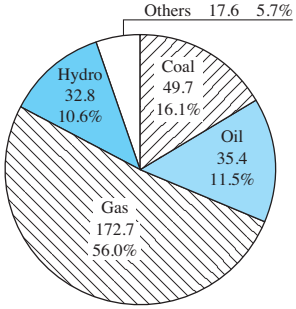
629.6



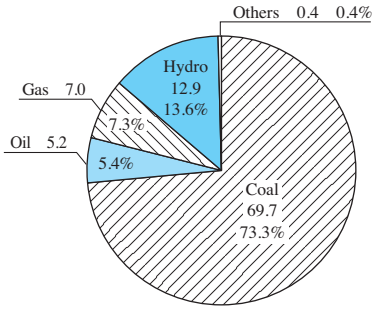
Italy
183.5



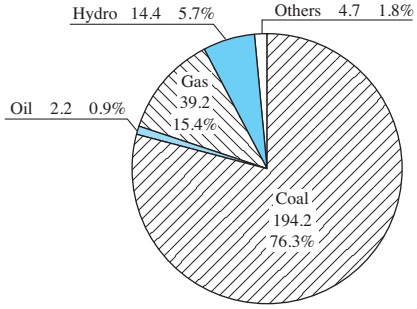
308.2



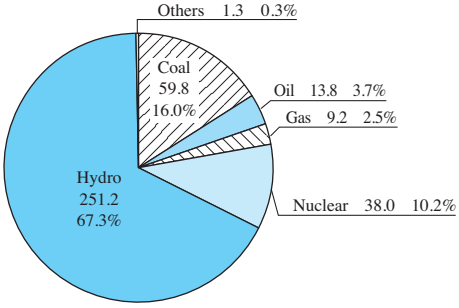
Australia
95.2



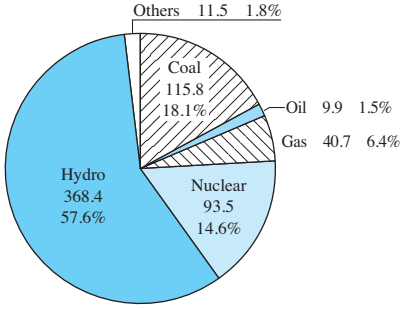
254.6



Canada
373.3



639.7

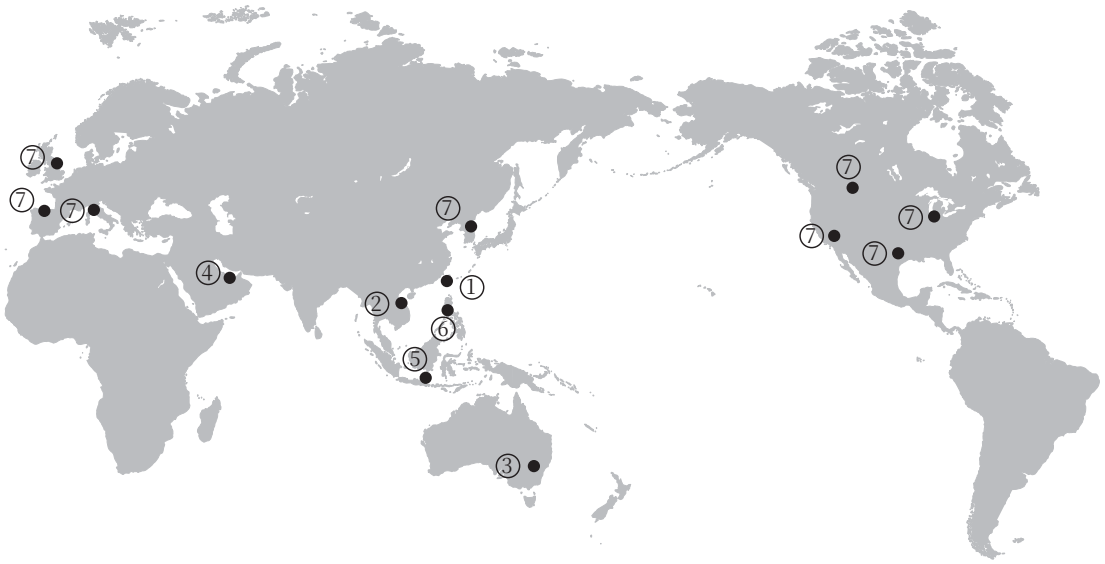


Note: Germany : Figures given for 1980 are for the former West Germany

Source: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"

d. Development Status of Overseas Business

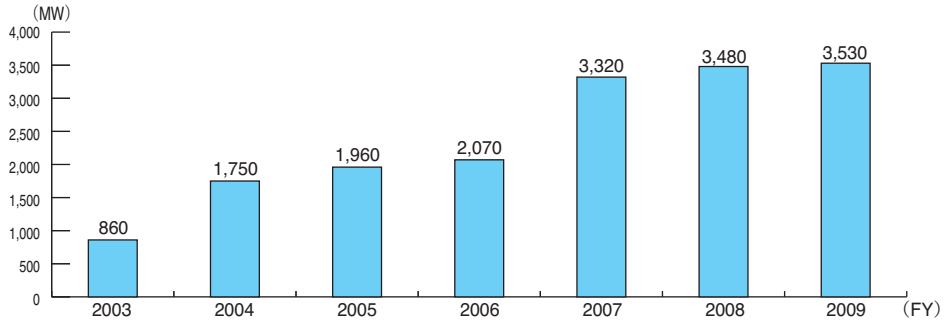
[Major Overseas Investment Activities (Power Generation)]



Countries and Regions	Projects etc.	Installed Capacity
Taiwan	① Chang Bin, Fong Der and Star Buck Project	Chang Bin 490MW, Fong Der 980MW Star Buck 490MW
Vietnam	② Phu My 2-2 Project	715MW
Australia	③ Loy Yang A Project	2,200MW
U.A.E.	④ Umm Al Nar Power and Water Project	2,200MW
Indonesia	⑤ Paiton I Project	1,230MW (Paiton II 815MW, under construction)
Philippines	⑥ TeaM Energy Project	3,204MW
U.S.A., Europe, Asia	⑦ Eurus Energy	1,903MW (wind power generation etc.)

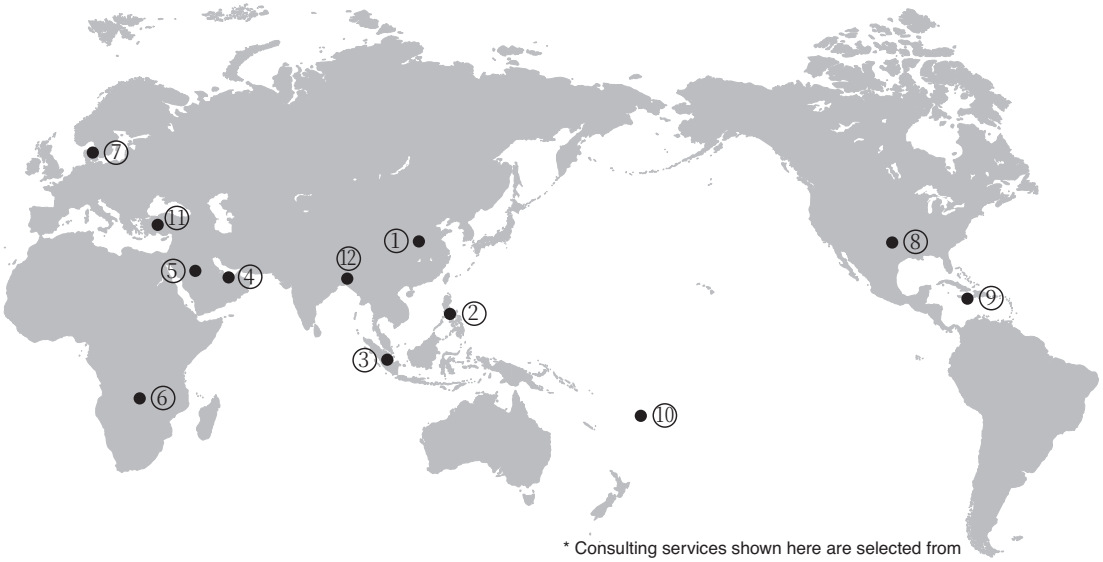
Notes: 1. As of the end of March 2010.
2. Installed Capacity means the sum of power output of power generating facilities.

Changes in Total Generation Capacity of Overseas Projects



Notes: 1. Figures include that of Eurus Energy Holdings.
2. The sum of the power output of each power generation company multiplied by TEPCO's shareholding ratio in the respective company.
3. As of the end of March of every fiscal year.

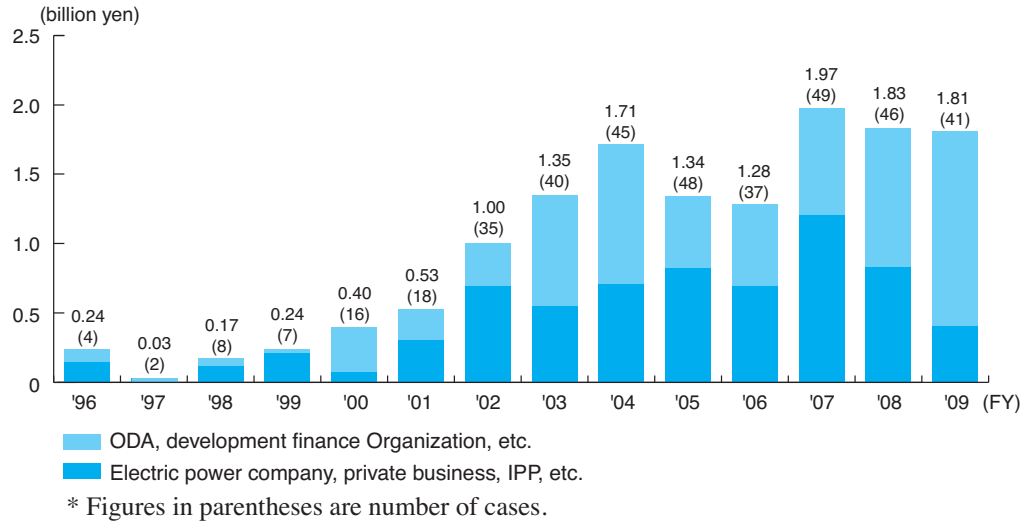
[Recent Major Overseas Consulting Services]



* Consulting services shown here are selected from those already conducted and those underway

Countries and Regions	Projects etc.	Ordering Parties/ Companies Supported by TEPCO, etc.
China	① UHV Transmission System Design	STATE GRID CORPORATION of CHINA
Philippines	② Renewable Energy Development	Department of Energy (JICA)
Singapole	③ Power Facilities Maintenance in Power Grid	Singapore Power Grid
U.A.E.	④ The Master Plan Study of Transmission System	Abu Dhabi Transmission & Dispatch Company (TRANSCO)
Saudi Arabia	⑤ The Master Plan Study for Energy Conservation	Ministry of Water and Electricity (JICA)
Zambia	⑥ Rural Electrification Master Plan Study	Ministry of Energy and Water Development (JICA)
Denmark	⑦ Study on the 400kV Cable Line	Energinet.dk
U.S.A.	⑧ Study on ABWR Design and Construction	South Texas Power Nuclear Operating Company
Jamaica & Bahamas	⑨ Study on Power Transmission and Distribution Facilities	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited (JPS), Grand Bahama Power Company (GBPC)
Fiji	⑩ Renewable Energy Power Development	Department of Energy (JBIC)
Turkey	⑪ The Study on Optimal Power Generation For Peak Demand in Turkey	JICA
Bangladesh	⑫ The Study for Master Plan on Coal Power Development in the People's Republic of Bangladesh	JICA

Changes in Order Volume and Award Volume of Overseas Consulting Services



* Figures in parentheses are number of cases.

<Reference> Characteristics of Each Energy Source

(i) Supply Stability

Items Evaluated	Oil	Coal	Natural Gas	Nuclear Power (uranium)	Hydroelectric Power
1.Resource Reserves	・Amount of resource is relatively small, with 46* years of harvestable reserves. ・Approximately 57% of total is concentrated in the Middle East.	・119* years of harvestable reserves, which is the biggest among the fosil fuels. ・Widely existing throughout the world.	・63* years of harvestable reserves. Exploration for new deposits is not as advanced as oil. Exploration for and development of non-traditional natural gas resources such as shale gas resources has been attracting attention in recent years, and the amounts of exploitable resources could increase in the future. ・Approximately 70% is in the former Soviet Union and Middle East, so the regional distribution is somewhat overconcentrated, though not as bad as oil.	・About 63* years of harvestable reserves. The resource has not been much developed, so further reserves are expected to be found. The time frame will expand as the nuclear fuel cycle is established. ・Widely existing throughout the world.	・This is renewable energy, and the reserves of the resource are vast. ・However, there are limits to the available volume in a year.
2. Supply	・In the future, the world could become more dependent on the Middle East and there could be more risk of instability because production in other places will reach its limit.	・Major producing countries are China, U.S.A., Australia, India, Indonesia, etc. Supply is stable.	・Over 40% is produced in U.S.A. and the former Soviet Union. Shale gas production has been increasing in U.S.A., and the production of non-traditional natural gases could increase in the future.	・The weight is heavy in Canada, Australia, other industrialized nations, and the supply is stable.	
3. Supply to Japan	・Japan depends on imports for nearly 100% of its supply. ・Japan depends on the Middle East for about 90% of its crude oil imports.	・Japan gets about 65% of its imports from Australia, but imports from regions around the world.	・Imported in the form of LNG. Dependence on Southeast Asian countries and Australia is high, with imports from them accounting for 66% of the total. ・Stable because the mainstream is long term agreements, but this obliges contracting companies to take contracted amount.	・Uranium is 100% dependent on import ; purchasing from politically-stable countries such as Canada and Australia, etc. under long term agreements. ・The uranium used for electric power station for 2 to 3 years is stocked including that is under the processes such as concentration and molding and that is stored in electric power station as completed fuel assemblies. ・Stability of supply will increase when the nuclear fuel cycle is established.	・This is domestically produced energy, but is affected by nature to some degree. ・Compared to other power sources, however, pumped storage hydropower is excellent for keeping up with system load and an appropriate amount will be developed for providing peak power.

*Sources: "BP Statistics (2010) "
OECD NEA & IAEA, "Uranium 2007," etc.

(ii) Economic Considerations

Items Evaluated	Oil	Coal	Natural Gas	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power
1. Price Stability	・Prices are on a rising trend in the medium- and long-term, because the demand is rising due to economic growth in India and China , and there is little spare supply capacity in the oil-producing nations. ・In addition, the price range flucturates more widely, because the situation in the Middle East is unstable and speculative money is flowing into and out of the oil market.	・Prices are inexpensive and stable compared to other major energy sources, but they have been rising in the medium-and long-term because of economic growth and increasing demand in China and India. Even so, the cost-competitiveness still remains compared to other energy sources.	・Presently, LNG prices are linked to crude oil prices. ・Prices are on a rising trend in the medium-and long-term because the demand is increasing on a global scale.	・With the global activation of nuclear energy development, the demand of uranium increased and the price was on the upward trend for several years. However, the demand and price of uranium have remained stable recently. ・However, the ratio of fuel cost is low, and the effect of fluctuation of uranium price against generating cost is relatively small.	・Natural energy and creates no price fluctuation problems.
2. Implementation and Usage Costs	・There is no particular problem with using existing infrastructure, facilities, etc.	・The implementation of new technology is expected to improve usage efficiency, and advances in distribution arrangements should reduce costs.	・Because it is imported as LNG, liquefaction facilities, special ships and receiving facilities are necessary, which makes initial costs high.	・Construction cost is high, but the power generation cost is comparable to the power generation costs for other power sources, because operation costs including the fuel cost are low.	・It is a little more expensive than other power sources. ・Operating costs are low, and long term costs are highly stable.

(iii) Environmental Considerations

Items Evaluated	Oil	Coal	Natural Gas	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power
1. Air Pollution	・Combustion causes SOx, NOx and soot emissions. ・Countermeasures being taken such as using low sulphur heavy crude oil, denitration and precipitation equipment.	・Combustion causes SOx, NOx and soot emissions. ・Countermeasures being taken include using desulphurization, denitration and precipitation equipment.	・Combustion does not cause emissions of SOx or soot, and emissions of NOx are small compared to coal and oil.	・Produces no air pollutants.	・Produces no air pollutants.
2. Global Warming*	・CO_2 emissions during power generation (sending end) are 0.704kg-CO_2/kWh (or a value of 0.794 when the value for coal is set at 1) ・Life cycle CO_2 emissions are 0.742kg-CO_2/kWh	・CO_2 emissions during power generation (sending end) are 0.887kg-CO_2/kWh ・Life cycle CO_2 emissions are 0.975kg-CO_2/kWh	・CO_2 emissions during power generation (sending end) are 0.478Kg-CO_2/kWh (or a value of 0.539 when the value for coal is set at 1) ・Life cycle CO_2 emissions are 0.608kg-CO_2/kWh	・No CO_2 emissions during power generation. ・Life cycle CO_2 emissions 0.022kg-CO_2/kWh	・No CO_2 emissions during power generation. ・Life cycle CO_2 emissions 0.011kg-CO_2/kWh
Remarks		・Power generation efficiency is high. Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology is being developed to help suppress CO_2 emissions.	・CO_2 emission reduction efforts by improving thermal efficiency of thermal power generation are underway, such as implementing 1,500°C class combined cycle (MACC) power generating equipment.	・Radioactive waste is processed and disposed of appropriately.	・Consideration is given to the natural environment, including scenery.

*Source: "Report of Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry"

<Reference> Fuel-Related Conversion Formulas

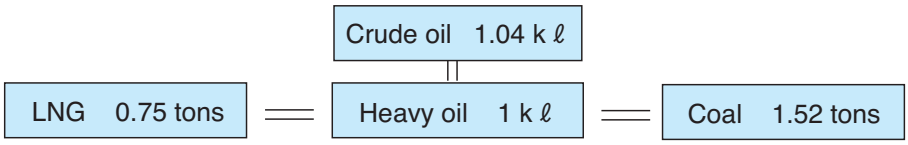
■ Oil

1 barrel = 159 liters

1 kiloliter = 6.29 barrels

1 barrel per day = 58 kiloliters per year

■ Calorie Equivalence (based on TEPCO's actual data)



■ Unit Calorie (Calorific Value) of Fuels

- Heavy oil: 1 liter = 40,870 kJ (9,760 kcal)
- Crude oil: 1 liter = 39,340 kJ
- Coal: 1 kg = 26,890 kJ <imported steam coal>
- LNG: 1 kg = 54,560 kJ
- City gas: 1 m^3 = 43,070 kJ

■ Comparison of Various Fuels Required to Operate 1 GW Scale Power Plant

- LNG: Approx. 1 million ton (per year)
- Heavy oil: Approx. 1.40 million kl (per year)
- Coal: Approx. 2 million tons (per year)
- Nuclear power (nuclear fuel): 21 tons (per year)

Notes: 1. LNG, heavy oil and coal are those used for the operation of thermal power plants and nuclear power (nuclear fuel) is that used for the operation of nuclear power plants.

2. Calculation is based on the assumption that the capacity factor of LNG, heavy oil and coal is 70% and that of nuclear power (nuclear fuel) is 80%.

(4) Major Power Generation Facilities

a. Hydroelectric Power (with a capacity of more than 50MW)

Station Name	Location	Plant Capacity (MW)	Single Unit Capacity (1,000 kVA)	Type
Imaichi	Nikko, Tochigi Pref.	1,050	390× 3 units	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Kinugawa	Nikko, Tochigi Pref.	127	66× 2 units	Conduit type
Shiobara	Nasu-Shiobara, Tochigi Pref.	900	335× 2 units 360× 1 unit	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Yagisawa	Minakami-machi, Tone-gun, Gunma Pref.	240	85× 3 units	Dam type
Tanbara	Minakami-machi, Tone-gun, Gunma Pref.	1,200	335× 4 units	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Saku	Shibukawa, Gunma Pref.	76.8	28× 3 units 7.6× 1 unit	Conduit type 7.6× 1 unit
Kannagawa	Ueno-mura, Tano-gun, Gunma Pref.	470	525× 1 unit	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Kazunogawa	Otsuki, Yamanashi Pref.	800	475× 2 units	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Hayakawa Daiichi	Hayakawa-cho, Minamikoma-gun, Yamanashi Pref.	51.2	8× 4 units 25× 1 unit	Conduit type
Akimoto	Inawashiro-machi, Yama-gun, Fukushima Pref.	107.5	31× 2 units 60.8 × 1 unit	Conduit type
Inawashiro Daiichi	Aizuwakamatsu, Fukushima Pref.	62.4	23.4× 3 units 3.8× 1 unit	Conduit type
Azumi	Matsumoto, Nagano Pref.	623	111× 2 units 109× 4 units	Dam type Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Midono	Matsumoto, Nagano Pref.	245	65× 2 units 65× 2 units	Dam type Dam type (pumped storage type)
Shin-Takasegawa	Ohmachi, Nagano Pref.	1,280	367× 4 units	Dam and conduit type (pumped storage type)
Nakatsugawa Daiichi	Tsunan-machi, Nakauonuma-gun, Niigata Pref.	126	16.7× 3 units 91× 1 unit	Conduit type
Shinanogawa	Tsunan-machi, Nakauonuma-gun, Niigata Pref.	177	39× 5 units	Conduit type

(as of the end of March 2010)

b. Thermal Power

Station Name	Location	Authorized Maximum Capacity (MW)	Single Unit Capacity (MW)	Fuels in Use
Chiba	2-1377 Soga-cho, Chuo-ku, Chiba, Chiba Pref.	2,880	360× 8 units (1,440× 2 groups)	LNG
Goi	1 Goi Kaigan, Ichihara, Chiba Pref.	1,886	265× 4 units 350× 1 unit 476× 1 unit	LNG LNG LNG
Anegasaki	3 Anegasaki Kaigan, Ichihara, Chiba Pref.	3,600	600× 2 units 600× 2 units 600× 2 units	LNG, heavy oil, crude oil Heavy oil, crude oil, LNG, LPG, NGL LNG, LPG
Sodegaura	2-1 Naka Sode, Sodegaura, Chiba Pref.	3,600	600× 1 unit 1,000× 3 units	LNG LNG
Futtsu	25 Shintomi, Futtsu, Chiba Pref.	4,534	165× 14 units (1,000× 2 groups) 380× 4 units (1,520× 1 group) 507× 2 unit	LNG LNG LNG
Yokosuka	9-2-1 Kurihama, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	2,274	350× 6 units 30× 1 unit 144× 1 unit	Heavy oil, crude oil Light oil City gas, gas oil
Kawasaki	5-1 Chidori-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref.	1,500	500× 3 units (1,500× 1 group)	LNG
Yokohama	11-1 Daikoku-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref.	3,325	175× 1 unit 350× 1 unit 350× 8 units (1,400× 2 groups)	LNG, heavy oil, crude oil, NGL LNG, heavy oil, crude oil, NGL LNG
Minami Yokohama	37-1 Shin Isogo-cho, Isogo-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref.	1,150	350× 2 units 450× 1 unit	LNG LNG
Higashi Ohgishima	3 Higashi Ohgishima, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref.	2,000	1,000× 2 units	LNG
Kashima	9 Higashi Wada, Kashima, Ibaraki Pref.	4,400	600× 4 units 1,000 × 2 units	Heavy oil, crude oil Heavy oil, crude oil
Ohi	1-2-2 Yashio, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	1,050	350× 3 units	Crude oil
Hirono	58 Futatsu Numa, Shimo Kitaba, Hirono-cho, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.	3,800	600× 1 unit 600× 1 unit 1,000× 2 units 600× 1 unit	Heavy oil, crude oil Heavy oil, crude oil Heavy oil, crude oil Coal
Shinagawa	5-6-22 Higashi Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	1,140	380× 3 units (1,140× 1 group)	City gas
Hitachinaka	768-23 Terunuma, Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	1,000	1,000× 1 unit	Coal

(as of the end of March 2010)

c. Nuclear Power

Station Name	Location	Plant Capacity (MW)	Single Unit Capacity (MW)	Type	Fuels in Use
Fukushima Daiichi	22 Kitahara, Ottozawa, Ohkuma-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref. (approx. 3,500,000 m²)	4,696	460× 1 unit 784× 4 units 1,100 × 1 unit	BWR BWR BWR	Uranium dioxide sintered pellets
Fukusima Daini	12 Kohamasaku, Namikura, Naraha-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref. (approx. 1,500,000 m²)	4,400	1,100 × 4 units	BWR	Uranium dioxide sintered pellets
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	16-46 Aoyama-cho, Kashiwazaki, Niigata Pref. (approx. 4,200,000 m²)	8,212	1,100 × 5 units 1,356 × 2 units	BWR ABWR	Uranium dioxide sintered pellets

(as of the end of March 2010)

d. New Energy

Station Name	Location	Plant Capacity (MW)	Single Unit Capacity (MW)
Hachijojima Geothermal	2872 Nakanogou, Hachijo-cho, Hachijojima, Tokyo	3.3	3.3× 1 unit
Hachijojima Wind Power	2872 Nakanogou, Hachijo-cho, Hachijojima, Tokyo	0.5	0.5× 1 unit

(as of the end of March 2010)

(5) Electricity Generated and Purchased

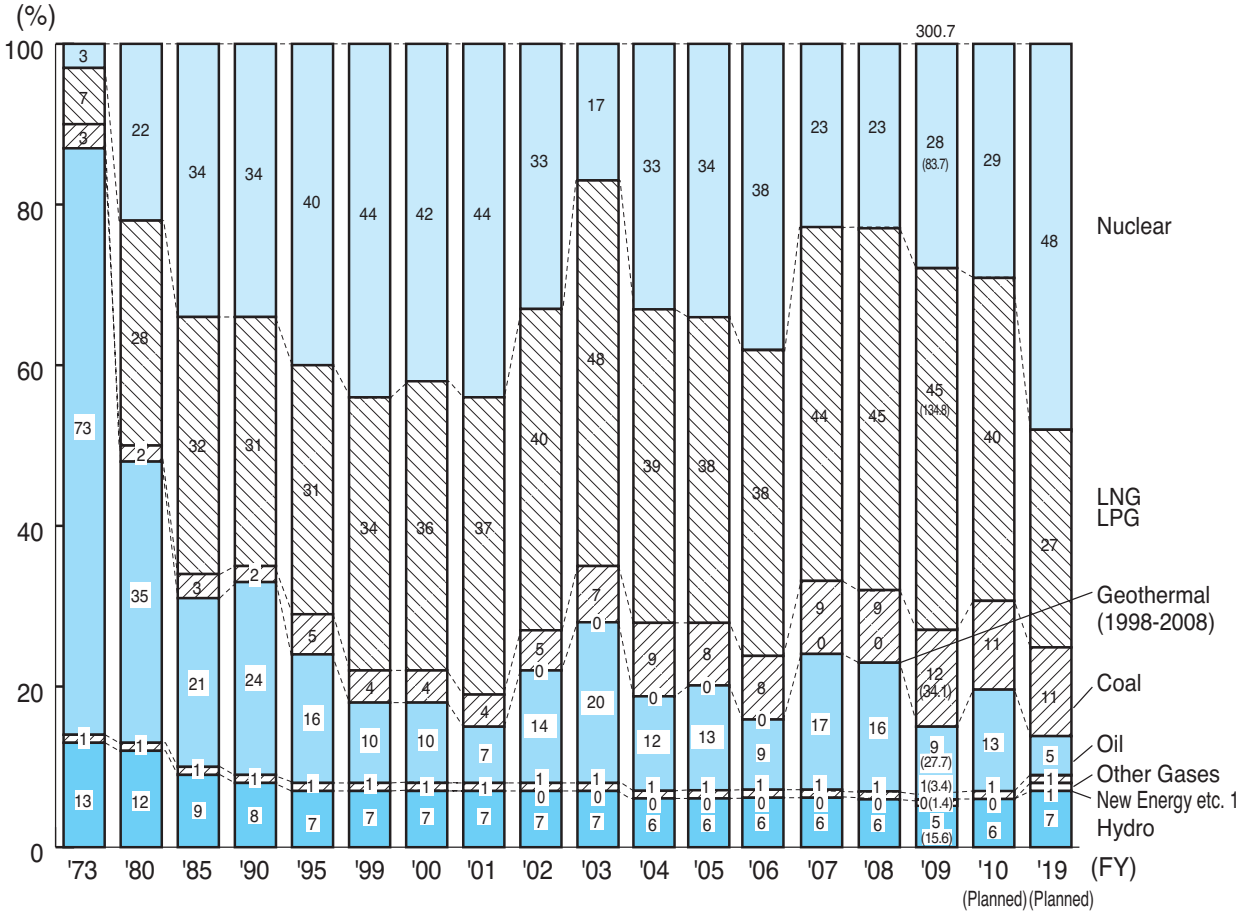
(Unit: TWh)

FY	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hydro (percentage composition, %) (flow rate, %)	11.1 (14.4) <92.4>	10.6 (11.1) <100.5>	11.2 (9.1) <101.7>	11.2 (6.8) < 96.5>	12.6 (5.7) <103.0>	12.7 (5.1) < 90.0>	13.8 (5.4) <103.7>	13.0 (4.9) <99.4>	13.7 (5.2) <101.5>	13.7 (5.3) <101.1>	12.5 (5.0) <98.3>	12.6 (5.4) <107.4>	12.8 (4.9) <110.5>	11.7 (4.3) <94.2>	12.9 (4.8) <102.9>	12.1 (4.4) <94.4>	10.7 (4.1) <95.8>	10.1 (4.0) <94.5>
Thermal (percentage composition, %)	65.2 (85.2)	80.1 (83.9)	85.9 (70.0)	96.9 (58.7)	131.8 (59.5)	129.6 (52.0)	115.1 (45.1)	123.0 (46.6)	131.5 (49.5)	121.8 (47.4)	149.2 (58.8)	181.2 (77.5)	155.5 (59.4)	157.3 (58.4)	145.6 (53.7)	193.1 (70.6)	182.7 (70.3)	161.2 (63.9)
Nuclear (percentage composition, %)	0.3 (0.4)	4.7 (5.0)	25.6 (20.9)	56.9 (34.5)	77.1 (34.8)	106.9 (42.9)	126.1 (49.5)	128.3 (48.5)	120.4 (45.3)	121.5 (47.3)	92.0 (36.2)	39.9 (17.1)	93.5 (35.7)	100.7 (37.3)	112.5 (41.5)	68.3 (25.0)	66.3 (25.6)	80.9 (32.1)
Wind Power (percentage composition, %)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total Generated	76.6	95.4	122.7	165.0	221.5	249.2	255.0	264.3	265.6	257.0	253.7	233.7	261.8	269.7	271.0	273.5	259.7	252.2
Total Purchased	11.9	16.2	21.4	22.6	27.3	33.7	35.3	29.0	36.2	32.9	38.9	44.9	41.3	36.1	36.6	43.0	47.5	44.1
Exchange	-0.6	1.2	0.9	-2.5	-0.7	4.4	11.3	13.4	11.6	17.2	20.2	24.0	12.8	12.1	9.5	12.4	9.3	9.9
Used at Pumped Storage	-2.1	-0.2	-1.1	-3.0	-6.0	-8.1	-9.2	-7.2	-7.7	-7.6	-5.5	-2.9	-4.1	-4.5	-4.4	-5.8	-2.3	-1.7
Total Generated and Purchased	85.8	112.6	143.9	182.1	242.1	279.2	292.4	299.5	305.7	299.5	307.3	299.7	311.8	313.4	312.7	323.1	314.2	304.5
Used in Power Stations <station service power rate, %>	3.1 <4.0>	3.6 <3.7>	4.9 <4.0>	6.9 <4.1>	9.1 <4.1>	10.3 <4.1>	10.3 <4.0>	10.4 <3.9>	10.2 <3.9>	9.8 <3.8>	9.5 <3.8>	9.4 <4.0>	10.3 <3.9>	10.3 <3.8>	10.2 <3.8>	10.2 <3.7>	9.7 <3.7>	9.7 <3.8>
Transmission End Supply Capacity	82.7	109.0	139.0	175.2	233.0	268.9	282.1	289.1	295.5	289.7	297.8	290.3	301.5	303.1	302.5	312.9	304.5	294.8
Total Loss Factor (%) <transmission and distribution loss rate>	10.0 <6.5>	9.2 <6.1>	8.9 <5.5>	9.2 <5.5>	9.2 <5.4>	8.9 <5.2>	8.7 <5.2>	8.4 <5.0>	8.2 <4.9>	8.0 <4.7>	8.3 <5.2>	7.9 <4.8>	8.0 <4.7>	7.9 <4.6>	8.0 <4.8>	8.0 <4.8>	8.0 <4.9>	8.0 <4.8>
Power Demand (Electricity sold)	77.3	102.2	131.1	165.3	219.9	254.4	267.0	274.2	280.7	275.5	281.9	276.0	286.7	288.7	287.6	297.4	289.0	280.2

Notes:
1. Figures in parentheses represent the percentage composition of TEPCO's own power output.
2. The sum total of numerical values given in the columns may not agree with the figures given in the total column because fractions are rounded off.
3. Figures for thermal power include geothermal power.
4. Figures for wind power generation were obtained from the Hachijojima Wind Power Generation Plant. (500 kW. Operation started on March 31, 2000.)

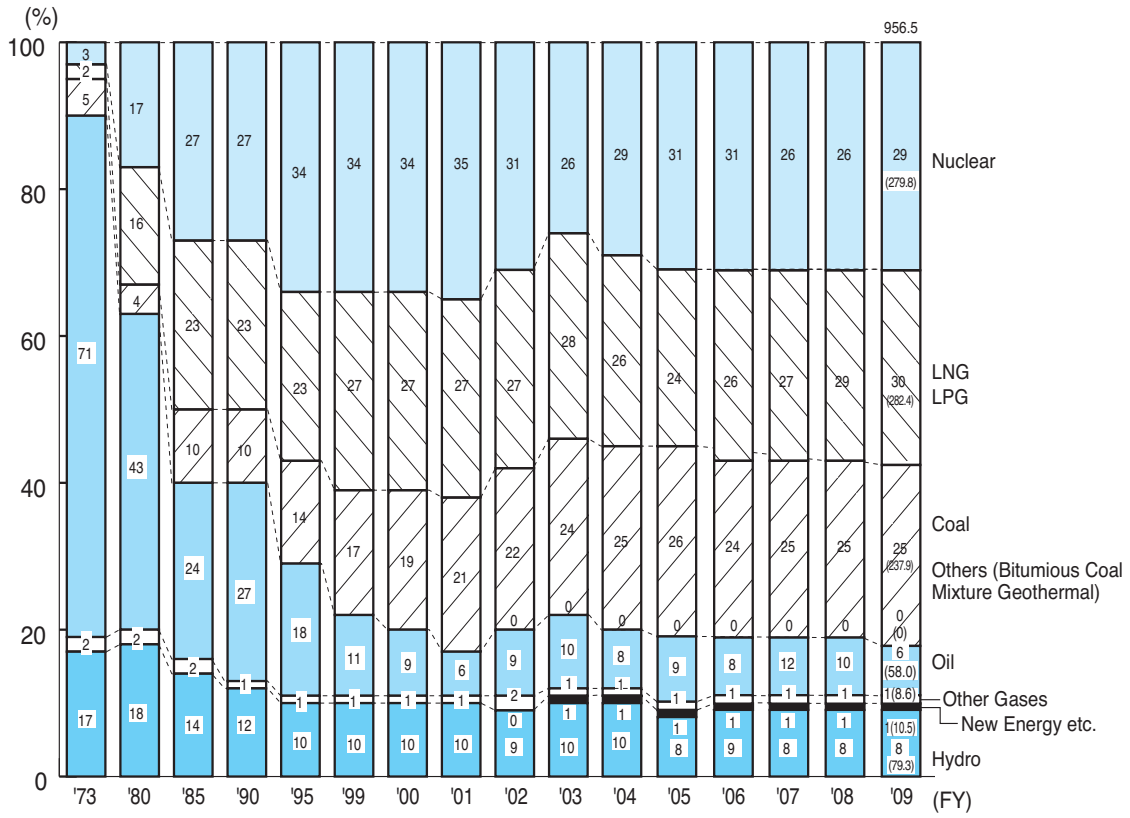
(6) Changes in Power Output Composition by Energy Sources (including purchased power)

a. TEPCO



Notes:
1. The planned values are based on the management plan for FY 2010.
2. Purchased power by bid, which is already decided for the years 2010 and 2019, is divided into each energy source.
3. Figures in parentheses for FY 2009 are electricity generated (TWh).
4. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008. The figures added geothermal and biomass power generation after FY 2009.

b. 10 Electric Power Companies



Notes:
1. Figures in parentheses are electricity generated (TWh).
2. Totals may not agree with the sum of each energy source because of being rounded off. (The sum of the values in each bar is adjusted to 100%.)
3. Figures are given for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Power Company) before 1985.
4. The figures for new energy etc. consist of wind, solar and waste power generation before FY 2008. The figures added geothermal and biomass power generation in FY 2009.

(7) Electric Power Development Program

a. Major Electric Power Development Projects

(as of the end of May 2010)

	Project Name	Output (MW)	Month/Year Operations Began
Nuclear	Fukushima Daiichi Units No. 7 and No. 8	1,380 each	Oct. 2016, Oct. 2017
	Higashidori Units No. 1 and No. 2	1,385 each	Mar. 2017, FY 2020 or later
Coal	Hitachinaka Units No. 2	1,000	Dec. 2013
	Hirono Unit No. 6	600	Dec. 2013
LNG	Futtsu No. 4 group	1,520	Jul. 2008, Nov. 2009, Oct. 2010
	Kawasaki No. 2 group	1,920	Feb. 2013, 2016, 2017
Hydro (Pumped Storage)	Kazunogawa	1,600	Dec. 1999, Jun. 2000, FY 2020 or later
	Kannagawa	2,820	Dec. 2005, Jul. 2012, FY 2020 or later
Renewable Energies	Ukishima Solar Power Plant	7	Aug. 2011
	Ohgishima Solar Power Plant	13	Dec. 2011
	Komekurayama Solar Power Plant	10	Jan. 2012
	Higashi-Izu Wind Power Station	18.37	Mar. 2012

b. Demand Outlook

(Unit: TWh)

		FY	2009 (actual)	2010	2011	2014	2019	Yearly Average Increase Rate 2019/2009
TEPCO	Demand Other than Specified-Scale	Lighting	96.1	98.4	100.3	105.4	111.1	1.5%
		Power	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.4	9.7	-1.6%
		Total of Lighting and Power	107.5	109.6	111.2	115.8	120.8	1.2%
	Specified-Scale Demand		172.7	176.1	180.4	187.5	200.7	1.5%
	Total Demand		280.2	285.7	291.6	303.4	321.6	1.4%
Total of 10 EP Co.	Demand Other than Specified-Scale	Lighting	285.0	290.7	294.9	306.5	323.5	1.3%
		Power	45.2	44.1	43.3	42.2	40.8	-1.0%
		Total of Lighting and Power	330.1	334.9	338.2	348.8	364.3	1.0%
	Specified-Scale Demand		528.4	540.8	552.4	572.3	606.9	1.4%
	Total Demand		858.5	875.6	890.6	921.0	971.2	1.2%

Notes: 1. Based on the supply plan for FY 2010.
2. Specified-scale demand includes contracts for at least, 50kW.
3. Total demand figures may not agree with the sum of each item because of being rounded off.

c. Peak Demand Outlook

(Unit: GW)

FY	2009 (actual)	2010	2011	2014	2019	Yearly Average Increase Rate 2019/2009
TEPCO	52.54	56.65	57.55	59.27	61.50	1.6%
Total of 10 EP Co.	155.12	169.65	171.61	176.03	182.57	1.6%

Notes: 1. "Peak demand" here represents the maximum three-day average peak load at transmission end.
2. Based on the supply plan for FY 2010.

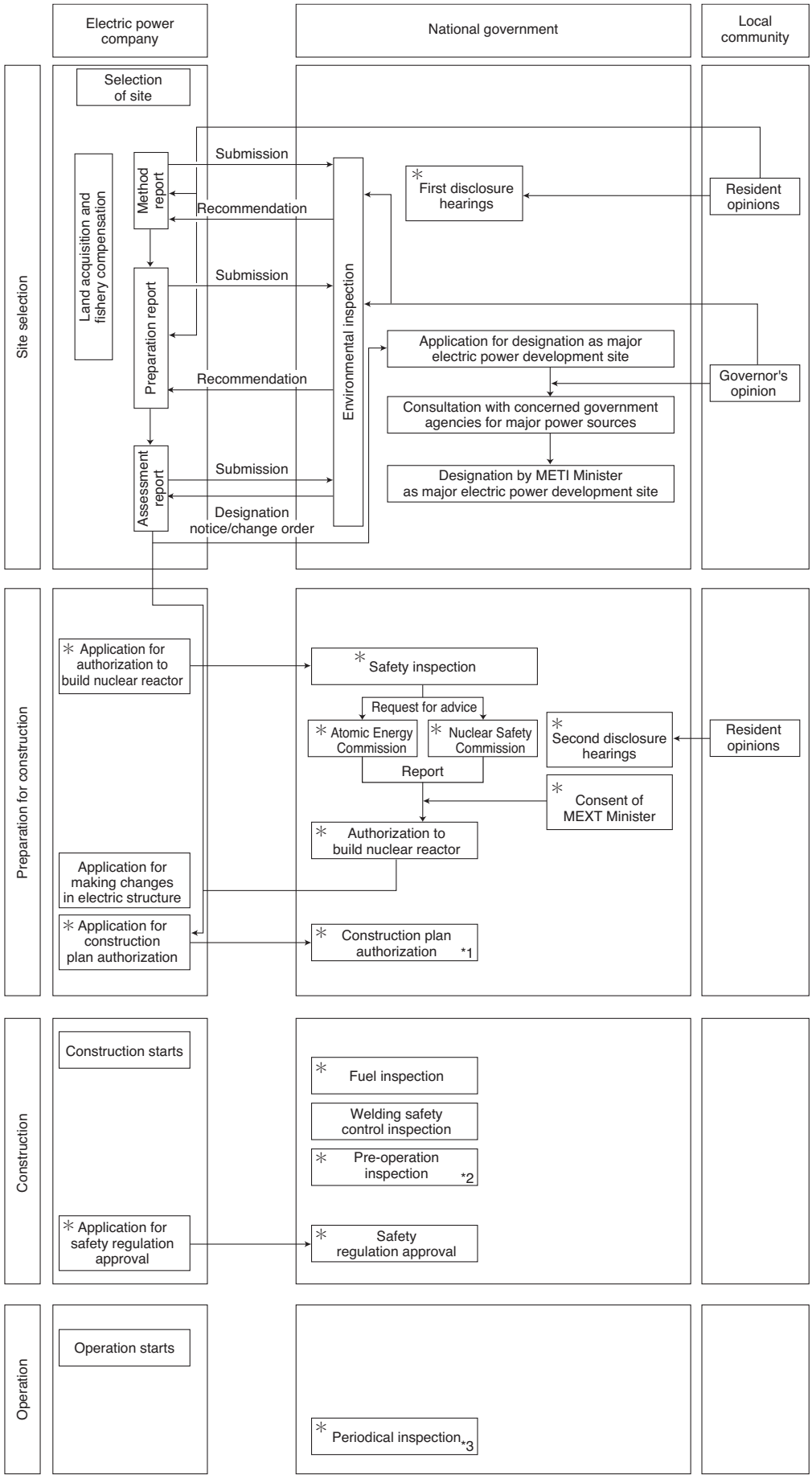
(8) Reserve Capacity

(Unit: GW)

FY		2008 (Actual)	2009 (Actual)	2010	2019
Demand (three-day average for peak demand at transmission end)		58.91	50.25	56.65	61.50
Supply Capacity	GW	63.46	64.59	61.32	67.02
	Reserve Margin	7.7%	28.5%	8.3%	9.0%

Notes: 1. Balance of supply and demand for August.
2. Figures for FY 2010 and thereafter are based on the management plan for FY 2010.

<Reference> Summary of Power Plant Siting Procedure (example of nuclear power station)



*1 For an electricity power station other than nuclear plant, its construction plan is presented from an electric power supplier.
*2 For power plant other than nuclear, pre-operation safety control inspection is required.
*3 For power plant other than nuclear, periodical safety control inspection is required.
*4 Items marked with * are the procedure relevant to nuclear plant.

(9) Wide Area Coordination System Operation

a. Purpose

Implement facility development and business operation efficiently through mutual corporation of electric power companies.

b. Recent Situations

○ Wide area development

Tohoku Electric Power's Higashidori Power Plant Unit 1 (1,100 MW), in which TEPCO participated, began operation on December 8, 2005.

○ Inter-service area power exchange

TEPCO continues to exchange power with Tohoku and Hokuriku electric power companies.

○ Wide area connection

• 50 Hz

Operation of the Soma Futaba Trunk Line began in June 1995 to link the Tohoku and Tokyo regions at 500 kV.

• 60 Hz

Part of the frequency conversion facility at Chubu Electric Power's Higashi-Shimizu Frequency Conversion Station began operation in March 2006.

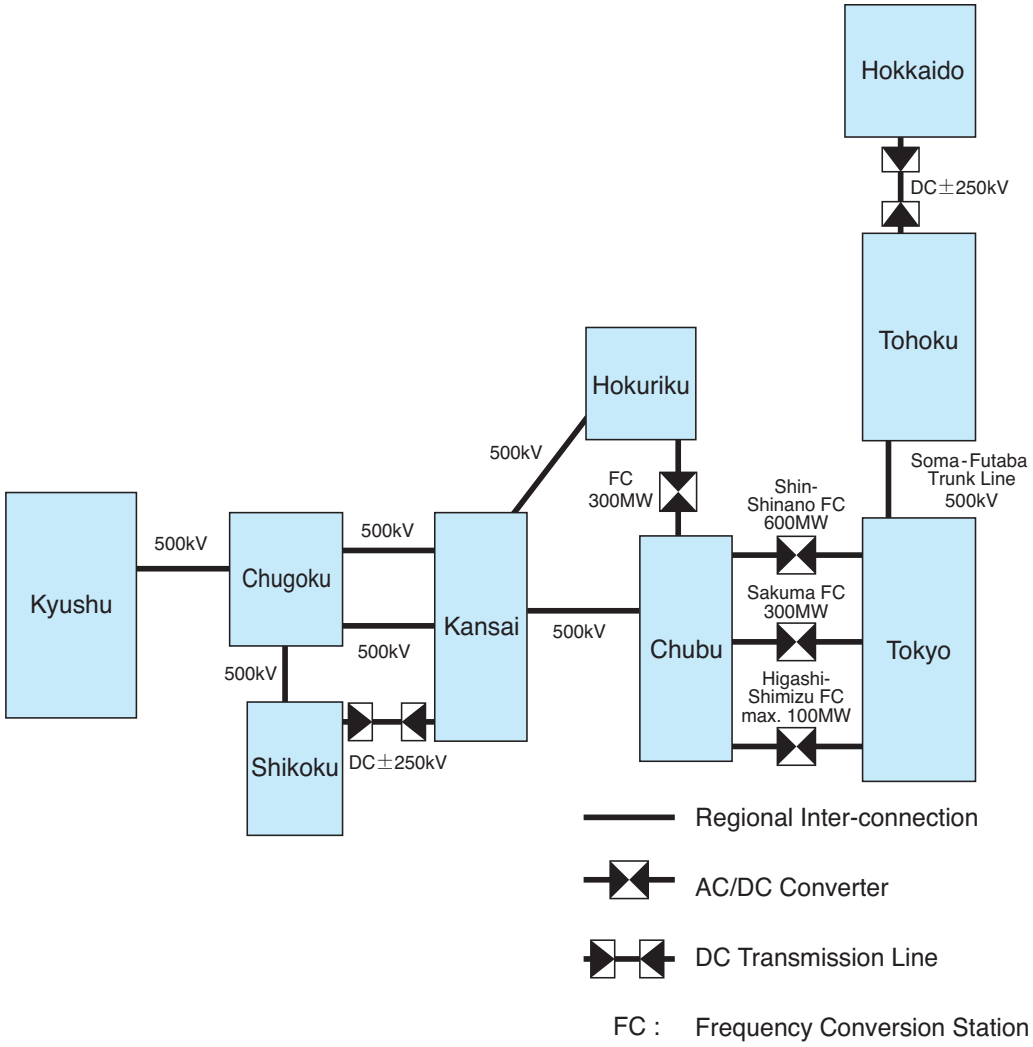
<Reference> Classification of Power Exchange

Nationwide exchange (among 9 EP Co.)	• Power exchange for resource shortage	Power to be exchanged to make up for shortages by the request of receiving company.
	• Power exchange for mutual benefit or oversupply	Power to be exchanged to achieve reasonable operations of electric power facilities and equipments by taking advantage of differences between power sending and receiving companies in terms of demand time period, supply capacity composition, or power to be exchanged to make effective use of surplus power of a sending company.
Bilateral exchange	• Power exchange for system operation	Power to be exchanged to make effective use of electric power facilities near the neighboring company's service area (to be supplied in the same quantity at the same time in principle).
	• Power exchange for maintenance work and testing	Power to be exchanged for maintenance works and testings of network facilities.
	• Specified power exchange	Power to be exchanged for specific power generating facilities or for customers in specific area, and power to be exchanged according to long-term schedule for wide-area coordination.

c. History of Wide Area Coordination System Operation at TEPCO

Mid-1950's to mid-1960's: Era of energy shortages	Development of large-scale general hydroelectric power in border areas through Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. Sakuma River system hydropower development (inc. Sakuma Hydro Power, 350MW). ..... Power received by TEPCO and Chubu Electric Power Tadami River system hydropower development (inc. Tagokura Dam, 380MW, and Okutadami Dam, 360MW) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power
Second half of 1960s	Cooperation on coal policy and effective use of coal resources Electric Power Development Company Isogo Units 1, 2 (265MW x 2, ceased commercial operations in November 2001). Joban Joint Power Nakoso Units 6, 7 (175MW, 250MW) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power Start of first commercial nuclear power generation in Japan Japan Atomic Power Company Tokai (gas cooled reactor: 166MW; ceased commercial operations at end of FY1997)..... All power received by TEPCO Linking regions with different frequencies allows the companies that are linked to reduce power generation equipment and make their overall operations more practical and economical Electric Power Development Company Sakuma Frequency Converter Station (300MW)
First half of 1970s (first new expansion of super-regional management)	Pursuing effective use of power sites and economies of scale Electric Power Development Company Shintoyone Pumped Storage Power Station (hydropower) (1,125MW) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Chubu Electric Power Tohoku Electric Power Shinsendai Unit 2 (600MW) ..... Part of power generated received by TEPCO
Second half of 1970s (second new expansion of super-regional management)	Pursuing diversification of power sources by developing alternatives to oil Joban Joint Power Nakoso Units 8, 9 (600MW x 2) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power TEPCO Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Unit 1 (1,100MW) ..... Part of power generated sent to Tohoku Electric Power TEPCO Fukushima Daini Units 3, 4 (1,100MW x 2) ..... Part of power generated sent to Tohoku Electric Power Development of high-volume nuclear power (promotion of new technologies) Japan Atomic Power Company Tokai Daini (1,100MW) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power Linking regions with different frequencies allows the companies that are linked to reduce power generation equipment and make their overall operations more practical and economical TEPCO Shin-Shinano Frequency Converter Station (300MW) Efforts being made to step up electric power flexibility by treating the entire nation as one power system, thereby providing power companies with benefits such as the ability to reduce power generation equipment, making their overall operations more practical and economical Electric Power Development Company Hokkaido/Honshu Connection Line (300MW)
Second half of 1980s to present (third new expansion of super-regional management)	Securing power supply through development in border areas Electric Power Development Company Shimogo Pumped Storage Power Station (hydropower) (1,000MW) ..... Power received by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power Electric Power Development Company Tadami Hydroelectric Power Station (65MW) Promoting oil alternatives and regional advancement Soma Kyodo Power Company Shinchi Units 1 (1,000MW) and 2 (1,000MW) Electric Power Development Company Isogo New Unit 1 (600MW) Further strengthening of inter-regional and inter-company collaborations Expansion of TEPCO Shin-Shinano Frequency Converter Station (300 MW; total capacity upon expansion 600 MW) Electric Power Development Company Hokkaido/Honshu Connection Line expansion (300MW: operations begun in March 1993; total capacity upon expansion 600MW). New installation of TEPCO/Tohoku Electric Power's Soma Futaba Trunk Line Expansion (Tokyo/Tohoku 500 kV connection) New installation of Chubu Electric Power's Higashi Shimizu Frequency Conversion Station (part of 300 MW operation began) Wide area development of nuclear power plant Tohoku Electric Power's Higashidori Power Plant Unit 1 (1,100 MW) ..... part of generated power is received by TEPCO

d. Current Situation of Interconnection for Wide-Area Operation



(10) Summary of Bid System for Wholesale Supply of Electric Power

a. Screening Results

	Invitation for Bids	Bids	Successful Bids
FY 1996	1,000MW	3,860MW (31 bids)	1,100MW (8 companies)
FY 1997	1,000MW	5,860MW (30 bids)	1,080MW (4 companies)
FY 1999	1,000MW	2,510MW (11 bids)	1,000MW (5 companies)

b. List of Successful Bidders

① Successful Bidders for FY 1996 (Chronological order)

Supplier Name	Location	Maximum Contracted Capacity	Supply Commencement Year	Power Supply Type	Main Fuel
Ebara Corporation	Fujisawa, Kanagawa Prefecture	64.0 MW	1999	Middle	City gas
Showa Denko, K. K.	Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture	124.2 MW	1999	Base	Residual oil
Tomen Power Samukawa Corporation	Koza-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture	65.5 MW	1999	Middle	Kerosene
Hitachi Zosen Corporation	Hitachioomiya, Ibaraki Prefecture	102.7 MW	1999	Middle	Heavy oil
Nippon Petroleum Refining Co., Ltd.	Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture	48.5 MW	2000	Middle	Light cycle oil
Hitachi, Ltd.	Hitachi, Ibaraki Prefecture	102.8 MW	2000	Middle	Heavy oil
Polyplastics Co., Ltd.	Fuji, Shizuoka Prefecture	47.0 MW	2000	Middle	Heavy oil
General Sekiyu K. K.*	Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture	547.5 MW	2001	Base	Residual oil

(Total of maximum contracted capacity: 1,102.2 MW)

＊The project was cancelled due to General Sekiyu K.K.'s reasons.

② Successful Bidders for FY 1997 (Chronological order)

Supplier Name	Location	Maximum Contracted Capacity	Supply Commencement Year	Power Supply Type	Main Fuel
JFE Steel Corporation	Chiba, Chiba Prefecture	381.8 MW	2002	Middle	City gas
Shinagawa Refractories Co., Ltd.*	Zama, Kanagawa Prefecture	109.5 MW	2002	Middle	City gas
Genex Co., Ltd.	Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture	238.0 MW	2003	Base	By-product gas
Nippon Petroleum Refining Co., Ltd.	Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture	342.0 MW	2003	Base	Residual oil

(Total of maximum contracted capacity: 1,071.3 MW)

＊The project was cancelled due to Shinagawa Refractories Co., Ltd.'s reasons.

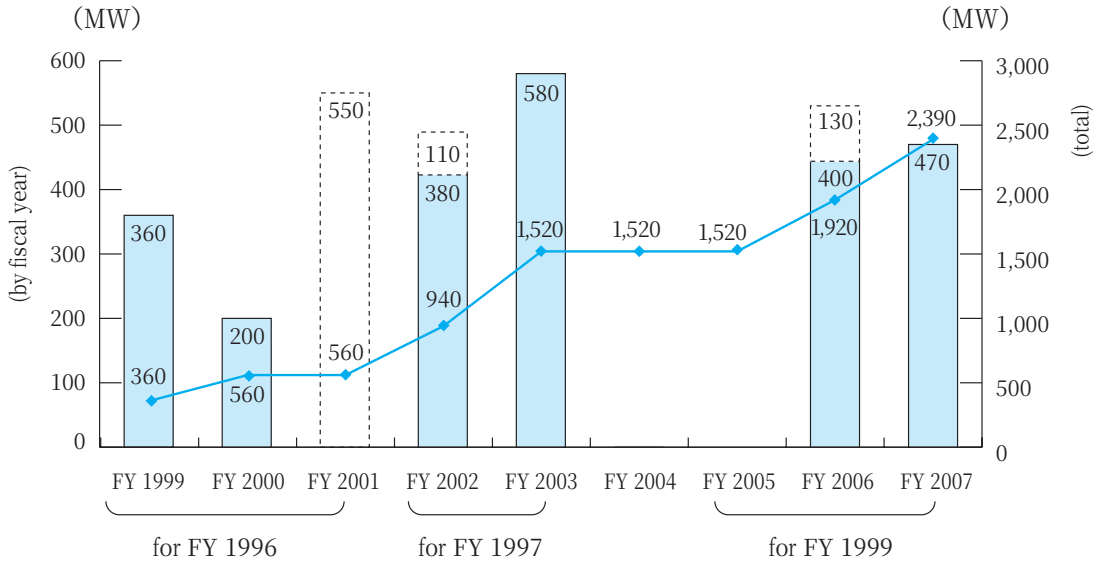
③ Successful Bidders for FY 1999 (Chronological order)

Supplier Name	Location	Maximum Contracted Capacity	Supply Commencement Year	Power Supply Type	Main Fuel
Taiheiyo Cement Corp.*	Ohfunato, Iwate Prefecture	134.0 MW	2006	Middle	Coal
Tokyo Gas Yokosuka Power Co., Ltd.	Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture	200.2 MW	2006	Middle	City gas
Hitachi, Ltd.	Hitachi, Ibaraki Prefecture	86.1 MW	2006	Middle	Heavy oil Bunker A
Hitachi Zosen Corp.	Hitachioomiya, Ibaraki Prefecture	109.0 MW	2006	Middle	Heavy oil Bunker A
Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.	Kashima, Ibaraki Prefecture	475.0 MW	2007	Base	Coal

(Total of maximum contracted capacity: 1,004.3 MW)

* The project was cancelled due to Taiheiyo Cement Corp.'s reasons.

c. IPP Power Supply Procurement (procurement amount: total and by fiscal year)



Note: The 550 MW project in 2001, the 110 MW project in 2002 and 130 MW project in 2006 were canceled due to IPP reasons.

2. Transmission and Distribution Facilities

(1) Transmission / Underground Transmission

a. Transmission Facilities by Voltage

(as of the end of March 2010)

Voltage (kV)	Overhead			Underground	
	Route Length (km)	Circuit Length (km)	Number of Supports (units)	Route Length (km)	Circuit Length (km)
500	2,356	4,326	5,063	40	79
275	1,300	2,555	3,629	365	1,082
154	3,018	6,136	10,468	300	747
66	7,702	14,960	25,080	3,372	6,333
Below 55	518	566	7,347	2,113	3,519
Total	14,894	28,543	51,587	6,190	11,760

Notes: 1. Route length refers to the total length between two points on a line. Circuit length refers to the sum of the route length of each circuit on a line.

2. Due to the Accounting Rules for Electricity Business amendment (effective from March 29, 2000), distribution facilities with voltage over 20 kV have been included in transmission facilities since FY 1999.

b. Underground Transmission Line Installation Rate

At the End of FY	TEPCO			In Tokyo's 23 wards			Total of 10 EP Co.		
	Overhead Lines (km)	Underground Lines (km)	Underground Installation Rate (%)	Overhead Lines (km)	Underground Lines (km)	Underground Installation Rate (%)	Overhead Lines (km)	Underground Lines (km)	Underground Installation Rate (%)
1965	15,379	2,830	15.5	2,301	2,195	48.8	69,042	5,090	6.9
1970	18,393	3,764	17.0	2,331	2,704	53.7	90,553	6,943	7.1
1975	20,636	4,833	19.0	785	3,296	80.8	104,410	8,032	7.1
1980	22,964	5,967	20.6	741	3,783	83.6	115,483	10,143	8.1
1985	24,841	6,548	20.9	695	4,018	85.3	125,154	11,513	8.4
1990	26,126	7,548	22.4	644	4,335	87.1	131,192	13,639	9.4
1995	27,706	8,820	24.1	616	4,949	88.9	138,404	16,304	10.5
2000	28,847	10,933	27.5	619	6,373	91.0	145,020	19,645	11.9
2002	28,707	11,100	27.9	610	6,489	91.4	145,971	20,007	12.1
2003	28,693	11,120	27.9	606	6,477	91.4	146,135	20,143	12.1
2004	28,661	11,178	28.1	603	6,506	91.5	145,620	20,317	12.2
2005	28,643	11,237	28.2	602	6,567	91.6	145,795	20,551	12.4
2006	28,615	11,325	28.4	585	6,651	91.9	145,948	20,729	12.4
2007	28,563	11,510	28.7	588	6,764	92.0	146,244	21,018	12.4
2008	28,541	11,652	29.0	573	6,769	92.2	146,213	21,345	12.7
2009	28,543	11,767	29.2	578	6,814	92.2			

Notes: 1. $$\text{Underground installation rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total circuit length of underground lines}}{\text{Total circuit length of overhead lines + Total circuit length of underground lines}} \times 100\ (\%)$$

2. Due to the Accounting Rules for Electricity Business amendment (effective from March 29, 2000), distribution facilities with voltage over 20 kV have been included in transmission facilities since FY 1999.

3. Figures are given for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electric Power Company) before FY 1985.

<Reference> 1MV Designed Power Transmission Lines (UHV: Ultra High Voltage lines)

	Nishi-Gunma Trunk Line	Minami-Niigata Trunk Line
Section	Nishi-Gunma Switching Station - Higashi-Yamanashi Substation	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station - Nishi-Gunma Switching Station
Length	137.7km	110.8km <61.2km>
Voltage and Number of Circuits	1MV design 2 circuits	1MV design 2 circuits <a portion is 500kV>
Power Lines	ACSR 610mm^2, 810mm^2 × 8 conductors	ACSR 610mm^2, 810mm^2 × 8 conductors <810mm^2 × 4 conductors>
Pylons	Number: 217 Height: 111m average	Number: 201 <114> Height: 97m <89m> average
Start of Construction	September 1988	March 1989
Start of Operations	April 1992	October 1993

Note: Content in < > applies to sections designed for 500kV

	Higashi-Gunma Trunk Line	Minami-Iwaki Trunk Line
Section	Nishi-Gunma Switching Station - Higashi-Gunma Substation	Minami-Iwaki Switching Station - Higashi-Gunma Substation
Length	44.4km	195.4km
Voltage and Number of Circuits	1MV design 2 circuits	1MV design 2 circuits
Power Lines	ACSR 610mm^2, 810mm^2 × 8 conductors Low-noise ACSR 960mm^2 × 8 conductors	ACSR 610mm^2, 810mm^2 × 8 conductors Low-noise ACSR 940mm^2, 960mm^2 × 8 conductors
Pylons	Number: 70 Height: 115m average	Number: 335 Height: 119m average
Start of Construction	September 1992	November 1995
Start of Operations	Line 2: April 1999 Line 1: June 1999	Line 2: July 1999 Line 1: October 1999

(2) Substation Facilities

(as of the end of FY 2009)

At the End of FY		At the Time of TEPCO's Foundation (May 1, 1951)	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total of 10 EP Co. 2008
Number of Locations		398	371	539	877	1,178	1,433 (476)	1,525 (498)	1,542 (505)	1,558 (511)	1,565 (511)	1,572 (514)	1,573 (514)	1,577 (522)	1,583 (524)	1,587 (526)	1,588 (525)	1,591 (527)	6,656
Output (million kVA)		4.86	6.33	25.11	79.77	∗300 154.58	∗600 223.98 (54.38)	∗600 245.08 (57.77)	∗600 250.95 (61.82)	∗600 256.69 (61.93)	∗600 257.35 (61.98)	∗600 256.57 (62.02)	∗600 256.96 (62.20)	∗600 259.35 (62.42)	∗600 263.28 (63.33)	∗600 265.14 (63.24)	∗600 264.79 (62.89)	∗600 265.76 (63.03)	∗4,900 799.49
Inclusive of Those Facilities for 275KV	Number of Locations	-	-	7	26	48	62 (18)	67 (19)	70 (20)	71 (20)	71 (20)	71 (20)	71 (20)	71 (20)	71 (20)	73 (20)	74 (20)	74 (20)	74 (20)	335
	Output (million kVA)	-	-	0.47	33.54	∗300 83.27	∗600 124.17 (20.60)	∗600 137.45 (21.28)	∗600 141.99 (24.58)	∗600 147.31 (24.58)	∗600 147.31 (24.58)	∗600 146.28 (24.58)	∗600 146.43 (24.73)	∗600 148.66 (24.88)	∗600 151.49 (25.63)	∗600 153.44 (25.63)	∗600 153.44 (25.63)	∗600 153.44 (25.63)	∗4,900 434.74

Notes:
1. Figures marked with asterisks (*) are those for frequency conversion equipment as expressed in MW units. (Figures in total of 10 electric power companies include connection and conversion facilities.)
2. Figures in parentheses are for facilities in Tokyo.
3. "Inclusive of those facilities for 275 kV" figures for the 10 electric power companies are calculated on the basis of 187 kV.
4. Figures for the 10 electric power companies are those for FY 2008. Figures for FY 2009 are being tallied.

(3) Distribution Facilities

a. Number of Supports and Transformers for Distribution Facilities

(as of the end of FY 2009)

	Pylons	Concrete Poles	Steel Poles	Wooden Poles	Total	Transformers (piece)
TEPCO	65	5,695,713	83,435	15,475	5,794,688	2,412,734 (2,145,709)
10 EP Co.	1,163	20,447,227	607,215	181,455	21,237,060	10,189,302 (9,859,597)

Note: Figures in parentheses are pole-mounted transformers.

Source: "Statistics of Electric Power Industry" (consolidated by Federation of Electric Power Companies)

b. Underground Distribution Line Installation Rate

(as of the end of FY 2009)

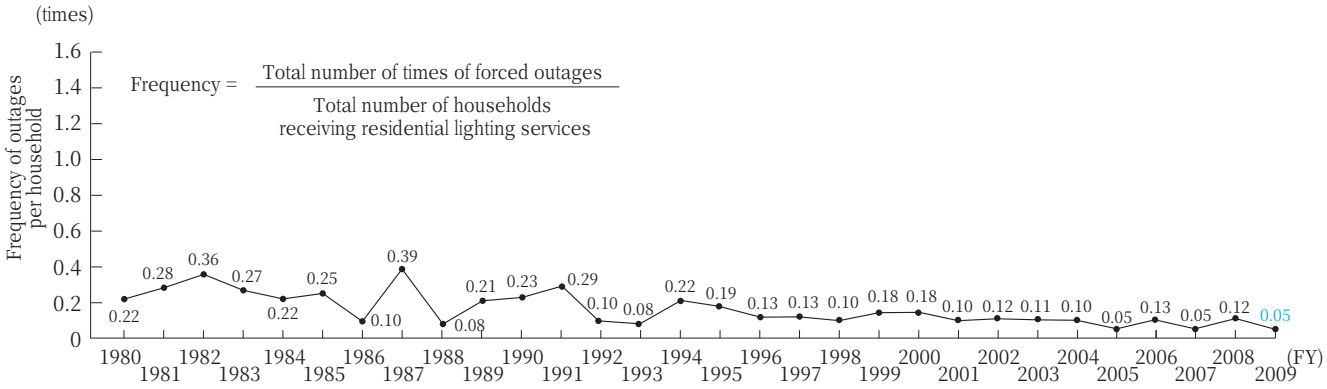
At the End of FY	TEPCO			In Tokyo's 23 Wards			Central Tokyo (Chuo-,Chiyoda- and part of Minato-ward)			Total of 10 EP Co.		
	*1	*2	*3	*1	*2	*3	*1	*2	*3	*1	*2	*3
1965	128,253	3,941	3.0	14,676	2,952	16.7	-	-	-	592,862	5,793	1.0
1970	165,009	6,141	3.6	17,208	3,899	18.5	-	-	-	725,459	9,416	1.3
1975	198,734	7,934	3.8	18,453	4,701	20.3	-	-	-	832,127	14,358	1.7
1980	231,393	10,701	4.4	18,561	6,015	24.5	549	1,961	78.1	919,340	19,841	2.1
1985	253,444	13,237	5.0	18,915	7,160	27.5	573	2,109	78.6	987,182	25,208	2.5
1990	278,794	19,902	6.7	19,025	10,368	35.3	847	3,249	79.3	1,071,994	38,374	3.5
1995	298,436	25,850	8.0	19,170	13,013	40.4	763	3,865	83.5	1,144,958	50,764	4.2
1996	302,033	26,723	8.1	19,196	13,269	40.9	750	3,907	83.9	1,155,973	53,070	4.4
1997	305,485	27,732	8.3	19,202	13,637	41.5	733	3,964	84.4	1,171,462	55,333	4.5
1998	308,563	28,600	8.5	19,221	13,943	42.0	724	3,996	84.7	1,183,776	57,376	4.6
1999	311,419	29,492	8.7	19,226	14,216	42.5	717	4,034	84.9	1,194,784	59,359	4.7
2000	314,077	30,294	8.8	19,210	14,487	43.0	706	4,068	85.2	1,204,118	61,077	4.8
2001	316,385	31,070	8.9	19,197	14,680	43.3	699	4,102	85.4	1,212,142	62,522	4.9
2002	318,322	31,609	9.0	19,190	14,687	43.4	694	4,085	85.5	1,282,821	63,949	5.0
2003	320,145	32,299	9.2	19,188	14,961	43.8	686	4,058	85.5	1,225,077	65,423	5.1
2004	321,935	32,830	9.3	19,187	15,113	44.1	680	4,110	85.8	1,231,180	66,704	5.1
2005	324,062	33,418	9.3	19,174	15,305	44.4	664	4,166	86.3	1,247,655	68,088	5.2
2006	326,123	34,028	9.4	19,167	15,498	44.7	658	4,207	86.5	1,254,011	69,338	5.2
2007	327,928	34,567	9.5	19,160	15,703	45.0	654	4,254	86.7	1,260,137	70,627	5.3
2008	329,581	35,061	9.6	19,142	15,840	45.3	651	4,260	86.7	1,265,471	71,943	5.4
2009	330,917	35,487	9.7	19,128	16,004	45.6	643	4,278	86.9	1,270,352	73,104	5.4

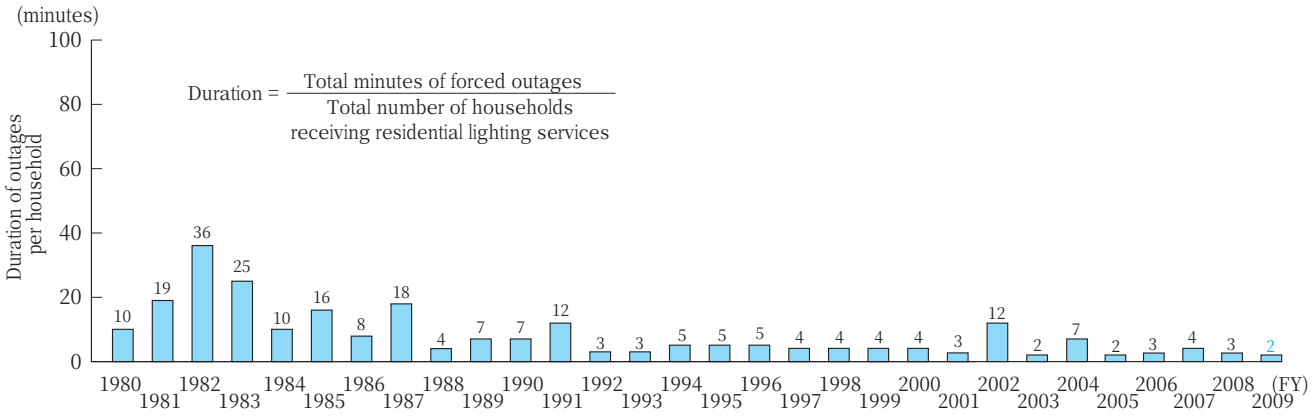
***1 = Overhead lines (km) *2 = Underground lines (km) *3 = Underground installation rate (%)**

Notes: 1. $$\text{Underground installation rate} = \frac{\text{Total circuit length of underground lines}}{\text{Total route length of overhead lines + Total circuit length of underground lines}} \times 100\ (\%)$$

2. Data for central Tokyo for FY 1989 and thereafter are based on those for the entire wards of Chuo, Chiyoda and Minato.
3. In the case of TEPCO, the total length of underground cables for FY 1990 and thereafter includes that of transmission cables belonging to the Distribution Dept.
4. Figures are given for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electlic Power Company) before FY 1985.

3. Forced Outages





Note: Forced outages caused by disasters and planned construction are excluded.

<Reference> Single-Phase Three-Wire Facility Installation Rate for Lighting Service

(%)

EP Co.	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Tokyo	Chubu	Hokuriku	Kansai	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu	Okinawa	Total of 10 EP Co.
Single-phase Three-wire Facility Installation Rate	47.5	59.2	67.2	86.4	72.7	85.9	73.6	79.1	73.9	81.9	73.0

(as of the end of FY 2009)

Note: Contracts for Electric water heaters are excluded.

MEMO

IV. Fuels

1. Fuel Consumption (Thermal power)

FY	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total of 10 EP Co. 2009
Coal (million tons)	2.11 (8)	0	0	0.34 (1)	0.38 (1)	0.36 (0)	0 (0)	1.89 (3)	3.37 (7)	3.42 (7)	3.18 (7)	3.46 (6)	3.10 (5)	3.54 (7)	47.86 (31)
Heavy Oil (million kl)	10.85 (72)	6.65 (36)	6.01 (30)	5.25 (23)	7.05 (24)	5.66 (19)	2.79 (10)	5.84 (15)	4.12 (13)	4.87 (15)	2.85 (9)	6.79 (17)	6.03 (16)	3.05 (9)	5.58 (6)
Crude Oil (million kl)	2.06 (13)	6.64 (33)	3.02 (14)	3.17 (14)	5.00 (16)	3.64 (12)	2.74 (9)	3.83 (10)	2.17 (6)	2.56 (8)	1.19 (4)	3.20 (8)	2.60 (7)	1.32 (4)	3.64 (4)
Naphtha (million kl)	0	1.05 (5)	0.65 (3)	0.01 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
NGL (million kl)	0	0.33 (2)	1.46 (6)	0.06 (1)	0.10 (0)	0.16 (1)	0.04 (0)	0.04 (0)	0.01 (0)	0.03 (0)	0.02 (0)	0.02 (0)	0 (0)	0.04 (0)	0.04 (0)
LNG・LPG (million ton)	0.72 (7)	3.27 (24)	6.99 (47)	10.05 (60)	12.99 (58)	14.57 (66)	16.86 (79)	19.44 (68)	16.98 (69)	16.42 (66)	17.10 (75)	20.19 (66)	19.46 (68)	18.71 (76)	40.87 (58)
Natural Gas (billion Nm^3)	0	0	0	0.30 (1)	0.23 (1)	0.21 (1)	0.21 (1)	0.20 (1)	0.21 (1)	0.16 (0)	0.15 (0)	0.02 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.24 (0)
City Gas (billion Nm^3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01 (0)	1.18 (3)	1.27 (4)	1.21 (4)	1.23 (5)	1.18 (3)	1.23 (4)	1.20 (4)	1.20 (1)
Total (million kl: heavy oil equivalent)	15.01	18.54	20.00	22.39	29.77	29.24	28.24	38.20	32.70	33.03	30.46	40.36	37.84	33.03	93.21

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the percentage composition. Based on unit calorific values for the fiscal years, data for each fuel are given in heavy oil equivalents.

Saurce: "An Overview of Power Supply and Demand," etc.

2. Crude Oil / Heavy Oil

(1) Crude Oil Purchase and Consumption

a. TEPCO's Crude Oil Purchase and Consumption

(Unit: 1,000 kl)

FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indonesia	1,668	1,439	1,917	2,518	1,801	1,788	1,081	1,846	1,642	901
Brunei	0	32	0	71	65	205	63	142	0	0
China	470	430	390	678	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	2	2	0	0	0	0	60	123	157	45
Australia	206	326	331	426	267	289	140	335	227	141
Sudan	-	-	55	50	68	305	118	744	569	157
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	108	139	79
Total Purchase	2,346	2,229	2,693	3,743	2,201	2,587	1,558	3,298	2,734	1,323
Total Consumption	2,738	1,727	3,011	3,825	2,166	2,560	1,190	3,196	2,596	1,323

b. Total Crude Oil Purchase and Consumption for 10 Electric Power Companies

(Unit: 1,000 kl)

FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indonesia	4,766	3,145	3,667	3,373	4,030	4,945	3,534	-	-	-
Brunei	0	32	0	71	65	205	63	-	-	-
Vietnam	135	4	240	102	77	578	510	-	-	-
Australia	403	442	406	463	309	419	170	391	-	-
Gabon	0	0	50	0	0	95	23	175	-	-
China	1,901	1,229	1,123	1,442	82	60	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	94	73	721	1,156	1,532	2,212	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	27	108	54	223	-	-
Total Purchase	7,230	4,912	5,770	5,669	5,712	7,960	6,847	11,347	8,416	3,609
Total Consumption	7,486	4,551	6,577	5,809	6,050	7,800	6,120	11,301	7,979	3,643

Note: The figures of oil purchase by country in FY 2008 and FY 2009 are not disclosed.

Source: "Overview of Power Supply and Demand," etc.

(2) Heavy Oil Purchase and Consumption

a. TEPCO's Heavy Oil Purchase and Consumption

(Unit: 1,000 kl)

FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Purchase	2,595	2,125	3,928	5,787	4,059	4,962	2,931	6,718	5,975	3,055
Consumption	2,786	1,942	4,076	5,839	4,123	4,867	2,854	6,792	6,029	3,046

b. Total Heavy Oil Purchase and Consumption for 10 Electric Power Companies

(Unit: 1,000 kl)

FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Purchase	9,409	6,546	8,184	9,452	7,955	9,744	7,638	11,892	10,477	5,564
Consumption	9,475	6,387	8,449	9,559	8,313	9,715	7,351	11,931	10,279	5,583

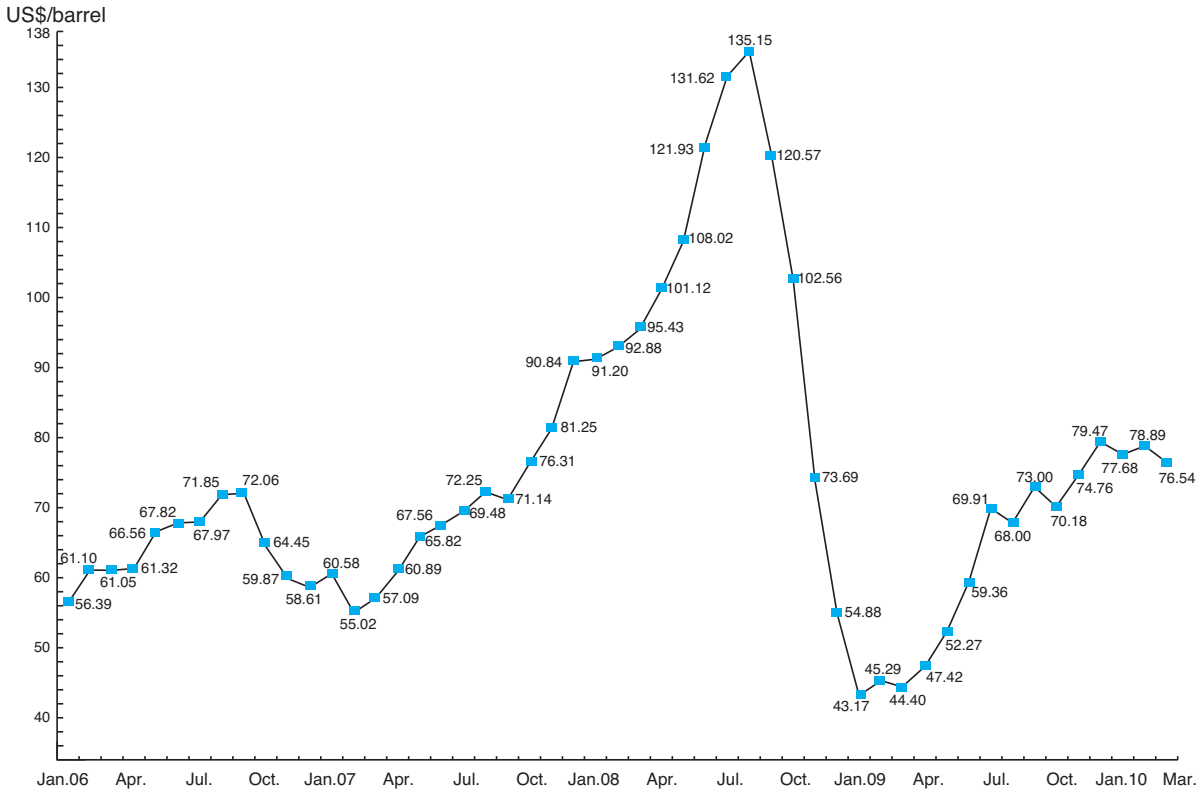
Source: "Overview of Power Supply and Demand," etc.

(3) Yearly Changes in Crude Oil CIF Pricing

FY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIF Price (US$/barrel)	11.51	12.05	12.69	13.69	13.89	23.07	34.61	36.94	34.07
FY	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CIF Price (US$/barrel)	29.66	29.14	27.29	13.81	18.15	14.79	17.86	23.34	18.89
FY	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CIF Price (US$/barrel)	19.29	16.73	17.32	18.27	21.63	18.82	12.76	20.92	28.37
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIF Price (US$/barrel)	23.84	27.42	29.43	38.77	55.81	63.50	78.73	90.52	69.40

Note: CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) price refers to the import price including all expenses (such as freight, fares and insurance premiums) after shipment. It may well be the delivery price to Japanese ports.

<Reference> Monthly Changes in Crude Oil Pricing



Note: Final figures through December 2009, preliminary figures for January to February 2010. New early report values for March 2010.

Source: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics Prices"

3. LNG

(1) LNG Purchase and Consumption

a. TEPCO's LNG Purchase and Consumption

(Unit: 1,000 t)

FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alaska	903	972	977	931	933	908	937	846	582	523	422
Brunei	3,856	3,939	4,033	4,042	4,302	4,318	4,113	4,180	4,440	4,074	4,122
Abu Dhabi	4,690	4,803	4,913	4,634	4,893	4,868	4,878	4,899	5,119	4,942	4,870
Malaysia	4,648	4,858	4,961	5,127	5,171	5,162	5,037	4,386	4,690	4,091	3,862
Indonesia	545	491	328	708	380	326	108	56	161	107	109
Australia	1,042	1,163	759	893	1,205	562	380	503	484	964	281
Qatar	181	240	180	240	237	180	58	58	120	118	238
Darwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	1,816	2,061	2,217	2,388
Qalhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	754	685	757
Sakhalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,807
Spot Contract	-	-	-	237	2,029	529	1,026	478	2,006	2,342	723
Total Purchase	15,865	16,466	16,151	16,812	19,150	16,853	16,598	17,470	20,417	20,063	19,579
Total Consumption	15,834	16,598	15,929	16,959	19,118	16,652	16,044	16,804	19,870	18,972	18,507

Note: Japan's total LNG purchase amount to approx. 66.35 million tons (in FY 2009). The world's total amount of LNG traded comes to nearly 181.74 million tons (in 2009).

b. Total LNG Purchase and Consumption for Electric Power Suppliers

(Unit:1,000 t)

FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S.A.	903	972	977	931	933	908	937	846	582	-	-
Brunei	3,856	3,939	4,033	4,042	4,302	4,318	4,113	4,180	4,440	-	-
Abu Dhabi	4,690	4,803	4,913	4,634	5,255	5,047	5,432	5,383	5,506	-	-
Indonesia	12,685	12,317	11,044	11,772	10,923	9,423	7,749	7,999	7,617	-	-
Malaysia	5,688	5,959	6,341	5,814	6,544	6,537	6,481	6,051	6,323	-	-
Australia	5,478	5,383	5,320	4,910	4,857	4,827	5,345	6,812	6,190	-	-
Qatar	4,279	5,398	5,544	5,789	5,644	5,660	5,319	6,044	5,956	-	-
Oman	-	-	123	184	794	488	391	1,461	2,082	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	56	55	56	54	219	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	165	717	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	305	-	-
Total Purchase	37,579	38,771	38,295	38,076	39,308	37,321	35,823	39,179	40,593	42,880	42,222
Total Consumption	37,662	38,662	38,174	37,917	39,062	37,169	34,640	38,165	42,075	41,006	40,641

Notes: 1. LNG purchase and consumption results by country for ten general electric power suppliers and Tobata Co-operative Thermal Power Company, Inc. Only those that can be identified by country are listed.

2. The figures of LNG purchase by country in FY 2008 and FY 2009 are not disclosed.

Source: "Overview of Power Supply and Demand," etc.

(2) TEPCO's LNG Contract Summary (long-term contracts only)

	Brunei	Das (U.A.E.)	Satu (Malaysia)	Australia
Sellers	○Brunei LNG	○Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction (ADGAS)	○Malaysia LNG	○BHP Billiton Petroleum (NWS) ○BP Developments (Australia) ○Chevron Australia ○Japan-Australia LNG (MIMI) ○Shell Development (Australia) ○Woodside Energy
Contract Quantity (for plateau year)	4.03 million tons	LNG: 4.30 million tons LPG: 0.70 million tons	- Max 4.80 million tons - Ex-ship 3.60 million tons - FOB: 1.20 million tons (including short-term: 0.70 million tons)	0.30 million tons
Project Contract Period (from acceptance of the first shipment to expiration)	20 years + 20 years (Jan. 1973 - Mar. 2013)	17 years + 25 years (May 1977 - Mar. 2019)	20 years + 15 years (Feb. 1983 - Mar. 2018)	8 years (Apr. 2009 - Mar. 2017)
Receiving Terminals (TEPCO)	Minami Yokohama, Higashi Ohgishima, Sodegaura, Futtsu	LNG: Higashi Ohgishima, Futtsu LPG: Anegasaki	Higashi Ohgishima, Sodegaura, Futtsu	Higashi Ohgishima, Sodegaura, Futtsu
Power Stations	[Minami Yokohama, Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sodegaura, Anegasaki, Goi, Futtsu, Chiba]	[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Futtsu, Anegasaki, Goi, Chiba]	[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sodegaura, Anegasaki, Goi, Futtsu, Chiba]	[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sodegaura, Anegasaki, Goi, Futtsu, Chiba]

(as of the end of April 2010)

Qatar	Darwin (Australia)	Qalhat	Sakhalin II	Papua New Guinea	Basic Agreement on Purchasing from the Following Projects Wheatstone
○Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Limited	○Darwin LNG	○CELT INC.	○Sakhalin Energy Investment	○Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas Global Company LDC	○Chevron Australia Pty Ltd ○Chevron (TAPL) Pty Ltd
0.20 million tons	2.00 million tons	Max 0.80 million tons (joint purchase with Mitsubishi Corporation)	1.50 million tons (basic figures)	Approx. 1.80 million tons	Approx. 4.10 million tons (including equity lifting quantity : approximately 1.0million tons)
25 years (Jun. 1996 - Dec. 2021)	17 years (Mar. 2006 - Dec. 2022)	15 years (Apr. 2006 - Dec. 2020)	22 years (Apr. 2009 - Mar. 2029) (beginning of supply : at the end of March 2009)	20 years Beginning of supply (Planned) (late 2013 - 2014)	Max 20 years Beginning of supply (Planned) (2016 - 2018)
Higashi Ohgishima, Futtsu	Higashi Ohgishima, Futtsu	Higashi Ohgishima, Futtsu	Sodegaura		
[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Futtsu, Goi, Anegasaki, Chiba]	[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Futtsu, Goi, Anegasaki, Chiba]	[Higashi Ohgishima, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Futtsu, Goi, Anegasaki, Chiba]	[Sodegaura, Anegasaki, Goi]		

4. Coal

(1) TEPCO's Coal Purchase and Consumption

(Unit: 1,000 t)

FY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	441	1,762	3,213	3,258	2,964	3,498	3,054	3,384
U.S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	73	83	45	-
Indonesia	-	244	31	154	212	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Purchase	441	2,006	3,244	3,412	3,249	3,581	3,134	3,424
Total Consumption	304	1,887	3,372	3,417	3,176	3,463	3,099	3,537

(2) Total Coal Purchase and Consumption for 10 Electric Power Companies

(Unit: 1,000 t)

FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Purchase	30,472	34,034	39,047	40,870	43,950	48,549	50,450	50,595	53,040	52,389	46,230
Total Consumption	31,315	34,367	37,429	41,350	44,557	48,229	50,565	50,605	52,701	50,776	47,855

Source: "Electric Power Supply and Demand Summary," etc.

MEMO

V. Nuclear Power

1. Nuclear Power Generation

(1) General Data on Nuclear Power Plants in Operation

	Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station						Fukushima Daini		
	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 1	Unit 2	
Output (MW)	460	784	784	784	784	1,100	1,100	1,100	
Decided on by the Council (Number)	Dec. 25, '68* (49)	Dec. 22, '67 (47)	May 23, '69 (50)	Jun. 30, '71 (55)	Feb. 26, '71 (54)	Dec. 17, '71 (57)	Jun. 7, '72 (59)	Mar. 17, '75 (66)	
Application for License to Install [Section 23 of the Nuclear Regulation Law]	Nov. 19, '68*	Sep. 18, '67	Jul. 1, '69	Aug. 5, '71	Feb. 22, '71	Dec. 21, '71	Aug. 28, '72	Dec. 21, '76	
Date of License Granted	Apr. 7, '69*	Mar. 29, '68	Jan. 23, '70	Jan. 13, '72	Sep. 23, '71	Dec. 12, '72	Apr. 30, '74	Jun. 26, '78	
Start of Construction Work (construction project authorized) [Electricity Enterprises Law Article 47]	Sep. 29, '67	May 27, '69	Oct. 17, '70	May 8, '72	Dec. 22, '71	Mar. 16, '73	Aug. 21 '75	Jan. 23, '79	
(Start of Foundation Excavation)	Apr. 1, '67	Jan. 18, '69	Aug. 25, '70	Sep. 12, '72	Dec. 22, '71	May 18, '73	Nov. 1, '75	Feb. 28, '79	
Start of Commercial Operation	Mar. 26, '71	Jul. 18, '74	Mar. 27, '76	Oct. 12, '78	Apr. 18, '78	Oct. 24, '79	Apr. 20, '82	Feb. 3, '84	
Number of Fuel Assemblies Loaded (Tons-U)	69	94	94	94	94	132	132	132	
(Pieces)	400	548	548	548	548	764	764	764	
Type of Reactor Container	Mark I	Mark I	Mark I	Mark I	Mark I	Mark II	Mark II	Mark II Advanced	
Domestic Content (%)	56	53	91	91	93	63	98	99	
Main Contractor	G E	G E Toshiba	Toshiba	Hitachi	Toshiba	G E Toshiba	Toshiba	Hitachi	
Location	Ohkuma-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.				Futaba-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.		Naraha-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.		

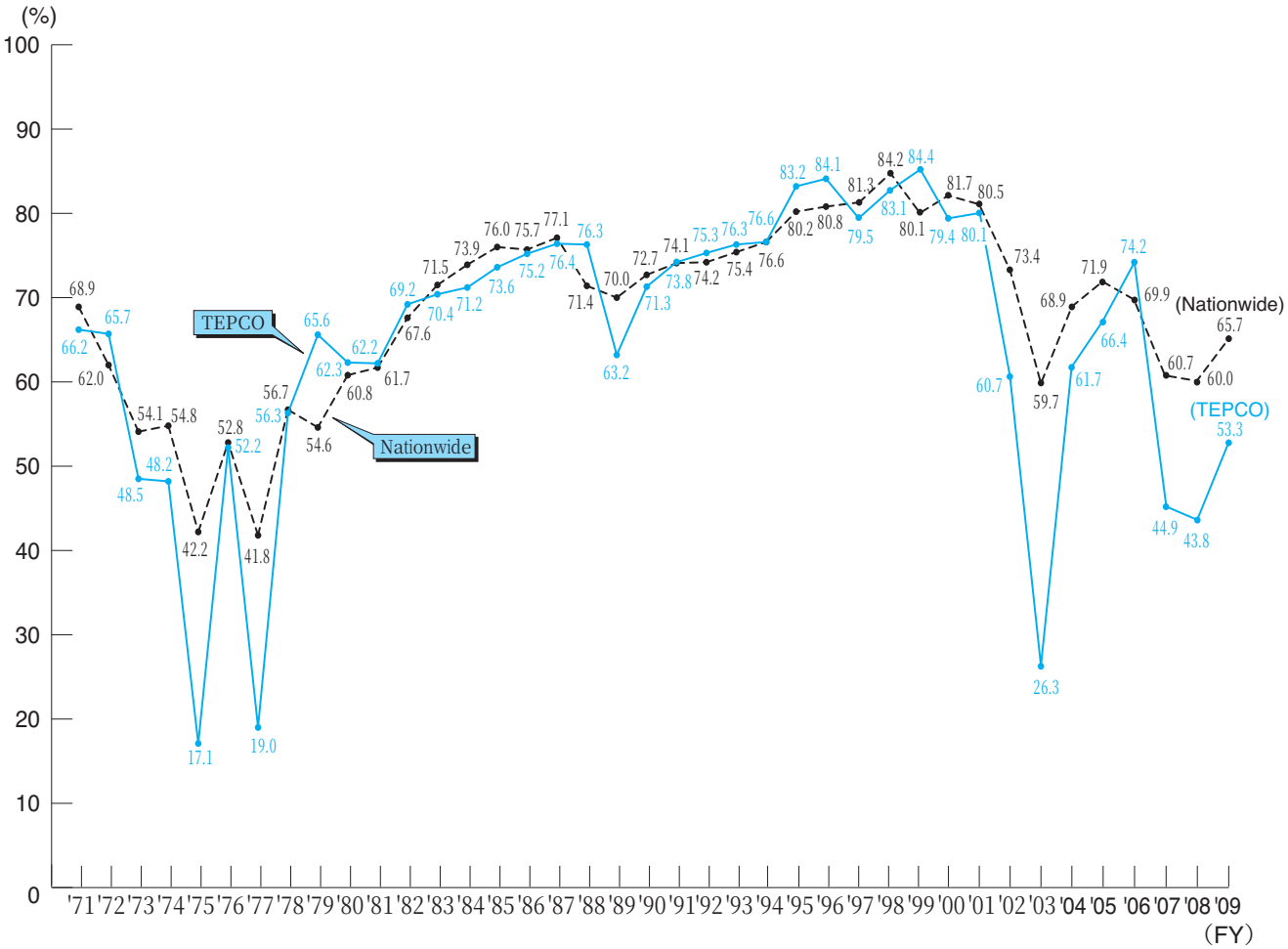
Notes: 1. Figures for fuels loaded indicate the weight (in tons-U) of uranium fuel in the upper row and the number (in pieces) of fuel assemblies in the lower row.

2. For Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1, the dates (*) given indicate those after a change in capacity (from 400 MW to 460 MW).

(as of the end of March 2010)

	Nuclear Power Station		Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station						
	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,356	1,356
	Mar. 15, '77 (71)	Jul. 14, '78 (75)	Jul. 4, '74 (65)	Mar. 26, '81 (84)	Mar. 27, '85 (99)	Mar. 27, '85 (99)	Mar. 26, '81 (84)	Mar. 18, '88 (108)	Mar. 18, '88 (108)
	Aug. 16, '78	Aug. 16, '78	Mar. 20, '75	May 11, '81	Apr. 11, '85	Apr. 11, '85	May 11, '81	May 23, '88	May 23, '88
	Aug. 4, '80	Aug. 4, '80	Sep. 1, '77	May 6, '83	Apr. 9, '87	Apr. 9, '87	May 6, '83	May 15, '91	May 15, '91
	Nov. 10, '80	Nov. 10, '80	Nov. 4, '78	Aug. 22, '83	Jun. 16, '87	Jun. 16, '87	Aug. 22, '83	Aug. 23, '91	Aug. 23, '91
	Dec. 1, '80	Dec. 1, '80	Dec. 1, '78	Oct. 26, '83	Jul. 1, '87	Feb. 5, '88	Oct. 26, '83	Sep. 17, '91	Feb. 3, '92
	Jun. 21, '85	Aug. 25, '87	Sep. 18, '85	Sep. 28, '90	Aug. 11, '93	Aug. 11, '94	Apr. 10, '90	Nov. 7, '96	Jul. 2 '97
	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	150	150
	764	764	764	764	764	764	764	872	872
	Mark II Advanced	Mark II Advanced	Mark II	Mark II Advanced	Mark II Advanced	Mark II Advanced	Mark II Advanced	Made of reinforced concrete	Made of reinforced concrete
	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	89	89
	Toshiba	Hitachi	Toshiba	Toshiba	Toshiba	Hitachi	Hitachi	Toshiba Hitachi G E	Hitachi Toshiba G E
	Tomioka-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.		Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata Pref.				Kashiwazaki-shi and Kariwa-mura, Niigata Pref.		

(2) Nuclear Power Plant Capacity Factor Trend



Notes: 1. Figures decreased in FY 2002 and FY 2003 due to the suspension of a large number of nuclear plants for inspection and repair.

2. The capacity utilization rates do not include preoperation tests. The figures do not necessarily add up to the total shown because fractions were rounded off.

3. $$\text{Capacity factor} = \frac{\text{Electricity generation}}{\text{Authorized capacity} \times \text{Number of calendar hours}} \times 100\ (\%)$$

(3) Nuclear Power Plant Performance

Nuclear Plant Unit No. (start date)	Fukushima Daiichi						Fukushima Daini				Kashiwazaki-Kariwa							Total	Remarks		
	No 1 (3·26 '71)	No 2 (7·18 '74)	No 3 (3·27 '76)	No 4 (10·12 '78)	No 5 (4·18 '78)	No 6 (10·24 '79)	No 1 (4·20 '82)	No 2 (2·3 '84)	No 3 (6·21 '85)	No 4 (8·25 '87)	No 1 (9·18 '85)	No 2 (9·28 '90)	No 3 (8·11 '93)	No 4 (8·11 '94)	No 5 (4·10 '90)	No 6 (11·7 '96)	No 7 (7·2 '97)		National Average	BWR	PWR
Output (MW)	460	784	784	784	784	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,356	1,356	17,308	45,083	25,551	19,366
FY 1971	66.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2	68.9	67.4	72.4
1972	65.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7	62.0	68.6	52.8
1973	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.5	54.1	62.0	43.2
1974	26.2	66.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.2	54.8	55.2	52.2
1975	16.3	16.5	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.1	42.2	35.4	46.6
1976	24.8	47.7	72.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.2	52.8	55.6	49.1
1977	6.0	3.9	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	41.8	29.0	51.2
1978	40.4	54.6	43.5	82.9	68.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.3	56.7	58.5	54.1
1979	58.3	65.7	50.8	59.5	70.9	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.6	54.6	64.2	42.6
1980	55.0	45.2	68.8	68.2	68.7	64.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.3	60.8	65.0	55.7
1981	29.7	46.6	76.1	70.8	69.6	65.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.2	61.7	62.4	60.7
1982	53.8	80.0	40.6	63.2	62.0	70.3	98.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.2	67.6	67.2	68.2
1983	63.4	63.1	55.0	91.1	56.9	81.1	69.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.4	71.5	70.6	72.6
1984	92.1	56.4	66.7	71.3	81.9	63.4	68.3	79.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.2	73.9	72.2	76.2
1985	46.7	53.7	77.4	64.9	75.8	58.3	74.4	84.2	96.4	-	99.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.6	76.0	74.1	78.4
1986	65.9	85.1	85.7	56.3	60.6	67.6	90.1	84.3	74.1	-	72.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.2	75.7	75.9	75.8
1987	61.7	71.3	57.1	79.6	53.9	88.4	82.4	74.4	77.1	99.8	82.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.4	77.1	77.2	77.3
1988	97.1	62.3	63.2	93.9	90.6	71.1	65.6	77.6	71.1	75.3	84.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.3	71.4	72.9	69.9
1989	13.7	80.2	93.7	69.8	81.4	39.2	66.5	87.2	0.0	77.8	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.2	70.0	66.5	74.6
1990	64.3	66.1	50.7	62.5	60.1	90.9	65.8	73.9	33.8	96.4	62.9	95.2	-	-	99.8	-	-	71.3	72.7	72.9	72.6
1991	31.1	45.8	60.1	88.6	77.0	76.6	89.4	74.3	67.0	79.1	90.3	74.8	-	-	77.0	-	-	74.1	73.8	75.0	72.4
1992	71.6	62.3	89.5	71.8	87.7	62.5	70.9	62.4	97.9	61.3	84.9	81.5	-	-	75.4	-	-	75.3	74.2	74.1	74.4
1993	52.7	84.4	74.0	59.5	64.3	57.1	61.1	97.6	74.3	83.0	74.6	94.7	99.8	-	78.7	-	-	76.3	75.4	76.7	74.7
1994	100.0	34.9	61.2	90.1	64.4	99.9	79.6	76.1	49.8	89.4	76.1	79.1	79.1	63.0	98.7	-	-	76.6	76.6	77.8	75.2
1995	79.4	76.0	67.8	92.3	80.4	73.8	100.0	73.2	90.9	84.0	81.9	83.5	85.5	90.5	81.5	-	-	83.2	80.2	82.5	77.6
1996	45.1	88.4	97.2	74.4	96.9	65.9	73.0	87.7	96.1	73.6	91.7	74.3	100.0	87.1	85.6	100.0	-	84.1	80.8	83.5	77.5
1997	99.7	81.9	15.0	50.7	73.0	86.6	66.7	92.1	81.1	87.2	74.2	100.0	86.8	81.5	76.3	83.0	100.0	79.5	81.3	79.7	83.4
1998	84.0	36.0	64.6	95.8	81.5	81.3	75.9	80.2	89.7	100.0	78.8	88.4	73.1	88.1	100.0	93.5	84.5	83.1	84.2	84.6	83.7
1999	69.3	72.8	66.8	92.9	68.4	85.6	100.0	88.7	75.2	87.8	87.6	89.2	83.4	100.0	84.3	90.1	73.9	84.4	80.1	79.5	80.9
2000	72.2	78.4	99.9	66.4	49.6	68.7	78.4	75.9	99.7	71.9	95.6	70.6	100.0	66.4	75.8	81.7	86.1	79.4	81.7	79.9	84.1
2001	37.5	69.0	85.5	88.3	89.5	95.2	74.8	92.2	31.6	86.3	74.1	99.1	75.7	69.2	88.3	80.7	99.0	80.1	80.5	78.6	82.9
2002	56.9	99.7	29.3	46.0	86.3	67.4	76.9	25.5	46.1	53.6	42.4	40.0	35.7	76.7	92.2	82.4	70.0	60.7	73.4	61.9	89.1
2003	0.0	0.0	62.5	2.4	55.0	25.0	57.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1	0.0	91.3	45.9	26.3	59.7	39.0	87.9
2004	0.0	64.6	36.7	69.0	58.1	24.9	49.2	59.2	67.5	37.4	85.2	75.6	75.6	37.1	91.7	75.3	90.6	61.7	68.9	63.4	76.5
2005	47.4	63.9	89.7	30.5	67.1	72.8	86.4	66.0	28.9	58.0	19.5	69.3	85.9	100.8	74.4	71.2	78.4	66.4	71.9	65.2	81.5
2006	72.5	45.8	72.7	76.2	59.7	82.1	74.6	100.6	87.8	41.1	93.4	89.7	79.7	31.5	65.9	98.9	71.2	74.2	69.9	63.9	79.2
2007	40.8	91.7	65.5	86.3	73.1	62.8	75.1	52.4	76.7	76.7	9.2	6.5	29.5	29.6	0.0	7.3	29.9	44.9	60.7	49.7	77.8
2008	54.5	86.0	90.5	70.2	80.5	95.2	89.1	81.6	73.1	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	60.0	51.1	73.7
2009	91.7	73.4	71.2	82.6	86.5	80.0	93.6	93.4	82.1	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	72.3	53.3	65.7	55.5	80.6

Note: $$\text{Capacity factor} = \frac{\text{Electricity generation}}{\text{Authorized capacity} \times \text{Number of calendar hours}} \times 100\ (\%)$$

(4) Problem Occurrence

Problems to be Reported in Accordance with the Electricity Utilities Industry Law and the Law on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Reactors

		FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	Total (FY 2000-2009)	Cumulative
Fukushima Daiichi	Unit 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	37
	Unit 2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	29
	Unit 3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	19
	Unit 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
	Unit 5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	14
	Unit 6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	13
	Subtotal	2	0	0	0	1	5	4	1	4	1	18	121
Fukushima Daini	Unit 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13(6)
	Unit 2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	9
	Unit 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8
	Unit 4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
	Subtotal	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	12	36(6)
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Unit 1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1*	0	0	4	7
	Unit 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	Unit 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Unit 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
	Unit 5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Unit 6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	7(2)
	Unit 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)
	Subtotal	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	15	29(3)
Total		8	4	1	1	4	7	6	6	6	2	45	186(9)

Notes:
1. The cumulative total indicates the number of problems that have occurred since each unit entered service.
2. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of occurrences before entering service and are described separately.
3. Unit 1 of each nuclear power plant includes common facilities. Common Facilities include incinerators, solid radioactive wastes storages and port facility, etc.

* The figure represents overflow stream occurred at the operating floors of Unit 1 to Unit 2 due to the Niigata Chuetsu-Oki Earthquake (July 16, 2007).

(5) Annual Production of Solid Radioactive Wastes

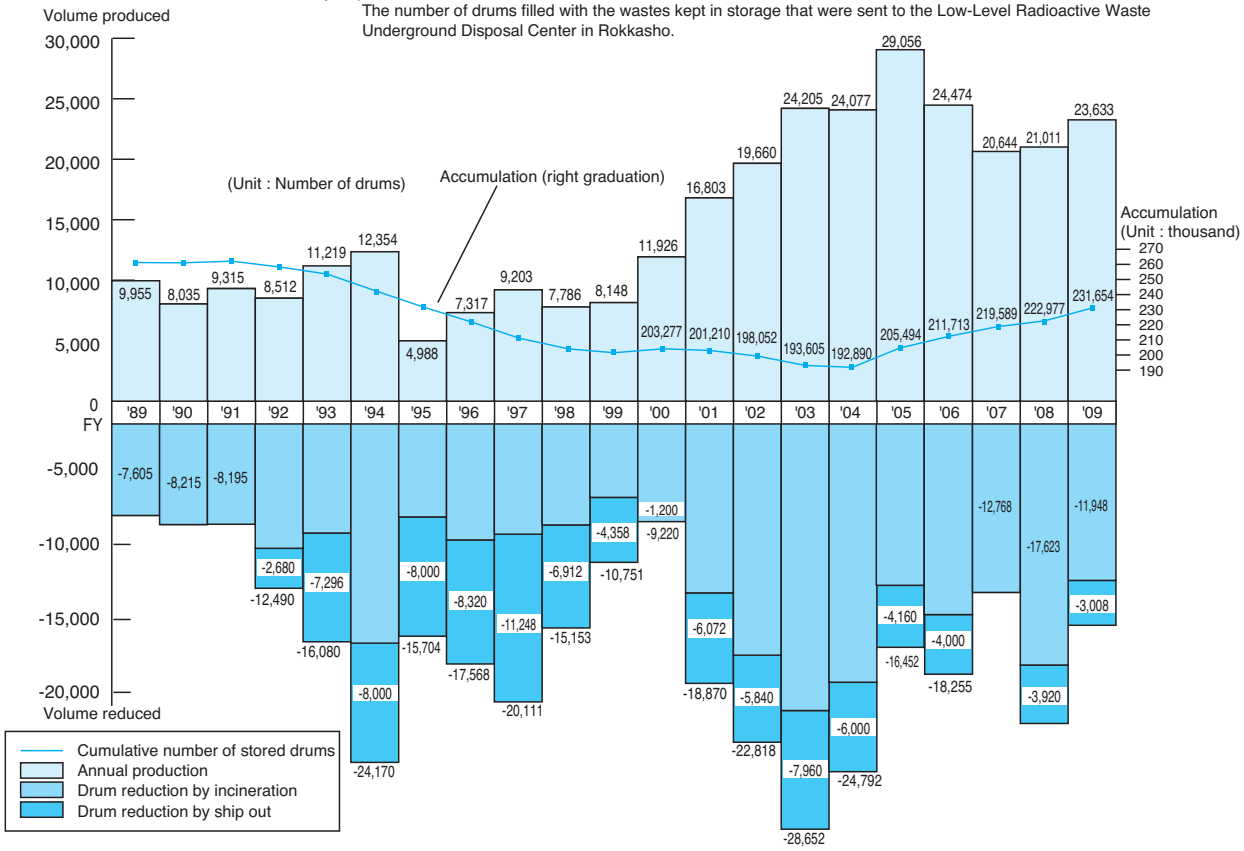
Contents		Unit	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Number of Drums	Fukushima Daiichi	Number	6,101	5,696	8,579	5,493	3,429	4,545	4,295	4,879	6,579	8,916	13,994	12,972	19,689	17,651	20,169	17,979	16,694	16,626	16,938
	Fukushima Daini	Number	2,546	2,096	1,698	5,936	914	1,046	1,510	867	660	730	1,353	3,281	3,390	3,566	4,760	2,871	3,259	2,302	2,471
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number	656	720	874	925	645	914	1,324	995	669	808	862	761	980	2,114	4,127	3,474	691	2,083	4,224
	Total	Number	9,303	8,512	11,151	12,354	4,988	6,505	7,129	6,741	7,908	10,454	16,209	17,014	24,059	23,331	29,056	24,324	20,644	21,011	23,633
Number of Other Stored Items	Fukushima Daiichi	Number of equivalents to drums	12	0	68	0	0	812	2,074	1,045	240	1,472	594	2,646	146	746	0	150	0	0	0
	Fukushima Daini	Number of equivalents to drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number of equivalents to drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Number of equivalents to drums	12	0	68	0	0	812	2,074	1,045	240	1,472	594	2,646	146	746	0	150	0	0	0
Reduction of Number of Drums by Incineration	Fukushima Daiichi	Number	7,573	9,009	8,456	8,997	7,704	9,190	8,269	8,078	6,065	7,878	11,556	12,347	16,481	15,691	10,374	12,448	11,484	12,629	10,607
	Fukushima Daini	Number	144	252	328	7,173	0	58	594	163	221	18	1,102	4,607	4,161	3,101	1,900	1,794	1,257	1,021	1,285
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number	478	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	124	140	24	50	0	18	13	27	53	56
	Total	Number	8,195	9,810	8,784	16,170	7,704	9,248	8,863	8,241	6,393	8,020	12,798	16,978	20,692	18,792	12,292	14,255	12,768	13,703	11,948
Reduction of Number of Drums by Ship Out	Fukushima Daiichi	Number	0	2,680	7,296	8,000	8,000	8,320	11,248	6,912	4,358	1,200	4,000	3,840	5,960	4,000	3,200	4,000	0	1,920	3,008
	Fukushima Daini	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	2,000	2,000	2,000	960	0	0	2,000	0
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Number	0	2,680	7,296	8,000	8,000	8,320	11,248	6,912	4,358	1,200	6,072	5,840	7,960	6,000	4,160	4,000	0	3,920	3,008
Cumulative Number of Stored Drums	Fukushima Daiichi	Number	244,620	238,627	231,454	219,950	207,675	194,710	179,488	169,377	165,531	165,371	163,809	160,594	157,842	155,802	162,397	163,928	169,138	171,215	174,538
	Fukushima Daini	Number	15,742	17,586	18,956	17,719	18,633	19,621	20,537	21,241	21,680	22,392	20,571	17,245	14,474	12,939	14,839	15,916	17,918	17,199	18,385
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number	2,547	2,718	3,592	4,517	5,162	6,076	7,400	8,395	8,957	9,641	10,363	11,100	12,030	14,144	18,253	21,714	22,378	24,408	28,576
	Total	Number	262,909	258,931	254,002	242,186	231,470	220,407	207,425	199,013	196,168	197,404	194,743	188,939	184,346	182,885	195,489	201,558	209,434	212,822	221,499
Cumulative Number of Other Stored Items	Fukushima Daiichi	Number of equivalents to drums	162	162	230	230	230	1,042	3,116	4,161	4,401	5,873	6,467	9,113	9,259	10,005	10,005	10,155	10,155	10,155	10,155
	Fukushima Daini	Number of equivalents to drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Number of equivalents to drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Number of equivalents to drums	162	162	230	230	230	1,042	3,116	4,161	4,401	5,873	6,467	9,113	9,259	10,005	10,005	10,155	10,155	10,155	10,155

Notes:
1. Solid waste includes low-level radioactive waste from which water used in the plant has been evaporated and which has been condensed, and the waste has been packed into a drum and set in concrete, and low-level radioactive waste that has been packed inside a drum, for example filter material or water or cloth used in plant work which has been compacted and incinerated.
2. Reduction of number of drums by ship out means the number of drums sent to the Rokkasho Low Level Radioactive Waste Underground Disposal Center located at Rokkasho-mura in Aomori Prefecture.
3. Storage capacity: Fukushima Daiichi, 284,500 drums; Fukushima Daini, 32,000 drums; Kashiwazaki-Kariwa, 45,000 drums (as of the end of FY 2009)

Annual production : Includes the amount newly occurring as a result of power station operations, the portion of waste returning to storage that occurs in the process of making burial filling affixer when waste is taken from existing stored waste, and incinerator ash occurring in the process of incineration / compaction of existing stored waste.

Drum reduction by incineration:
Number of drums shipped from storage area for purpose of incinerating existing stored waste.

Drum reduction by ship out:
The number of drums filled with the wastes kept in storage that were sent to the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Underground Disposal Center in Rokkasho.



<Reference> Units of Radioactivity and Radiation

(Conversion Table for International new unit system, SI, and former units)

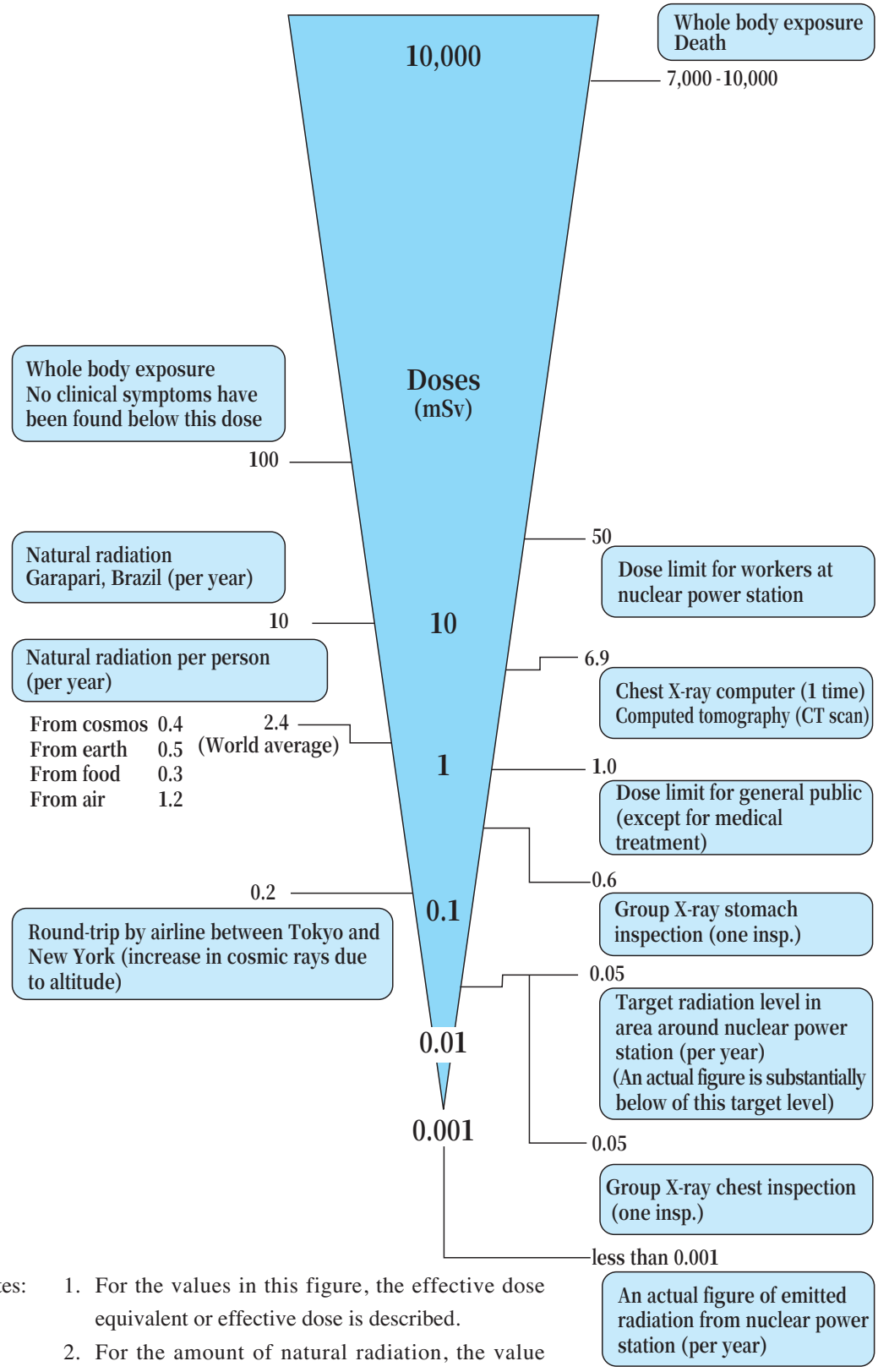
		New Units	Definition	Former Units	Conversion Formula
Unit of Radioactivity: capability to give off radiation		Becquerel, Bq	The number of nuclei that disintegrate in one second, which is an indicator of radioactivity	Curie, Ci	1Ci = 3.7×10^{10} Bq
Units Concerning Radiation Dose	Absorbed Dose: quantity in which radiation absorbed	Gray, Gy	Radiation dose when one joule of energy is absorbed per each 1 kg	Roentgen absorbed dose, rad	1rad = 0.01Gy
	Dose Equivalent: influence degree of radiation received by people	Sievert, Sv	Unit of gray multiplied by the relative biological effectiveness	Roentgen equivalent man, rem	1rem = 0.01 Sv

Relationship of units:

- 1/1,000 of 1 sievert is equivalent to 1 millisievert (mSv).

Note: The former units, curie, rad and rem have been replaced since FY 1989 by the new units, becquerel, gray and sievert, respectively, due to adoption of the law on the international new unit system.

<Reference> Radiation Doses and Their Physical Effects



Notes: 1. For the values in this figure, the effective dose equivalent or effective dose is described.
2. For the amount of natural radiation, the value including the effect of radon by aspiration is described.

Sources: "Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation 2000"
"ICRP Pub 103," etc.

2. Nuclear Fuel Cycle

(1) Outline of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities

	Uranium Enrichment Plant	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Underground Disposal Center	Reprocessing Plant	Vitrified Waste Storage Center	MOX Fuel Fabrication Plant
Site	Oishitai, Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-Prefecture		Iyasakatai, Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-Prefecture		
Project Executor	Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited				
Capacity	Authorized capacity : 1,050 ton-SWU/year (initial operation) Final : 1,500 ton-SWU/year	Authorized capacity : approx. 80,000m^3 (equivalent to 0.4 million drums of 200 ℓ) Projected capacity : approx. 600,000m^3 (equivalent to 3 million drums of 200 ℓ)	Maximum capacity : 800 tU/year Storage capacity for spent fuel : 3,000 tU	Wastes returned from overseas reprocessing plants ; 1,440 canisters of vitrified waste Final : 2,880 canisters	Maximum capacity : 130 tHM/year
Site Square Area	Oishitai approx. 3.6 million m^2 (including roads for plant use only, etc.)		Iyasakatai approx. 3.8 million m^2 (including roads for plant use only, etc.)		
Schedule	Beginning of construction : 1988 Beginning of operation : 1992	Beginning of construction : 1990 Beginning of operation : 1992	Beginning of construction : 1993 Beginning of water flow functional testing : 2001 Beginning of chemical testing : 2002 Beginning of uranium testing : 2004 Beginning of active testing : 2006 Commercial operation : 2010 (planned)	Beginning of construction : 1992 Beginning of operation : 1995	Beginning of construction (planned) : 2010 Beginning of operation (planned) : 2016
Construction Expense	Approx. 250 billion yen	Approx. 160 billion yen*1	Approx. 2,193 billion yen	Approx. 80 billion yen*2	Approx. 190 billion yen

Notes: *1 : Construction expense for 200,000 m^3 low-level radioactive waste (equivalent to Approx. 1 million 200 ℓ drums)

*2 : Construction expense for 1,440 containers of vitrified high-level radio active waste

Note: tU = tones of uranium
In spent fuel, uranium and oxygen are combined. A unit of tones of uranium is the weight of spent fuel minus the weight of oxygen.

(2) Japan's Procurement of Uranium (as of March 2007)

Purchase Contract Type	Supply Countries (country of origin for the portion of import of development)	Contract Quantity (st U_3O_8)
Long- and short-term contracts, and purchase of products	Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, France, U.S.A, etc.	Approx. 315,900
Develop-and-import scheme	Niger, Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan	Approx. 82,300
Total		Approx. 398,200

Source: "Nuclear Pocket Book 2009"

Note: st = short ton
Short ton is a unit of weight used mainly in the United States; one short ton is equivalent to approx. 907 kg.

(3) Outline Plan for Plutonium Utilization in Light Water Reactors (MOX utilization)

Plutonium utilization in light water reactors refers to utilizing plutonium in the present nuclear power plants (light water reactors) using MOX fuel, which mixes uranium with plutonium. The electric power industry as a whole is planning to start up the utilization of MOX fuel in 16 to 18 LWR plants by FY 2015.

The plan for MOX fuel utilization in LWRs will play a vitally important role in securing a stable supply of energy in Japan, a resource poor country, in the future.

(4) Amount of Spent Fuel Storage

a. Amount of Spent Fuel Storage

(Unit: Number of fuel assemblies)

Power station	Amount of Storage							Storage Capacity		Amount of Change (For 1 reactor core)
	End of FY 2003	End of FY 2004	End of FY 2005	End of FY 2006	End of FY 2007	End of FY 2008	End of FY 2009	Existing	After Expansion	
Fukushima Daiichi	7,835	8,069	8,153	8,725	9,117	9,657	10,149	15,558	(16,010)	3,356
Fukushima Daini	7,194	5,970	5,532	5,130	5,628	5,614	6,122	10,940	10,940	3,056
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	10,628	10,980	11,936	11,856	12,372	12,380	12,672	22,479	(22,541)	5,564
Total	25,657	25,019	25,621	25,711	27,117	27,651	28,943	48,977	(49,491)	11,976

(as of the end of March 2010)

Notes: 1. The amount of change for a nuclear reactor refers to the total of fuel assemblies contained in all of the nuclear reactors at each power station. In order to change fuel, each nuclear reactor is operated to allow storage of the amount for 1 reactor core.

2. Figures in parentheses in the storage capacity after expansion column include expanded capacities for spent fuel pools now under construction or in the planning stage and those to be added after the completion of the capacity expansion work.

b. Outline of Common Spent Fuel Storage Facility at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

- Completed in October 1997.
- Scale of facility: Approx. 55 m (W) × approx. 73 m (L) × approx. 35 m (H)
- Storage capacity: 6,840 assemblies (90 assembly racks × 76 units)
  (Approx. 200% of the amount of total reactor core loading)
  Approx. 12 m (W) × approx. 29 m (L) × approx. 11 m (D)
- Storage system: Water pool system
- Accessory equipment

Cooling and filtering system	: 2 systems (Eventual heat exchange with air)
Automatic fuel handling machine	: 1 unit
Cask transporting system	: 1 unit
Overhead traveling crane	: 2 units (Pool area and cask transport incoming and outgoing area)
Transportation cask	: 6 casks (Building has a 10 cask storage capacity)

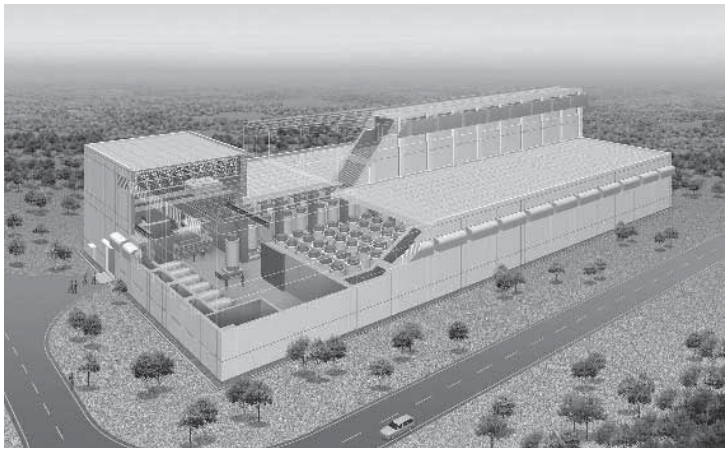
c. Outline of Spent Fuel Storage Cask at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

Item		Large Storage Cask	Medium Storage Cask
Weight		Approx. 115 tons	Approx. 96 tons
Overall Length		Approx. 5.6 m	Approx. 5.6 m
Outside Diameter		Approx. 2.4 m	Approx. 2.2 m
Number of Assemblies Stored		52 assemblies	37 assemblies
Main Structural Materials	Barrel	Alloy steel forging for low temperature service	
	Neutron Shield	Resin (Silicon resin)	
	Primary Cover	Alloy steel forging for low temperature service	
	Secondary Cover	Stainless steel forging	
	Basket	Aluminum alloy with boron additive (boron content: About 1%)	
Internal Filling Gas		Helium gas	
Type of Cover		Double cover system	
Sealing Material		Metal gasket	

(5) Overview of Recycled Fuel Storage Center

In February 2004, TEPCO asked for the cooperation of Aomori Prefecture and Mutsu city in locating of the facility (location cooperation request), and gained approval from the both government in October 2005.
In November 2005, TEPCO and The Japan Atomic Power Company who promotes the business collectively have established Recyclable-Fuel Storage Company in Mutsu city. This company applied to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry for permission for spent fuel storage business for "Recycled Fuel Storage Center" in March 2007 via detailed research of the actual place, and acquired the business license in May 2010. The company has begun preparatory work in March 2008.

Conceptual drawing of Recycled Fuel Storage Center



3,000 ton storage building [approx. 130m × 60m × (height) 30m]

	Overview of Recycled Fuel Storage Center
Planned Site of Facility	At Mizukawame, Oaza-Sekine, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.
Main Undertaking	Recyclable-Fuel Storage Co., jointly established by TEPCO and Japan Atomic Power Co.
Start of Operations	Expected to start operation in 2012.
Scale of the Facility	Final storage volume: 5,000 tons-U (3,000 tons-U in the first building) * TEPCO's storage share: approx. 4,000 tons-U * Japan Atomic Power Company's storage share: approx. 1,000 tons-U
Storage Period	The period of use for each facility is 50 years, and the maximum storage period for each cask is also 50 years. * Discussion will be made on removal of stored fuel for recycling within 40 years from start of operations. Note: "Each cask" refers to a storage container that will be put in succession.
Construction Cost	Approx. 100 billion yen (including metal casks) * Metal casks account for 70-80 percent of all construction cost.

(6) Current Status of Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Contracts

TEPCO has concluded agreements with Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA of the U.K.), AREVA NC (nuclear fuel company in France), Japan Atomic Energy Agency and Japan Nuclear Fuel to reprocess uranium. The following table describes the current status of this endeavor.

(as of the end of March 2010)

Contractors	AREVA NC	NDA	JAEA	JNFL
Reprocessing Plant Name	UP-3 Plant	THORP Plant	Tokai Reprocessing Plant	Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant
Annual Reprocessing Capacity (tU)	1,000/year	1,200/year	40tU・P/year	800/year
Contract Amount (tU)	Approx. 630	Approx. 1,244	Approx. 223	Approx. 12,082
Spent Fuel Delivery Period: Amount Actually Delivered as of the End of March 2010 (tU)	1985 - 1993 Approx. 630	1974 - 1995 Approx. 1,244	1977 - Approx. 223	1998 - Approx. 1,000
Construction and Operation of Reprocessing Plant	November 1989: Operations partially begun. August 1990 : Full scale operations begun.	March 1994 : Operations begun.	Started active test from September 1977. Full start-up in 1981.	Started active test from March 2006. Full scale operations scheduled from 2010.
Amount Actually Reprocessed as of the End of March 2010 : Amount of Spent Fuel Reprocessed by Japanese Electric Utilities (tU)	Approx. 630	Approx. 1,244	Approx. 223	Approx. 122

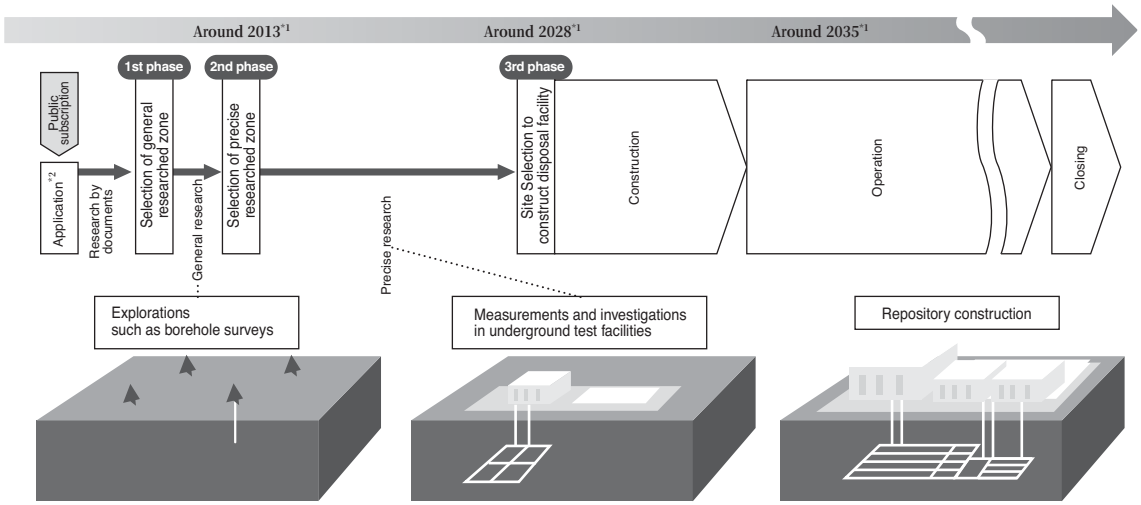
(7) High-Level Radioactive Waste Storage Conditions

High-level radioactive waste (vitrified material) that is returned from France and the U.K. is all stored and managed in Vitrified Waste Storage Center of Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd. located in Rokkasho-mura, Aomori Prefecture.

	Quantity	TEPCO use	Reprocessing Plant	Arrival Date (in Japan)
1st return	28 canisters	7 canisters	France	April 1995
2nd return	40 canisters	10 canisters	France	March 1997
3rd return	60 canisters	20 canisters	France	March 1998
4th return	40 canisters	0 canisters	France	April 1999
5th return	104 canisters	28 canisters	France	February 2000
6th return	192 canisters	60 canisters	France	February 2001
7th return	152 canisters	28 canisters	France	January 2002
8th return	144 canisters	28 canisters	France	July 2003
9th return	132 canisters	18 canisters	France	March 2004
10th return	124 canisters	0 canisters	France	April 2005
11th return	164 canisters	42 canisters	France	March 2006
12th return	130 canisters	20 canisters	France	March 2007
13th return	28 canisters	7 canisters	U.K.	March 2010
Total	1,338 canisters	268 canisters		

Note: High-level radioactive waste is vitrified and put in stainless canisters that measure approx. 0.4 m in diameter, approx. 1.30 m in height, and weigh approx. 0.5 tons.

<Reference> Schedule of Geological Disposal Project



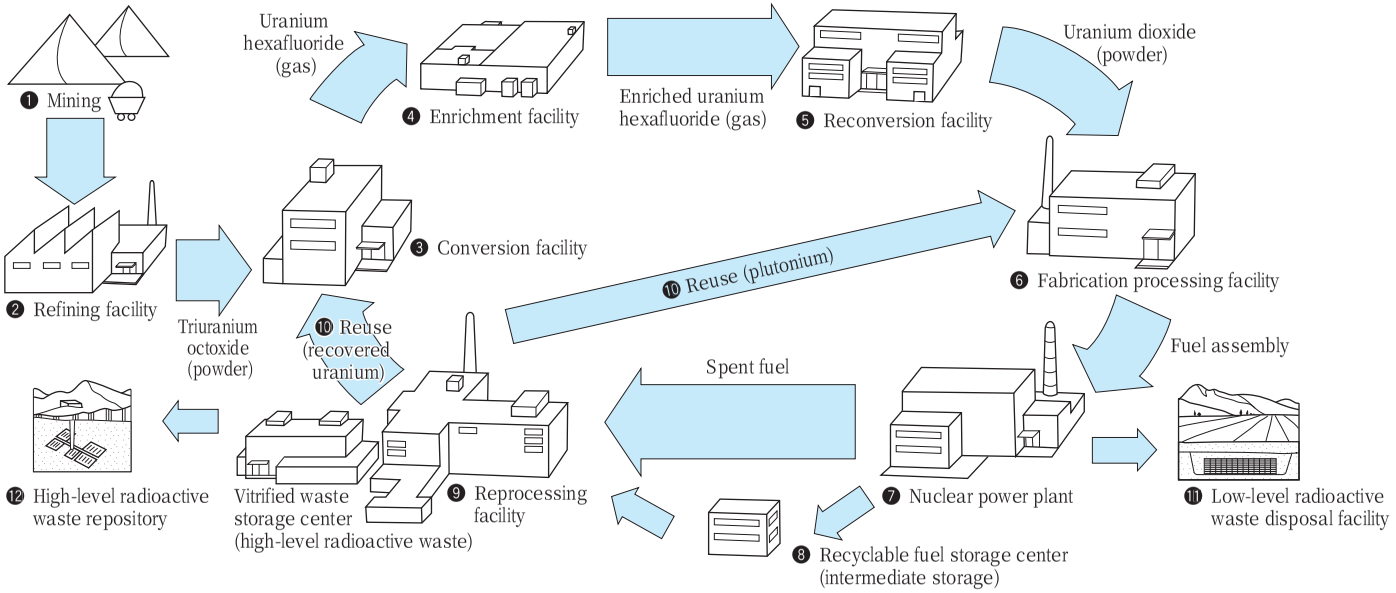
*1 Based on "Final disposal plan (March 2008)"

*2 The government can nominate the site for literature survey, taking account of opinions of local communities. In this case, mayor will express whether they will accept the proposals or not.

Sources: Nuclear Waste Management Organization of Japan (NUMO), "Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste in Japan"

<Reference> Nuclear Fuel Cycle Concept

* Natural uranium used as fuel for the nuclear power plants is fabricated through a series of processes into a fuel assembly that is then used in nuclear power plants. Spent fuel contains reusable uranium and newly produced plutonium. Reprocessing spent fuel recovers this valuable, reusable material, which can be recycled. This process from mining uranium ore to recycling of spent fuel is called the "nuclear fuel cycle."



❶ Mining:	Digging uranium ore from a mine.
❷ Refining facility:	Extracting uranium from ore and turning it into triuranium octoxide (yellow powder called "yellow cake").
❸ Conversion facility:	Converting triuranium octoxide into gaseous uranium hexafluoride by removing impurities and adding fluoride.
❹ Enrichment facility:	Increasing the percentage of "combustible" uranium 235 content, which is no more than 0.7 percent in uranium hexafluoride, to 3-5 percent.
❺ Reconversion facility:	Converting enriched uranium hexafluoride into powdery uranium dioxide.
❻ Fabrication processing facility:	Baking powdery uranium into fuel pellets, putting them in zirconium alloy fuel rod, and adding dozens of such fuel rods into the fuel assembly.
❼ Nuclear power plant:	Bring the fuel assembly into nuclear fission in nuclear reactor (combustion) to generate electricity. Nuclear fuel continues burning for four to five years.
❽ Recyclable fuel storage center:	Spent fuel from nuclear power plant is stored as recyclable fuel until reprocessed.
❾ Reprocessing facility:	Extracting uranium and newly produced plutonium from used nuclear fuel through chemical treatment processes.
❿ Reuse:	Uranium and plutonium recovered through reprocessing are transported to conversion and fabrication processing facilities to be reused as fuel.
⓫ Low-level radioactive waste disposal facility:	Low-level radioactive waste produced in facility operation and dismantling is buried underground with most appropriate methods according to the waste's nuclear concentration content.
⓬ High-level radioactive waste repository:	High-level radioactive waste, which is vitrified, is stored for 30 to 50 years for cooling, and buried underground below 300 meters from the surface, for good.

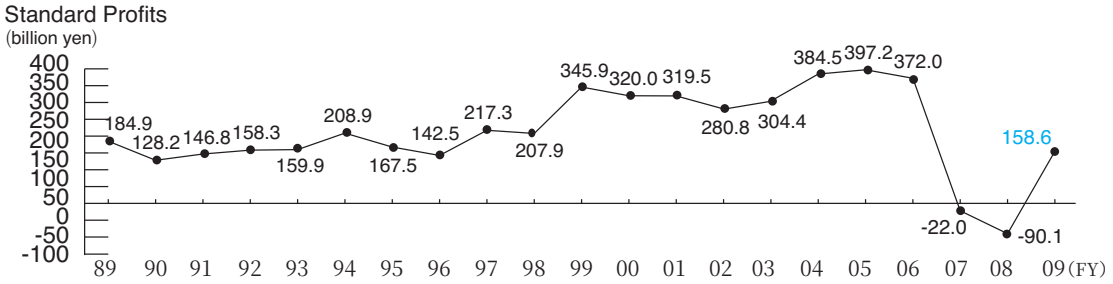
MEMO

VI. Accounting

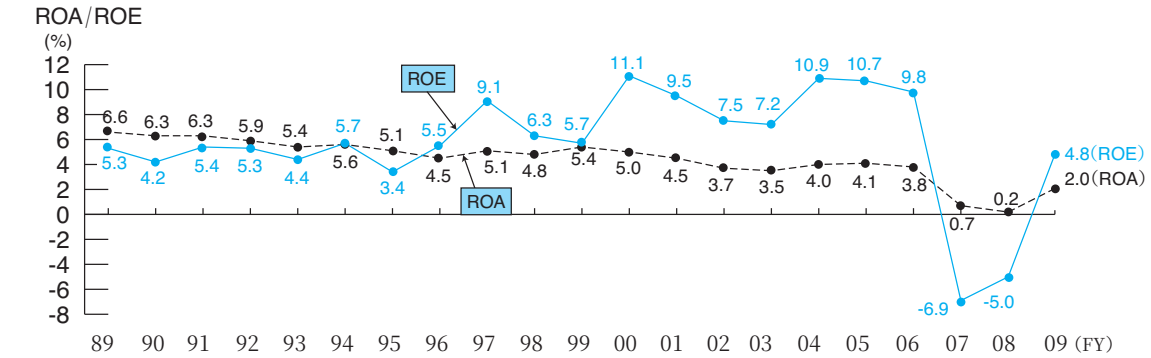
1. Profit and Financial Structure Improvement Targets

In view of the current situation of the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station, etc., the FY 2010 Business Plan does not set target figures. TEPCO will continue to make maximum effort to achieve the targets set forth in "Management Vision 2010."

a. Changes in Standard Profits

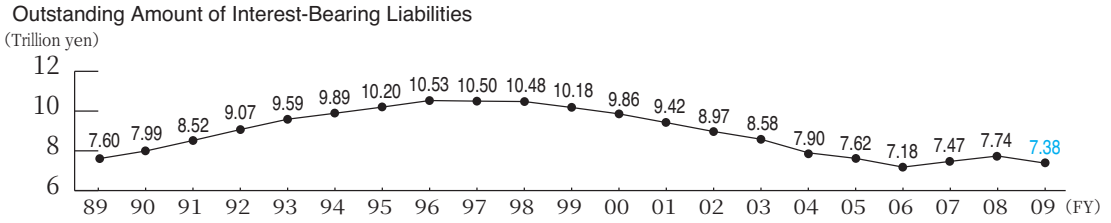


b. Changes in ROA/ROE



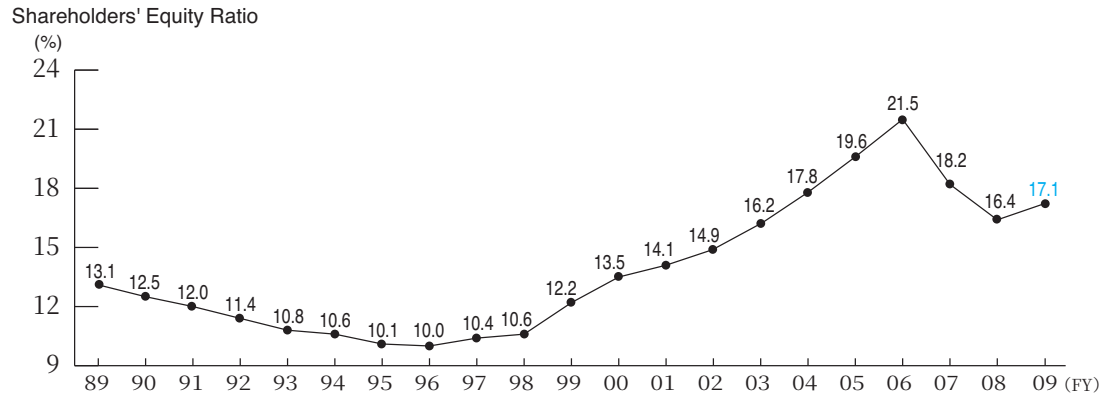
Note: ROA: Operating income/Average gross assets. ROE: Net income/Average shareholders' equity.

c. Changes in Outstanding Amount of Interest-Bearing Liabilities



Note: Outstanding amount of interest-bearing liabilities: corporate bonds and outstanding amount of debt loan

d. Changes in Shareholders' Equity Ratio



Note: Shareholders' Equity Ratio: (Net asset - Share warrant) / Total assets and shareholders' equity

<Reference>

Numerical Targets of "Management Vision 2010"
-Targets to be achieved by FY 2010-

Operation Efficiency

Improve efficiency by 20% or more from the FY 2003 level with equipment safety and securing of quality as major premises

Improvement of Balance Sheet

Increase shareholders' equity ratio to 25% or higher

Business Growth Expansion of Electricity Sales volume

Expansion of sales volume by 10 billion kWh or more
(cumulative total in FY 2004 through FY 2010)

Business Growth -Sales and Operating Income from Businesses Other Than Electric Power Industry

Ensure 300 billion yen or more in sales from businesses other than the electric power industry (Note1), and 50 billion yen or more in operating income from businesses other than the electric power industry (Note2)

Note1: The total of sales consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to external customers
Note2: The total of operating income of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

Target of Contribution to Global Environment

Reduce the five-year average of CO_2 emission intensity (FY 2008 through FY 2012) by 20% from the FY 1990 level

2. Balance Sheet

(1) Non-Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Assets	Fixed assets	13,737.4	13,559.3	13,254.7	12,889.0	12,532.3	12,429.3	12,242.7	12,249.6	11,946.5	11,855.4
	Electric utility fixed assets	10,597.7	10,338.6	9,833.9	9,723.4	9,310.9	9,154.9	8,770.5	8,416.0	8,159.5	7,871.7
	Hydroelectric power production facilities	789.1	750.4	712.7	676.8	643.0	878.8	835.6	791.4	751.6	715.6
	Thermal power production facilities	1,301.7	1,376.1	1,292.7	1,546.6	1,474.0	1,328.0	1,202.9	1,116.5	1,127.3	1,032.4
	Nuclear power production facilities	1,260.3	1,146.8	1,025.9	932.8	858.3	794.9	739.4	679.4	643.8	670.9
	Internal combustion engine power production facilities	12.3	12.3	11.6	13.7	12.7	9.5	9.4	11.5	10.4	9.9
	Renewable energy generation facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
	Transmission facilities	3,264.1	3,121.9	2,983.3	2,833.6	2,713.5	2,596.5	2,490.8	2,381.6	2,281.3	2,177.9
	Transformation facilities	1,300.1	1,264.8	1,181.7	1,128.2	1,056.0	1,013.8	986.8	948.4	899.7	866.3
	Distribution facilities	2,429.6	2,424.7	2,397.7	2,363.3	2,349.4	2,330.2	2,314.5	2,293.3	2,267.1	2,231.5
	General facilities. other	240.1	241.2	228.0	228.1	203.8	202.8	190.7	193.5	178.0	165.6
	Facilities in progress	1,139.0	1,123.0	1,212.1	805.3	738.5	482.4	526.2	595.0	590.6	650.9
	Nuclear fuel	713.9	766.7	856.0	911.5	929.1	920.9	896.8	923.9	917.0	903.5
	Other fixed assets	1,286.7	1,330.8	1,352.6	1,448.7	1,553.7	1,871.0	2,049.1	2,314.5	2,279.2	2,429.3
	Current assets	560.2	615.5	557.7	544.9	568.5	601.8	681.2	808.0	1,043.5	787.5
	Deferred charges	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
	Total	14,297.6	14,174.8	13,812.5	13,434.3	13,101.1	13,031.4	12,924.0	13,057.7	12,990.0	12,643.0
Liabilities and Net Asset (Shareholders' Equity)	Long-term liabilities	9,369.9	9,107.2	9,222.5	9,271.4	8,985.2	8,189.6	7,808.2	8,350.5	8,841.8	8,549.8
	Bonds	4,837.1	4,668.4	5,142.9	5,550.2	5,376.5	4,899.1	4,529.9	4,694.4	4,936.3	4,739.1
	Convertible bonds	178.4	178.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Long-term loans	2,659.0	2,317.8	1,994.5	1,682.2	1,476.0	1,210.9	1,160.2	1,294.7	1,528.1	1,466.3
	Other long-term liabilities	1,695.3	1,942.5	2,085.0	2,038.8	2,132.5	2,079.6	2,118.0	2,361.3	2,377.4	2,344.3
	Current liabilities	2,993.9	3,056.3	2,527.1	1,981.3	1,761.6	2,270.4	2,320.2	2,307.2	2,003.6	1,927.5
	Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	5.2	5.9	4.2	11.8	19.5	16.3	22.3	17.3	13.4	5.0
	Total liabilities	12,369.1	12,169.5	11,754.0	11,264.5	10,766.4	10,476.4	10,150.8	10,675.0	10,858.9	10,482.3
	Capital stock	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	-	-	-	-
	Capital surplus	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	-	-	-	-
	Capital reserve	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	-	-	-	-
	Earned surplus	1,168.8	1,273.8	1,345.5	1,416.1	1,579.8	1,759.5	-	-	-	-
	Revenue reserve	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1	-	-	-	-
	Various reserves	299.4	295.5	295.5	295.5	295.7	295.6	-	-	-	-
	(cost fluctuation adjustment)	(295.2)	(295.2)	(295.2)	(295.2)	(295.2)	(295.2)	-	-	-	-
	General reserve	391.0	516.0	620.0	691.0	761.0	924.0	-	-	-	-
	Unappropriated retained earnings	309.2	293.1	260.8	260.4	353.9	370.7	-	-	-	-
	Unrealized gains on securities	64.1	36.2	19.4	61.5	63.9	105.1	-	-	-	-
	Treasury stock	-	-0.2	-1.8	-3.3	-4.3	-5.1	-	-	-	-
	Total shareholders' equity	1,928.4	2,005.2	2,058.5	2,169.7	2,334.7	2,555.0	-	-	-	-
	Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,629.8	2,350.5	2,155.8	2,176.8
	Capital stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4
	Capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1
	Capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Other capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Earned surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,940.5	1,661.5	1,467.4	1,488.7
	Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	169.1	169.1	169.1	169.1
	Other earned surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,771.3	1,492.4	1,298.3	1,319.6
	Various reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.5	295.4	0.2	0.5
	(cost fluctuation adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(295.2)	(295.2)	(-)	(-)
	General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,103.0	1,270.0	1,270.0	1,076.0
	Earned surplus carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	372.8	-72.9	28.0	243.0
	Treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.1	-6.5	-7.1	-7.4
	Valuation and translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.3	32.1	-24.7	-16.2
	Unrealized gains on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.3	32.1	-24.7	-16.2
	Loss on deffered hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
	Total net asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,773.2	2,382.7	2,131.1	2,160.6
	Total	14,297.6	14,174.8	13,812.5	13,434.3	13,101.1	13,031.4	12,924.0	13,057.7	12,990.0	12,643.0

Notes: 1. Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

2. Since FY 2006, the accounting standard related to display of net asset part of balance sheet has been applied.

3. Since FY 2009, new energy-based power production equipment of new energy is booked as a separate item to comply with the amended Accounting Rules for Electricity Business.

(2) Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Assets	Fixed assets	13,958.8	13,879.4	13,556.1	13,269.7	13,025.9	12,848.5	12,670.6	12,697.5	12,351.2	12,221.4
	Electric utility fixed assets	10,503.4	10,242.9	9,742.6	9,636.6	9,229.5	9,079.6	8,699.6	8,351.3	8,099.0	7,814.2
	Hydroelectric power production facilities	796.2	756.9	719.2	683.4	649.5	885.4	842.2	800.5	761.5	725.5
	Thermal power production facilities	1,296.4	1,370.9	1,287.9	1,541.8	1,469.8	1,324.6	1,199.8	1,113.9	1,124.8	1,030.8
	Nuclear power production facilities	1,257.2	1,143.6	1,022.7	929.4	855.0	792.0	736.6	676.7	641.1	667.8
	Transmission facilities	3,246.4	3,103.5	2,966.0	2,817.7	2,698.7	2,583.1	2,479.4	2,370.9	2,271.2	2,168.0
	Transformation facilities	1,285.6	1,250.6	1,168.7	1,116.5	1,045.4	1,004.8	978.7	941.0	893.3	860.3
	Distribution facilities	2,369.5	2,364.2	2,338.8	2,306.4	2,294.7	2,277.3	2,262.6	2,243.3	2,218.7	2,185.0
	General facilities and other	251.8	252.9	239.0	241.3	216.1	212.0	199.9	204.8	188.2	176.5
	Facilities in progress	1,135.4	1,130.2	1,228.2	848.0	776.9	519.9	556.6	659.6	648.5	686.7
	Nuclear fuel	712.5	765.1	854.1	909.3	925.1	917.1	893.7	921.8	915.9	902.9
	Other fixed assets	1,607.2	1,741.1	1,731.0	1,875.7	2,094.2	2,331.9	2,520.6	2,764.6	2,687.6	2,817.4
	Current assets	603.4	699.1	621.1	630.8	722.5	745.2	850.7	981.5	1,208.0	982.5
	Deferred changes	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
	Total profit	14,562.2	14,578.5	14,177.2	13,900.9	13,748.8	13,594.1	13,521.3	13,679.0	13,559.3	13,203.9
Liabilities and Net Asset (Shareholders' Equity)	Long-term liabilities	9,495.7	9,277.9	9,368.1	9,497.5	9,361.1	8,432.3	8,073.7	8,602.6	9,067.7	8,769.3
	Bonds	4,838.4	4,668.8	5,145.9	5,555.1	5,400.3	4,905.2	4,535.0	4,697.4	4,937.0	4,739.6
	Long-term loans	2,745.8	2,422.2	2,072.5	1,836.3	1,749.2	1,372.7	1,335.6	1,458.8	1,687.5	1,614.3
	Other long-term liabilities	1,733.0	2,008.4	2,149.6	2,106.0	2,211.5	2,154.4	2,203.0	2,446.3	2,443.1	2,415.3
	Current liabilities	3,018.2	3,099.3	2,545.7	2,003.8	1,833.4	2,329.8	2,351.4	2,363.5	2,058.5	1,913.0
	Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	5.2	6.0	4.2	11.9	19.7	16.4	22.4	17.4	13.5	5.1
	Total liabilities	12,519.2	12,383.3	11,918.1	11,513.3	11,214.3	10,778.6	10,447.6	10,983.6	11,139.8	10,687.5
	Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875.5	2,626.1	2,460.1	2,519.0
	Capital stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4
	Capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1
	Earned surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,186.8	1,937.8	1,772.3	1,831.4
	Treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.7	-7.1	-7.7	-8.0
	Valuation and translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.9	27.5	-81.5	-53.2
	Unrealized gains on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.0	37.5	-26.1	-15.6
	Loss on deferred hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.1	-12.8	-22.9	-10.4
	Land revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6
	Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	6.5	-28.8	-23.4
	Share warrant	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
	Minority interests	4.9	13.2	13.2	27.1	32.2	35.6	40.2	41.6	40.8	50.7
	Total net asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,073.7	2,695.4	2,419.4	2,516.4
	Total of liabilities and net asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,521.3	13,679.0	13,559.3	13,203.9
	Capital stock	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	-	-	-	-
	Capital surplus	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	-	-	-	-
	Earned surplus	1,273.8	1,443.6	1,527.4	1,595.9	1,740.9	1,969.9	-	-	-	-
	Land revaluation surplus	-	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	-3.6	-	-	-	-
	Unrealized gains on securities	68.9	39.6	20.6	71.8	69.9	117.7	-	-	-	-
	Translation adjustments	-	2.4	3.7	0.4	0.2	5.8	-	-	-	-
	Treasury stock	-0.0	-0.2	-2.4	-3.9	-4.9	-5.7	-	-	-	-
	Total shareholders' equity	2,038.2	2,181.9	2,245.8	2,360.4	2,502.1	2,779.7	-	-	-	-
	Total of liabilities, minority interests and shareholders' equity	14,562.2	14,578.5	14,177.2	13,900.9	13,748.8	13,594.1	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

2. Since FY 2006, the accounting standard related to display of net asset part of balance sheet has been applied.

3. Statement of Income

(1) Non-Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenues	Operating revenues	-	-	4,880.4	4,734.5	4,823.2	4,941.0	5,015.0	5,224.3	5,643.3	4,804.4
	Electric utility operating revenues	5,225.1	5,129.6	4,801.3	4,722.1	4,798.6	4,897.2	4,952.3	5,169.1	5,554.2	4,733.2
	Residential	2,024.1	1,987.4	1,955.5	1,909.4	1,976.8	2,022.4	1,983.4	2,096.2	2,207.8	2,008.6
	Commercial and industrial	3,061.9	3,001.5	2,729.7	2,688.7	2,660.4	2,659.5	2,721.1	2,818.4	3,088.1	2,495.9
	Sales to other electric utilities etc.	93.5	95.8	71.7	71.9	101.1	143.9	168.6	164.3	169.7	136.2
	Other operating revenues	45.4	44.8	44.3	51.9	60.2	71.2	79.0	90.0	88.5	92.4
	Incidental business operating revenues	-	-	7.0	12.4	24.6	43.8	62.7	55.2	89.1	71.1
	Electric utility financing revenues	11.2	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonoperating revenues	12.9	15.5	18.5	25.9	28.5	37.6	42.8	41.4	39.9	48.2
	Financing revenues	-	-	10.1	15.3	10.4	10.8	17.0	20.4	26.5	31.1
	Incidental business revenues	5.7	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other nonoperating revenues	7.2	7.6	8.3	10.5	18.0	26.8	25.8	20.9	13.3	17.1
	Total ordinary revenues	5,249.3	5,156.0	4,826.9	4,760.4	4,851.7	4,978.7	5,057.9	5,265.8	5,683.3	4,852.7
Expenses	Operating expenses	-	-	4,296.2	4,262.3	4,287.7	4,404.3	4,519.1	5,129.3	5,620.6	4,554.5
	Electric utility operating expenses	4,510.6	4,491.6	4,282.2	4,231.5	4,231.8	4,325.0	4,426.2	5,075.0	5,532.6	4,487.5
	Hydroelectric power production expenses	109.6	102.4	95.0	91.0	96.2	98.0	101.6	94.1	89.9	86.5
	Thermal power production expenses	1,021.7	970.6	1,099.1	1,252.2	1,141.4	1,315.3	1,311.5	2,032.1	2,365.4	1,462.4
	Nuclear power production expenses	683.3	794.2	521.3	464.3	582.8	556.1	584.3	536.6	469.4	492.3
	Internal combustion engine power production expenses	7.8	7.1	5.9	7.7	7.5	9.8	7.1	7.0	9.8	7.2
	Renewable energy generation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	Power purchased from other electric utilities etc.	631.0	607.6	619.8	637.1	600.8	629.3	650.6	773.1	842.5	722.4
	Transmission expenses	428.4	419.5	400.1	384.4	382.5	386.8	387.2	378.4	358.6	356.4
	Transformation expenses	241.1	240.8	211.8	197.8	194.6	184.7	180.8	171.9	163.2	159.6
	Distribution expenses	545.6	527.7	495.5	481.2	500.4	479.8	482.8	485.8	473.1	476.5
	Selling expenses	198.1	197.2	192.6	191.8	193.5	191.7	196.5	196.4	187.4	188.9
	General and administrative expenses	458.3	441.8	459.1	346.8	349.1	293.7	342.9	220.8	393.7	369.8
	Electric power development promotion tax	125.2	123.1	126.1	121.6	124.5	118.9	119.0	115.4	111.9	108.8
	Enterprise tax	61.2	60.2	55.7	54.4	55.7	56.8	57.2	58.5	63.0	52.5
	Other operations expenses	-1.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.1
	Incidental business operating expenses	-	-	13.9	30.7	55.8	79.3	92.8	54.3	87.9	66.9
	(Operating income)	714.4	637.9	512.2	472.2	535.4	536.7	495.9	95.0	22.7	249.9
	Electric utility financing expenses	379.9	309.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonoperating expenses	38.6	35.6	249.9	193.6	179.4	177.1	166.7	158.4	152.9	139.5
	Financing expenses	-	-	206.9	169.8	157.1	154.6	149.2	145.2	136.6	130.5
	Incidental business expenses	5.3	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other nonoperating expenses	33.2	27.2	42.9	23.7	22.3	22.5	17.5	13.2	16.2	9.0
	Total ordinary expenses	4,929.2	4,836.4	4,546.1	4,455.9	4,467.2	4,581.5	4,685.8	5,287.8	5,773.5	4,694.0
Ordinary income		320.0	319.5	280.8	304.4	384.5	397.2	372.0	-22.0	-90.1	158.6
Water shortage reserve appropriated or drawn down		1.8	0.7	-1.7	7.5	7.7	-3.2	5.9	-5.0	-3.8	-8.4
Extraordinary profits		-	-	-	-	-	12.4	60.7	18.6	-	-
Extraordinary loss		-	27.4	41.6	41.9	-	12.0	-	267.1	70.3	-
Income before income taxes		318.2	291.3	240.9	254.9	376.7	400.8	426.8	-265.5	-156.6	167.0
Income taxes		-	-	87.8	103.1	131.9	140.0	164.6	-87.9	-43.5	64.7
Income taxes - current		134.0	131.9	125.5	88.0	133.6	129.9	179.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Income taxes - deferred		-19.2	-26.8	-37.7	15.1	-1.7	10.0	-14.6	-88.1	-43.5	64.7
Net income		203.3	186.2	153.0	151.8	244.8	260.8	262.1	-177.6	-113.1	102.3
Retained earnings brought forward		146.4	147.4	148.3	149.1	149.7	150.4	-	-	-	-
Prior years adjustment for deferred taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of reserves related to implementation of deferred tax accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim cash dividends paid		40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	-	-	-	-
Transfer to earned reserve		0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unappropriated retained earnings		309.2	293.1	260.8	260.4	353.9	370.7	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

2. Since FY 2009, new energy-based power production expenses for new energy are booked as a separate item to comply with the amended Accounting Rules for Electricity Business.

(2) Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenues	Operating revenues	5,258.0	5,220.5	4,919.1	4,853.8	5,047.2	5,255.4	5,283.0	5,479.3	5,887.5	5,016.2
	Electric utility operating revenues	5,220.3	5,129.6	4,801.3	4,722.1	4,797.6	4,895.5	4,952.3	5,168.5	5,553.7	4,732.7
	Other operating revenues	37.7	90.9	117.7	131.7	249.5	359.9	330.7	310.8	333.8	283.4
	Nonoperating revenues	17.8	30.8	20.8	24.2	38.8	52.5	67.0	69.7	63.5	73.1
	Equity income under the equity method	-	-	-	-	1.1	5.3	13.6	9.1	13.8	12.6
	Other nonoperating revenues	17.8	30.8	20.8	24.2	37.7	47.2	53.3	60.5	49.6	60.5
	Total ordinary revenues	5,275.8	5,251.4	4,939.9	4,878.0	5,086.0	5,308.0	5,350.0	5,549.1	5,951.0	5,089.4
Expenses	Operating expenses	4,525.4	4,561.6	4,397.7	4,364.8	4,480.9	4,679.2	4,732.1	5,342.9	5,820.6	4,731.8
	Electric utility operating expenses	4,488.5	4,468.8	4,264.0	4,211.9	4,207.7	4,296.9	4,398.1	5,055.8	5,513.6	4,472.0
	Other operating expenses	36.9	92.8	133.6	152.8	273.1	382.3	333.9	287.0	307.0	259.8
	(Operating income)	(732.5)	(658.9)	(521.4)	(489.0)	(566.3)	(576.2)	(550.9)	(136.4)	(66.9)	(284.4)
	Nonoperating expenses	419.4	346.9	271.1	205.5	196.9	201.8	176.6	173.0	165.1	153.2
	Equity loss under the equity method	1.0	5.3	13.3	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other nonoperating expenses	418.3	341.5	257.7	189.0	196.9	201.8	176.6	173.0	165.1	153.2
	Total ordinary expenses	4,944.9	4,908.5	4,668.8	4,570.3	4,677.8	4,881.0	4,908.7	5,516.0	5,985.7	4,885.1
Ordinary income		330.9	342.8	271.1	307.7	408.2	426.9	441.2	33.1	-34.6	204.3
Water shortage reserve appropriated or drawn down		1.8	0.7	-1.7	7.6	7.7	-3.2	5.9	-5.0	-3.8	-8.4
Extraordinary profits		-	-	-	-	-	51.1	60.7	18.6	-	10.7
Extraordinary loss		-	29.7	7.6	44.8	27.6	7.5	-	269.2	68.8	-
Income before income taxes and minority interests		329.1	312.4	265.1	255.3	372.8	473.8	496.0	-212.4	-99.5	223.4
Income taxes - current		143.1	143.3	134.1	98.3	146.2	146.3	202.8	17.5	18.5	20.1
Income taxes - deferred		-21.7	-27.4	-33.4	8.6	-0.6	13.3	-8.9	-82.6	-37.2	66.5
Minority interests		-0.1	-5.1	-0.8	-1.2	1.0	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.5	2.9
Net income		207.8	201.7	165.2	149.5	226.1	310.3	298.1	-150.1	-84.5	133.7

Note: Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

4. Summary of Non-Consolidated Financial Results

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Operating Revenues	Residential	2,024.1	1,987.4	1,955.5	1,909.4	1,976.8	2,022.4	1,983.4	2,096.2	2,207.8	2,008.6
	Commercial and industrial	3,061.9	3,001.5	2,729.7	2,688.7	2,660.4	2,659.5	2,721.1	2,818.4	3,088.1	2,495.9
	(Subtotal)	(5,086.1)	(4,988.9)	(4,685.2)	(4,598.1)	(4,637.2)	(4,682.0)	(4,704.6)	(4,914.7)	(5,295.9)	(4,504.5)
	Other	163.2	167.1	141.7	162.3	214.5	296.7	353.3	351.0	387.3	348.1
	(Total)	(5,249.3)	(5,156.0)	(4,826.9)	(4,760.4)	(4,851.7)	(4,978.7)	(5,057.9)	(5,265.8)	(5,683.3)	(4,852.7)
Operating Expenses	Personnel	525.6	526.8	544.2	445.1	454.4	401.0	458.9	337.7	483.4	481.3
	Fuel	696.6	662.1	782.6	905.8	822.4	1,040.0	1,062.7	1,755.1	2,078.7	1,192.6
	Maintenance	548.5	503.9	406.2	411.4	472.7	469.3	459.0	432.1	381.3	373.9
	Depreciation	946.7	916.9	882.8	845.0	785.9	753.4	704.5	726.2	708.6	709.8
	Purchased power	631.0	607.6	619.8	637.1	600.8	629.3	650.6	773.1	842.5	722.4
	Interest	377.3	304.6	203.9	167.9	156.3	153.7	148.0	143.0	134.6	129.5
	Taxes other than income taxes	357.9	355.9	348.6	338.9	343.9	336.4	337.0	330.2	327.3	312.8
	Nuclear power back-end costs	845.3	958.3	757.6	704.4	830.4	798.0	195.5	164.5	132.9	138.5
	Other							669.2	625.4	683.7	632.8
	(Total)	(4,929.2)	(4,836.4)	(4,546.1)	(4,455.9)	(4,467.2)	(4,581.5)	(4,685.8)	(5,287.8)	(5,773.5)	(4,694.0)
Ordinary income		320.0	319.5	280.8	304.4	384.5	397.2	372.0	-22.0	-90.1	158.6
Water shortage reserve appropriated or drawn down		1.8	0.7	-1.7	7.5	7.7	-3.2	5.9	-5.0	-3.8	-8.4
Extraordinary profits		-	-	-	-	-	12.4	60.7	18.6	-	-
Extraordinary loss		-	27.4	41.6	41.9	-	12.0	-	267.1	70.3	-
Income taxes - current		134.0	131.9	125.5	88.0	133.6	129.9	179.3	0.2	0	0
Income taxes - deferred		-19.2	-26.8	-37.7	15.1	-1.7	10.0	-14.6	-88.1	-43.5	64.7
Net Income		203.3	186.2	153.0	151.8	244.8	260.8	262.1	-177.6	-113.1	102.3

Notes: 1. Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

2. Since FY 2006, the "nuclear power back-end cost" (reprocessing costs of irradiated nuclear fuel, costs for preparation of reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, disposal costs of high-level radioactive wastes, decommissioning costs of nuclear power units) included with "Other" has been described separately.

5. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(unit: billion yen)

FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:										
Income before income taxes and minority interest	329.1	312.4	265.1	255.3	372.8	473.8	496.0	-212.4	-99.5	223.4
Depreciation and amortization	964.6	953.4	922.3	889.9	847.5	824.0	751.6	772.4	757.0	759.3
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	-	-	-	44.8	-	-	-	-	12.2	-
Loss on nuclear fuel	77.6	71.0	48.2	20.1	47.3	49.6	55.5	33.4	31.6	37.1
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	33.9	35.2	32.8	32.4	33.2	34.1	45.3	24.0	23.1	22.9
Increase/decrease in provision for accrued employees' retirement benefits (*1)	42.0	51.4	63.7	-66.1	-39.2	-65.6	3.7	-14.4	-0.8	-7.4
Provision for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	71.9	185.1	65.6	22.8	111.7	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/decrease in reserve for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	17.5	-32.1	-15.8	-17.6
Increase/decrease in reserve for future reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.9	2.6	6.4	9.3
Increase/decrease in provision for decommisioning costs of nuclear power units (*1)	19.3	16.3	15.6	1.6	3.5	21.3	16.5	82.1	16.2	18.5
Increase/decrease in reserve for casualty loss from natural disaster(*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.5	3.6	-75.3
Interest revenue and dividends received	-9.9	-9.7	-8.8	-8.3	-9.7	-11.1	-19.0	-29.3	-31.2	-27.8
Interest expense	380.3	308.5	206.7	170.4	164.5	161.3	154.7	149.3	140.1	134.0
Gain on exchange of stock due to merger of subsidiary removed from consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-51.1	-	-	-	-
Gain on business transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-60.7	-	-	-
Investment gain or loss under the equity method ("-" denotes investment gain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13.8	-12.6
Increase/decrease in reverse fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (*2)	-	-	-	-	-	-262.2	-84.2	-171.4	-149.5	-156.9
Increase/decrease in long-term prepaid expenses (*2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-105.4	61.5	-
Increase/decrease in trade receivables (*2)	-51.7	-16.1	32.9	11.3	-12.2	-18.1	-24.4	-7.5	-42.8	81.0
Increase/decrease in inventory assets (*2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	-
Increase/decrease in accounts payable (*1)	45.9	-29.1	91.7	19.0	38.8	91.8	33.2	235.9	-114.0	66.9
Other	82.0	49.5	24.3	25.2	121.0	-2.2	-31.1	-31.4	36.9	55.4
Total	1,985.4	1,928.2	1,760.5	1,418.8	1,679.4	1,255.2	1,372.6	860.3	640.2	1,110.6
Receipt of interest and cash dividends	6.1	6.7	4.2	4.6	8.2	6.8	14.3	23.9	27.8	29.3
Interest paid	-389.0	-321.2	-217.3	-175.0	-165.3	-163.8	-157.7	-150.5	-141.4	-137.8
Income taxes paid or refund ("-" denotes tax paid)	-146.0	-149.5	-141.1	-100.8	-110.8	-162.6	-155.6	-223.8	72.4	-13.8
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,456.4	1,464.1	1,406.3	1,147.5	1,411.4	935.6	1,073.6	509.8	599.1	988.2
Cash flows from investing activities:										
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-945.2	-894.5	-828.2	-659.8	-561.4	-618.4	-544.1	-671.0	-661.4	-633.6
Receipt of contributions in aid of construction	10.4	13.3	27.5	13.6	16.6	10.9	25.1	19.0	12.4	25.6
Increase in investments	-58.4	-23.1	-38.3	-22.1	-21.5	-16.8	-32.1	-57.8	-17.7	-52.1
Proceeds from investments	1.1	20.0	2.0	2.0	31.2	21.3	23.6	6.9	29.9	12.8
Payments for purchases of subsidiaries net of cash acquired	-	-	-	-17.4	-30.7	-14.3	-	-0.9	-0.9	-
Proceeds from purchases of subsidiaries net of cash paid	-	1.0	-	9.5	0.4	-	0.1	2.3	-	-
Payments for sale of subsidiaries stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8	-	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-
Decrease due to merger of certain subsidiaries with an exclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-44.9	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of equity in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
Decrease due to disposal of consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-	-
Decrease due to business transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.9	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.6
Other	-24.9	-22.1	-26.7	-19.5	-11.9	46.9	-19.8	12.7	-17.5	10.4
Net cash used in investing activities	-1,017.0	-905.4	-863.7	-693.8	-577.5	-615.3	-550.1	-686.2	-655.3	-599.2
Cash flows from Financing Activities:										
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	699.8	759.7	800.8	534.5	252.1	249.1	327.9	747.7	668.0	239.3
Redemption of bonds	-881.3	-862.7	-710.3	-462.5	-124.3	-405.9	-729.0	-693.3	-598.0	-427.8
Proceeds from long-term loans	190.4	250.2	87.5	147.6	96.4	98.0	194.7	426.9	540.4	322.0
Repayment of long-term loans	-538.8	-701.4	-549.8	-393.3	-432.1	-315.7	-361.0	-252.7	-282.0	-356.1
Proceeds from short-term loans	1,340.6	1,361.2	1,447.4	1,377.4	1,075.8	906.5	834.2	815.3	859.5	721.8
Repayment of short-term loans	-1,314.1	-1,428.6	-1,375.2	-1,563.2	-1,215.5	-935.8	-823.8	-788.5	-851.2	-749.7
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper	1,515.0	2,232.0	2,024.0	2,299.0	1,365.0	1,020.0	889.0	1,487.0	1,555.0	730.0
Redemption of commercial paper	-1,355.0	-2,090.0	-2,216.0	-2,309.0	-1,720.0	-885.0	-764.0	-1,452.0	-1,615.0	-900.0
Proceeds paid	-87.7	-81.0	-80.9	-80.9	-80.9	-80.8	-80.9	-101.0	-80.9	-80.8
Other	0.0	2.5	-1.1	-1.0	-2.0	-0.4	-2.0	-1.2	-1.3	6.1
Net cash used in financing activities	-431.2	-558.1	-573.7	-451.3	-785.6	-350.1	-514.8	188.2	194.4	-495.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	1.2	0.9	-2.0	0.6	2.2	0.4	-0.6	-4.6	0.4
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (*1)	8.2	1.8	-30.3	0.3	48.9	-27.6	9.1	11.2	133.5	-105.5
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	75.4	83.6	113.4	83.1	83.4	132.4	104.7	113.9	125.1	258.7
Increase due to addition of consolidated subsidiaries	-	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	83.6	113.4	83.1	83.4	132.4	104.7	113.9	125.1	258.7	153.1

*1: "-" denotes a decrease

*2: "-" denotes an increase

Note: Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are rounded down.

6. Changes in Ordinary Income

(1) Non-Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

F Y 1975	First half	32.3	F Y 1991	146.8
	Second half	33.7	F Y 1992	158.3
F Y 1976	First half	35.3	F Y 1993	159.9
	Second half	68.3	F Y 1994	208.9
F Y 1977	First half	69.5	F Y 1995	167.5
	Second half	78.3	F Y 1996	142.5
F Y 1978		167.4	F Y 1997	217.3
F Y 1979		-27.4	F Y 1998	207.9
F Y 1980		274.5	F Y 1999	345.9
F Y 1981		94.4	F Y 2000	320.0
F Y 1982		195.4	F Y 2001	319.5
F Y 1983		256.8	F Y 2002	280.8
F Y 1984		217.9	F Y 2003	304.4
F Y 1985		343.9	F Y 2004	384.5
F Y 1986		444.0	F Y 2005	397.2
F Y 1987		341.8	F Y 2006	372.0
F Y 1988		275.3	F Y 2007	-22.0
F Y 1989		184.9	F Y 2008	-90.1
F Y 1990		128.2	F Y 2009	158.6

(2) Consolidated

(unit: billion yen)

F Y 1994	212.0	F Y 2002	271.1
F Y 1995	169.2	F Y 2003	307.7
F Y 1996	146.5	F Y 2004	408.2
F Y 1997	222.3	F Y 2005	426.9
F Y 1998	219.2	F Y 2006	441.2
F Y 1999	350.0	F Y 2007	33.1
F Y 2000	330.9	F Y 2008	-34.6
F Y 2001	342.8	F Y 2009	204.3

7. Changes in Capital

(unit: 1,000 yen)

Date	Increased Capital	Capital	Remarks
May 1, 1951		1,460,000	Incorporation
Dec. 15, 1952	2,920,000	4,380,000	1 : 2 paid-in capital increase
Jan. 31, 1953	1,460,000	5,840,000	3 : 1 gratis capital increase
Dec. 19, 1953	2,920,000	8,760,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Dec. 13, 1954	4,380,000	13,140,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Oct. 1, 1957	6,860,000	20,000,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase 580,000 shares: public offering
Oct. 1, 1958	10,000,000	30,000,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Oct. 1, 1959	15,000,000	45,000,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Oct. 1, 1960	15,000,000	60,000,000	3 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Oct. 16, 1961	30,000,000	90,000,000	2 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Apr. 1, 1963	30,000,000	120,000,000	3 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Apr. 1, 1966	30,000,000	150,000,000	4 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Jul. 2, 1968	37,500,000	187,500,000	4 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Jul. 2, 1970	46,875,000	234,375,000	4 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Sep. 11, 1972	9,375,000	243,750,000	Partial credit of the reserve for revaluation of assets to stated stock
Mar. 30, 1973	56,250,000	300,000,000	5 : 1 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase 37,500,000 shares: public offering
Jun. 16, 1974	3,000,000	303,000,000	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Dec. 13, 1974	3,030,000	306,030,000	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Jun. 17, 1975	3,060,300	309,090,300	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Jul. 2, 1975	91,809,000	400,899,300	1 : 0.3 paid-in and gratis combined capital increase
Jul. 15, 1976	4,008,993	404,908,293	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Oct. 1, 1976	1,707	404,910,000	3,414 shares: public offering(fractions adjusted)
Jan. 14, 1977	4,049,100	408,959,100	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Jul. 2, 1978	101,040,900	510,000,000	1 : 0.2 paid-in capital increase 38,498,160 shares: public offering
Jul. 13, 1980	10,200,000	520,200,000	1 : 0.02 gratis capital increase
Oct. 1, 1981	129,800,000	650,000,000	1 : 0.2 paid-in capital increase 51,520,000 shares: public offering
Nov. 20, 1986	6,500,000	656,500,000	1 : 0.01 gratis capital increase
Mar. 1, 1989 - Mar. 31, 1989	496	656,500,496	Conversions of convertible bonds
Apr. 1, 1989 - Mar. 31, 1990	611,977	657,112,473	Conversions of convertible bonds
Apr. 1, 1990 - May 21, 1990	37,995	657,150,469	Conversions of convertible bonds
May 22, 1990	13,131,628	670,282,097	1 : 0.02 gratis capital increase
May 22, 1990 - Mar. 31, 1991	128,486	670,410,584	Conversions of convertible bonds
Apr. 1, 1991 - Mar. 31, 1992	3,991	670,414,576	Conversions of convertible bonds
Apr. 1, 1993 - Mar. 31, 1994	497	670,415,073	Conversions of convertible bonds
Apr. 1, 1994 - Mar. 31, 1995	497	670,415,571	Conversions of convertible bonds
Nov. 20, 1995	6,018,125	676,433,697	Partial credit of the capital reserve to stated stock 1 → 1.01 stock split (partial gratis capital increase)
Apr. 1, 2000 - Mar. 31, 2001	500	676,434,197	Conversions of convertible bonds

Note: The above way of indicating a capital increase ratio is in compliance with the directions from the Tokyo Stock Exchange started in 1974.

8. Changes in Number of Shareholders and Shares (including shareholders and shares less than one unit)

At the End of FY	1951	1955	1965	1975	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Number of Shareholders (persons)	86,538	107,508	201,853	353,853	384,401	760,579	860,249	817,810	850,519	836,331	821,841	801,025	757,030	811,725	793,488	794,653
Individual Shareholders (persons)	85,506	105,448	199,118	351,103	380,157	751,212	851,756	810,991	843,746	829,907	815,679	794,956	751,185	805,673	787,440	788,842
(Ratio, %)	(98.8)	(98.1)	(98.6)	(99.2)	(98.9)	(98.8)	(99.0)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(99.3)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(99.3)	(99.2)	(99.3)
Total Number of Shares (in 10 thousand shares)	292	2,628	24,000	80,179	130,000	133,947	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286	135,286
Shares Owned by Individual Shareholders (in 10 thousand shares)	126	1,363	9,082	33,303	38,907	43,787	48,169	46,778	50,458	52,912	51,358	49,796	45,009	49,756	48,936	51,235
(Ratio, %)	(43.4)	(51.9)	(37.8)	(41.5)	(29.9)	(32.7)	(35.6)	(34.6)	(37.3)	(39.1)	(38.0)	(36.8)	(33.3)	(36.8)	(36.2)	(37.9)
Capital (billion yen)	1.4	13.1	120.0	400.8	650.0	670.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4	676.4

<Reference> Comparison with Other Industries as Ratio of Individual Shareholders and Ratio of Individual Stock Ownership (per unit)

(as of the end of March 2010)

Branches of Industry (all listed companies)	Ratio of Individual Shareholders (%)	Ratio of Individual Stock Ownership (%)
TEPCO	99.3	37.5
Iron and Steel	98.1	22.2
Machinery	97.4	29.4
All Industries	97.2	25.0

Note: The figures for other industries were taken from the report of "2008 Share-ownership Survey" (conducted jointly by the Tokyo Stock Exchange and other organizations).

<Reference> Current Distribution of Shares (per unit) by Owners

(as of the end of March 2010)

	Central and Local Governments	Domestic Corporations	Foreign Corporations, etc.	Individuals and Others	Total
Number of Shareholders (persons)	35	3,640	799	605,665	610,139
(Ratio, %)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(99.3)	(100.0)
Number of Shares Held (in hundred shares)	434,613	5,592,157	2,349,227	5,076,493	13,452,490
(Ratio, %)	(3.2)	(41.6)	(17.5)	(37.7)	(100.0)

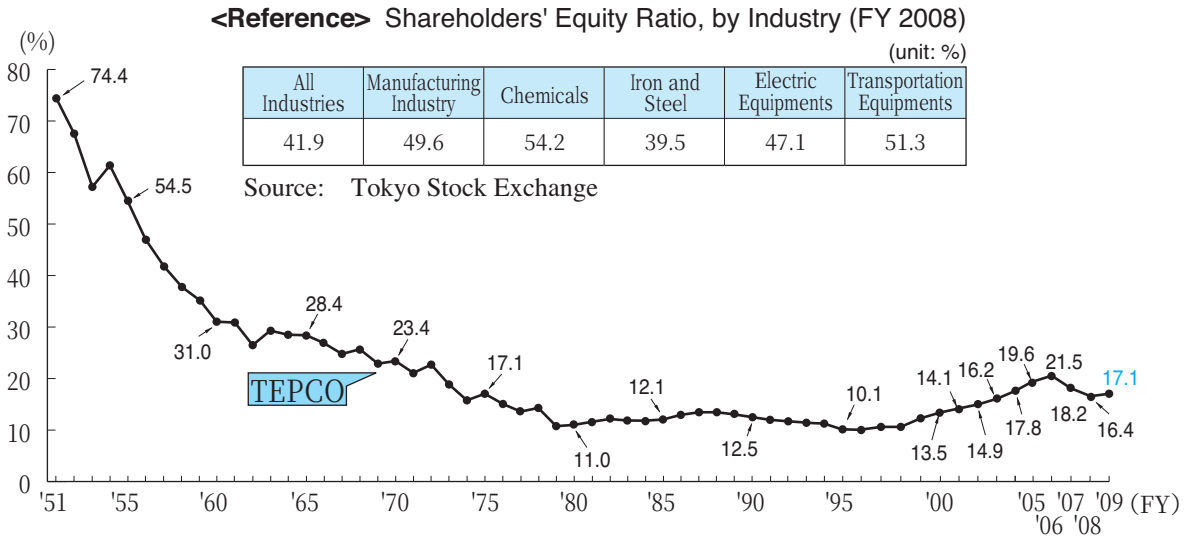
<Reference> Major Shareholders (top 10 shareholders)

(as of the end of March 2010)

Shareholder Name	Number of Shares Held (in thousand share units)	Equity Share (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Sintaku account)	60,489	4.47
The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.	55,001	4.07
Nippon Life Insurance Co.	52,800	3.90
The Master Trust Bank of Japan , Ltd. (Sintaku account)	51,557	3.81
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	42,676	3.15
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	35,927	2.66
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	23,791	1.76
TEPCO Employees' Stock Sharing Organization	20,620	1.52
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Shintaku account 4)	13,925	1.03
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	13,239	0.98
Total	370,029	27.35

Note: Fractions smaller than one thousand shares are rounded down.

9. Changes in Shareholders' Equity Ratio



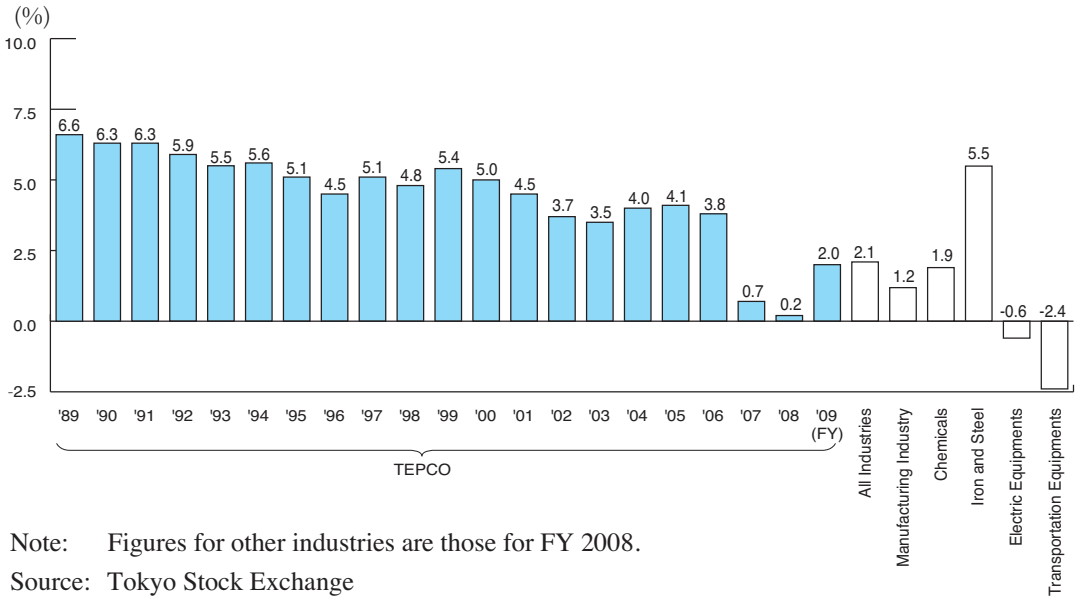
<Reference> Shareholders' Equity Ratio, by Industry (FY 2008)

(unit: %)

All Industries	Manufacturing Industry	Chemicals	Iron and Steel	Electric Equipments	Transportation Equipments
41.9	49.6	54.2	39.5	47.1	51.3

Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange

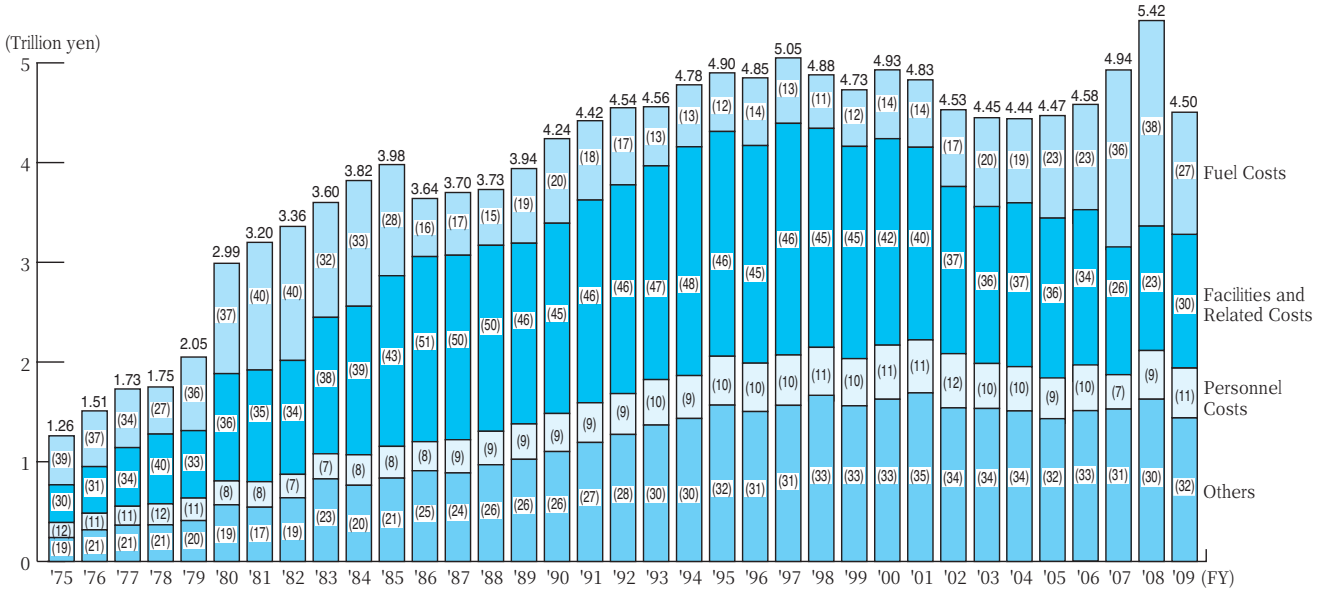
10. Changes in Ratio of Recurring Profit to Capital Stock



Note: Figures for other industries are those for FY 2008.

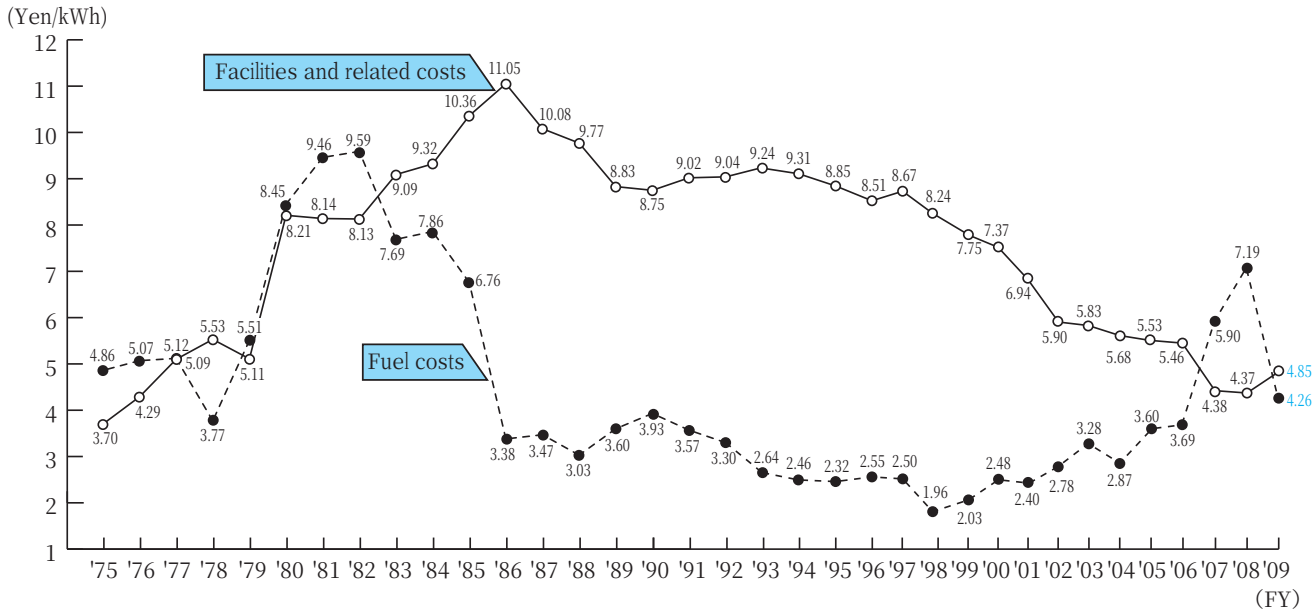
Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange

11. Changes in Costs of Supplying Electricity

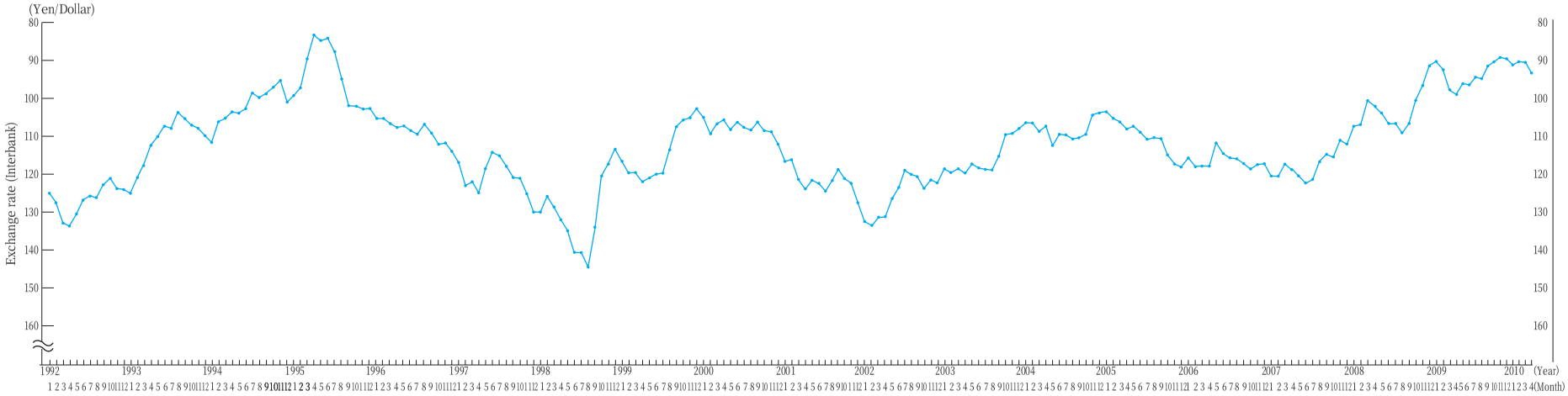


Notes:
1. "Facilities and related costs" means the sum of maintenance expenses, depreciation expenses, interest expenses, and funds for dividends.
2. Figures in parentheses show the percentage composition (%).
3. Due to changes in the Accounting Rule for Electricity Business, depreciation expenses for trial operation has been classified as "Facilities and related costs" and separated from"Others" since FY 1996.
4. "Others" includes purchased electricity, rent expenses fees, expenditure for agential tasks, property tax, promotion of power resources development tax, enterprise tax and other.

<Reference> Changes in Equipment Expenses and Fuel Costs per kWh of Electricity Sales



<Reference> Changes in Exchange Rate (Interbank Monthly Average)



<Reference> Annual Exchange Rate (Interbank)

FY	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Exchange rate (Yen/Dollar)	317	299	273	293	299	292	257	202	230	217	228	250	236	244	221	160	138	128	143	141	133	125	108	99	96	113	123	128	112	111	125	122	113	108	113	117	114	101	93

Note: For FY 1971, the average value in the second half of the year is indicated because a fixed exchange rate sysytem was adopted by August 27 of this year.

VII. Electricity Rates and Rate Systems

1. Electricity Rates

(1) Overall Electricity Rates for Residential and Power Services

(unit: yen/kWh)

FY	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81
Residential	15.85	17.67	19.17	18.44	19.36	28.12	28.74
Power	10.91	12.19	13.39	12.63	13.48	21.70	22.16
Total	12.22	13.61	14.90	14.17	15.01	23.38	23.90
FY	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88
Residential	28.80	28.99	29.13	29.25	27.03	25.74	25.20
Power	22.40	22.42	22.43	22.60	20.57	18.95	17.98
Total	24.10	24.18	24.21	24.38	22.31	20.79	19.94
FY	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95
Residential	24.70	24.78	24.86	24.93	24.80	24.68	24.52
Power	17.33	17.28	17.46	17.69	17.64	17.17	17.02
Total	19.35	19.34	19.53	19.77	19.73	19.40	19.28
FY	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02
Residential	24.28	24.68	23.65	23.33	23.50	23.36	21.89
Power	16.75	16.98	16.15	18.13	18.14	18.04	16.22
Total	18.99	19.27	18.43	20.34	20.41	20.30	18.68
FY	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Residential	21.97	21.35	21.25	21.28	21.48	22.98	20.90
Power	16.30	15.70	22.03	23.27	23.18	25.35	23.53
Total	18.74	18.17	21.34	21.52	21.67	23.24	21.18

Notes:

1. Overall electricity rate = $\dfrac{\text{Revenue from electricity sales} - \text{Additional charges due to the delayed payment}}{\text{Electricity sales} - \text{Amount of electric power used for business operations and construction work}}$
2. Figure after FY 1999 exclude specified-scale demand.

(2) Electricity Rates Revision History

Subject Companies	Date Effected	Rate of Adjustment (%)	Change Factors
9 power companies	August 13, 1951	Average 30.1 (Tokyo 24.0)	Result of rising price of goods and increased capital expenses because of first asset re-evaluation
9 power companies	May 11, 1952	Average 28.0 (Tokyo 24.2)	Result of rising price of goods and increased capital expenses because of second asset re-evaluation
9 power companies	October 1, 1954	Average 11.2 (Tokyo 11.6)	Result of rising price of goods and increased capital expenses because of second asset re-evaluation
Tohoku Electric Power Hokuriku Electric Power	July 14, 1957	Tohoku 17.8 Hokuriku 18.14	Result of increased capital expenses from power development
Kyushu Electric Power	March 21, 1961	10.5	Result of increased capital expenses from power development and poor balance of accounts after suspension of hydroelectric and thermal power adjustment fund
TEPCO	August 5, 1961	13.7	Result of increased capital expenses from power development and expansion and strengthening of transmission / distribution equipment, and rising fuel costs
Tohoku Electric Power	December 1, 1962	12.63	Result of increased capital expenses from power development and rising fuel costs and purchased power costs
Chubu Electric Power	April 1, 1965	7.89	Result of increased capital expenses from power development and rising fuel costs
Hokuriku Electric Power	August 9, 1966	6.38	Result of increased capital expenses from power development
Chugoku Electric Power	October 15, 1966	-3.91	Result of rate gap correction after management streamlining
Shikoku Electric Power Kansai Electric Power	September 29, 1973	Shikoku 17.75 Kansai 22.23	Result of increased investment for pollution prevention and environmental mitigation, spike in fuel costs, soaring price of various goods, increased capital expenses during power development
9 power companies	June 1, 1974	Average 56.82 (Tokyo 63.04)	Result of soaring fuel costs, costs of environmental measures and increased capital expenses from power supply equipment expansion, and soaring price of various goods
4 power companies	June 26, 1976	Hokkaido 30.33 Tohoku 28.47 Hokuriku 26.06 Kyushu 24.84	Result of increased capital expenses from soaring fuel costs and soaring price of various goods
Kansai Electric Power	August 10, 1976	22.22	Result of increased capital expenses from soaring fuel costs and soaring price of various goods
4 power companies	August 31, 1976	Tokyo 21.01 Chubu 22.47 Chugoku 22.19 Shikoku 22.81	Result of increased capital expenses from soaring fuel costs and soaring price of various goods
Hokkaido Electric Power	February 12, 1980	34.23	Result of soaring fuel costs and increased capital expenses
8 power companies	April 1, 1980	Average 50.83 (Tokyo 52.33) (excluding Hokkaido)	Result of soaring fuel costs and increased capital expenses
Hokkaido Electric Power	October 1, 1981	18.11	Result of soaring fuel costs and increased capital expenses
10 power companies	January 1, 1988	Average for 9 power companies -17.83 (Tokyo -19.16)	Result of reduction of fuel costs
10 power companies	April 1, 1989	Average -2.96 (Tokyo -3.11)	Revision of base price with implementation of consumption tax
10 power companies	January 1, 1996	Average -6.29 (Tokyo -5.39)	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
10 power companies	February 10, 1998	Average -4.67 (Tokyo -4.20)	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
10 power companies	October 1, 2000	Average -5.42 (Tokyo -5.32)	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
TEPCO	April 1, 2002	-7.02	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
Tohoku Electric Power	July 1, 2002	-7.10	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
Chubu Electric Power	September 1, 2002	-6.18	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
7 power companies	October 1, 2002	Hokkaido -5.39 Hokuriku -5.32 Kansai -5.35 Chugoku -5.72 Shikoku -5.22 Kyushu -5.21 Okinawa -5.79	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
TEPCO	October 1, 2004	-5.21	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
3 power companies	January 1, 2005	Tohoku -4.23 Chubu -5.94 Kyushu -5.46	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
5 power companies	April 1, 2005	Hokkaido -4.04 Hokuriku -4.05 Kansai -4.53 Chugoku -3.53 Shikoku -4.23	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
Okinawa Electric Power	July 1, 2005	-3.27	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook

Subject Companies	Date Effected	Rate of Adjustment (%)	Change Factors
4 power companies	April 1, 2006	Tokyo -4.01 Kansai -2.91 Chubu -3.79 Kyushu -3.71	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
6 power companies	July 1, 2006	Hokkaido -2.85 Tohoku -3.05 Hokuriku -2.65 Chugoku -2.51 Shikoku -2.57 Okinawa -3.24	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
Hokuriku Electric Power	March 1, 2008	-	Revision of wheeling charge
Chubu Electric Power	April 1, 2008	-	Reduction of base price based on management efficiency initiative results and outlook
8 power companies	September 1, 2008	Hokkaido - Tohoku - Tokyo - Kansai - Chugoku -1.00 Shikoku - Kyushu -1.18 Okinawa -0.45	Revision of electricity rates as a result of reduction in base

(Reference Data)

10 power companies	June - December 1986	Average drop in unit price for 9 power companies 2.20 yen (Tokyo 2.39 yen)	Temporary rate reduction following high yen, drop in crude oil prices, etc.
10 power companies	January - December 1987	Average drop in unit price for 9 power companies 3.10 yen (Tokyo 3.50 yen)	Temporary rate reduction following high yen, drop in crude oil prices, etc.
10 power companies	November 1993 - September 1994	Average drop in unit price 0.35 yen (Tokyo 0.37 yen)	Temporary rate reduction measures following high yen
10 power companies	October 1994 - June 1995	Average drop in unit price 0.35 yen (Tokyo 0.37 yen)	Temporary rate reduction measures following high yen
10 power companies	July 1995 to time of rate changes	Average drop in unit price 0.40 yen (Tokyo 0.42 yen)	Temporary rate reduction measures following high yen, etc. (expansion continuing)

(3) Unit Price of Electricity (become effective on April 1, 2010)

○ Lighting [by electric supply contract]

Contract Category				Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Fixed Rate Lighting Service	Customer charge			per contract	52.50
	Lamp charge	Up to 20 W		per lamp	121.26
		Over 20 W to 40 W		- ditto -	196.31
		Over 40 W to 60 W		- ditto -	270.33
		Over 60 W to 100 W		- ditto -	419.40
		For every 100 W over 1st 100 W		- ditto -	419.40
	Small appliance charge	Up to 50 VA		per appliance	196.49
		Over 50 VA to 100 VA		- ditto -	305.84
		For every 100 VA over 1st 100 VA		- ditto -	305.84
Meter-Rate Lighting Service	A	Minimum charge		UP to 1st 8 kWh	216.30
		Energy charge		per kWh over 1st 8 kWh	17.87
	B	Demand charge	10A	per contract	273.00
			15A	- ditto -	409.50
			20A	- ditto -	546.00
			30A	- ditto -	819.00
			40A	- ditto -	1,092.00
			50A	- ditto -	1,365.00
			60A	- ditto -	1,638.00
		Energy charge	Up to 1st 120 kWh (1st block rate)	1kWh	17.87
			Over 120 kWh to 300 kWh (2nd block rate)	- ditto -	22.86
			Over 300 kWh (3rd block rate)	- ditto -	24.13
		Minimum monthly charge		per contract	216.30
	C	Demand charge		1kVA	273.00
		Energy charge	Up to 1st 120 kWh (1st block rate)	1kWh	17.87
			Over 120 kWh to 300 kWh (2nd block rate)	- ditto -	22.86
			Over 300 kWh (3rd block rate)	- ditto -	24.13

Contract Category			Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Temporary Lighting Service	A	Up to 50 VA	per contract per day	6.39
		Over 50 VA to 100 VA	- ditto -	12.79
		For every 100 VA over 100 VA up to 500 VA	- ditto -	12.79
		Over 500 VA to 1 kVA	- ditto -	127.95
		For every 1 kVA over 1 kVA up to 3 kVA	- ditto -	127.95
	B	Demand charge	10A	300.30
		Energy charge	1kWh	26.36
	C	Demand charge	1kVA	300.30
		Energy charge	1kWh	26.36
Public Street Lighting Service	A	Customer charge	per contract	47.25
		Lamp charge: Up to 20 W	per lamp	108.66
		Lamp charge: Over 20 W to 40 W	- ditto -	175.31
		Lamp charge: Over 40 W to 60 W	- ditto -	243.03
		Lamp charge: Over 60 W to 100 W	- ditto -	376.35
		Lamp charge: For every 100 W over 1st 100 W	- ditto -	376.35
		Small appliance charge: Up to 50 VA	per appliance	176.54
		Small appliance charge: Over 50 VA to 100 VA	- ditto -	270.14
		Small appliance charge: For every 100 VA over 1st 100 VA	- ditto -	270.14
	B	Demand charge	1kVA	246.75
		Energy charge	1kWh	16.73
		Minimum monthly charge	per contract	195.30

○ Power [by electricity supply contract]

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Contract Category</th><th>Unit</th><th colspan="2">Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Low-Voltage Power Service</td><td colspan="2">Demand charge</td><td>1kW</td><td colspan="2">1,071.00</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Energy charge</td><td>1kWh</td><td>Summer
13.20</td><td>Other seasons
12.16</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Temporary Power Service</td><td colspan="2">Fixed rate service</td><td>1kW
Per day</td><td colspan="2">151.64</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Meter-Rate Service</td><td>Demand charge</td><td>1kW</td><td colspan="2">20% higher than ordinary supply rate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy charge</td><td>1kWh</td><td>Summer
15.47</td><td>Other seasons
14.22</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Agricultural Power Service (for agricultural irrigation purposes)</td><td colspan="2">Demand charge</td><td>1kW</td><td colspan="2">420.00</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Energy charge</td><td>1kWh</td><td>Summer
9.54</td><td>Other seasons
8.84</td></tr>
</table>

* For Light & Power, Low-Voltage Power and Agricultural Power Service, "summer" means a period from July 1 through September 30 each year and "other seasons" means a period from October 1 each year through June 30 next year.

○ Major Optional Rules for Supply of Electricity

Contract Category				Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 8-hour type) (Otokuna-Night 8)	Demand charge	For 6 kVA or less		per contract	1,260.00
		For 7 kVA - 10 kVA		- ditto -	2,100.00
		For 11 kVA and over		- ditto -	2,100.00 yen + 273.00 yen × (Contracted capacity - 10kVA)
	Energy charge	Day hours	Up to 1st 90 kWh (1st block rate)	1kWh	21.87
			Over 90 kWh to 230 kWh (2nd block rate)	- ditto -	28.07
			Over 230 kWh (3rd block rate)	- ditto -	29.64
		Night hours		- ditto -	9.17
	Discount	A discount of 241.50 yen/kVA for five-hour-energized appliances			
		A discount of 136.50 yen/kVA where energization-controlled (microcomputer-controlled) nighttime thermal storage type appliances are used			
Minimum monthly charge				per contract	306.60
Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 10-hour type) (Otokuna-Night 10)	Demand charge	For 6 kVA or less		per contract	1,260.00
		For 7 kVA - 10 kVA		- ditto -	2,100.00
		For 11 kVA and over		- ditto -	2,100.00 yen + 273.00 yen × (Contracted capacity - 10kVA)
	Energy charge	Day hours	Up to 1st 80 kWh (1st block rate)	1kWh	23.87
			Over 80 kWh to 200 kWh (2nd block rate)	- ditto -	30.74
			Over 200 kWh (3rd block rate)	- ditto -	32.48
		Night hours		- ditto -	9.48
	Discount	A discount of 42.00 yen/kVA for eight-hour-energized appliances			
		A discount of 283.50 yen/kVA for five-hour-energized appliances			
		A discount of 178.50 yen/kVA where energization-controlled (microcomputer-controlled) nighttime thermal storage type appliances are used			
Minimum monthly charge				per contract	306.60

Contract Category				Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Night-Only Service	Night-Only A Service			per contract	1,127.28
	Night-Only B Service	Demand charge		1kW	315.00
		Energy charge		1kWh	9.17
		Energization-controlled nighttime thermal storage type appliances			15% OFF
	Second Night-Only Service	Demand charge		1kW	210.00
		Energy charge		1kWh	8.22

Contract Category				Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Time-of-Use Lighting Service (Denka-Jozu)	Demand charge	For 6 kVA or less		per contract	1,260.00
		For 7 kVA - 10 kVA		- ditto -	2,100.00
		For 11 kVA and over		- ditto -	2,100.00 yen + 273.00 yen × (Contracted capacity - 10kVA)
	Energy charge	Day hours	For summer	1kWh	33.37
			For other seasons	- ditto -	28.28
		Morning and evening hours		- ditto -	23.13
		Night hours		- ditto -	9.17
	Discount	A discount of 241.50 yen/kVA for five-hour-energized appliances			
		A discount of 136.50 yen/kVA where energization-controlled (microcomputer-controlled) nighttime thermal storage type appliances are used			
		For totally-electrified homes, a 5% discount from the energy charge for Time-of-Use Lighting Service (Denka-Jozu) (excluding day hours in summer)			
Minimum monthly charge				per contract	306.60

* For Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 8-hour type) (Otokuna-Night 8), "day hours" means a time period from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. every day and "night hours" means a time period other than the day hours.

* For Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 10-hour type) (Otokuna-Night 10), "day hours" means a time period from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. every day and "night hours" means a time period other than the day hours.

* For Time-of-Use Lighting Service (Denka-Jozu), "summer" means a period from July 1 through September 30 each year and "other seasons" means a period from October 1 each year through June 30 next year. In this service option, "day hours" means a time period from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day while "morning and evening hours" means time periods from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. every day. "Night hours" means a time period from 11:00 p.m. every day to 7:00 a.m. next day.

* The discount for totally-electrified homes is subject to a ceiling limit of 2,100 yen (including tax) a month.

Contract Category			Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Snow Melting Power Service	Demand charge	Up to first 3 months of the contracted period	1kW	2,005.50
		After 3 months	- ditto -	477.75
	Energy charge		1kWh	11.79

Contract Category		Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]	
High-Load Low-Voltage Service	Demand charge	1kW	1,260.00	
	Energy charge	1kWh	Summer 15.05	Other seasons 13.84

Contract Category				Unit	Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Low-Voltage Power by Season and Time of Day for Agricultural Use	Demand charge	For 5 kW or less		per contract	5,355.00
		Over 5kW		- ditto -	5,355.00 yen + 1,071.00yen × (contracted capacity-5kW)
	Energy charge	Day hours	For summer	1kWh	15.98
			For other seasons	- ditto -	14.53
		Night hours		- ditto -	9.48

* For High-Load Low-Voltage Service, "summer" means a period from July 1 through September 30 each year and "other seasons" means a period from October 1 each year through June 30 next year.

* For Low-Voltage power by season and time of day for agricultural use "summer" means a period from July 1 through September 30 each year and "other seasons" means a period from October 1 each year through June 30 next year. In this service option, "day hours" means a time period from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day and "night hours" means a time period other than the day hours.

○ Electricity Supply and Demand Contract (High-Voltage)

Contract Category			Unit	Time/Season		Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Electric Power by Season and Time of Day for Commercial Use	Demand charge		1kW	-		1,638.00
	Energy charge		1kWh	Peak		16.60
				Daytime	Summer	15.92
					Other seasons	14.56
				Nighttime		9.20
High-Voltage Power by Season and Time of Day	Demand charge	Contracted power 500kW or more	1kW	-		1,732.50
		Contracted power less than 500kW	1kW	-		1,233.75
	Energy charge	Contracted power 500kW or more	1kWh	Peak		15.34
				Daytime	Summer	14.71
					Other seasons	13.30
				Nighttime		9.20
		Contracted power less than 500kW	1kWh	Peak		17.23
				Daytime	Summer	16.55
					Other seasons	15.19
				Nighttime		9.20
Electric Power for Commercial use	Demand charge		1kW	-		1,638.00
	Energy charge		1kWh	Summer		13.75
				Other seasons		12.65
High-Voltage Power	Demand charge	Contracted power 500kW or more	1kW	-		1,732.50
		Contracted power less than 500kW	1kW	-		1,233.75
	Energy charge	Contracted power 500kW or more	1kWh	Summer		12.44
				Other seasons		11.47
		Contracted power less than 500kW	1kWh	Summer		13.59
				Other seasons		12.51

○ Electricity Supply and Demand Contract (Extra-High-Voltage)

Contract Category			Unit	Time/Season		Rate (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Special High-Voltage Electric Power by Season and Time of Day, A	Demand charge	20kV supply	1kW	-		1,585.50
		60kV supply	1kW	-		1,533.00
	Energy charge	20kV supply	1kWh	Peak		13.96
				Daytime	Summer	13.38
					Other seasons	12.28
				Nighttime		9.02
		60kV supply	1kWh	Peak		13.75
				Daytime	Summer	13.17
					Other seasons	12.07
				Nighttime		8.81
Special High-Voltage Electric Power by Season and Time of Day, B	Demand charge	20kV supply	1kW	-		1,585.50
		60kV supply	1kW	-		1,533.00
		140kV supply	1kW	-		1,480.50
	Energy charge	20kV supply	1kWh	Peak		13.96
				Daytime	Summer	13.38
					Other seasons	12.28
				Nighttime		9.02
		60kV supply	1kWh	Peak		13.75
				Daytime	Summer	13.17
					Other seasons	12.07
				Nighttime		8.81
		140kV supply	1kWh	Peak		13.54
				Daytime	Summer	12.96
					Other seasons	11.81
				Nighttime		8.66
Special High-Voltage Power, A	Demand charge	20kV supply	1kW	-		1,585.50
		60kV supply	1kW	-		1,533.00
	Energy charge	20kV supply	1kWh	Summer		12.24
				Other seasons		11.28
		60kV supply	1kWh	Summer		12.00
				Other seasons		11.07
Special High-Voltage Power, B	Demand charge	20kV supply	1kW	-		1,585.50
		60kV supply	1kW	-		1,533.00
		140kV supply	1kW	-		1,480.50
	Energy charge	20kV supply	1kWh	Summer		11.70
				Other seasons		10.80
		60kV supply	1kWh	Summer		11.47
				Other seasons		10.59
		140kV supply	1kWh	Summer		11.24
				Other seasons		10.38

(4) Formulas for Calculating Electricity Charges (Monthly Bills) under Major Contract Categories

Contract Categories				
Fixed Rate Lighting Service				52.50 yen (Customer charge) + Lamp charge + Small appliance charge ± Fuel cost adjustment + Solar surcharge
Meter-Rate Lighting A Service	For energy consumption up to 8 kWh			216.30 yen (Minimum charge) ± Fuel cost adjustment + Solar surcharge
	For energy consumption of 9 kWh and over			{216.30 yen + 17.87 yen × (Energy consumption - 8kWh)} ± Fuel cost adjustment + Solar surcharge
Meter-Rate Lighting B and C Services	Demand charge			・Meter-Rate Lighting B: Demand charge as classified by contract current (10A - 60A)
				・Meter-Rate Lighting C: 273.00 yen × Contract capacity
	Energy charge	For energy consumption up to 120 kWh		17.87 yen × Energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
		For energy consumption over 120 kWh up to 300 kWh		17.87 yen × 120kWh + 22.86 yen × (Energy consumption - 120kWh) ± Fuel cost adjustment
		For energy consumption over 300 kWh		17.87 yen × 120kWh + 22.86 yen × 180kWh + 24.13 yen × (Energy consumption - 300kWh) ± Fuel cost adjustment
	Charge			Demand charge + Energy charge + Solar surcharge
Time-of-Day Lighting Service (Nighttime 8-hour type)	Demand charge	For 6 kVA or less		1,260.00 yen
		For 7 kVA - 10 kVA		2,100.00 yen
		For 11 kVA and over		2,100.00 yen + 273.00 yen × (Contract capacity - 10kVA)
	Energy charge	For daytime energy consumption up to 90 kWh		21.87 yen × Daytime energy consumption + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
		For daytime energy consumption over 90 kWh up to 230 kWh		21.87 yen × 90kWh + 28.07 yen × (Daytime energy consumption - 90kWh) + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
		For daytime energy consumption over 230 kWh		21.87 yen × 90 kWh + 28.07 yen × 140kWh + 29.64 yen × (Daytime energy consumption - 230kWh) + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
	Discount	When 5-hour-energized appliances are used		241.50 yen × Total capacity of 5-hour-energized appliances (kVA)
		When energization-controlled nighttime thermal storage type appliances are used		136.50 yen × Total capacity of energization-controlled nighttime thermal storage type appliances (kVA)
	Charge			Demand charge + Energy charge - Discount + Solar surcharge
Time-of-Use Lighting Service (Denka-Jozu)	Demand charge	For 6 kVA or less		1,260.00 yen
		For 7 kVA - 10 kVA		2,100.00 yen
		For 11 kVA and over		2,100.00 yen + 273.00 yen × (Contract capacity - 10kVA)
	Energy charge	For summer		33.37 yen × Daytime energy consumption + 23.13 yen × Morning and evening hour energy consumption + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
		For other seasons		28.28 yen × Daytime energy consumption + 23.13 yen × Morning and evening hour energy consumption + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption ± Fuel cost adjustment
	Discount	When 5-hour-energized appliances are used		241.50 yen × Total capacity of 5-hour-energized appliances (kVA)
		When energization-controlled nighttime thermal storage type appliances are used		136.50 yen × Total capacity of energization-controlled nighttime thermal storge type appliances (kVA)
	Discount for fully-electrified homes	When the discount for fully-electrified homes applies	For summer	(23.13 yen × Morning and evening hour energy consumption + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption) × 5%
			For other seasons	(28.28 yen × Daytime energy consumption + 23.13 yen × Morning and evening hour energy consumption + 9.17 yen × Nighttime energy consumption) × 5%
	Charge			Demand charge + Energy charge - Discount - Discount for fully-electrified homes + Solar surcharge

Notes: 1. As for Fuel Cost Adjustment, please refer to P109.
2. As for Solar surcharge, please refer to P111.

(5) Fuel Cost Adjustment System

● Standard Unit Price under Fuel Cost Adjustment System

				Unit	Standard Unit Price (Yen) [Inc. tax]
Meter-Rate System	Low-Voltage Supply (Lighting, Low-Voltage Power Service, etc.)			1kWh	0.190
	High-Voltage Supply			- ditto -	0.185
	Special High-Voltage Supply			- ditto -	0.182
Fixed Rate System	Fixed Rate Lighting Service / Public Street Lighting Service, A	Lighting	Up to 20W	Per lamp	1.476
			Over 20W to 40W	- ditto -	2.953
			Over 40W to 60W	- ditto -	4.429
			Over 60W to 100W	- ditto -	7.382
			For every 100W over 1st 100W	- ditto -	7.382
		Small Appliances	Up to 50VA	Per appliance	2.205
			Over 50VA to 100VA	- ditto -	4.410
			For every 100VA over 1st 100VA	- ditto -	4.410
	Temporary Lighting Service, A		Up to 50VA	Per contract, per day	0.060
			Over 50VA to 100VA	- ditto -	0.119
			For every 100VA, over 1st 100VA up to 500VA	- ditto -	0.119
			Over 500VA to 1kVA	- ditto -	1.190
			For every 1kVA, over 1st 1kVA up to 3kVA	- ditto -	1.190
	Temporary Power Service			Per kW, per day	1.251
	Late-Night Electric Power, A			Per contract	19.005

● Calculating Fuel Cost Adjusted Unit Price

1. When the "average fuel price" fluctuats by 1,000 yen/kℓ, the fuel cost adjusted unit price per kWh used is treated as the "standard unit price."
2. The average fuel price is the price/kℓ in crude oil equivalents, calculated based on the 3-month (actual recorded) prices derived from Foreign Trade Statistics for crude oil, LNG and coal published by Ministry of Finance Japan. The average fuel price is calculated as below.

   Average fuel price = $A \times \alpha + B \times \beta + C \times \gamma$ (values less than 100 yen rounded off)

   A: Average crude oil price/kℓ in each quarter α : 0.2782
   B: Average LNG price/ton in each quarter β : 0.3996
   C: Average coal price/ton in each quarter γ : 0.2239

3. The fuel cost adjusted unit price is calculated based on the average fuel price and the standard unit price.

   A. If the average fuel price is below 42,700 yen

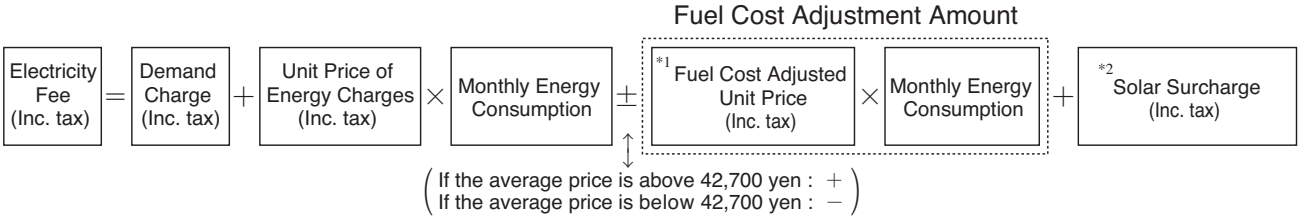
   $$\text{Unit price} = (42{,}700 \text{ yen} - \text{Average fuel price}) \times \frac{\text{Standard unit price}}{1{,}000}$$

   B. If the average fuel price is above 42,700 yen

   $$\text{Unit price} = (\text{Average fuel price} - 42{,}700 \text{ yen}) \times \frac{\text{Standard unit price}}{1{,}000}$$

   * For low-voltage power contract customers, if the average fuel price is above 64,100 yen, this 64,100 yen shall be the maximum price. In this case, for the portion of the average fuel price beyond 64,100 yen, no adjustment is to be applied.

● Calculating Electricity Fee (monthly) under Fuel Cost Adjustment System



*1 Every month's "fuel cost adjusted unit price" is posted in advance in TEPCO's branch offices, service centers, website and so on and is also noticed by the electricity usage statements customers receive each month.

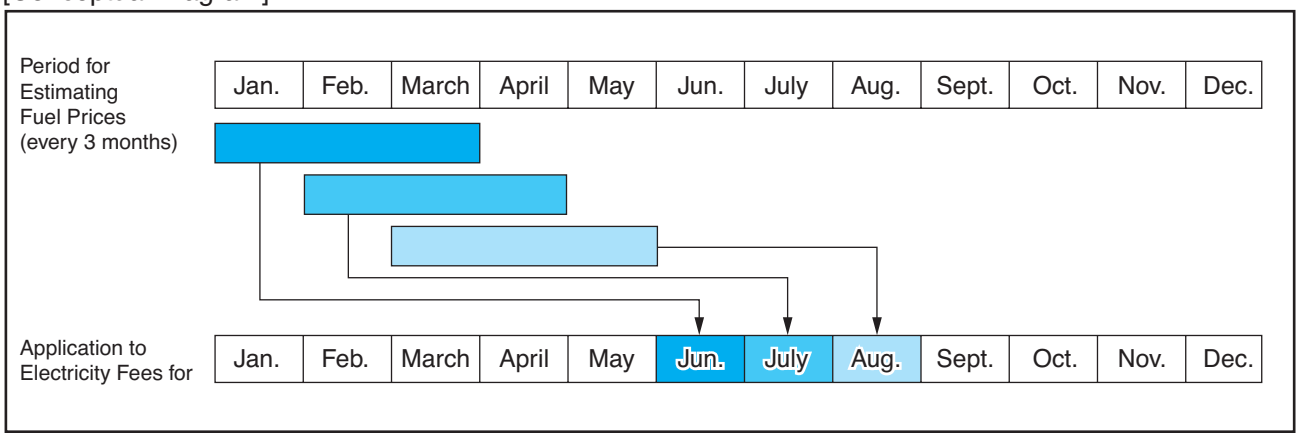
*2 As for Solar Surcharge, please refer to P111.

● Period for Calculating Fuel Costs & Application to Electricity Fee

A fuel cost adjusted unit price for every month shall be calculated on the basis of average fuel prices actually recorded for 3 months.

For example, a fuel cost adjusted unit price calculated on the basis of (actual recorded) average fuel prices from January to March, shall be applied to electricity fees for June.

[Conceptual Diagram]

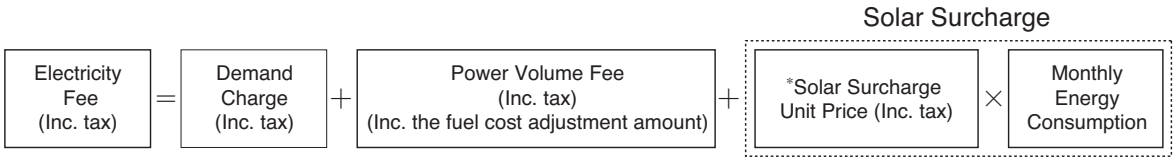


(6) Introduction of a Solar Surcharge in Conjunction with the Introduction of the "New System for the Purchase of Surplus Electric Power from Solar Power Plants"

With the start of the "New System for the Purchase of Surplus Electric Power from Solar Power Plants," we have started collecting a "Solar Surcharge" from all our customers who use electricity to recover the cost we incur in purchasing surplus electric power from solar power plants.

* As for the purchase conditions etc., please refer to P119.

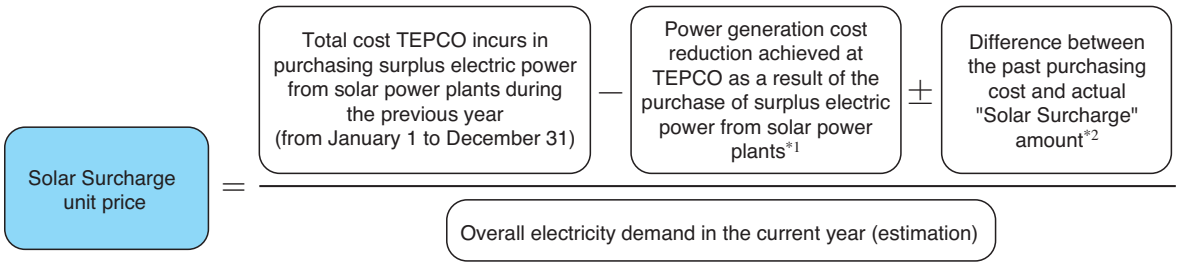
● Solar Surcharge Collection Method (for metered customers)



* The "Solar Surcharge unit price" is shown on the monthly electricity usage statement and the monthly electricity rate bill (electricity rate breakdown statement) as well as on TEPCO's web site.

● Solar Surcharge Unit Price Calculation Method

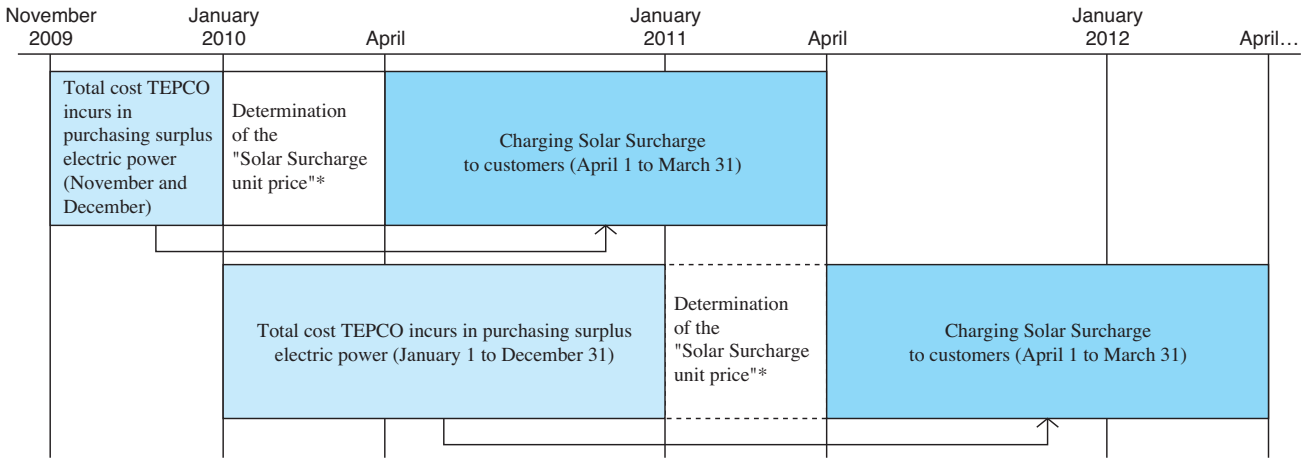
The "Solar Surcharge unit price" for each charging year, which starts in April of each year and ends in March of the following year, is calculated based on the cost we incurred in purchasing surplus electric power from solar power plants during the preceding year (from January 1 to December 31).



*1 The total cost reduction achieved at TEPCO in the form of reductions in fuel and other costs resulting from the reduction in the amount of electric power that has to be generated by TEPCO to supply electricity to its customers as a result of the purchase of surplus electric power from solar power plants.

*2 The total of difference from the purchase cost that arises when the actual electricity demand differs from the estimated electricity demand and the purchase cost deficiency that arises when rounding (truncation) is performed in calculating the unit price.

● Solar Surcharge Unit Price Calculation Cycle



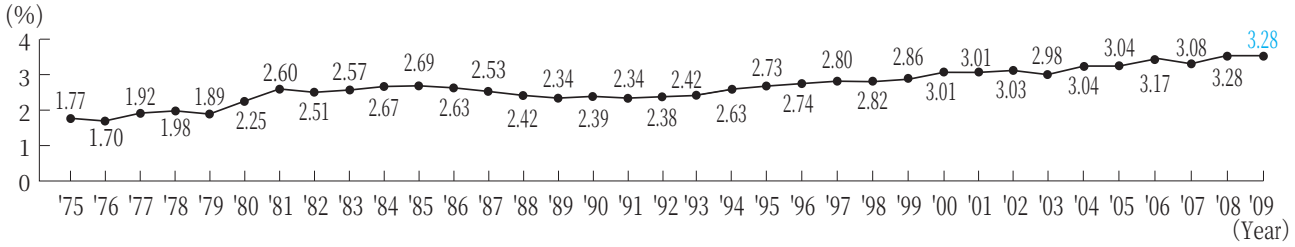
* The "Solar Surcharge unit price" is calculated every year based on the total cost TEPCO incurs in purchasing surplus electric power, the electricity demand, etc. The Purchase System Subcommittee of a council of the national government then examines the calculated amount to decide whether or not to approve it.

● Solar Surcharge Unit Price (FY 2010)

				Unit	Solar Surcharge Unit Price [Inc. tax]
Meter-Rate System	Low-Voltage Supply (Lighting, Low-Voltage Power Service, etc.)			1kWh	Yen 0.00
	High-Voltage Supply			- ditto -	0.00
	Special High-Voltage Supply			- ditto -	0.00
Fixed Rate System	Fixed Rate Lighting Service / Public Street Lighting Service, A	Lighting	Up to 20W	Per lamp	0.00
			Over 20W to 40W	- ditto -	0.00
			Over 40W to 60W	- ditto -	0.00
			Over 60W to 100W	- ditto -	0.00
			For every 100W over 1st 100W	- ditto -	0.00
		Small Appliances	Up to 50VA	Per appliance	0.00
			Over 50VA to 100VA	- ditto -	0.00
			For every 100VA over 1st 100VA	- ditto -	0.00
	Temporary Lighting Service, A		Up to 50VA	Per contract, per day	0.00
			Over 50VA to 100VA	- ditto -	0.00
			For every 100VA, over 1st 100VA up to 500VA	- ditto -	0.00
			Over 500VA to 1kVA	- ditto -	0.00
			For every 1kVA, over 1st 1kVA up to 3kVA	- ditto -	0.00
	Temporary Power Service			Per kW, per day	0.00
	Late-Night Electric Power, A			Per contract	0.00

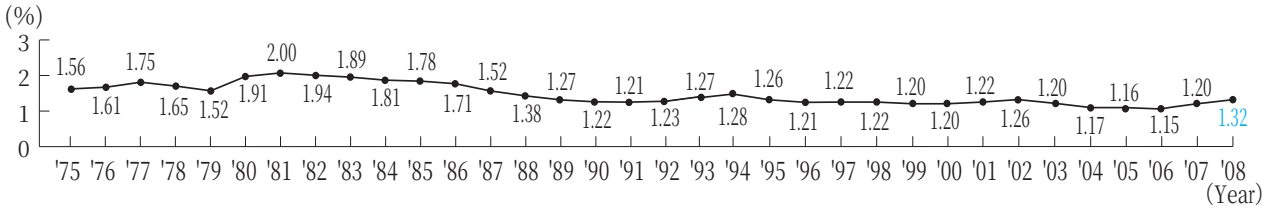
(7) Ratios of Electricity Bills to Household Expenses and Production Amount

a. Ratio of Electricity Bills to Household Expenses (all households nationwide)



Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Annual Report on Family Income and Expenditure Survey"

b. Ratio of Electricity Bills to Production Amount (total for manufacturing industry sector)



Source: Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Census of Manufactures"

c. Ratio of Electricity Bills to Production Amount (by industry)

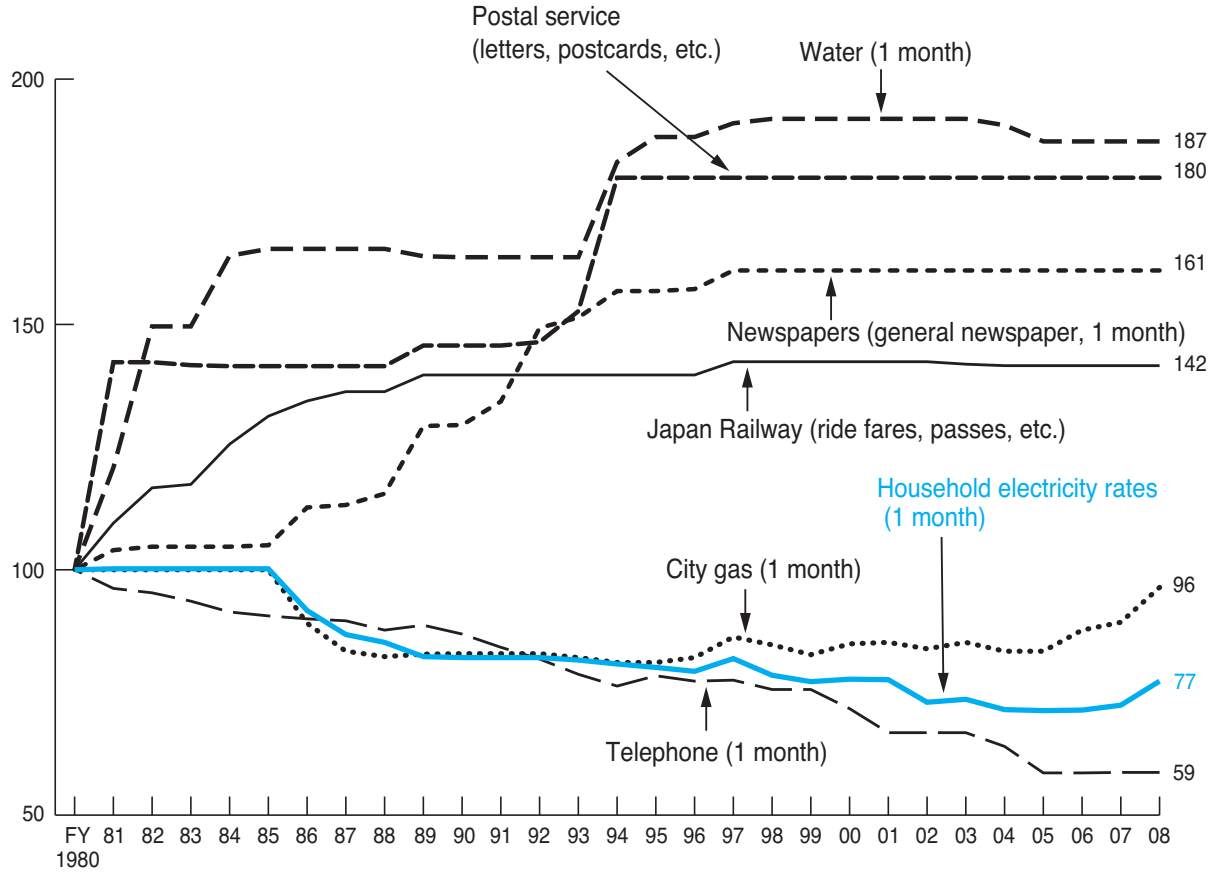
Type	Ratio of Purchased Power Consumption to Production Amount (%)															
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Foodstuffs	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.25	1.26
Textiles *1	2.46	3.01	2.96	2.89	2.92	2.92	2.88	2.91	2.98	3.01	2.88	2.82	2.91	2.82	2.83	2.31
Paper and Pulp	2.05	2.00	1.84	1.78	1.87	1.86	1.80	1.82	1.88	1.99	1.88	1.84	1.88	2.01	2.05	2.10
Chemicals	1.63	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.55	1.53	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.40	1.39	1.44	1.53	1.54	1.68
Oil and Coal Products	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.64	0.55	0.52	0.44	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.37
Clay and Stone	3.19	3.16	3.16	3.03	3.04	3.04	2.95	2.90	2.99	3.20	3.14	3.05	2.92	2.96	3.02	3.23
Iron and Steel	3.77	3.80	3.75	3.60	3.66	3.59	3.62	3.74	3.82	3.92	3.54	3.20	2.87	2.97	2.92	3.05
Nonferrous Metals	2.79	2.80	2.60	2.45	2.46	2.50	2.61	2.55	2.58	2.54	2.58	2.34	2.19	1.75	1.66	1.98
(Zinc)	(15.06)	(15.88)	(14.32)	(11.52)	(10.83)	(11.98)	(11.91)	(12.42)	(14.84)	(16.48)	(14.38)	(17.57)	(12.97)	(9.06)	(10.85)	(13.79)
General Machinery *2	0.80	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.88	0.83	0.78	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.79
Electrical Machinery	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.98	0.83	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.72	0.69
Transport Machinery	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.63	0.69
Total for Manufacturing Industry Sector	1.27	1.28	1.26	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.26	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.32

*1 Since FY 2008, clothes and other textile products are included.

*2 Since FY 2008, total amount for the "general-purpose machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry," "production machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" and "business-use machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" combined. (The amount now includes part of the amount for the former "precision machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" category because of the change in the classification).

Source: Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Census of Manufactures"

<Reference> Comparison of Rate Increases for Electric Power and Other Public Services (in Tokyo Metropolitan 23 wards)



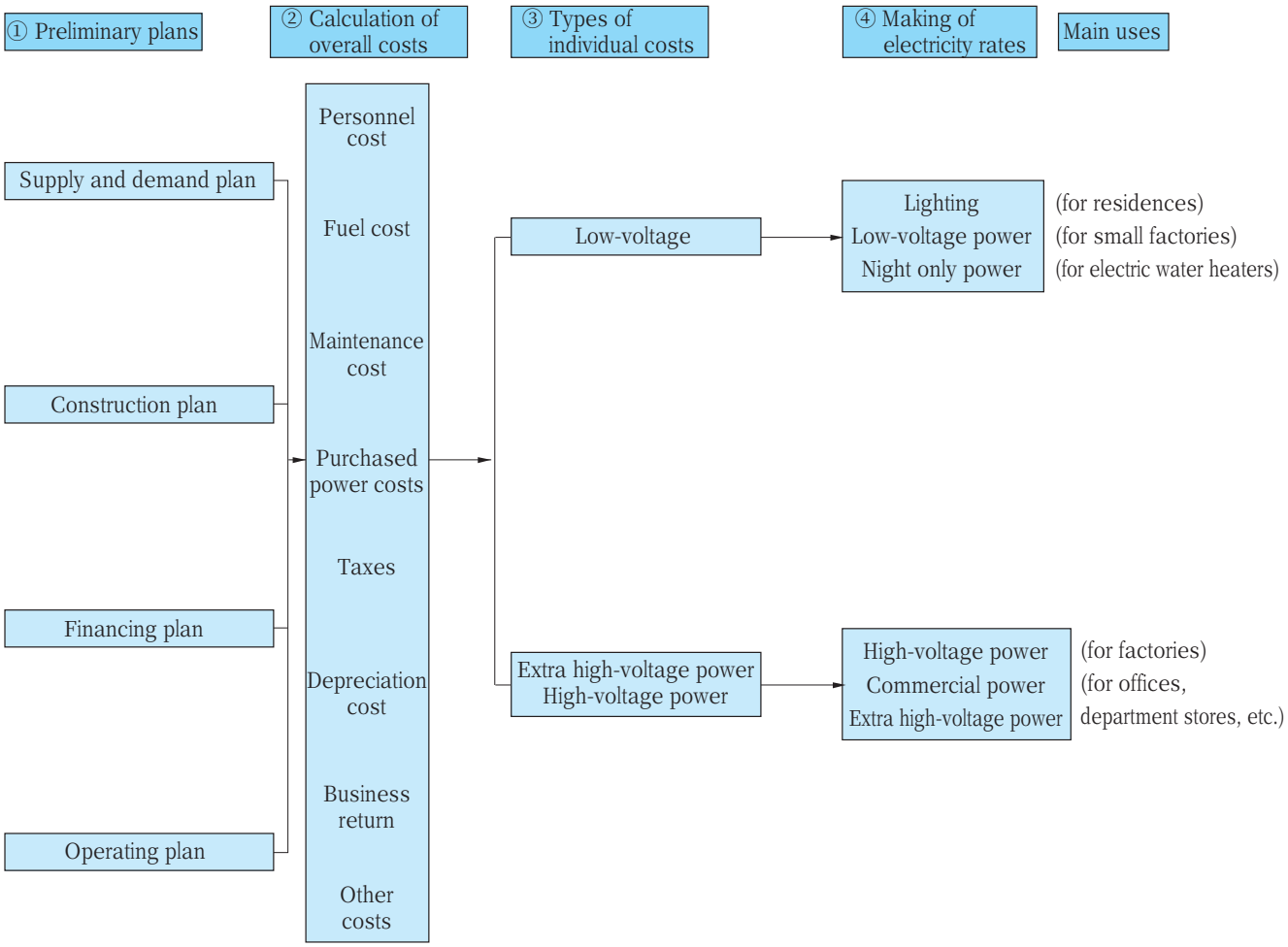
Source: Document of Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

(8) Household Electrical Appliances Usage Cost Reference Chart

No.	Appliance	Rated Energy Consumption (W)	Electric Power Usage		Value (yen)
			Usage Conditions	Electric Power (kWh)	
1	Fluorescent lamp (20W) Fluorescent lamp (30W)	18 28	Turned on 10 hours Turned on 10 hours	0.18 0.28	4.1 6.4
2	Incandescent lamp (60W)	54	Turned on 10 hours	0.54	12.3
3	Compact fluorescent lamp (light bulb shape) (60W type)	10	Turned on 10 hours	0.10	2.3
4	LED lamp (light bulb shape) (60W type)	6.9	Turned on 10 hours	0.07	1.6
5	Induction heating (IH) rice cooker (1.0L) (while cooking rice) IH rice cooker (1.0L) (while keeping rice warm)	1,100 17(Wh)	Cooking rice 1 time (white rice 4 cups) Keeping rice warm 10 hours (white rice 2 cups)	0.19 0.21	4.3 4.7
6	Microwave oven	1,460	Heating 200 grams of spinach for 3 minutes at 500W (without water)	0.05	1.1
7	IH cooking heater (100V) IH cooking heater (200V)	1,300 2,000	18 cm enameled steel pan, heating 20°C water to 90°C 18 cm enameled steel pan, heating 20°C water to 90°C	0.18 0.17	4.0 4.0
8	Toaster	1,000	Using for about 3 minutes on automatic toast menu	0.05	1.1
9	Refrigerator (430L)	Motor 133 Heat Pump 177	Electricity Consumption of new JIS-based refrigerator for one month (31 days) with temperature setting "refrigerating room 4°C, refrigerated room -18°C", and with the door opened and closed	44.0	1006.1
10	Electric kotatsu (heated table)	500	Used 1 hour at "medium" setting	0.10	2.3
11	Electric blanket	66	Used 1 hour at "medium" setting	0.03	0.7
12	Electric carpet (2 tatami mat room)	580	Used 1 hour at "medium" setting	0.21	4.8
13	Electric fan	45	Used 1 hour in "high" mode	0.04	1.0
14	Air conditioner for 13 - 20 square meter area (8-12 tatami mat room) (cooling)	480	Average electricity consumption per hour when using 10 hours (Average electricity consumption per hour when using for 10 hours with preset room temperature of 33°C and heat load of 2.2kW)	0.39	8.9
	Air conditioner for 13 - 20 square meter area (8-12 tatami mat room) (heating)	670	Average electricity consumption per hour when using 10 hours (Average electricity consumption per hour when using for 10 hours with preset room temperature of 10°C and heat load of 3.1kW)	0.84	19.3
15	Vertical washing and drying machine [heater drying system] (washing capacity 8kg, drying capacity 6kg)	300	For one "washing to draining" of wash of 4.5kg (with test fabrics prescribed in JIS C9606)	0.06	1.3
	Drum type washing and drying laundry machine [heater drying system] (washing capacity 9kg, drying capacity 6kg)	Maximum 1,350 (motor: 250 Electric heater: 1,280)	For one "washing to draining" of wash of 4.5kg (with test fabrics prescribed in JIS C9606)	2.82	64.5
	Drum type washing and drying machine [heat pump drying system] (washing capacity 9kg, drying capacity 6kg)	Maximum 810 (motor: 160)	Washing and drying one 4.5kg load of laundry (with test fabrics prescribed in JIS C9606)	1.64	37.5
16	Clothes dryer (5.0kg)	1,400 (high power)	For "drying" one 4.5kg load of laundry in standard cycle (the load specified by Japan Electrical Manufactures' Association).	2.73	62.4
17	Iron	1,000	Using 10 minutes on high setting	0.09	2.0
18	Vacuum cleaner	1,000 - Approx. 200	Used 30 minutes in "high" mode	0.44	10.1
19	Hair dryer	1,200	Using 5 minutes, with warm air	0.09	2.1
20	CRT TV (36" wide-screen)	230	Watching a movie for 1 hour	0.20	4.5
	LCD TV (37V)	228	Watching a movie for 1 hour	0.21	4.9
	Plasma TV (42V)	345	Watching a movie for 1 hour	0.35	8.0
21	Stereo (MD component)	85	Listening to CD for 1 hour	0.03	0.7
22	DVD video recorder	37	Watching a movie for 1 hour	0.03	0.6
23	Garden light (mercury lamp) (40W)	40	Turned on 10 hours	0.40	9.1
24	garbage disposer (dryer type)	770	Used 1time Average electricity consumption per day when using for 16 days with 700g of normal garbage per day	1.42	32.5
25	Dishwasher / dryer (tabletop type)	135/1,100/1,235 motor/heater/Max	Washing dishes for 6 people (about 85 minutes) in standard cycle (wash/dry)	0.90	20.6
26	Air purifier	46	Used 1 hour	0.05	1.1
27	Dehumidifier (compressor type)	192	Used 1 hour	0.19	4.3
28	Humidifier (hybrid type)	390	Used 1 hour	0.39	8.9

Notes:
1. Rated energy consumption (W) based on manufacturer catalog.
2. The above energy consumption figures were found by measuring typical models from manufacturers with a large market share.
3. Value of appliances used
   Energy consumption under the usage conditions (kWh) × unit price/kWh 22.86 yen (tax included)
4. This value was calculated at the unit price 22.86 yen (tax included) per 1kWh of "Meter-Rate Lightning B" second stage electric power rate unit price, and dose not include base fee.
5. Items marked with an asterisk use values from the manufacturer's catalog.

(9) Calculation Process of Electricity Rates



Note: Business return is equivalent to interest expense, dividend, and other like. It is the sum total of electric utility fixed assets, nuclear fuel assets, assets under construction, deferred assets, working capital, and designated investment as a rate base, multiplied by the rate of return.

2. Electricity Rate Systems

(1) Number of Customers Served and Contract Power by Use

(as of the end of March 2010)

Use	Item			Demand: Number of Customers	Demand: Contract Power (kW)
Other than Specified-Scale Demand	Lighting Services	Fixed Rate		448,483	
		Meter-Rate	(A and B)	19,999,675	
			(C)	1,248,162	15,464,713
		Other Lighting Service Contracts	Temporary	58,776	
			Public Street Light	3,750,484	
			(Optional Contracts)	900,286	7,952,285
			Subtotal	4,709,546	
		Lighting Total		26,405,866	
	Power Services	Low-Voltage		(168) 1,737,845	(3,873) 13,244,728
		Other Power Service Contracts	Temporary	4,758	106,984
			Agricultural	10,762	57,209
			Power for TEPCO's Construction Work	374	6,782
			Power for TEPCO's Business Operations	63,441	55,102
			(Optional Contracts)	375,907	1,550,091
			Subtotal	455,242	1,776,167
		Power Total		2,193,087	15,020,895
	Total			28,598,953	

Notes:
1. Figures given are based on electric service contracts.
2. Figures given for total of Optional Contracts in Lighting Services are based on the total for "Time-of-Day-Lighting Service (nighttime 8-hour, 10-hour type)," "Time-of-Use Lighting Service" and "High-Load Low-Voltage Service."
3. Figures in parentheses represent those for "Low-Voltage Power by Season and Time for Agricultural Use."
4. Figures given for total of Optional Contracts in Power Services are based on the total for "Night-only Power Service," "Night-only Power Service Ⅱ," and "Snow Melting Power Service."
5. Figures given are rounded off.
6. The above figures exclude the number of customers of the specific-scale demand and are based on electric service contracts.

(2) Number of Customers Using Electric Water Heaters under Night-Only Service

At the End of FY	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of Customers	128,429	384,609	472,942	516,538 (2,169)	546,465 (42,332)	548,575 (58,747)	549,090 (64,886)	550,529 (70,954)	552,961 (77,723)
At the End of FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Customers	560,610 (90,447)	573,884 (115,138)	596,906 (151,680)	635,713 (204,043)	711,366 (290,147)	814,747 (405,055)	940,232 (541,440)	1,081,470 (693,963)	1,217,835 (842,069)

Notes: 1. Since the system of charging for lighting by time of day began in FY 1990, the accounts registered are: night-only power service + time of day lighting service (those owning nighttime thermal storage devices) and high-load low-voltage contracts (those owning nighttime thermal storage devices).

2. Figures in parentheses are the number of nighttime thermal storage devices owned under "Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 8-hour type)," "Time-of-Day Lighting Service (nighttime 10-hour type)," by Time-of-Use lighting service and low-voltage high-load contracts.

(3) Summary of Major Optional Tariffs

Optional Contract Menu	Summary
Time-of-Day Lighting Service "nighttime 8-hour type" ("Otokuna-Night 8") Time-of-Day Lighting Service "nighttime 10-hour type" ("Otokuna-Night 10")	An option that offers discount rates at night with higher rates during the day. The higher the proportion of electricity consumed at night, the lower the electricity rates.
Time-of-Use Lighting Service ("Denka-Jozu")	Recommended for residential customers who use "Eco Cute," an electric water heater, and other kinds of overnight thermal storage equipment (over 1kVA), as well as an electric kitchen. A discount for customers with fully-electrified homes is also available.
Electric Kitchen Home Contract ("Smile Cooking Discount")	An option that offers discounted electricity charges for IH cooking heaters and other cooking equipment with the rated voltage of 200V.
High-Load Low-Voltage Service Contract	An option that offers discounted electricity charges through the efficient use of both lighting and power equipment throughout the year.
Low-Voltage Power by Season and Time of Day for Agricultural Use	Recommended for customers who use electrical air-conditioning (power equipment) for crop cultivation.
Low-Voltage Thermal Storage Adjustment Contract	An option that offers discounted electricity charge for sifting consumption from daytime to nighttime through the use of thermal storage operation such as thermal storage air conditioner.
Automatic Bank Transfer Discount	A discount is available to customers paying electricity bills regularly and without delay through account transfer.
Advance One-Time Payment Contract	A discount is available to customers paying electricity bills six months or one year in advance, in a single transaction.
Night-Only Power Service Night-Only Power Servive II	Lower electricity rates are offered to customers who use electric water heaters and other facilities only during the night.
Snow Melting Power Service	Discount rates are available to customers who use electric power to melt snow for a limited period every year, and who can set a daily two-hour break during the period.

(4) New System for the Purchase of Surplus Electric Power from Solar Power Plants

The "New System for the Purchase of Surplus Electric Power from Solar Power Plants" has started since November 1, 2009. The system makes electric power companies purchase, under the conditions defined by laws, surplus electric power from solar power generation equipment installed by customers, that is, the electric power generated by solar power generation equipment less the electric power consumed by the users of the equipment.

The electric power companies are to collect a Solar Surcharge from all their customers who use electricity to recover the cost incurred in purchasing surplus electric power (For details, please refer to P111 and P112).

a. Electric Power That Can Be Purchased

Electric power we can purchase is surplus electric power from solar power generation equipment. We can not purchase surplus electric power from solar power generation equipment installed for power generation business.

b. Unit Price for the Purchase of Surplus Electric Power

(yen/kWh including tax)

Classification / Capacity of the Solar Power Generation Equipment	Household Use (low-voltage supply)		Non-Household Use (high-voltage supply)	
	In the case where only solar power generation equipment is installed	In the case where non-solar power generation equipment is also installed	In the case where only solar power generation equipment is installed	In the case where non-solar power generation equipment is also installed
Less than 10kW	48.00	39.00	24.00	20.00
10kW or more	24.00	20.00		

* The unit prices shown in the table above will be applied, in case that an application for installation of solar power generation equipment is received between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011 and the purchase of surplus electric power starts by June 30, 2011.

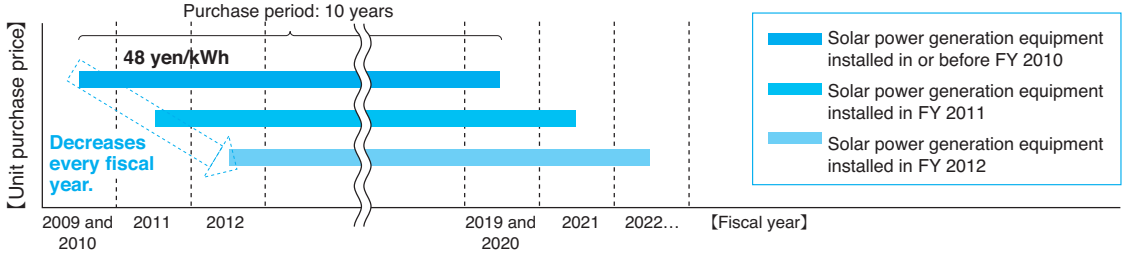
* "The case where non-solar power generation equipment is also installed" means the case where the customer has non-solar private power generation equipment (such as a household-use fuel cell, gas engine or battery) in addition to solar power generation equipment and electric power generated by the non-solar equipment does not flow into our power systems as a reverse power flow but the presence of the non-solar equipment can cause an increase in the reverse power flow of electric power generated by the solar equipment into our power systems.

c. Purchase Period and Revisions of Unit Purchase Price

The purchase of surplus electric power is based on the unit purchase price for the fiscal year in which the solar power generation equipment is installed, and that the unit price will be applied for 10 years from the date on which the solar power generation equipment was installed. The unit purchase price will be revised every year and it is planned to decrease every year.

■ Purchase period and unit purchase price (a schematic diagram created from a document published by a national council (Purchase System Subcommittee))

[for the case where solar power generation equipment with a capacity of less than 10kW for household use is installed and no other private power generation equipment of non-solar type is installed]



* The unit purchase prices for FY 2011 and the succeeding fiscal years are to be determined before the start of the fiscal year in question by a national council (Purchase System Subcommittee) based on their discussions that take into consideration the current trend of decrease of solar power generation equipment prices and announced by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

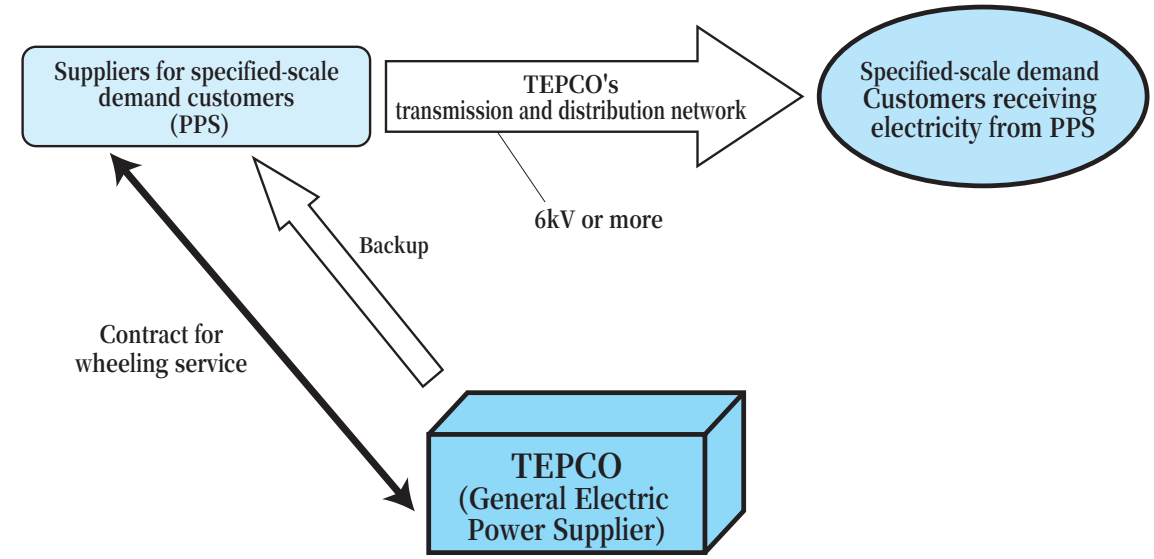
(5) Wheeling Service

As retail electric power has become deregulated, after the deregulation of electric power market, TEPCO offers its "wheeling service" to PPSs (Power Producer and Supplier) through our power transmission and distribution network.

○ When PPSs supply electricity to their customers*, TEPCO receives electricity from the PPSs and delivers electricity to customers through TEPCO's power transmission and distribution network.
* Customers affected by deregulation are those purchasing power rated as high voltage (6kV) or greater.

○ When a PPS is unable to keep up with fluctuations in demand, TEPCO supplies backup power.

[Wheeling Service Concept]



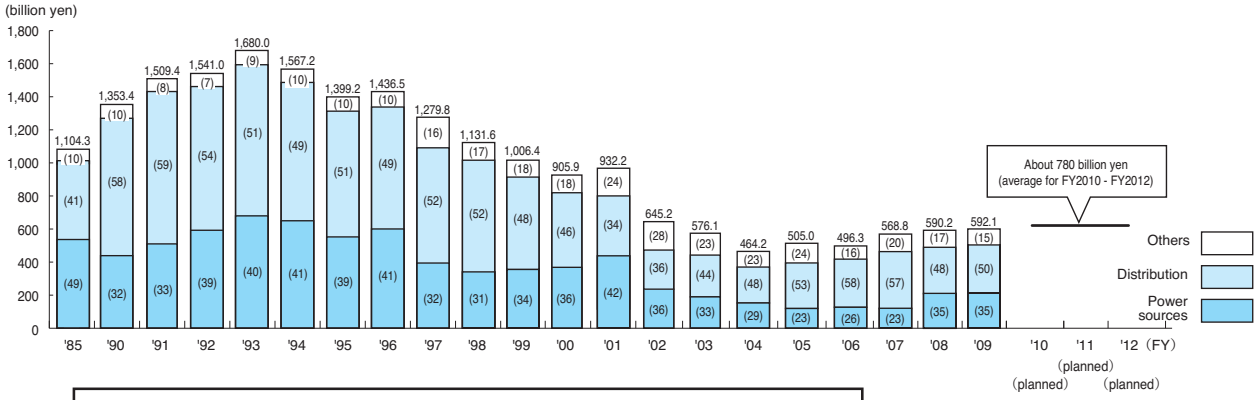
○ Regarding wheeling service: TEPCO sets fair charges and network costs that are borne by the customer to whom TEPCO supplies electricity according to the calculation rules set under the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

[Reference] Rates for "Standard Electricity Transmission Service" (become effective on April 1, 2010)
When supplied at high-voltages: Demand charge 577.50yen/kW, Energy charge 2.47yen/kWh
When supplied at extra-high-voltages: Demand proportioned charge 393.75yen/kW, Energy charge 1.34yen/kWh
* Charges are added the Solar Surcharge

Application for wheeling service is accepted and related documents are arranged at the TEPCO Network Service Center at the address below.
Network Service Center
Tokyo Takarazuka Building 12F
1-1-3 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0006, Japan
Tel: 03-3509-1709

VIII. Capital Investment and Financing

1. Changes in Capital Investment and Plans



Note: Figures in parentheses repesent the persentage composition (%).

Notes: 1. Based on the management plan for FY 2010.

2. "Distribution" includes transmission, transformation and distribution.
"Others" includes nuclear fuels and operation facilities.

2. Changes (Net Increase) in Plans for Raising Equipment Funds

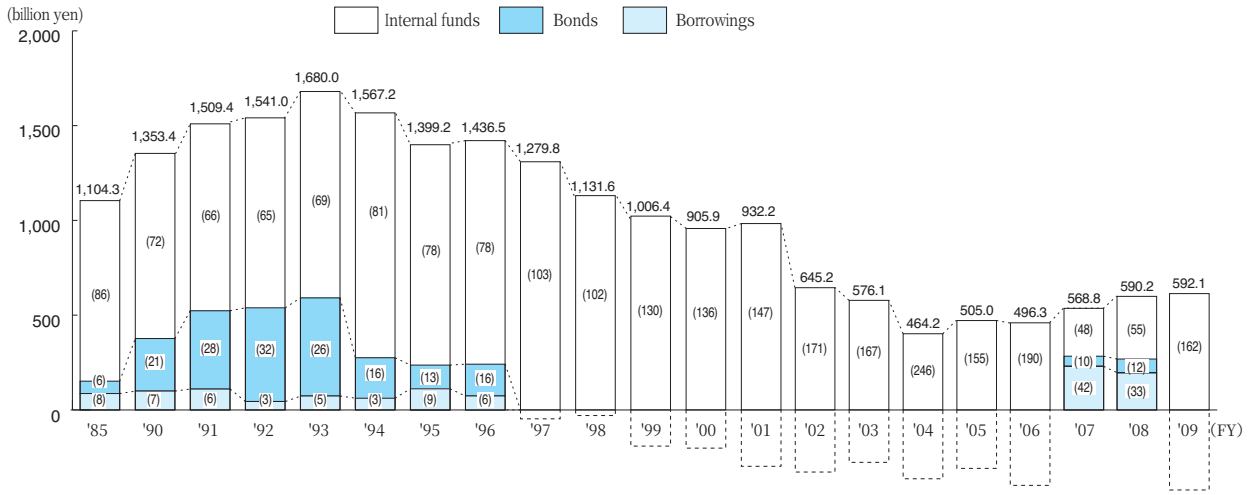
(1) TEPCO

(unit: billion yen)

	FY	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fund Requirements (construction funds)		1,192.6	1,104.3	1,353.4	1,399.2	1,436.5	1,279.8	1,131.6	1,006.4	905.9	932.2	645.2	576.1	464.2	505.0	496.3	568.8	590.2	592.1
Financing	Internal Funds	623.4	949.3	973.0	1,092.6	1,115.3	1,317.6	1,154.1	1,305.2	1,233.1	1,371.9	1,103.3	963.1	1,141.3	784.9	944.0	274.2	323.3	957.5
	Internal Reserve	515.8	883.1	972.1	1,047.3	1,164.9	1,264.9	1,252.1	1,661.9	1,314.8	1,385.4	1,184.5	943.0	1,120.7	730.2	955.4	445.0	512.4	627.6
	Customer Contribution, etc.	107.5	66.2	0.9	45.2	-49.5	52.7	-98.0	-356.6	-81.7	-13.4	-81.2	20.0	20.6	54.6	-11.3	-170.7	-189.1	329.8
	Capital Increase (amount of issue)	(10.2)	(-)	(13.2)	(6.0)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Net Proceeds from Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	External Funds	569.1	154.9	380.4	306.5	321.1	-37.8	-22.5	-298.7	-327.1	-439.6	-458.0	-387.0	-677.1	-279.8	-447.6	294.5	266.9	-365.4
	Bonds (amount of issue)	(270.0)	(311.0)	(600.0)	(600.0)	(728.5)	(856.3)	(799.7)	(595.8)	(700.0)	(763.5)	(800.0)	(534.2)	(250.0)	(250.0)	(329.1)	(750.0)	(670.0)	(240.3)
	Proceeds from Bond Issue	186.9	67.3	278.7	187.7	225.3	487.7	254.4	-296.8	-184.1	-101.9	87.2	70.7	125.4	-156.2	-400.0	55.6	72.5	-186.2
	Borrowings	382.1	87.6	101.6	118.8	95.8	-525.5	-277.0	-1.9	-143.0	-337.6	-545.3	-457.7	-802.5	-123.6	-47.5	238.8	194.4	-179.1
	Total	1,192.6	1,104.3	1,353.4	1,399.2	1,436.5	1,279.8	1,131.6	1,006.4	905.9	932.2	645.2	576.1	464.2	505.0	496.3	568.8	590.2	592.1

Notes: 1. Figures for the actual results are expressed by dropping fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen.
2. Incidental construction costs are excluded.

<Reference> Changes (net increase) in Plans for Raising Equipment Funds



Note: Figures in parentheses represent the percentage composition (%).

(2) 10 Electric Power Companies

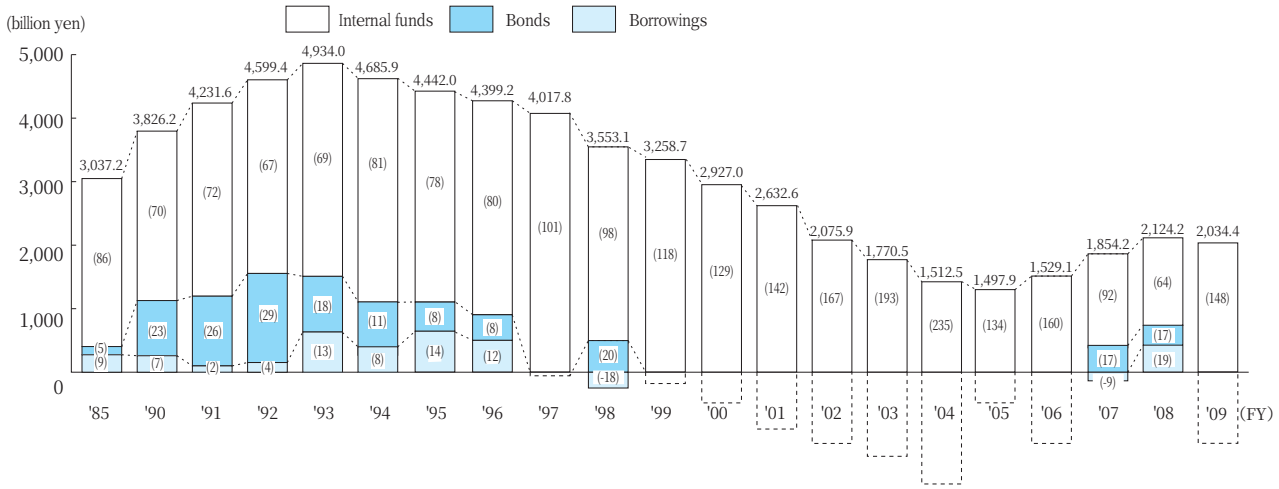
(unit: billion yen)

	FY	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fund Requirements (construction funds)		3,178.6	3,037.2	3,826.2	4,442.0	4,399.2	4,017.8	3,553.1	3,258.7	2,927.0	2,632.6	2,075.9	1,770.5	1,512.5	1,497.9	1,529.1	1,854.2	2,124.2	2,034.4
Financing	Internal Funds	1,896.0	2,606.9	2,682.9	3,472.9	3,509.4	4,077.3	3,480.5	3,812.2	3,761.8	3,733.5	3,473.0	3,419.5	3,551.8	2,001.1	2,452.0	1,710.5	1,355.1	3,009.6
	Internal Reserve Customer Contribution, etc. Capital Increase (amount of issue) Net Proceeds from Capital Increase	1,529.9 282.6 (56.2) 20.4	2,433.0 143.7 (31.0) 30.0	2,690.7 -7.7 (34.7) -	3,299.4 173.5 (17.9) -	3,442.8 66.6 (1.8) -	3,740.0 337.2 (0) -	3,654.5 -174.0 - -	4,247.7 -435.5 (0.1) -	3,870.2 -108,4 (-) -	3,965.5 -232.0 (0) -	3,694,8 -221.7 (0) -	3,483.7 -64.1 (-) -	3,602.6 -50.8 (-) -	2,136.3 -135.1 (56.2) -	2,727.1 -275.0 (-) -	1,991.4 -280.9 (-) -	1,957.1 -602.0 (-) -	2,381.5 628.1 (-) -
	External Funds	1,352.8	439.0	1,143.2	969.1	889.7	-59.5	72.5	-553.5	-834.7	-1,100.8	-1,397.1	-1,648.9	-2,039.2	-503.2	-922.9	143.6	769.1	-975.2
	Bonds (amount of issue) Proceeds from Bond Issue Borrowings	(788.0) 529.0 823.7	(866.2) 159.0 280.0	(1,865.6) 862.1 281.0	(1,735.4) 356.3 612.8	(2,024.7) 340.7 549.0	(2,360.6) 753.8 -813.3	(2,369.7) 714.3 -641.8	(1,808.8) -262.4 -291.1	(1,745.0) -478.5 -356.1	(1,769.5) -601.9 -498.9	(1,667.5) -101.8 -1,295.2	(1,130.2) -483.5 -1,165.4	(740.0) -792.3 -1,246.9	(925.0) -54.1 -449.1	(1,054.5) -332.2 -590.7	(1,666.0) 306.2 -162.6	(1,800.0) 367.5 401.5	(690.3) -183.1 -792.0
	Total	3,178.6	3,037.2	3,826.2	4,442.0	4,399.2	4,017.8	3,553.1	3,258.7	2,927.0	2,632.6	2,075.9	1,770.5	1,512.5	1,497.9	1,529.1	1,854.2	2,124.2	2,034.4

Notes: 1. Figures for FY 2009 are those from "Statistics of Electric Power Industry."
2. Figures are expressed by dropping fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen.
3. Incidental construction costs are excluded.
4. Numbers are for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electric Power Company) before FY 1985.

Source: "Handbook of Electric Power Industry"

<Reference> Changes (10 electric power companies) in Plans for Raising Equipment Funds



Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses represent the percentage composition (%).
2. Numbers are for a total of 9 power companies (except Okinawa Electric Power Company) before FY 1985.

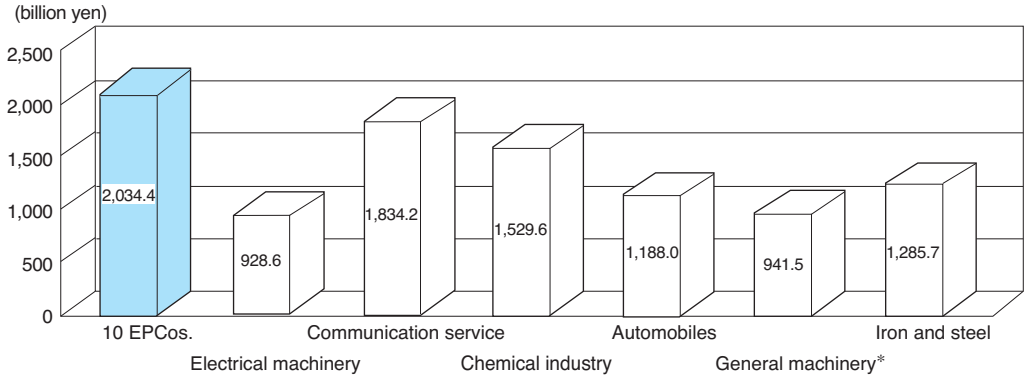
<Reference> Changes in Private Sector Capital Investment

(unit: billion yen)

FY 1980	39,680.7	FY 2001	68,829.4
FY 1985	54,556.0	FY 2002	65,115.4
FY 1990	92,096.7	FY 2003	67,397.0
FY 1995	73,411.1	FY 2004	71,503.7
FY 1996	76,207.1	FY 2005	75,901.0
FY 1997	78,768.1	FY 2006	79,825.9
FY 1998	71,075.3	FY 2007	81,338.7
FY 1999	69,078.6	FY 2008	76,760.2
FY 2000	72,452.6	FY 2009	62,821.9

Source: Department of National Accounts, Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, "Annual Report on National Accounts"

<Reference> Comparison of Investment by Industry (FY 2008)



* Total amount for the "general-purpose machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry," "production machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" and "business-use machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" combined. (The amount now includes part of the amount for the former "precision machinery and apparatuses manufacturing industry" category because of the change in the classification).

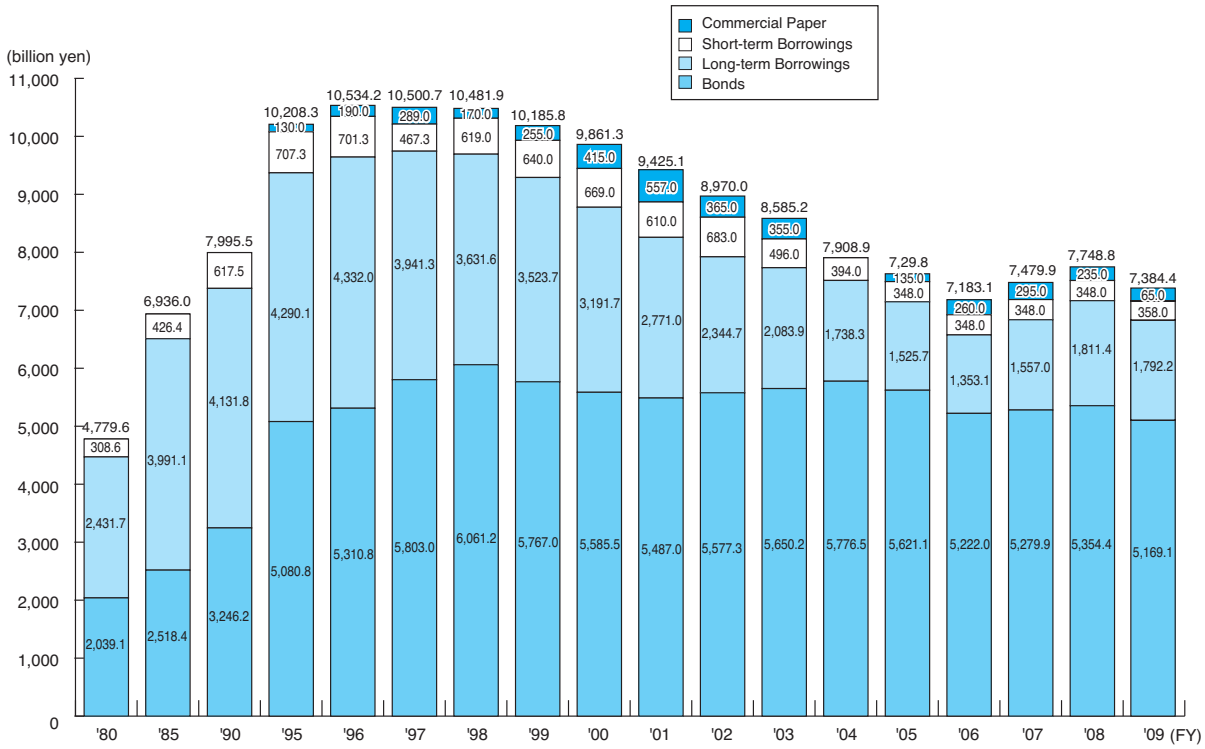
Sources: Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, "Business Outlook Survey"
"Statistics of Electric Power Industry"

3. Changes in Amount of Corporate Bonds Issued

(unit: billion yen)

FY	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Domestic Bonds	270.0	250.0	600.0	600.0	500.0	660.0	700.0	470.0	700.0	650.0	800.0	400.0	250.0	250.0	300.0	750.0	670.0	215.0
Convertible Bonds																		
Foreign Bonds		2nd issue of U.S. dollar denominated straight bonds: US$100 million 7th issue of Swiss franc denominated straight bonds: CHF200 million 8th issue of Swiss franc denominated straight bonds: CHF150 million			15th issue of Swiss franc denominated straight bonds: CHF300 million 1st issue of France franc denominated straight bonds: FFr4 billion 7th issue of U.S. dollar denominated straight bonds: US$1 billion	8th issue of U.S dollar denominated straight bonds: US$500 million 5th issue of Deutsche mark denominated straight bonds: DM1 billion 6th issue of Deutsche mark denominated straight bonds: DM1 billion	1st issue of Euro denominated straight bonds: EUR750 million	2nd issue of Euro denominated straight bonds: EUR1 billion		3rd issue of Euro denominated straight bonds: EUR1 billion		4th issue of Euro denominated straight bonds: EUR1 billion			16th issue of Swiss franc denominated straight bonds: CHF300 million			17th issue of Swiss franc denominated straight bonds: CHF300 million

4. Balance of Corporate Bonds and Loans Payable



Note: Fractions smaller than 0.1 billion yen are dropped.

5. Changes in Materials Procurement Cost

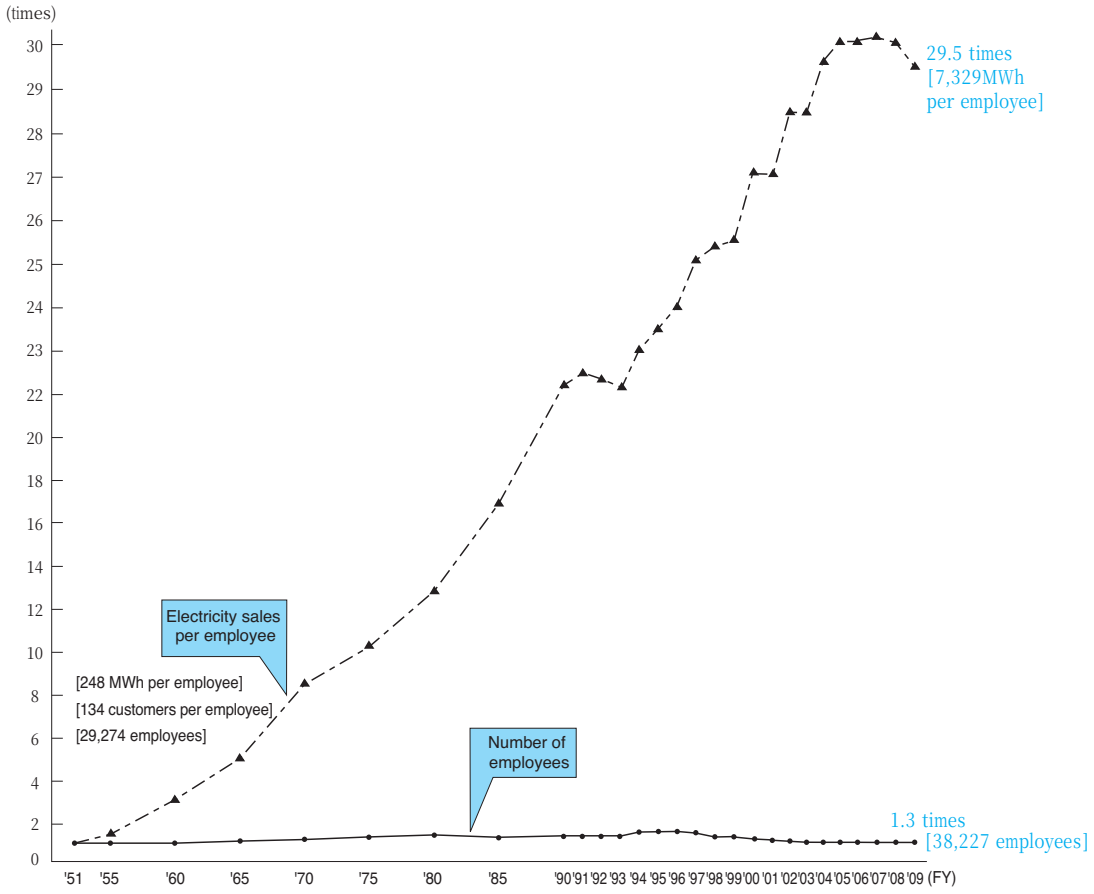
(unit: billion yen)

FY	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Total cost of Products Procurement (a)	668.1	831.1	736.7	877.4	756.4	759.0	749.5	696.4	650.7	595.8	599.9	479.3	423.2	364.2	372.6	347.6	354.7	351.4	331.4	322.7
Import Cost of Overseas Products (b)	8.6	20.2	14.0	21.6	67.5	48.0	24.6	47.1	38.7	42.2	38.2	18.1	22.8	19.2	18.9	18.9	30.2	26.9	52.0	28.9
Import Ratio (%) (b)/(a)	1.3	2.4	1.9	2.5	8.9	6.3	3.3	6.8	5.9	7.1	6.4	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	8.5	7.7	15.7	9.0

Notes:
1. FY 1994 and FY 1995: passed customs for Yokohama Thermal Power Station Units 7 and 8, and for Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station Units 6 and 7.
2. FY 1997: passed customs for Chiba Thermal Power Station Unit 2.
3. FY 1999: passed customs for Shinagawa Thermal Power Station Unit 1 and for Futtsu Thermal Power Station Unit 3.
4. FY 2000: passed customs for Futtu Thermal Power Station Unit 3.
5. FY 2006-2008: passed customs for Futtu Thermal Power Station Unit 4.
6. FY 2008: Procurement cost increased a temporary basis in relation to restoration of the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station.

IX. Rationalization and Streamlining

1. Changes in Electric Power Sales per Employee



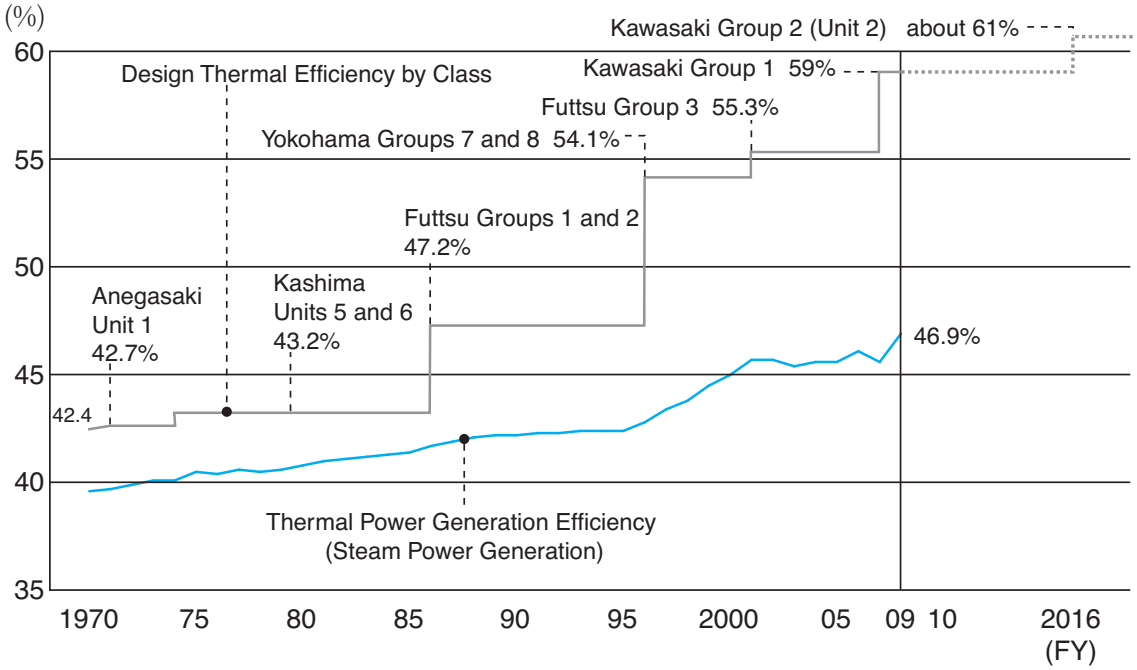
Changes in Employees

At the End of FY	1951	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Employees	29,274	29,453	29,161	32,724	36,290	38,341	40,208	39,058	39,640	43,448	43,166	42,672	42,170	41,882	41,403	40,725	39,619	38,950	38,510	38,235	38,108	38,234	38,030	38,227
(ratio to FY 1951)	(1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)

Improvement of Labor Productivity

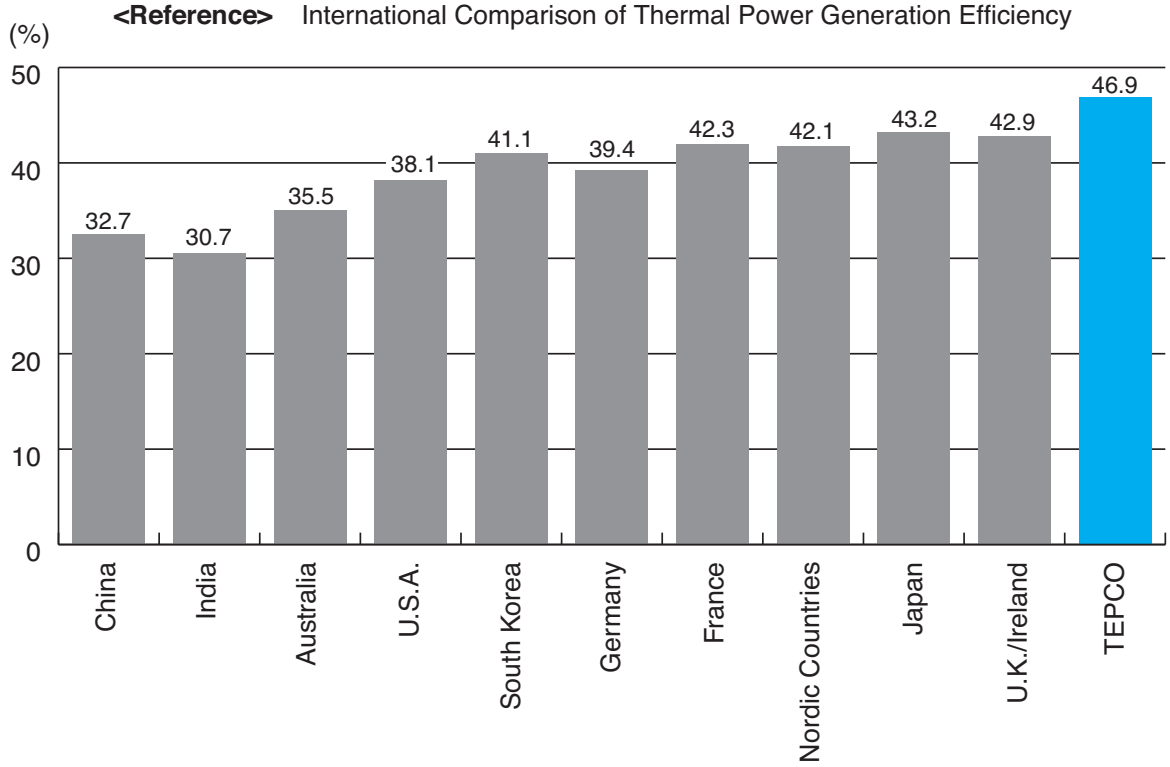
At the End of FY	1951	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sales (MWh per employee)	248	369	761	1,254	2,129	2,666	3,261	4,231	5,548	5,854	5,964	6,219	6,333	6,548	6,779	6,766	7,115	7,086	7,446	7,549	7,548	7,778	7,598	7,329
(ratio to FY 1951)	(1)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(5.1)	(8.6)	(10.8)	(13.1)	(17.1)	(22.4)	(23.6)	(24.0)	(25.1)	(25.5)	(26.4)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(28.7)	(28.6)	(30.0)	(30.4)	(30.4)	(31.4)	(30.6)	(29.5)

2. Thermal Power Generation Efficiency (LHV: Lower Heating Value)



Note: Lower heating values (LHV) were estimated from higher heating values (HHV), using the conversion coefficient from General Energy Statistics (FY 2004).

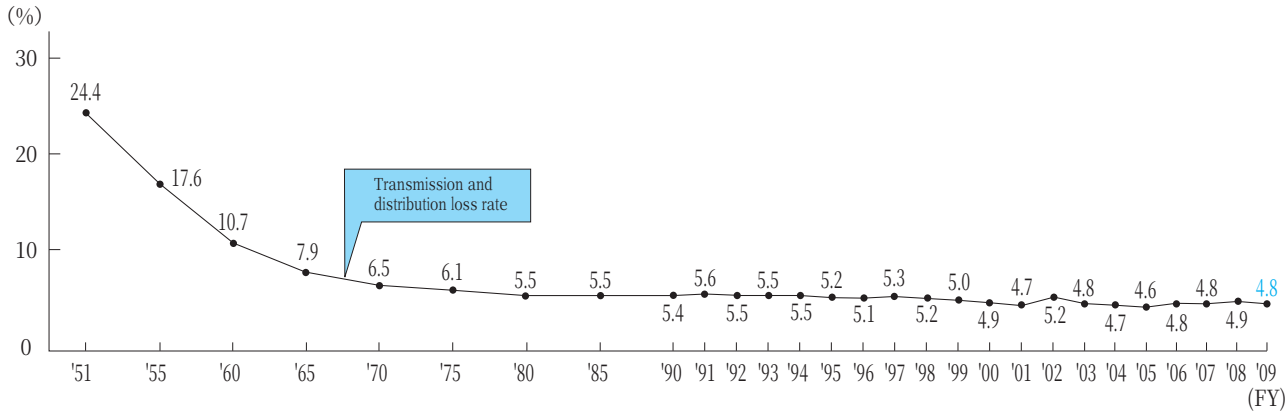
<Reference> International Comparison of Thermal Power Generation Efficiency



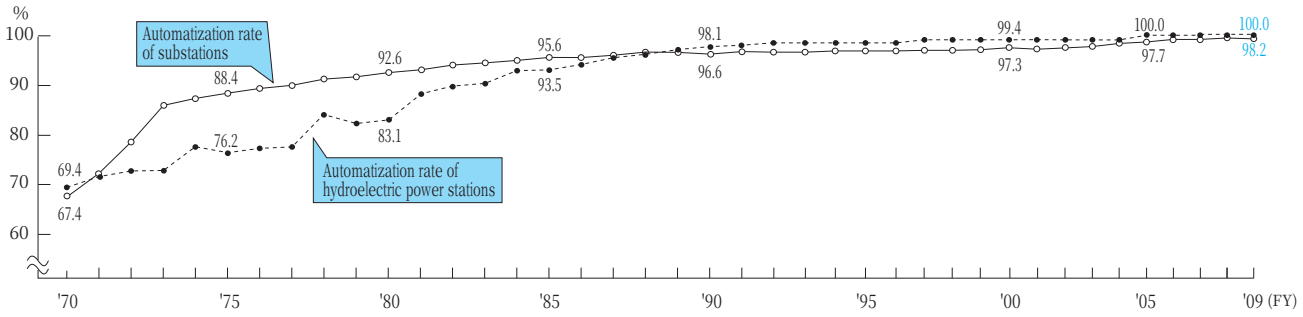
Notes:
1. Thermal efficiency values represent weighted average thermal efficiencies of coal, oil, and gas on the power generating end (LHV standard).
2. The thermal efficiency of independent power generation equipments is not included.
3. The figure for TEPCO is FY 2009 result. Other figures are FY 2006 values.

Source: ECOFYS, "INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF FOSSIL POWER EFFICIENCY AND CO_2 INTENSITY"

3. Transmission and Distribution Loss Rate



4. Changes in Automatization Rate of Hydroelectric Power Stations and Substations



Note: Automatization rate = (Number of automatized power stations and substations/Total number of power stations and substations) × 100 (%)

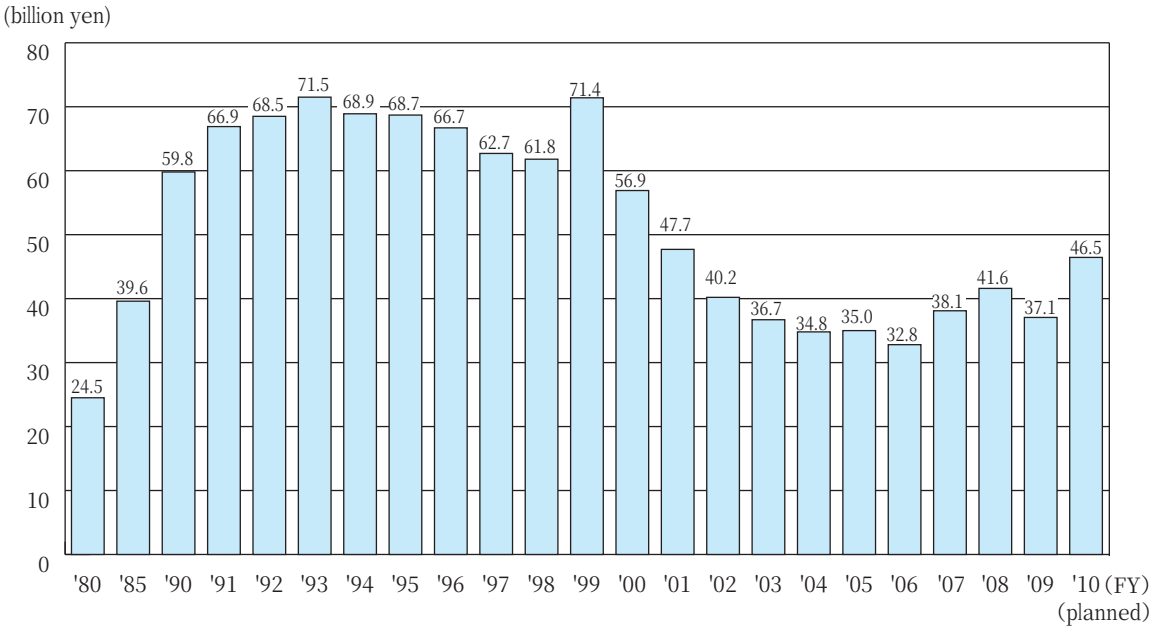
X. Technology Development and Renewable Energy

1. Research and Development

(1) Main Themes of FY 2010 Research and Development Plan

Target	Contents
a. "Putting the highest priority on ensuring safety and securing stable electric power supply"	Aim at the acquisition of internal and external reliability by promoting the technology development that will contribute to safety of human body, public and equipment, technology development linked to creation of society's secure feeling and technology development to ensure the stable supply of electric energy and transmitting the information intensively.
b. "Ensuring long-term energy security and preserving the global environment"	Carry out the company's social responsibility toward sustainable growth of society by promoting technology development, such as that to respond to the RPS Law, CO_2 collection, feasibility study for storage and electric vehicles, in a forward looking manner to comply with environmental restrictions.
c. "Offering optimized energy service, and further cultivating electricity sales"	Strive to win competition among energy industries by promoting technology development concerning electrification and high-performance products for the expanded use of system electricity such as high-efficient heat pump, as well as technology development concerning energy solutions that take customer needs in advance.
d. "Improving the profitability by reduction of unit cost and expansion of business area"	Promote the continuous growth as whole TEPCO group and improvement of profitability by promoting the technology development that contributes to strengthening of competitive power by reduction of supply cost and promoting the technology development to expand the business area utilizing the know-how and equipment cultivated in the electric industry.

(2) Changes in Research and Development Expenditure



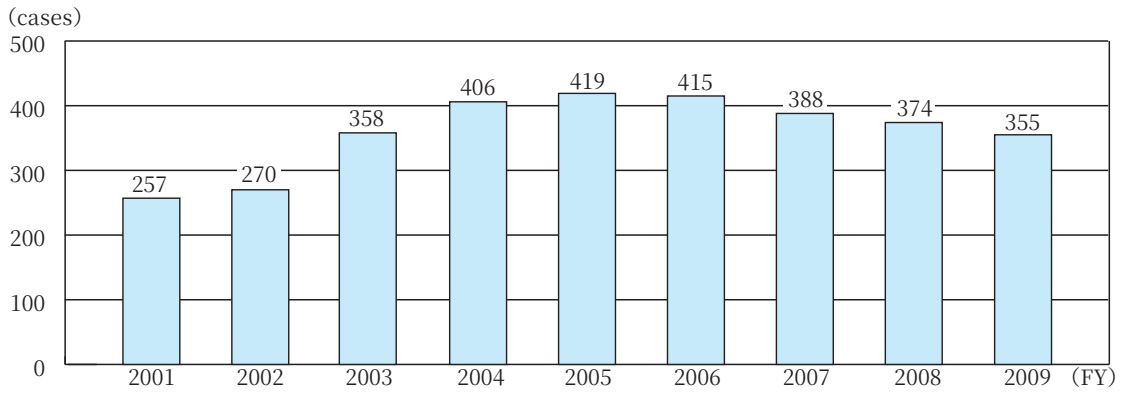
(3) Ratio of Research and Development Expenditure to Sales

(%)

1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	FY 2010
0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9

(planned)

(4) Changes in the Number of Patent Applications



*as of April 1, 2010

2. Electric Vehicles

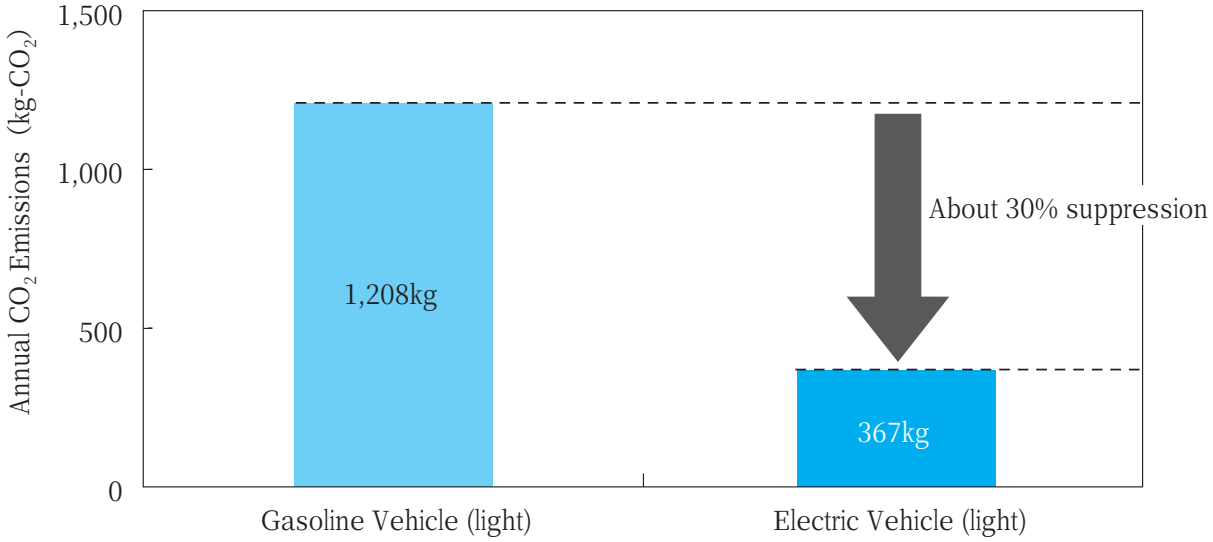
Number of Electric Vehicles in Fleet at TEPCO Offices

At the End of FY	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number (Electric Vehicle Percentage)	65 (0.9%)	104 (1.4%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	130 (1.7%)	132 (1.7%)	139 (1.9%)	145 (2.0%)	191 (2.7%)	246 (2.9%)	241 (2.8%)	235 (2.8%)	220 (2.6%)	147 (1.8%)	417 (5.1%)

○ We have developed the electric vehicle (R1e) suitable for TEPCO's institutional use vehicle with Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., and the verification test has being implemented in operation since 2006. In addition, for the battery car that has been developed by Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (i-MiEV), the verification test has begun in 2007.

○ Based on these tests and evaluations, we started introducing electric vehicles in FY 2009, and have introduced 310 electric vehicles so far. In addition, we aim at introducing about 3,000 electric vehicles in the future. If 3,000 vehicles institutional use are converted to battery cars, it is expected that approximately 2,500t for annual CO_2 emission and approximately 1.7 hundred million yen can be reduced by improvement of fuel consumption per year. The Japanese electric power industry as a whole is planning to introduce approximately 10 thousands of electric vehicles for institutional use by FY 2020.

<Reference> Annual CO_2 Emissions per Vehicle (after 10,000km run)



(Condition of Estimation)

Fuel consumpltion of light gasoline vehicle : 19.2km/L (from the internet website of Japan Mini Vehicles Association)

Fuel consumption of electric vehicle : 10km/kWh (Manufacturer's published 10-15 mode fuel consumption, as calculated from the distance that can be traveled with a full charge and the total electric energy of the driving batteries)

CO_2 emission intensity : Gasoline 2.32kg-CO_2/L (from "Enforcement Ordinance for Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming")
Elecctricity 0.33kg-CO_2/kWh (target value for FY2020 by electric power companies)

Charge efficiency : 0.90

3. Renewable Energy

(1) Sites Where TEPCO Has Introduced New Energy (as of the end of March 2010)

Solar Power	Futtsu Thermal Power Station, Fuji Service Center, Tsurumi Service Center, Tochigi Branch Office, Thermal Power Technical Training Center, Takasaki Service Center, Yamanashi Branch Office, Mito Service Center, Kanagawa Branch Office, Hiratsuka Service Center, Matsudo Sales Center, Otsuka Service Center, Tama Branch Office Higashimurayama Annex, Atami Sales Center, Tsuchiura Service Center, General Training Center, Fuji-Yoshida Sales Center, Sawara Sales Center, Maebashi Service Center, Ueno Service Center, Eco Plaza Kasai TEPCO, Tochigi-Minami Service Center, Kanuma Office, Ibaraki Branch Office, Hitachi Sales Center, Fujisawa Service Center Kamakura Office, Izu Service Center, Narita Service Center Annex, Kumagaya Service Center, Minami Yokohama Thermal Power Station, Yokohama Thermal Power Station, Yokosuka Sales Center, Musashino Service Center Fuchu Field Office, Komahashi Control Office, Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station, Shinjuku Service Center, Higashi Ohgishima Thermal Power Station, Saitama Service Center, Yamato Sales Center, Adachi Sales Center, Kazunogawa Hydroelecttic Power Station (Kazunogawa Dam), Kazunogawa Hydroelecttic Power Station (Kami-Hikawa River Dam), Choshi Sales Center, Hitachinaka Thermal Power Station, Hirono Thermal Power Station, Research & Development Center, Yokosuka Thermal Power Station (total 47 sites, 524.3kW)
Wind Power	Yokosuka Thermal Power Station (0.6kW) , Minami-Yokohama Thermal Power Station (0.4kW), Yokohama Thermal Power Station (4kW)

(2) Business Use Facilities (as of the end of March 2010)

Wind Power	Hachijojima Wind Power Station (500 kW)

<Reference> International Comparison of Solar Amounts and Wind Power Generation Installations in Major Countries

		Equipment Capacity (MW) Solar (as of the end of 2008)
①	Germany	5,340
②	Spain	3,354
③	Japan	2,144
④	U.S.A.	1,169
⑤	Italy	458
⑥	Korea	358
⑦	France	180
⑧	Australia	105
⑨	Portugal	68
⑩	Netherlands	57

		Equipment Capacity (MW) Wind (as of the end of 2008)
①	U.S.A.	25,170
②	Germany	23,903
③	Spain	16,754
④	China	12,210
⑤	India	9,645
⑥	Italy	3,736
⑦	France	3,404
⑧	U.K.	3,241
⑨	Denmark	3,180
⑩	Portugal	2,862
:		
⑬	Japan	1,880

Sources: Solar: IEA/PVPS, "TRENDS IN PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS"
Wind: GWEC, "GROBAL WIND 2008 REPORT"

(3) Issues and TEPCO R&D Milestones

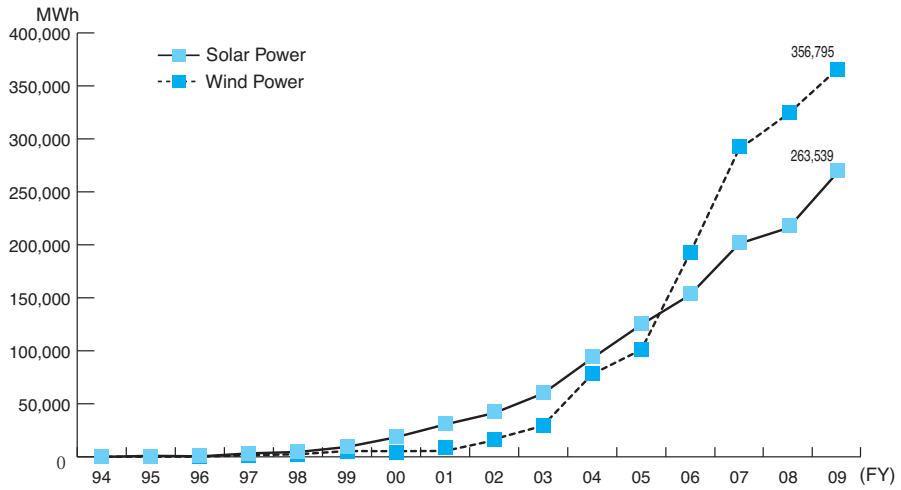
	Tasks Ahead	R&D Milestones at TEPCO
Solar Power	○ Cost reduction of solar systems • Cost reduction of solar cells • Cost reduction of peripheral equipment, such as inverters • Installation, construction method ○ Development of high efficiency of solar cells ○ Establishment of utility power system interconnection technology	○ Interconnection tests were completed on pilot plants (1.4 kW and 1.7 kW, respectively) for residential use (3 kW class) and for public buildings (100 kW class).(the Engineering Research Center : November 1979 - March 1984) ○ Interconnection tests were carried out under contract with NEDO on the 200 kW dispersed arrangement system by connecting 6.6 kV of factory loads with simulated distribution lines and loads as well as a photovoltaic power generation system. (Contract period: November 1980 - March 1987) ○ The development and verification of system interconnection protective equipment, as well as researches for reducing the cost of inverters were performed.The behavior stand-alone PV system is enforced. (the Urawa solar power generation testing plant 50 kW: January 1992 - April 2002) ○ Estimation of power generation characteristics are in progress through study on influence of installing conditions and several kind of cells under the same conditions. (Research & Development Center 79 kW : November 1994 - March 2003) ○ Supply power evaluation as a power supply is enforced toward the solar system that it is installed in the general residence which a wide area dispersed around. ○ Investigation of optimal control and cost reduction method during installation of megawatt-class system is under way. ○ A project to evaluate the effects of the installation of a large number of solar power generation equipment throughout Japan on the power systems was started in April 2010 and is under way with the aid of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, with actinometers installed at 61 locations throughout Japan. (April 2010 -)
Windmill Power	○ Development of operation and maintenance technologies • Development of windmill turbines and control programs suitable for wind conditions ○ Site selection • Examination of wind conditions • Area impact (scenery, noise, etc.) ○ Development of grid-connection technology • Refining a system analysis simulation model • Investigation of power quality characteristics ○ Establishment of offshore wind power generation technology • Understanding of characteristics of offshore wind conditions • Development of complete, economic offshore wind power generation system	○ Demonstration tests were carried out with the propeller type, 100 kW windmill turbines on Miyake-jima Island under contract with NEDO. (Independent tests conducted in 1983 ; system interconnection tests in 1984 - 85 ; dismantling tests in 1986) ○ Researches were implemented to evaluate the performance of a 150 kW windmill power generation system made by Belgium's HMZ. (June 1986 - March 1988) ○ Demonstration tests were carried out with a 300 kW wind power plant. (TEPCO New Energies Park : July 1993 - February 2002) ○ Measurement and analysis of power quality characteristics are in progress for distribution line interconnecting with nonutility wind turbine generators in TEPCO service area. (1999 -) ○ Development of safe and economical settled-type and floating-type offshore wind power generation facilities was started in 2004 and is in progress. (2004-) For settled-type facilities, offshore demonstration studies, including collaborative studies with NEDO and other organizations, were started. (2009-)
Geothermal Power	○ Improvement of geothermal resource prospecting and assessment techniques ○ Improvement of drilling and collecting techniques ○ Development of technologies utilizing undeveloped geothermal resources ○ Environmental protection technologies	○ 3.3MW geothermal power plant is now in operation on the Hachijo-jima Island. (March 1999 -)
Fuel Cell	① Polymer electrolyte fuel cell (PEFC) ○ Cost reduction ○ Prolonging its operation life ② Solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) ○ Concentrating output ○ Cost reduction of fuel cells ○ Prolonging its operation life	○ Demonstration tests of PAFC • Tests were completed with demonstration plants Large capacity (4.5MW, 11MW) Small capacity (50kW - 220kW) 5plants ○ Molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC) Participation in technical research union (May 1993 - March 2005) ○ Experimental study of fixed-type PEFC (entrusted with NEF) (November 2002 - March 2005) ○ Demonstration tests of SOFC (entrusted with NEF : October 2008 -, promoted with NEDO : April 2009 -)

(4) Purchase of Surplus Power from Solar, Wind and Waste Power Plants

○ Purchases (as of the end of March 2010, become effective on FY 1992)

	FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997	
	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)
Solar	13	185	136	702	452	1,944	1,056	4,278	2,578	10,438
Wind			1	250	1	250	1	250	2	1,050
Waste	22	127,560	28	152,860	36	235,600	40	261,500	44	290,490
	FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002	
	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)
Solar	4,440	17,131	7,870	33,891	13,780	62,064	19,559	96,519	27,484	103,822
Wind	3	2,250	4	2,550	4	2,550	8	4,696	12	11,496
Waste	48	366,090	49	379,390	55	430,190	58	432,890	63	474,840
	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	
	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)
Solar	39,872	146,292	56,698	207,540	75,195	272,735	92,977	334,959	107,846	385,207
Wind	17	36,243	25	55,415	52	66,310	42	184,620	47	214,600
Waste	63	471,740	61	437,240	58	334,227	60	341,217	59	330,818
	FY 2008		FY 2009							
	No. of Spot	Output (kW)	No. of Spot	Output (kW)						
Solar	123,649	437,171	159,883	565,204						
Wind	46	224,546	48	243,146						
Waste	55	285,818	54	276,208						

<Reference> Purchase of Electricity from Solar and Wind Power



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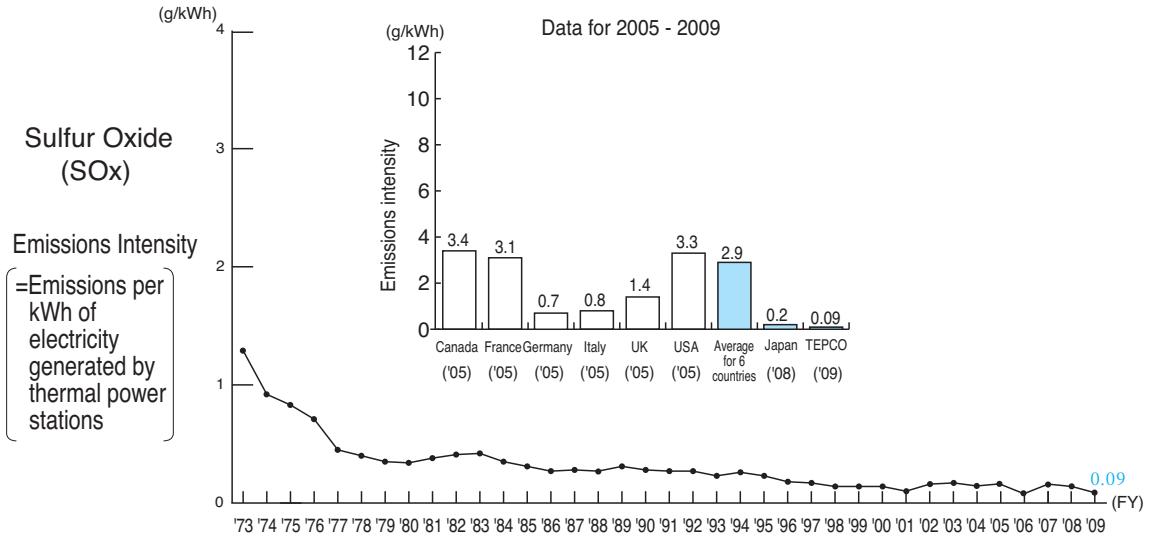
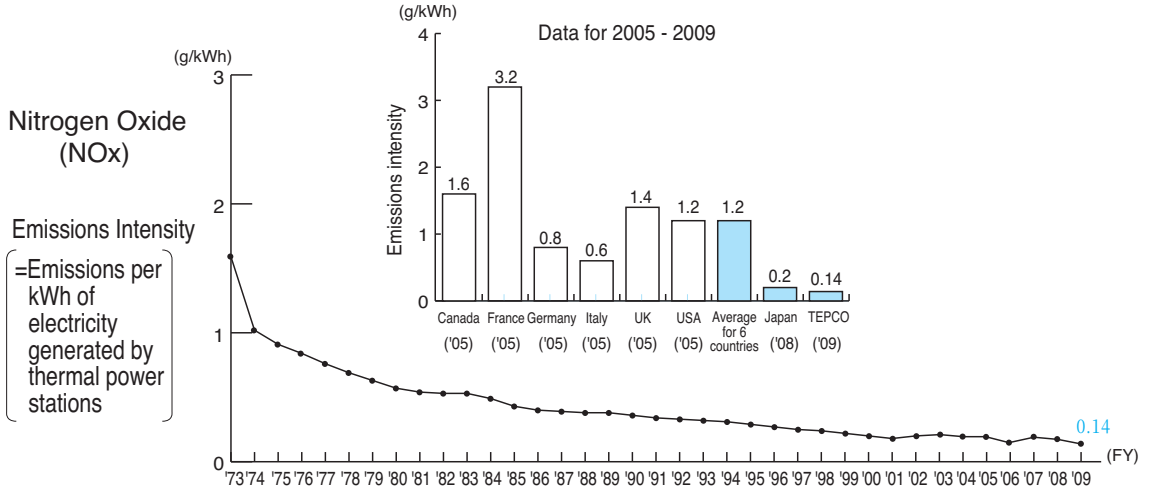
XI. Environmental Protection Measures

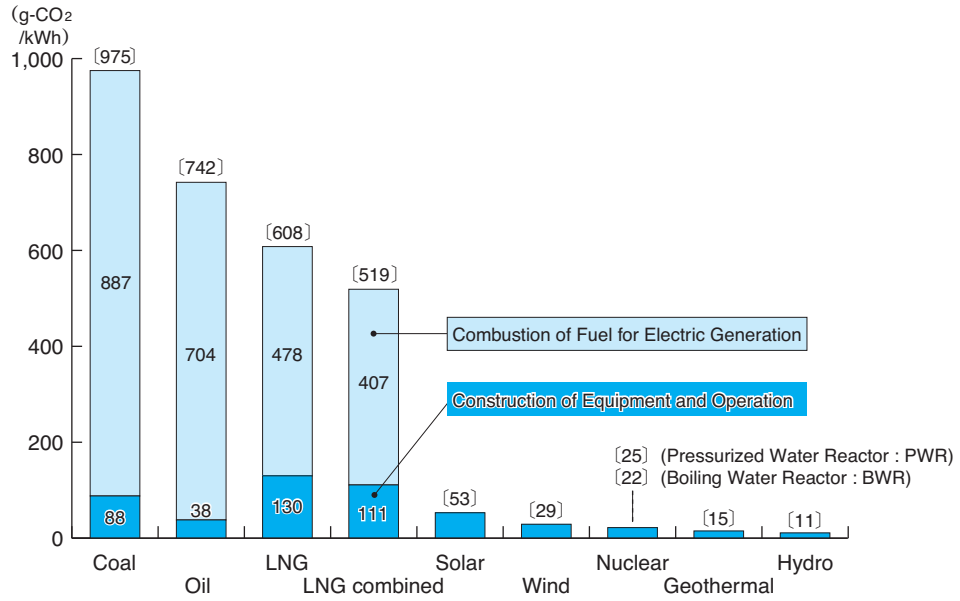
1. Changes in SOx and NOx Emissions Intensity per Power Output from Thermal Power Stations





Sources: Estimates are based on "OECD Environmental Data Compendium 2006/2007" and IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2008 edition."
Figures for Japan are based on a survey of the Federation of Electric Power Companies.

<Reference> CO_2 Emissions per kWh of Electricity Usage (for each electric source in Japan)

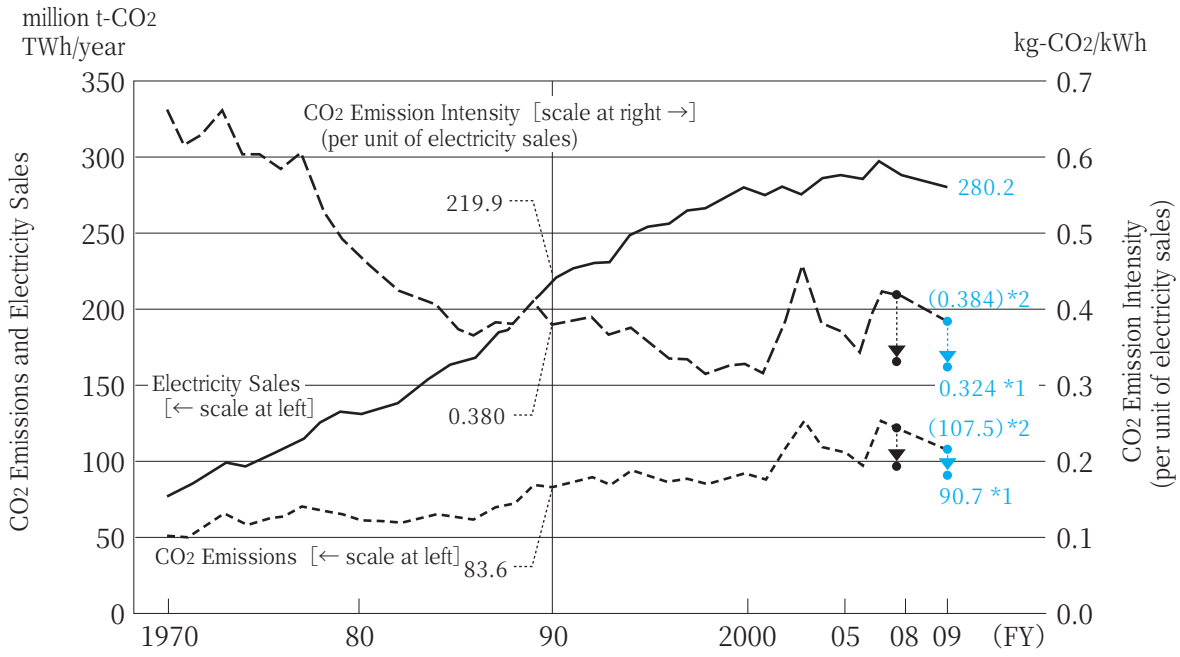


Notes: 1. The amounts of emitted CO_2 shown are the calculated amounts of CO_2 emitted as a result of the combustion of fuels for power generation and the consumption of (all kinds of) energies for the associated mining, power generation facility construction, fuel transport and purification and operation and maintenance of facilities. The amount of emitted CO_2 for nuclear power was calculated taking into consideration the planned domestic reprocessing of spent fuels and use of pluthermal (on the premise that the number of times of recycling is one), as well as the generation of high-level radioactive wastes.

2. Totals may not agree with the sum because of being rounded off.

Source: "Report of Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry," etc.

2. Changes in TEPCO's CO_2 Emissions and Emissions Intensity

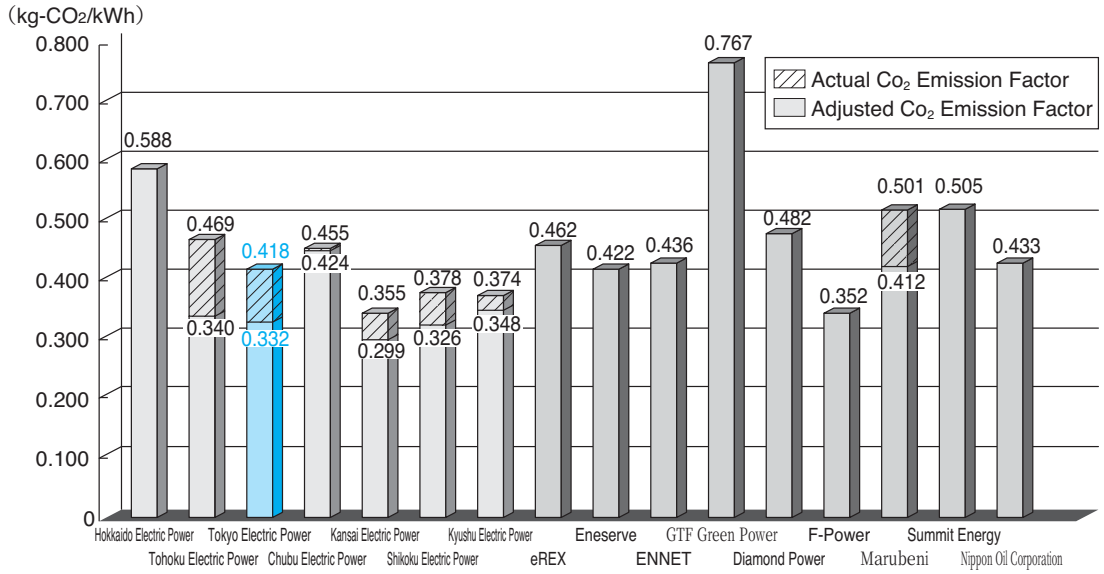


*1 Values reflecting carbon credits.

*2 Values without carbon credits.

Note TEPCO's CO_2 emission intensity values were calculated in accordance with the "System for Calculating, Reporting and Publishing Greenhouse Gas Emissions" established pursuant to the "Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures." The System does not take into account CO_2 reduction values such as those created by tradable green certificates.

<Reference> List of CO_2 Emission Factor for Each Company (FY 2008)



* CO_2 emission factor published based on the "Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming" (published by Ministry of the Environment on December 28, 2009)

3. Active Implementation of Green Procurement and Purchasing

We laid down "the Basic Procurement Policy" which stipulates TEPCO's basic procurement policy and asks practice for our business partners, and we are promoting the social responsibility on procurement of materials in cooperation with business partners.

We also laid down "the TEPCO Green Procurement Guidelines" from the perspective of environmental consideration to actively promote green procurement. Our group companies join efforts to promote green purchasing activities based on "the TEPCO Green Purchasing Guidelines" especially for office equipment and supplies.

Furthermore, we ask our business partners to establish "the Environmental Management System" and conduct environmentally conscious business activities. We continually promote green procurement activities by, for example, inviting our business partners to submit a proposal for environmentally conscious products.

<Basic Procurement Policy>

TEPCO's Basic Procurement Policy	What We Ask of Our Business Partners
1 Observe laws and social norms	1 Observe laws and social norms
2 Make safety the top priority	2 Make safety the top priority
3 Make environmental considerations	3 Make environmental considerations
4 Keep an open business attitude	4 Reduce prices and improve quality
5 Seek to be fair	5 Improve after-sale service
6 Strengthen relationships of mutual trust	6 Establish delivery systems
	7 Speak candidly

4. Internal Environmental Costs (for TEPCO alone in FY 2009)

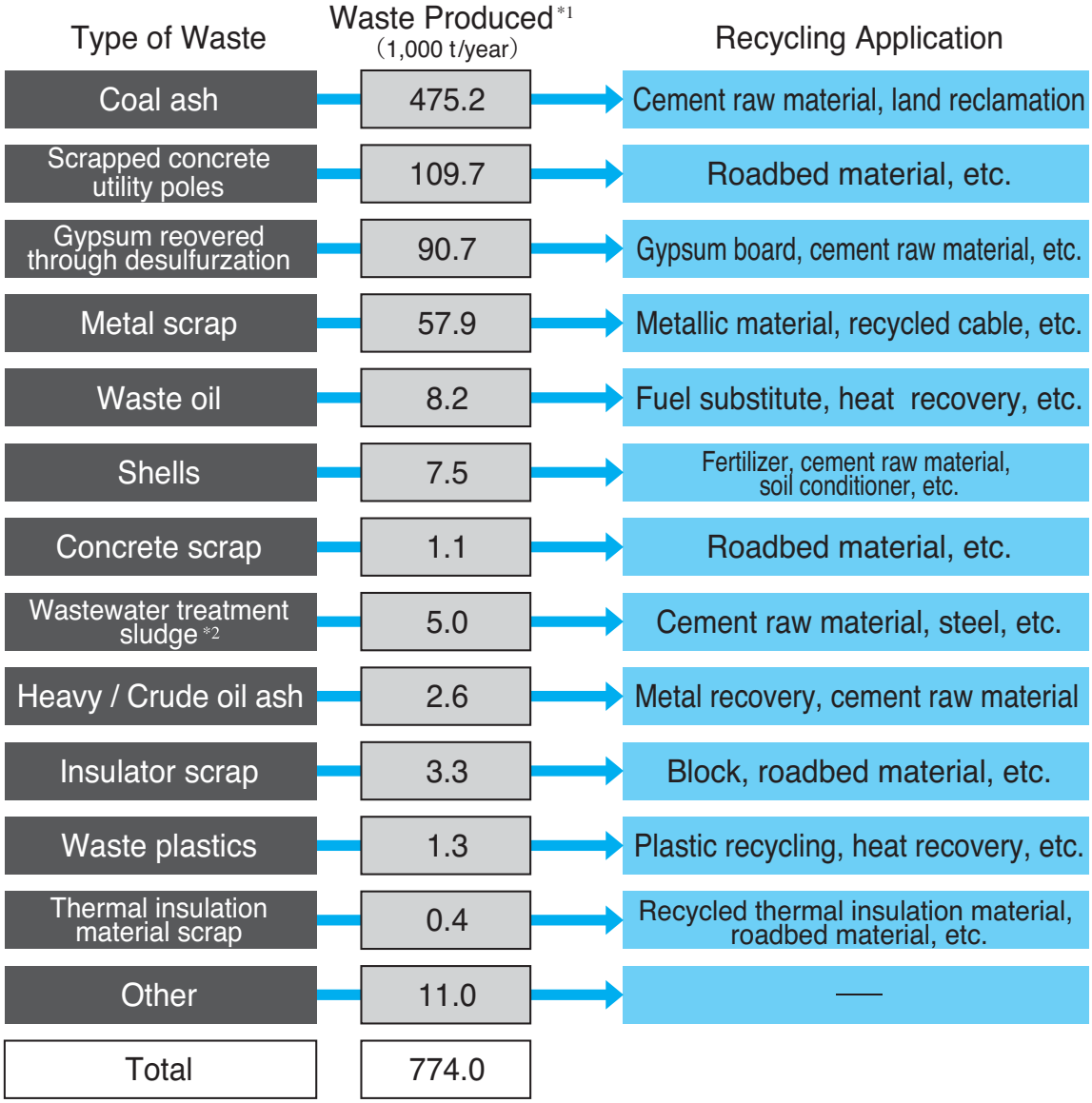
Environmental Preservation Measures			TEPCO's Internal Environmental Costs (billion yen)		
			Investments	Expenses	Major Details
Environmental Management	Enhancement of organization and employee education		-	3.6	Presonnel expenses, support for employees to obtain qualifications in the environmental field and training.
	Improvement of environmental management system		-	0.1	Acquisition of certificates from outside organizations, and preparation of environment reports.
	Green procurement and purchasing		-	-	Purchase of materials, equipment, products. etc. with consideration given to the environment
Global Environmental Preservation	Mitigation of global warming		33.2	12.0	Introduction of natural energy and efforts in view of Kyoto Mechanisms.
	Protection of ozone layer		0.3	-	Reduction of regulated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
Regional Environmental Preservation	Environmental impact measurement and monitoring		0.4	0.9	Environmental impact assessment and environmental load measurement.
	Environmenetal pollution control	Air pollution control	1.9	16.6	Flue gas desulfurization and denitrification, combustion improvement, installation of electrostatic precipitators and fuel measures.
		Water pollution control	4.1	3.1	Effluent treatment, prevention of oil leakage and measures to deal with thermal effluent.
		Noise and vibration control	2.4	0.0	Facility measures (e.g., installation of inlet silencers) and measures during construction work (e.g., use of innovative enginnering methods).
		Soil contamination and land subsidence control, etc.	-	0.0	Land subsidence measurements and water quality monitoring.
	Management of radioactive substances		1.8	22.6	Treatment of radioactive substances, and radiation control and measurement.
	Nature conservation and harmony with the environment	Natural environment protection	0.4	2.6	Afforestation of TEPCO's establishments and nature conservation activities in the Oze marshland.
		Landscaping and urban space measures	40.8	0.0	Construction of underground transmission and distribution facilities and consideration to the configurations and color schemes of facilities.
Technology Developments			-	13.5	Research and development for reducing environmental loads and creating new environmental values
Resource Recycling	Reduction in waste production and waste recycling		0.2	12.3	Reduction in quantity, storage, treatment and recycling of waste, and their disposal in landfills.
Social Contributions	Cooperation with communities		-	1.5	Community beautification and afforestation activities, and environment related donations and support.
	Environmental education support and publicity activities		0.2	1.5	Environmental education support activities and environmental advertisements.
Others	Environment-related charges, etc.		-	3.2	Pollution load charges (under the pollution related health damage compensation program).
Total (reference)			85.9	93.7	

Notes: 1. Expenses do not include depreciation costs.

2. Costs for power generation systems for hydro-electric, nuclear and LNG themal power, which contribute to the reduction of CO_2 emissions, are excluded since they cannot be regarded as an additional cost for environmental protection.

5. TEPCO's Efforts Toward Industrial Waste Recycling

<Major industrial waste, by type> (FY 2009)

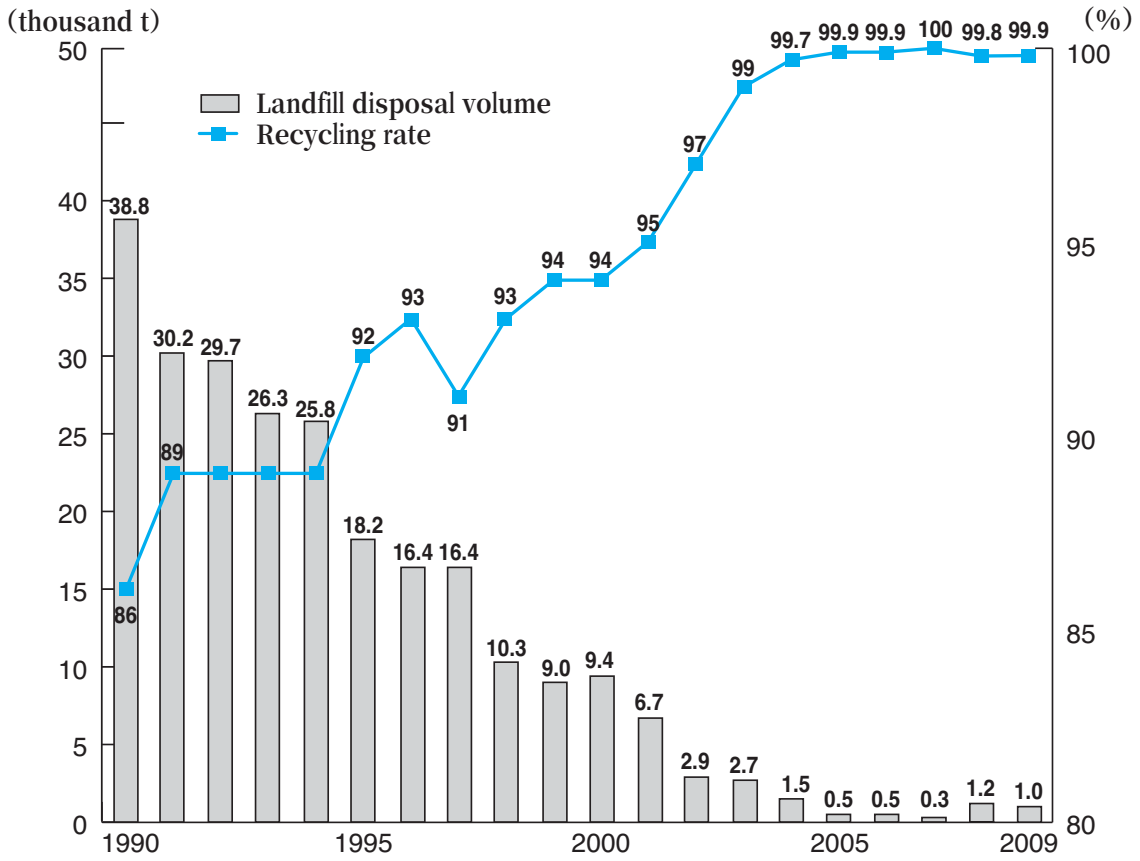


Type of Waste	Waste Produced *1 (1,000 t/year)	Recycling Application
Coal ash	475.2	Cement raw material, land reclamation
Scrapped concrete utility poles	109.7	Roadbed material, etc.
Gypsum reovered through desulfurzation	90.7	Gypsum board, cement raw material, etc.
Metal scrap	57.9	Metallic material, recycled cable, etc.
Waste oil	8.2	Fuel substitute, heat recovery, etc.
Shells	7.5	Fertilizer, cement raw material, soil conditioner, etc.
Concrete scrap	1.1	Roadbed material, etc.
Wastewater treatment sludge *2	5.0	Cement raw material, steel, etc.
Heavy / Crude oil ash	2.6	Metal recovery, cement raw material
Insulator scrap	3.3	Block, roadbed material, etc.
Waste plastics	1.3	Plastic recycling, heat recovery, etc.
Thermal insulation material scrap	0.4	Recycled thermal insulation material, roadbed material, etc.
Other	11.0	—
Total	774.0	

*1 Waste produced = salvaged material + material reused in-house + industrial waste
(Radioactive waste, which is governed by laws concerning nuclear power, is not included in industrial waste.)

*2 Weight after dehydration.

<Changes in Industrial Waste Recycling Rate* and Landfill Disposal Volume>

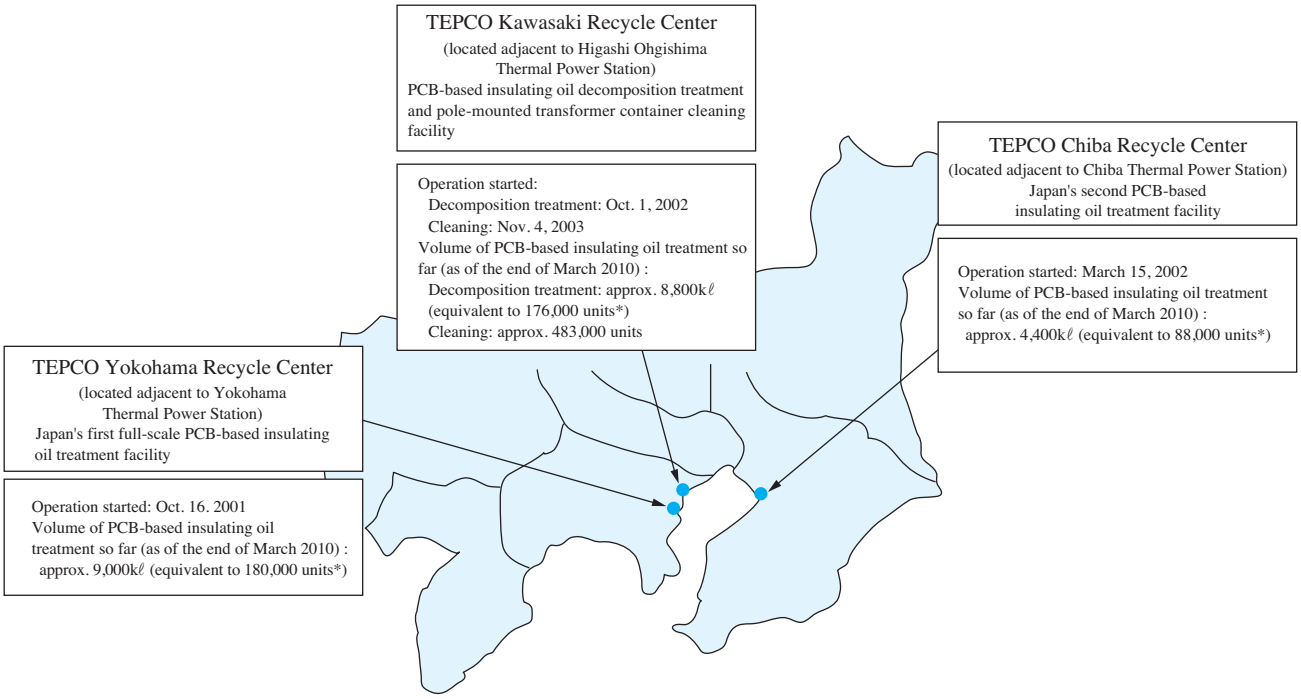


* Recycling rate (%) =

$$\frac{\text{Amount recycled (Incl. the amount of valued items and of materials internally recycled)}}{\text{Amount produced}} \times 100$$

Figures are rounded off to the first decimal place.

6. Overview of PCB Treatment Facilities



* When converted to number of pole-mounted transformers with average capacity (30kVA ; oil volume 50ℓ)

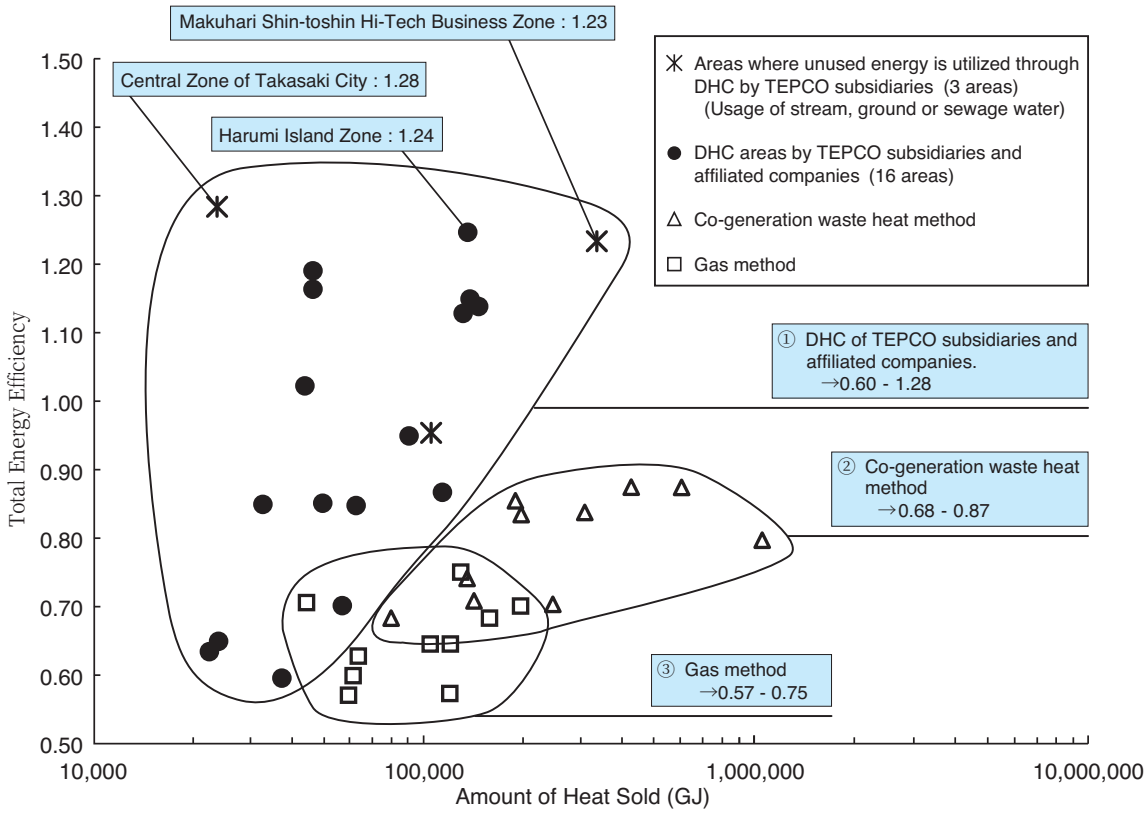
Number of Electric Equipments with PCB Owned by TEPCO (survey results for FY 2009)

Pole-Mounted Transformer (thousand units)	approx. 620
High-Voltage Transformer-Capacitor* (units)	approx. 3,500

*Excluding equipments less than 10kg.

XII. Energy Conservation and Recycling

1. Total Energy Efficiency of District Heating and Cooling (DHC) Services (within the TEPCO service area)

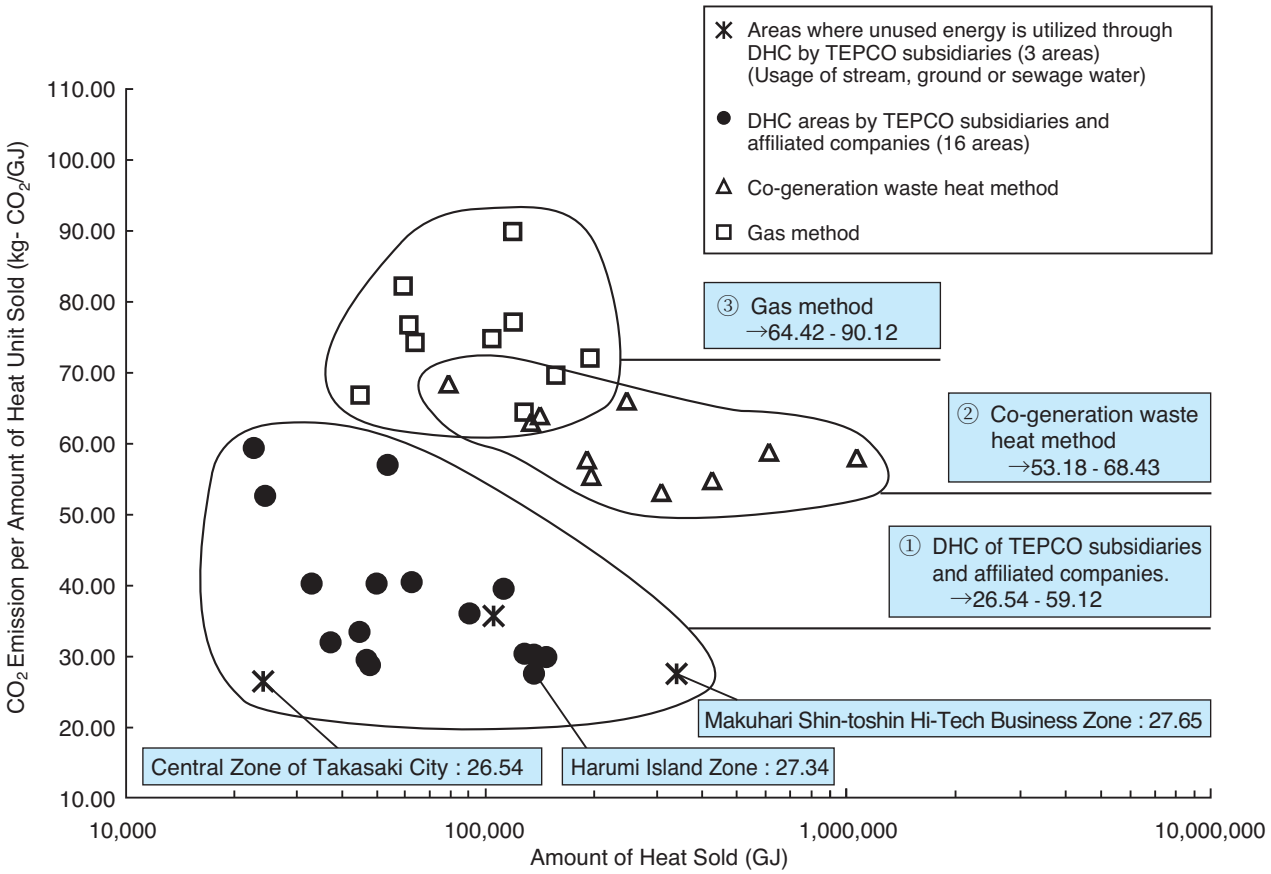


Notes:
- Areas of co-generation system-installed power plants were excluded.
- Total energy efficiency= Amount of heat sold (GJ) / Amount of raw fuels used (GJ)

Total Energy Efficiency		
①	DHC areas by TEPCO subsidiaries and affiliated companies	0.60 - 1.28
	A. Usage of stream, ground or sewage water	0.95 - 1.28
	B. Others	0.60 - 1.24
②	Co-generation waste heat method	0.68 - 0.87
③	Gas method	0.57 - 0.75

Source: "Heat Supply Industry Manual 2009 edition" (actual achievement value in FY 2008)

2. CO_2 Emission per Amount of Heat Unit Sold in District Heating and Cooling (DHC) Services (within the TEPCO service area)



Notes: • Areas of co-gereration system-installed power plants were excluded.
• CO_2 emission per amount of heat unit sold = CO_2 emission (kg- CO_2) / Amount of heat sold (GJ)

Source: "Heat Supply Industry Manual 2009 edition" (actual achievement value in FY 2008)

3. Energy-IIP Intensity by Industry

(FY 1973=100)

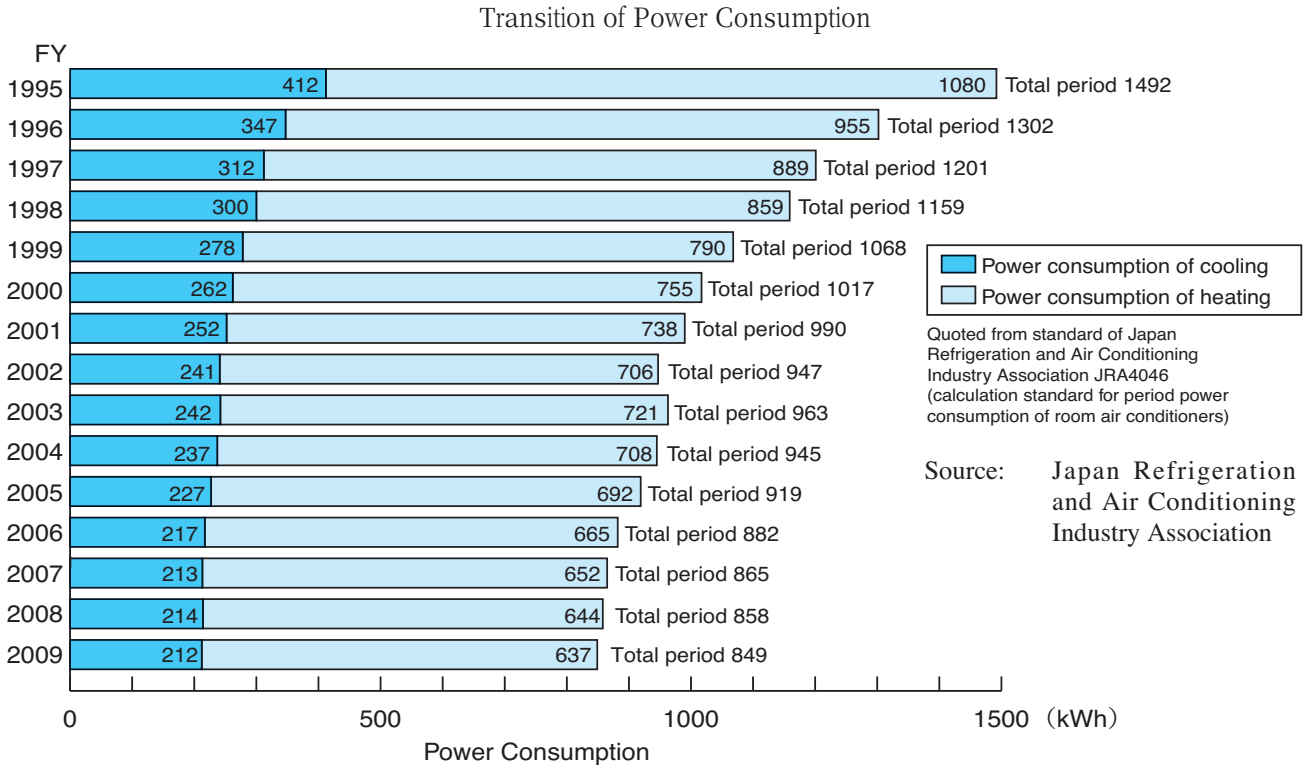
Industry Type	Manufacturing	Iron and Steel	Chemical	Paper and Pulp
Reduction of energy consumption per unit of output (FY 2008)	58.0	68.7	50.0	54.5

Note: IIP = Indices of Industrial Production

Source: The Energy Data and Modelling Center (EDMC), "Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan (2010 edition)"

4. Energy Conservation for Major Household Electrical Appliance

○ Air conditioner (simple average value of representative models of cooling and heating, wall-hanging type, cooling ability 2.8kW class and energy-saving type)



Source: Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association

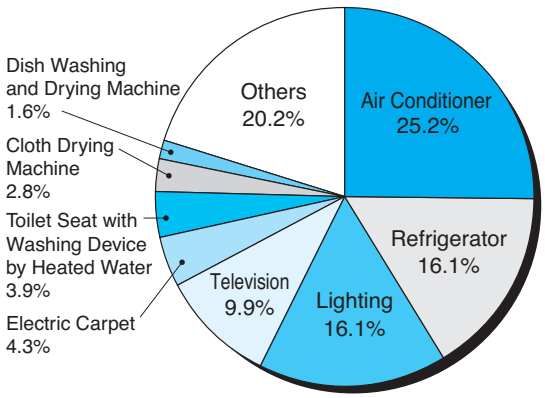
○ Television

(1997, 2000, 2003 model : average of CRT-based television with 32 in. wide-screen
2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 model : average of liquid crystal display with 32v in. wide-screen)

	Annual Power Consumption (kWh)	1997＝100
1997 model	231	100.0
2000 model	220	95
2003 model	207	90
2006 model	161	70
2007 model	150	65
2008 model	137	59
2009 model	120	52

Source: The Energy Conserration Center, Japan, "Energy Efficiency Catalog 2009 summer/winter edition"

<Reference> Power Consumption Comparison for Household Appliances

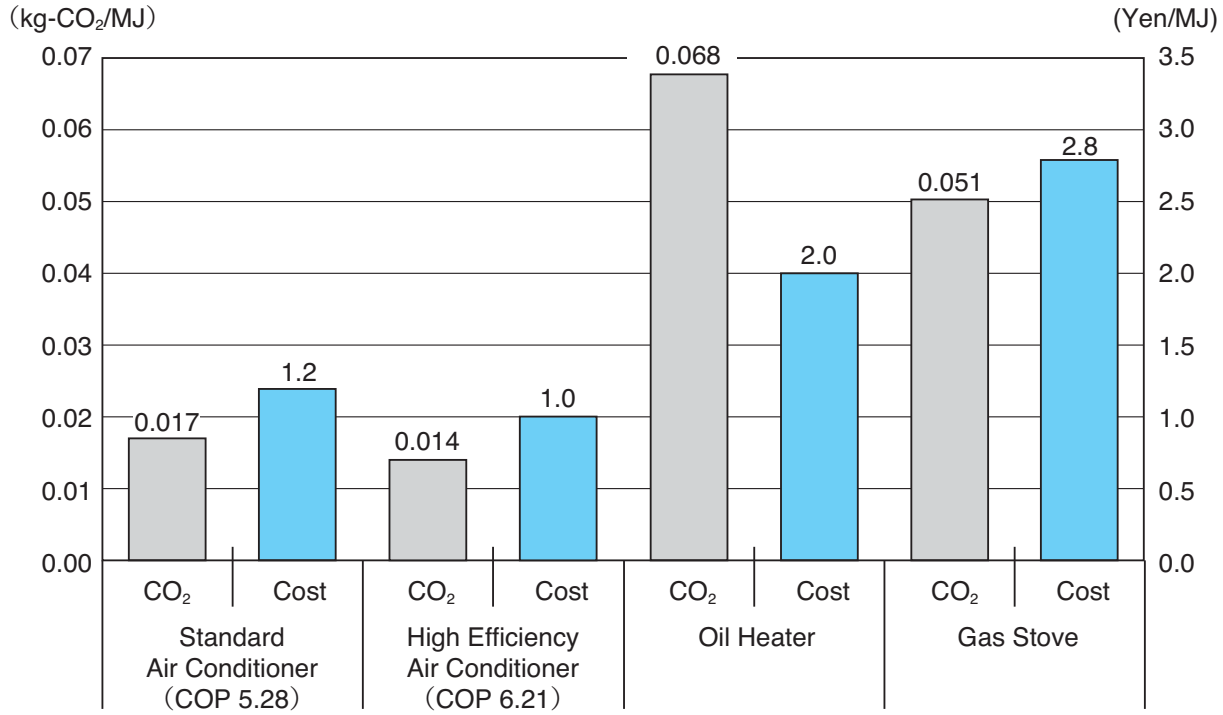


In our household, approximately 67% of electricity is used for four categories; air conditioner, refrigerator, lighting and television. Responding to equipment that consumes much electricity properly is important to improve the energy-saving effect. Selecting the equipment of which energy-consumption efficiency is good when you replace it with new one, and keeping the proper temperature, reducing the number of opening and closing door of refrigerator, and avoiding waste little by little vary the monthly electricity bill.

Note: As the percentages are rounded off, total is not 100%.

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "Outline of power demand in FY 2004" (Estimated performance in FY 2003)

<Reference> Comparison of Environmental Performance of Heating Appliance



Comparison of CO_2 Emission and Running Cost per 1MJ for Heating

[* Condition of estimation]

1. CO_2 emission intensity: "Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures" (Operator-specific Emission Factor)(The values for electrical heating appliances are based on actual data taken by TEPCO in FY 2009 (factor after adjustment))
2. Electric power rate: TEPCO "metered lighting B" second stage electric power rate unit price (as of March 2010)
3. Oil price: "Survey on the price (shop price including consumption tax) of kerosene for consumer use (sold at other than filling stations) (Kanto Bureau)," (March 2010) The Oil Information Center, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan
4. Gas rate: gas rate table B for general contract with Tokyo Gas in Tokyo area and its vicinities (March 2010)
5. Equipment efficiency: heating by standard air conditioner COP5.28, heating by high efficiency air conditioner COP6.21, and efficiency of oil heater/gas stove 1.0.
6. For air conditioner, the value is estimated at outdoor air temperature 7°C as is the JIS standard condition. At outdoor air temperature 2°C, estimated value of CO_2 emission of high efficiency air conditioner is 0.028[kg-CO_2/MJ], and the cost is 2.0[Yen/MJ].

* MJ (Mega Joule): Thermal unit. For example, required amount of heat per hour for 10 tatami mat room is 10.8[MJ], derived from heating load of living room (ground floor) (185[W/m^2]) specified in Society of Heating, Air-Conditioning and Sanitary Engineers of Japan Standards (SHASE-S).

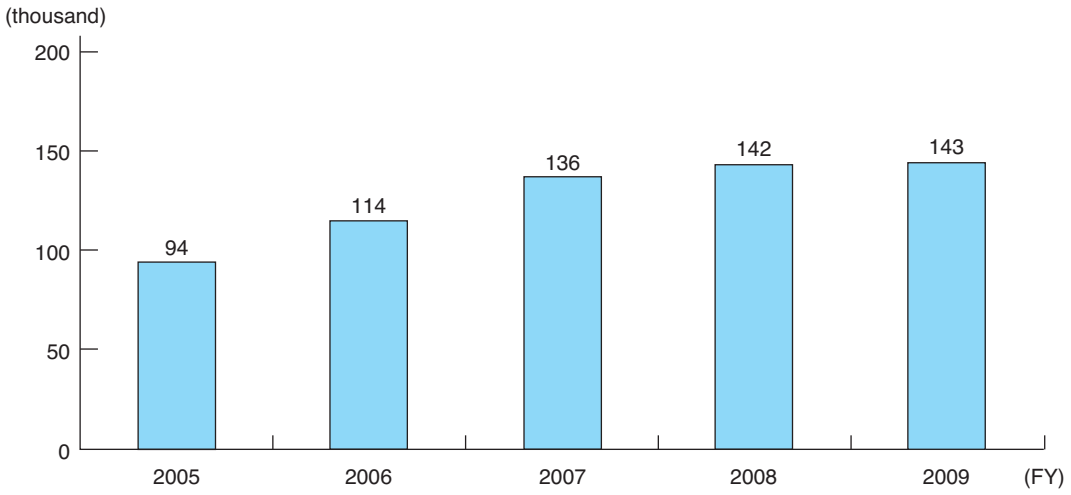
5. Major Electrical Appliances and Systems TEPCO is Recommending

○ "Fully-Electrified Homes"

"Fully-Electrified Home" is a home where all the energy used such as for kitchen, hot water supply, air conditioning, and etc. are supplied from safe and clean electricity.

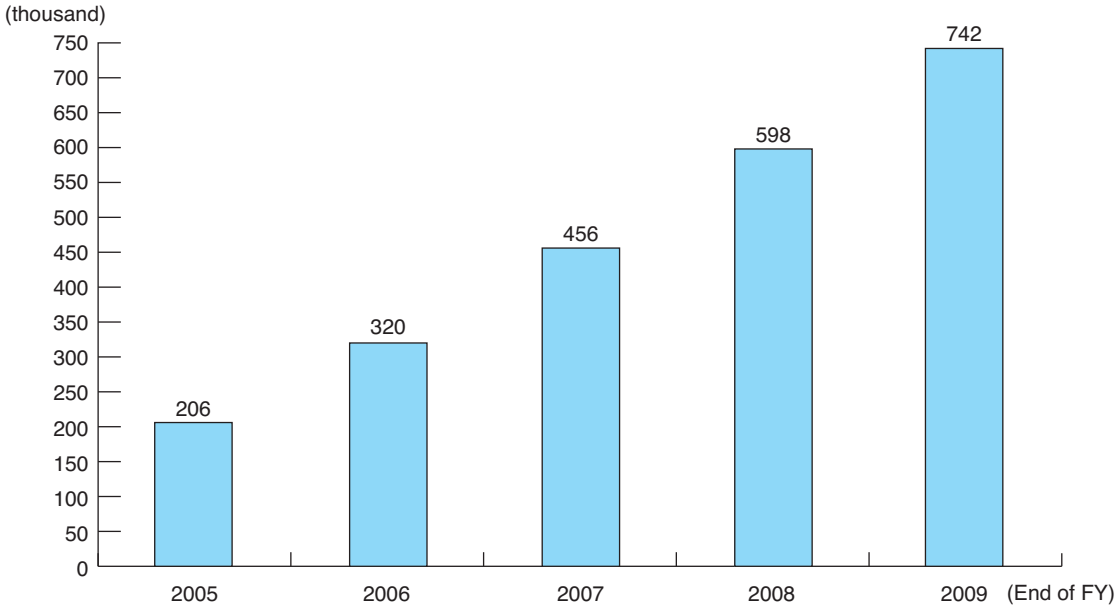
TEPCO is engaged in activities to promote "Fully-Electrified Homes" which are highly environmentally friendly, comfortable and economical.

Actual Achievement and Target of Number of "Fully-Electrified Homes"
(within TEPCO service area)



* Number of Fully-Electrified Home ……number of homes that adopt Fully-Electrified Home for new residences and existing residences

Transition of Cumulative Number of "Fully-Electrified Homes"
(within TEPCO service area)

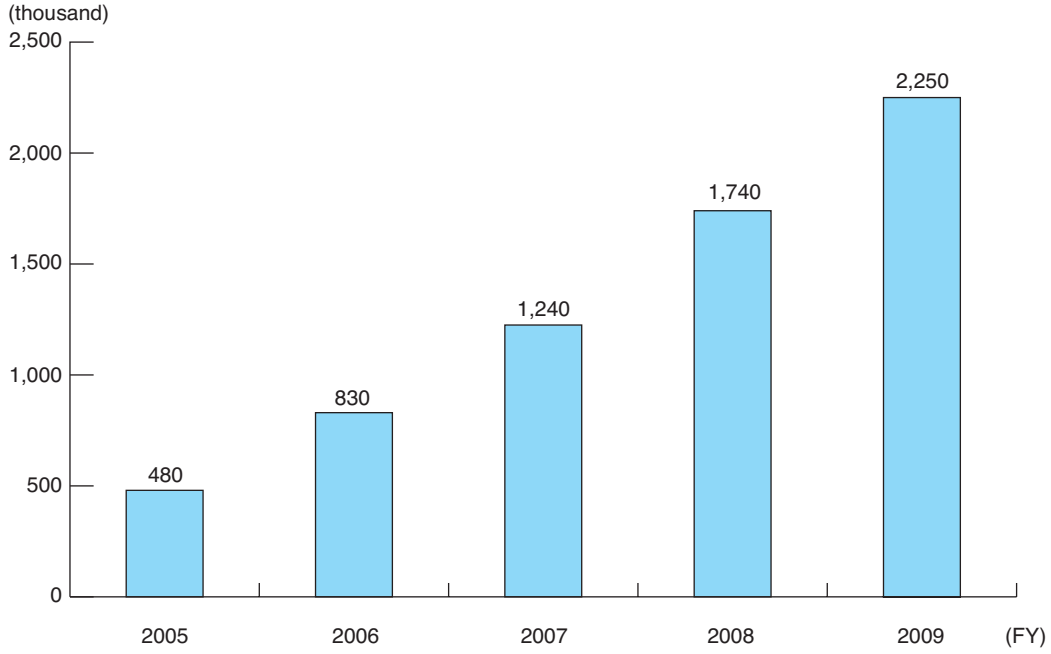


○ "Eco Cute", a household hot water supplier using natural (CO_2) refrigerant

About one-third of all the energy used in the home is for heating water. This means that "energy-saving in water heating" is a key to achieving a low-carbon society.

"Eco Cute" is able to achieve significant reduction in CO_2 emissions and trim energy needs compared with conventional combustion-type water heaters, because it boils water with an efficient air-source heat pump. In addition, "Eco Cute" boils water with comparatively inexpensive nighttime electricity. So introduction of "Eco Cute" can reduce the running cost significantly, and can achieve an outstanding cost-performance.

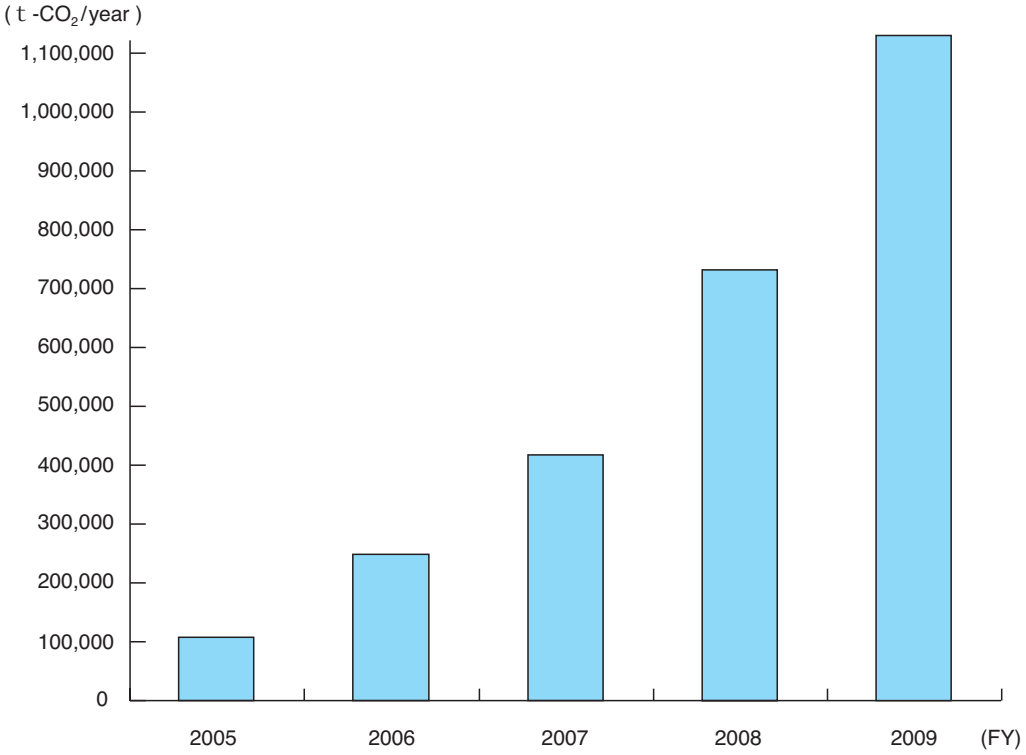
Histrical Trend "Eco Cute" Cumulative Shipment Figures (Nationwide)



Source: Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association

○ CO_2 emission reduction effect by "Eco Cute" installment (Accumulated effect)

The accumulated number of "Eco Cute" that has been installed within TEPCO service area by FY 2009 reached approximately 600,000 units. CO_2 emission reduction of approximately 1,100,000 tons has been achieved since FY 2001.



< Calculation conditions >

1. Hot water load : Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation (IBEC) : amount of hot water (43°C) equivalent in L mode (421 liters/day) + energy for maintaining bath temperature (6.7MJ/day).
2. Outdoor air temperature, hot water temperature : Following Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA) standard (JRA4050 : 2007R)
3. Electricity consumption : Assumed 300 liters full-auto (heater-less temperature maintaining) type in energy-saving mode, calculating electric power for three periods (intermediate, winter, summer) including device efficiency, defrosting and loss final boiling.
4. Gas consumption : Conventional fuel-burning water heater (city gas) device efficiency about 80% (based on Tokyo Gas catalog).
5. Basic unit of CO_2 emission : Electricity (actual yearly data of TEPCO), City gas "Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming Enforcement Order"

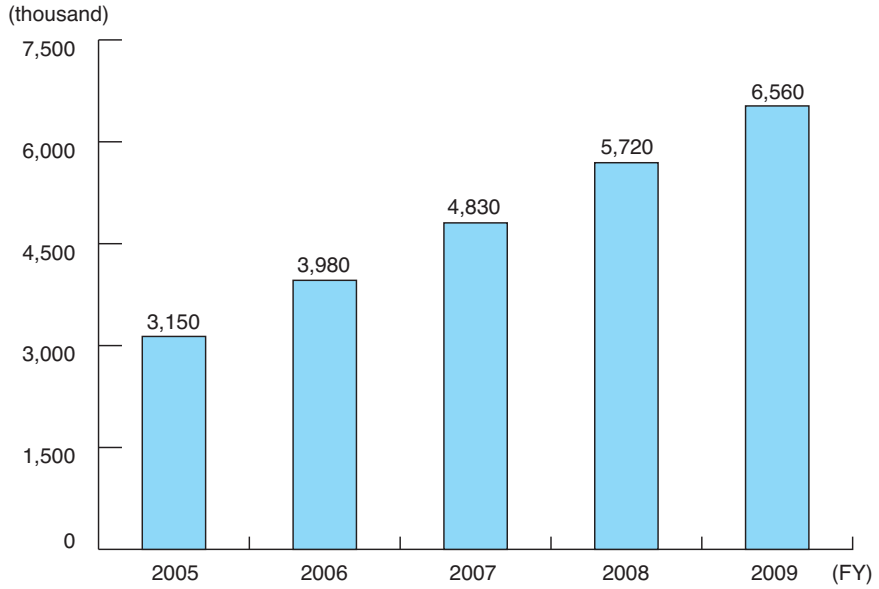
Accumulated Number of "Eco Cute" (within TEPCO service area)

FY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Shipment	Approx. 65,000	Approx. 94,000	Approx. 117,000	Approx. 135,000	Approx. 135,000

○ IH cooking heater

The "Fully-Electrified Kitchen" is changing the way we look at this part of the house, making it into a more comfortable environment. Playing a starring role in the "Fully-Electrified Kitchen" is the IH Cooking Heater. It offers strong cooking power that makes easy work of fried and boiled foods as well as steaks and broiled fish. The "Fully-Electrified Kitchen" is also easy to clean and keep spotless around the kitchen. In addition, the IH Cooking Heater has many safety features, so households with elderly members or children could use it with ease. TEPCO recommends the IH Cooking Heater for making a daily life much easier.

Historical Trend of IH Cooking Heater Cumulative Shipment Figures (nationwide)



Source: Japan Electric Machine Industry Association

○ Commercial Electrified Kitchen

Commercial Electrified Kitchen is characterized by three Cs, cool, clean and control.

Cool : Electrified Kitchen can realize a "cool kitchen", because it dose not have combustion equipment, thus releases little exhaust and radiant heat.

Clean : Electrified Kitchen can realize a "clean kitchen", because it dose not release exhausts gas, thus eliminate fumes and soot.

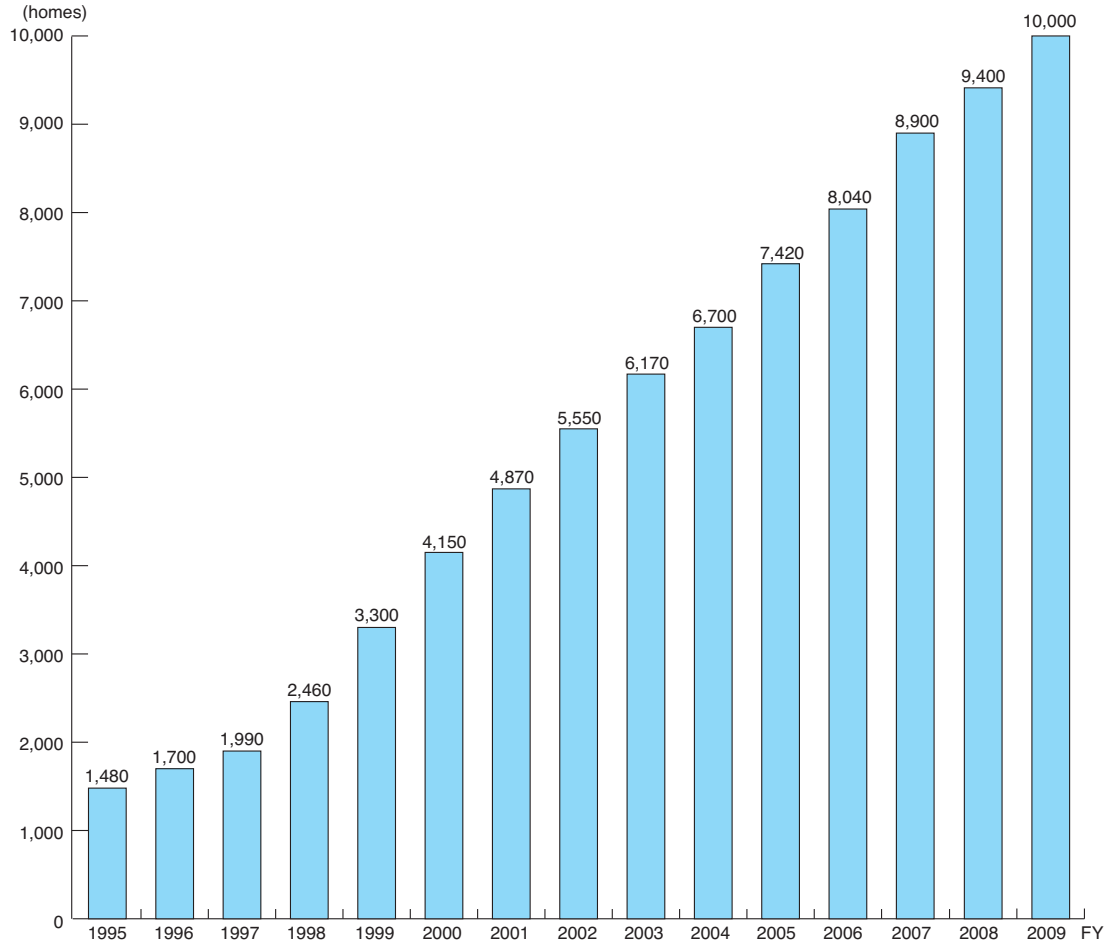
Control : Electricity is so controllable that Electrified Kitchen can realize safe and high-quality cooking, because it is easier to control temperature and time cooking.

Electrified Kitchen releases no combustion exhaust and little radiant heat, thereby reducing the amount of ventilation and air-conditioning load. The combined use of Electrified Kitchen and heat pump water heater can reduce total energy consumption and CO_2 emissions in the kitchen.

○ "Eco Ice" (ice heat storage air conditioning system)

By filling the heat storage tank with ice made using inexpensive nighttime electricity and then using the ice for daytime air conditioning, this heat storage air conditioning system can provide dramatic reductions in running costs. "Eco Ice" has a lineup of models to meet a wide range of air conditioning needs, including systems with 10 horsepower and greater, the "Eco Ice mini" with less than 10 horsepower for shops and small factories, and the space-saving "Eco mini Guppy."

<Reference> Increase of Heat Storage Air Conditioning Systems (cumulative)



* Peak shift cumulative kilo wattage from use of heat storage air conditioning systems at the end of FY 2009 was approximately 920MW.

XIII. Related Businesses

1. Affiliated Companies

(as of the end of March 2010)

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Electricity	Power Generation	The Tokyo Electric Generation Company, Incorporated	Supplying electricity from hydroelectric power	July 1928	2,500	217	03-6371-5200
		Kimitsu Cooperative Thermal Power Company, Inc.	Supplying electricity from thermal power	June 1967	8,500	119	0439-52-1361
		KASHIMA KYODO ELECTRIC POWER Co., Ltd.	Supplying electricity from thermal power	December 1969	22,000	131	0299-75-5400
		Soma Kyodo Power Company, Ltd.	Supplying electricity from thermal power	June 1981	112,800	141	0244-36-1200
		Joban Joint Power Co., Ltd.	Supplying electricity from thermal power	December 1955	56,000	171	03-3256-5411
		The Japan Atomic Power Company	Supplying electricity from nuclear power	November 1957	120,000	1,308	03-6371-7400
Information Communication	Telecommunications	FAMILYNET•JAPAN CORPORATION	Internet connection service for multi-unit housing (condominiums, etc.)	October 2000	270	62	03-5774-1400
	Cable Television Broadcasting	TEPCO CABLE TELEVISION Inc.	Cable television and radio broadcasting	November 1989	8,775	83	048-638-7000
	Construction and Maintenance of Information Communication Equipment	TEPCO OPTICAL NETWORK ENGINEERING INC.	Construction and maintenance operation for FTTH-related equipment in electricity-related facility (transformer station etc.), connection of optical fiber cable, construction work for diverging devices	December 2006	150	222	03-3432-5770
	IT Software and Services	TEPCO SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Computer system planning, development, maintenance and operation	July 1977	350	1,788	03-6364-1117
		TEPCO Uquest, Ltd.	Embedded software	October 2003	200	63	03-3580-5501
		AT TOKYO Corporation	Data center service	June 2000	13,378	195	03-6372-3000
		TOKYO RECORDS MANAGEMENT CO., INC.	Commissioned production, storage, management of information records	September 1987	20	403	03-6372-0200
		Japan e-Market Co., Ltd.	Electrionic marketplace	December 2000	1,500	13	03-5765-2375
		TEPSYS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION	Development and maintenance of computer software	October 2009	90	29	03-6372-8000
		JAPAN CABLENET HOLDINGS LIMITED	Cable TV business holding company	March 2001	32,500	1,827	03-4284-7210
		Japan Digital Serve Corporation	Digital broadcasting and distribution, broadband content distribution	April 2000	2,250	44	03-5573-7151
		Tepco Office Service Corporation	Information processing service business related to electricity rate etc.	June 1999	10	1,301	03-6371-1300

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Energy and Environment	Facility Construction and Maintenance	TODEN KOGYO CO., LTD.	Inspection and maintenance of thermal and nuclear power generation equipment, construction and maintenance of power transmission and conversion equipment and civil engineering and construction equipment, nonlife insurance agent	April 1954	300	1,307	03-6372-4800
		Tokyo Electric Power Environmental Engineering Company, Incorporated	Thermal and nuclear power station environmental protection, facility operations and maintenance, industrial waste, environmental studies, measurements and assessments	November 1955	300	1,399	03-6372-7000
		Tokyo Electric Power Services Company, Limited (TEPSCO)	Civil engineering, construction and electric facility design and supervision	December 1960	40	668	03-6372-5111
		Tokyo Densetsu Service Co., Ltd.	Power generation, transmission and conversion equipment patrolling, inspection and repair	September 1979	50	912	03-6371-3000
		Tokyo Electric Power Home Service Company, Limited (TEPCO HOME SERVICE CO., LTD.)	Turnover operation, publicity of blackout, consultation related to use of electricity and operation related to demand development, design, inspection tour and check of distribution installation, completion check after the construction of distribution installation, registration of distribution installation, unit contract of update operation, installation, sales and mediation of electric water heater etc.	September 1982	200	2,599	03-6372-6060
		TOSETSU CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANT Inc.	Civil engineering construction service	October 1983	10	83	03-5805-7261
		KANDENKO CO., LTD.	Construction and maintenace of power generation transmission, conversion and distribution facilities and communication facilities, thermal power and nuclear power station electric and instrumentation work, internal phone line and air conditioning system work	September 1944	10,264	6,848	03-5476-2111
		SHIN-NIHON HELICOPTER CO., LTD.	Patrolling of power transmission lines by helicopter, shipping of construction materials	July 1960	250	102	03-3567-3206
		JAPAN NUCLEAR SECURITY SYSTEM CO., LTD.	Design buiding, leasing and operation of scientific security systems for nuclear power-related facilities, security for nuclear fuel shipping	July 1977	200	504	03-6372-0300
		Transmission Line Construction Co., Ltd. (TLC)	Construction of electric facilities for power transmission, communication, etc.	May 2002	98	195	03-4366-1500
	Materials and Equipment	Tokyo Keiki Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Repair and replacement of business meters	April 1951	100	249	03-6372-4220
		TEPCO LOGISTICS CO., LTD.	Transportation of power distribution materials, management of materials warehouse, etc.	July 1977	50	535	03-6361-7900
		TOKO ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Electric machinery and appliance manufacturing and sales, repair and replacement of business meters, electric utility work in buildings and other construction	September 1928	1,452	924	03-6371-4380
		TAKAOKA ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.	Manufacture, construction, repair and sales of substation equipment, transformers, SF6 gas insulated transformers, power equipment remote monitoring system and high speed 3-dimensinal inspection system for electronics applications, etc.	March 1918	5,906	1,215	03-6371-5000
		Toshiba Toko Meter Systems Co., LTD	Development, production and sales of measuring instruments (including some components of measuring instruments)	December 2009	480	168	03-6371-4330

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Energy and Environment	Supply and Transportation of Fuel	TEPCO RESOURCES INC.	Uranium excavation and refing	April 1997	74,600 C$1,000	0	-
		TEPCO Australia Pty. Ltd.	Investment and financing in overseas project companies	March 2003	51,000 US$1,000	6	-
		TEPCO Trading Co., Ltd.	Purchase and sales of LNG	January 2006	100	2	03-3597-0230
		Recyclable-Fuel Storage Company	Storage and management of spent fuel from nuclear power plants, and incidental businesses	November 2005	3,000	48	0175-25-2990
		Pacific LNG Shipping Limited	Ownership of LNG tankers	December 2000	3,755	0	-
		Pacific LNG Yuso Limited	Operation and management of LNG tankers	April 2001	95	0	03-5501-7181
		Pacific Eurus Shipping Limited	Ownership of LNG tankers	February 2002	3,740	0	-
		Transocean LNG Yuso Limited	Operation and management of LNG tankers	December 2002	95	0	03-5501-7181
		LNG Marine Transport Limited	LNG marine transport service	October 2004	460	11	03-5501-7181
		Cygnus LNG Shipping Limited	Ownership of LNG tankers	November 2005	4,002	0	-
		Tokyo Timor Sea Resources Inc. (U.S.A.)	Stock owned by Tokyo Timor Sea Resources Pty Ltd (Australia)	June 2003	39,000 US$1,000	4	-
		NANMEI KOUSAN Co., Ltd.	Sales and marine shipping of heavy oil, etc., thermal power station disaster prevention and security, LNG import representative operation	March 1955	40	503	03-6371-2600
		TEPCO-Yu Company, Limited	Sales of heavy oil, etc., automobile leasing, lease of institutional use electric appliance etc.	June 1957	100	163	03-6371-8600
		TEPSTAR CO., LTD.	Sales of heavy oil, etc., sales of miscellaneous industrial products	December 1949	20	38	03-6361-8181
		TEPCO Darwin LNG Pty. Ltd.	Investment in plant and pipeline projects of Bayu-Undan gas field development project	March 2003	62,483 A$1,000	-	-
		Tokyo Timor Sea Resources Pty. Ltd. (Australia)	Participation in gas field development projects	June 2003	316,668 A$1,000	-	-
		NANSO SERVICE CO., LTD.	Thermal power station disaster prevention and security, fuel payment acceptance	August 1979	20	95	0240-27-2497
		Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited	Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel	March 1980	200,000	2,361	0175-71-2000
		Pacific Hope Shipping Limited	Ownership of LNG tankers	August 2005	4,071	0	-
		Japan Coal Development Co., Ltd.	Surveying, exploration, development, import and sales of coal resources overseas for electric power	January 1980	5,200	18	03-3431-4781
		Nuclear Fuel Transport Company, Ltd.	Handling and land and marine transport of spent fuel, radioactive waste, etc. from nuclear power stations, etc., as well as related cargo shipping and handling, ship transporation, etc.	April 1973	1,600	117	03-3438-3241
		CELT Inc.	Purchase and sales of LNG	January 2006	100	0	-

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Energy and Environment	Energy and Environmental Solution	TOKYO TOSHI SERVICE COMPANY	Operation, maintenance and management of heat supply equipment	September 1987	400	289	03-6361-5100
		Bio Fuel Co., Inc.	Fuel processing facility planning, design, building, operations and maintenance, and development of biomass and other renewable resources	March 2005	490	16	03-5665-9120
		KAWASAKI STEAM NET CO., LTD.	Sales and supply of steam, design, construction, operation, maintenance and management of equipment such as steam supply piping	October 2006	160	0	045-321-4682
		Morigasaki Energy Service Co., Ltd.	Electric power and hot water supply and power load adjustment for Tokyo Bureau of Sewerage Morigasaki Wastewater Treatment Center	October 2002	310	2	03-3741-7805
		Isehara Energy Service Co., Ltd.	Electric power, cold water, steam and other energy supply to Tokai University Isehara Campus	March 2003	150	0	-
		TOKYO WATERFRONT RECYCLE POWER CO., LTD.	Power generation from gasfication/ melting, etc. at Tokyo Super Ecotown Project	December 2002	11,082	62	03-6327-3190
		Hitachi Heat Energy Co., Ltd.	Heat supply business	March 1988	250	11	0294-24-6338
		Japan Natural Energy Company Limited	Service accepting commissions to generate power from natural energy sources	November 2000	395	7	03-3510-0351
		Haneda Solar Power Co., Ltd.	Energy supply service to cargo terminals for international airlines in Haneda Airport utilizing photovoltaic power	September 2008	5	0	03-6372-4849
		JAPAN FACILITY SOLUTIONS, Inc.	ESCO services, diagnoses and consulting, facility renovation	December 2000	490	57	03-5229-2911
		Kanto Natural Gas Development Co., Ltd.	Development, extraction, supply and sales of oil and combustible natural gas	May 1917	7,902	152	03-3241-5511
		AOYAMA ENERGY SERVICE Co., Ltd.	Heat supply business	August 1989	300	6	03-3497-8008
		Fuchu D.H.C. Co., Ltd.	Heat supply business	July 1989	480	7	042-330-7521
		CLEAN COAL POWER R&D CO., LTD.	All tasks incidental to testing and research of IGCC (integrated gasification combined cycle) power generation	June 2001	100	65	0246-77-3111
		Tokyo Heat Energy Co., Ltd.	Heat supply business	April 1985	100	5	03-3581-2541
		Tas Forest Holdings Pty. Ltd.	Afforestation	November 1995	11,335 A$1,000	0	-

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Living Environment and Lifestyle-Related	Real Estate	TODEN REAL ESTATE Co., Inc.	Rental and management of office space, company housing and housing for single individuals	April 1955	3,020	713	03-6372-1010
		OZE Corporation	Protection and study of natural environment, planting of vegetation, in Oze/ Urabandai area,etc.	February 1951	60	103	03-6371-1000
		TEPCO Land Management Corportation	Utility pole site work, management of power transmission line sites and other land owned by TEPCO, acquisition of power transmission line sites.	July 2008	100	808	03-6371-1100
		ReBITA Inc.	Purchase, updating and sale of older homes Home updating consulting service	May 2005	100	58	03-5468-9225
		Mutsu-Ogawara Habitat Inc.	Ownership, management, sale and brokering of real estate, and management, repair, security, cleaning, etc. of real estate	November 1991	100	4	0175-72-3776
		Toso Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Leasing/ borrowing, purchase, sale and brokering of real estate, and management, repair, security, cleaning, etc. of real estate	October 1982	20	171	0240-32-5596
		TF Service Co., Ltd.	Construction contracting, design and supervision, land and building maintenance and management	December 1966	90	65	03-5847-1411
	Service	Tokyo Living Service Co., Ltd.	Rental and management of public welfare facilities, company housing, housing for single individuals, gym facilities, management of workplace facilities, consulting on housing and life welfare	April 1980	50	977	03-6371-5600
		TEPCO PUBLIC RELATIONS CO., LTD.	Management of TEPCO Electric Energy Museum	April 1984	50	446	03-5445-6886
		TEPCO HUMMING WORK CO., LTD.	Printing, copying, cleaning, gardening service and others	October 2008	60	81	042-848-7300
		CareerRise Corporation	Job placement, temporary staffing	June 2000	200	337	03-6371-5680
		Tepco Town Planning Corporation Limited	Redevelopment and city planning, and consulting, design and building of underground facilities	August 2001	300	85	03-5925-0766
		The TEPCO Reinsurance Company PCC Limited	Exclusive reassurance of TEPCO Group	October 2002	120	0	-
		Tepco Partners Co., Inc.	Nursing-care insurance business and training related	January 2006	100	1,170	03-5621-7333
		TODEN LIFE SUPPORT CO., LTD.	Planning, operating and managing fee-based nursing home	October 2000	489	180	03-3456-4165
		Toden Kokoku Co., Ltd.	Utility pole advertising, power distribution line blueprint revision and management, creation of PR plans, agency sales for cell phone communi-cation devices	October 1931	20	597	03-6371-8111
		TEPCO CALL ADVANCE Inc.	Contract telephone response and related consulting services, telemarketing planning and sales	July 2003	150	1,681	03-6371-8330
		Good-Serv Co., Ltd.	Agent for various home and office services, including housecleaning	August 2001	15	45	03-5283-5111
		Houseplus Corporation, Inc.	Building performance evaluation and assurance	February 2008	907	96	03-5777-1434
		Kankyou Bika Center Inc.	Cleaning of utility pole, buildings, etc.	April 1978	15	83	03-3502-1381

		Company Name	Description of Major Business	Date Established (month/year)	Capital (million yen)	Employees (including temporary workers)	Phone
Living Environment and Lifestyle-Related	Service	ATEMA KOGEN RESORT INC.	Hotel and golf course management	February 1989	100	187	025-758-4888
		The Japan Utility Subway Company, Incorporated	Design, construction and management of common tunnel monitoring systems	January 1986	1,400	51	03-3663-7611
		Daido Industrial Arts Co., Ltd.	Creation of utility pole advertising products	October 1953	10	30	03-6372-6969
		Houseplus Archtectual Inspection, Inc.	Confirmatory test pursuant to the Building Standard Law	November 1999	300	54	03-5777-1416
Oversea Business	Oversea Business	Tokyo Electric Power Company International B.V.	Investment in afforestation projects	July 1999	240,000 €1,000	0	-
		Eurus Energy Holdings Corporation	Supervision and management of wind energy projects, etc. in Japan and abroad	November 2001	18,199	181	03-5561-6580
		Tokyo Electric Power Company International Paiton I B.V.	Investment in IPP business company in Indonesia	May 2005	34 €1,000	0	-
		TM Energy (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Power generation in Australia	February 2002	88,500 A$1,000	0	-
		Tokyo Electric Power Company International Paiton II B.V.	Investment in IPP business company in Indonesia	May 2005	18 €1,000	-	-
		CIPI-GP Ltd.	Investment in IPP business company in Indonesia	January 1995	12 USR1,000	-	-
		Capital Indonesia Power I C.V.	Investment in IPP business company in Indonesia	December 1994	-	-	-
		Japan Uranium Management Inc.	Owns shares of Uranium One Inc (in Canada)	January 2009	275.5millon C$	0	-
		SAP-Japan Co., Ltd.	Invests to a management company (in Kazakhstan) of sulfuric acid manufacturing plants	December 2008	10	0	-
		Loy Yang Marketing Holdings Pty. Limited	Management and holding company trading electric power generated at the Loy Yang A thermal power station in Australia	July 2003	25 A$	21	-
		ITM Investment Company Limited	Investment in Umm Al Nar power generation and water desalination project	February 2003	16 US$1,000	0	-
		Great Energy Alliance Corporation Pty. Limited	Project company set up to purchase the Loy Yang A thermal power station in Australia	June 2003	316,500 A$1,000	566	-
		ITM O&M Company Limited	Operation and maintenance of power generation and desalination equipment at Umm Al Nar power generation and desalination project	February 2003	0 AED	318	-
		Star Buck Power Corporation	IPP business in Taiwan	August 2006	3.3 billion TWD	58	-
		TeaM Energy Corporation	IPP business in Phillippine	December 1990	12,162 US$1,000	756	-

2. New Businesses

○ Major New Businesses of the TEPCO Group

(as of the end of May 2010)

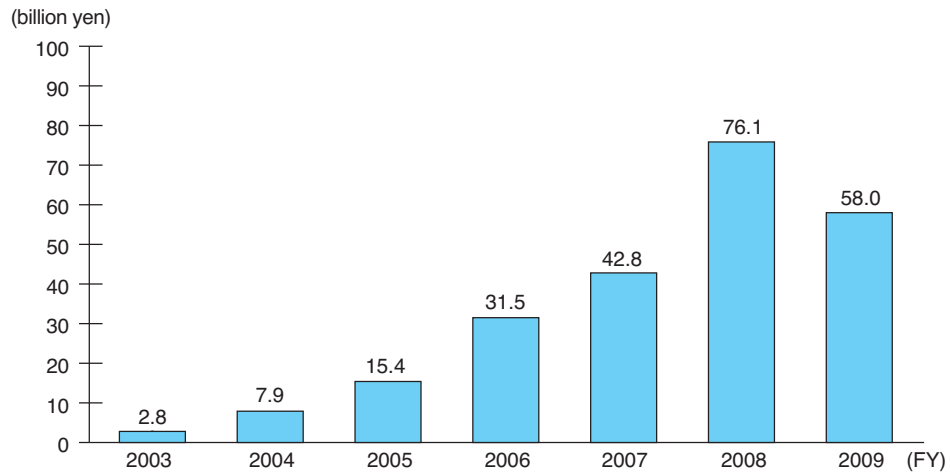
	Company Name	Profile	Date Established	Capital (million yen)	TEPCO Ownership
Information / Communications	Japan Digital Serve Corporation	Digital broadcasting and distribution, broadband content distribution	April 10, 2000	2,250	18.3%
	AT TOKYO Corporation	Data center service	June 26, 2000	13,378.5	81.2%
	FAMILYNET•JAPAN CORPORATION	Internet connection service for multi-unit housing (condominiums, etc.)	October 6, 2000 (Capital injection of TEPCO was on September 30, 2004)	270	87.1%
	Japan e-Market Co., Ltd.	Electrionic marketplace	December 14, 2000	1,500	23.0%
	JAPAN CABLENET HOLDINGS LIMITED	Cable TV business holding company	March 8, 2001	32,500	23.0%
	TEPCO UQUEST, LTD.	Embedded software	October 31, 2003	200	96.7%
Energy & Environment	Japan Natural Energy Company Limited	Green Power Certification project (Accept commissions and recommission of power generation from natural energy sources	November 1, 2000	395	58.0%
	JAPAN FACILITY SOLUTIONS, Inc.	ESCO services, diagnoses and consulting, facility renovation	December 14, 2000	490	45.0%
	Gas Business Company [internal organization]	Gas supply for high-volume customers	March 1, 2002		
	Bio Fuel Co., Inc.	Development of biomass energy Design, building, operation and maintenance of fuel processing facility Transaction and transportation of fuel	March 15, 2005	490	100.0%
Living Environment and Lifestyle-Related	Houseplus Corporation, Inc.	Housing performance indication service, housing defects warranty liability insurance service	February 1, 2008	907	59.6%
	Houseplus Architectual Inspection, Inc.	Confirmatory test pursuant to the Building Standard Law	November 30, 1999	300	40.4%
	CareerRise Corporation	Job placement, temporary staffing, training, back-office service, specified management service	June 20, 2000	200	100.0%
	TODEN LIFE SUPPORT CO., LTD.	Planning, operating and managing fee-based nursing home	October 26, 2000	490	95.0%
	Tepco Town Planning Corporation Limited	Redevelopment and city planning, and consulting, design and building of underground facilities	August 1, 2001	300	100.0%
	TEPCO CALL ADVANCE Inc.	Contract telephone response and related consulting services, telemarketing planning and sales	July 1, 2003	150	80.0%
	ReBITA Inc.	Renovation service (Updating and sale of old houses)	May 13, 2005	100	96.0%
	TEPCO Partners Co., Inc.	Visiting care, care management, visiting nursing, day service	January 23, 2006	100	83.4%

<Reference> Outline of TEPCO Gas Business

○ Strengthening Gas Sales

- Restrain investment in new facilities as much as possible, and develop business centered on factories and other users near existing LNG terminals and gas lines that can ensure profitability.
- Realization of a total energy solution that meets a wide variety of the needs of customers in the TEPCO service area.

Results for Sales



Customers marketing gas (as of April 2010)

[Direct distribution]

Otaki Gas Co., Ltd.
Keiyo Gas Corporation
Nippon Oil Corporation
Kanto Natural Gas Development Co., Ltd. etc.

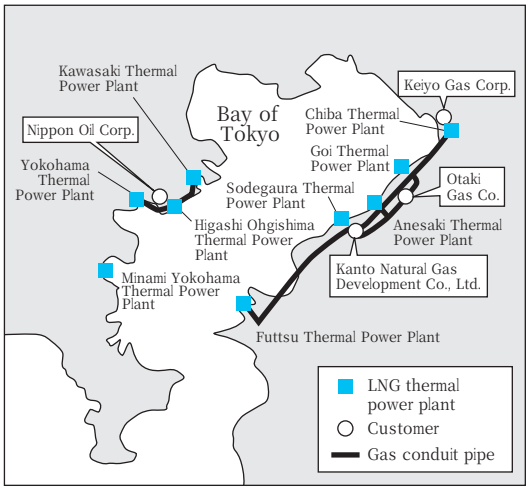
Number of contracts: 22
Output under the contracts: approx. 1,120,000 tons/year (on the average-year basis)

[Distribution through consignment]

(Using the gas pipe of Tokyo Gas)

NAKANOSUNPLAZA. Co. Ltd.
Nippon Paper Crecia Co., Ltd.
Higashinihon Gas Corporation
Nippon Gas Co., Ltd. etc.

Number of contracts: 15
Output under the contracts: approx. 20,000 tons/year (on the average-year basis)

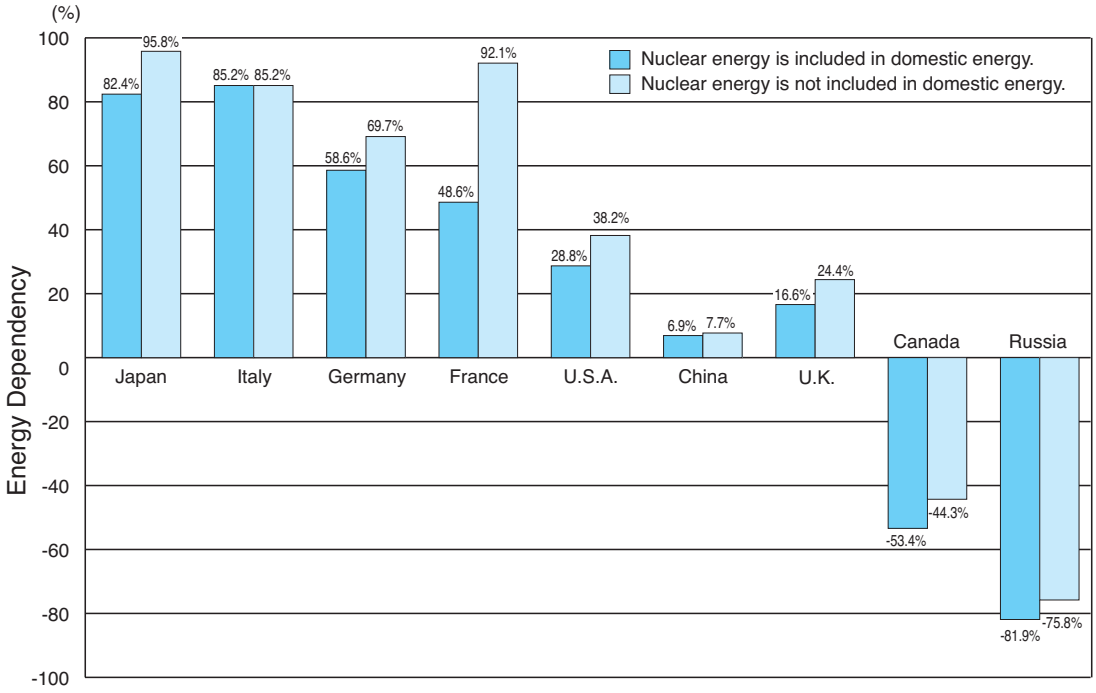


New Development

- In order to respond to the needs of customers in the area where the gas conducting pipe network is not developed, LNG lorry selling started from FY 2007 (shipment facility was constructed in the Futtsu LNG base).

XIV. Other Data

1. Energy Dependency of Major Countries (2007)



Note: Canada and Russia are net exporting countries.

Sources: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"
IEA, "Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2009 edition"

2. Composition of Primary Energy Sources in Major Countries (2007)

(%)

	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Renewable Energy	Electricity Imports	Total
Japan	22.3	44.8	16.2	13.4	3.4	-	100.0
U.S.A.	23.7	38.9	23.0	9.3	5.0	0.1	100.0
United Kingdom	18.3	32.6	38.8	7.8	2.4	0.2	100.0
France	5.1	31.6	14.6	43.5	7.2	-1.9	100.0
Germany	26.2	31.5	23.1	11.1	8.6	-0.4	100.0
Italy	9.4	42.1	39.0	-	7.2	2.2	100.0
Canada	11.2	35.1	29.3	9.0	16.2	-0.8	100.0

Notes: 1. Minus mark in electricity imports column indicates exports.
2. Total may not work out to be 100 because of rounding off.
3. Renewable energy includes geothermal, solar, hydro, and wind energy sources, etc.

Source: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"

<Reference> Japan's Energy Self-Sufficiency Rate

(%)

FY	1971	1973	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Energy Self-Sufficiency Rate	13.4	9.2 (lowest)	18.7	19.3	17.6	17.1	17.2	17.9	17.7	19.2	18.8	20.0
FY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Energy Self-Sufficiency Rate	20.2	20.9	21.8	20.6	20.4	20.6	19.0	16.6	18.2	19.3	19.5	17.6

Note: $\text{Self-sufficiency rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Domestic energy}}{\text{Domestic energy + Imported energy}} \times 100$

Source: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"

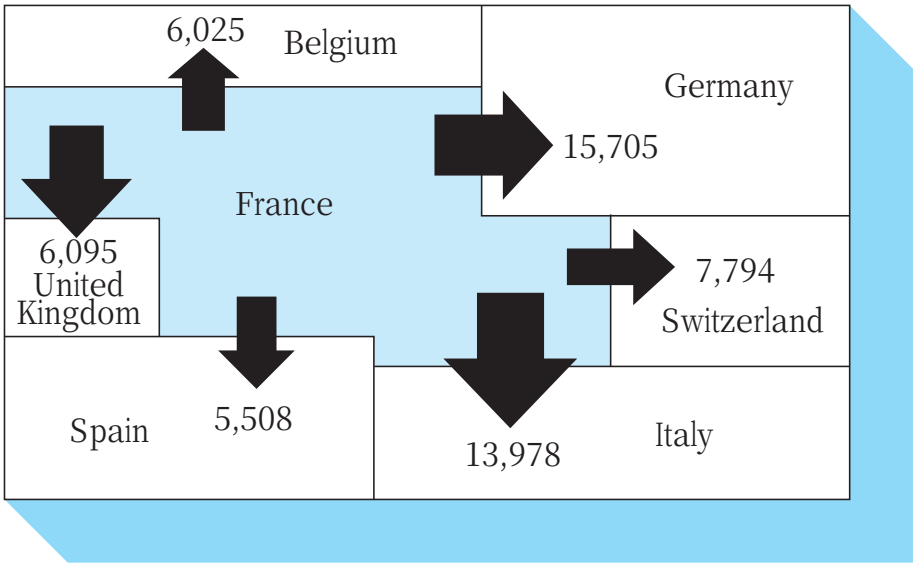
<Reference> Self-Sufficiency Rate by Energy Source (2007)

(%)

Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear	Hydro, geothermal, new energy and others
0	0.4	4.2	100	100

<Reference> Import and Export of Electricity Related to France (2007)

(GWh)



Note: Number data above reflects balance of electricity import and export between France and each country.

Source: Japan Electric Power Information Center, Inc., "Overseas Electric Power Industry statistics 2009"

3. Japan Energy Supply and Demand Outlook

(1) Final Energy Consumption

(unit : million kl of crude oil equivalent)

	Actual				Outlook							
	FY 1990		FY 2005		FY 2020				FY 2030			
					Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case		Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Total	359	100%	413	100%	401	100%	375	100%	391	100%	345	100%
Industrial	181	50%	181	44%	180	45%	177	47%	179	46%	174	50%
Residential & Commercial	95	26%	134	32%	134	34%	121	32%	130	33%	103	30%
Residential	43	12%	56	14%	56	14%	52	14%	56	14%	47	14%
Commercial	52	15%	78	19%	78	20%	68	18%	74	19%	56	16%
Transport	83	23%	98	24%	86	22%	78	21%	82	21%	69	19%

Source: Total Resource Energy Committee, "Outlook for Long-term Energy Supply and Demand (August 2009)"

(2) Primary Energy Supply

(unit : million kl of crude oil equivalent)

	Actual				Outlook							
	FY 1990		FY 2005		FY 2020				FY 2030			
					Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case		Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case	
Primary Energy Domestic Supply	508		588		596		553		590		515	
Energy Sourse	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Oil	265	52%	255	43%	215	36%	190	34%	204	35%	168	33%
LPG	19	4%	18	3%	18	3%	18	3%	18	3%	17	3%
Coal	85	17%	123	21%	120	20%	107	19%	119	20%	92	18%
Natural Gas	54	11%	88	15%	104	17%	89	16%	94	16%	71	14%
Nuclear	49	10%	69	12%	99	17%	99	18%	107	18%	107	21%
Hydro	22	4%	17	3%	19	3%	19	3%	19	3%	20	4%
Geothermal	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
New Energy Sources, etc.	13	3%	16	3%	22	4%	30	5%	29	5%	38	7%

Source: Total Resource Energy Committee, "Outlook for Long-term Energy Supply and Demand (August 2009)"

4. Long Term Supply and Demand Outlook for Electric Power

(1) End of Fiscal Year Equipment Capacity (electric companies)

(unit : GW)

	Actual				Outlook							
	FY 1990		FY 2005		FY 2020				FY 2030			
					Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case		Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case	
Installed Capacity	172.12		241.37		257.82		280.54		288.21		295.77	
Enegy Source	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Thermal	104.09	60%	143.03	59%	138.31	54%	137.61	49%	142.30	49%	120.90	41%
Oil, etc.	53.47	31%	46.62	19%	42.06	16%	42.06	15%	42.06	15%	42.06	14%
Coal	12.23	7%	37.67	16%	37.58	15%	37.88	14%	38.43	13%	30.03	10%
LNG	38.39	22%	58.74	24%	58.67	23%	57.67	21%	61.81	21%	48.81	17%
Nuclear	31.48	18%	49.58	21%	60.15	23%	60.15	21%	63.15	22%	63.15	21%
Hydro	36.32	21%	45.74	19%	49.13	19%	49.25	18%	49.33	17%	50.77	17%
Conventional	19.31	11%	20.61	9%	21.58	8%	21.70	8%	21.58	7%	23.02	8%
Pumped Storage Type	17.01	10%	25.13	10%	27.55	11%	27.55	10%	27.75	10%	27.75	9%
Geothermal	0.24	0%	0.52	0%	0.53	0%	0.53	0%	0.53	0%	1.20	0%
New Energy Sources	-	-	2.50	1%	9.70	4%	33.00	12%	32.90	11%	59.75	20%

Source: Total Resource Energy Committee, "Outlook for Long-term Energy Supply and Demand (August 2009)"

(2) Power Generation (electric companies)

(unit : TWh)

	Actual				Outlook							
	FY 1990		FY 2005		FY 2020				FY 2030			
					Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case		Reference Case		Energy Conservation Development Case	
Electrical Energy Output	737.6		988.9		1,172.8		1,046.0		1,204.9		964.6	
Energy Source	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Thermal	446.6	61%	594.0	60%	622.4	53%	470.1	45%	590.0	49%	308.0	32%
Oil, etc.	210.8	29%	107.2	11%	77.0	7%	48.5	5%	70.7	6%	36.3	4%
Coal	71.9	10%	252.9	26%	236.8	20%	190.5	18%	242.6	20%	134.6	14%
LNG	163.9	22%	233.9	24%	308.6	26%	231.1	22%	276.7	23%	137.1	14%
Nuclear	201.4	27%	304.8	31%	434.5	37%	434.5	42%	469.4	39%	469.5	49%
Hydro	88.1	12%	81.3	8%	83.2	7%	80.5	8%	82.8	7%	88.9	9%
Conventional	78.8	11%	71.4	7%	77.5	7%	78.1	7%	77.5	6%	83.4	9%
Pumped Storage Type	9.3	1%	9.9	1%	5.7	0%	2.4	0%	5.4	0%	5.4	1%
Geothermal	1.5	0%	3.2	0%	3.4	0%	3.4	0%	3.4	0%	7.5	1%
New Energy Sources	-	-	5.6	1%	29.4	3%	57.5	5%	59.2	5%	90.7	9%
Others	-	-	-4.4	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfossil Energy (Re-publication)	291.0	39%	476.2	40%	550.5	47%	575.9	55%	614.8	51%	656.6	68%

Source: Total Resource Energy Committee, "Outlook for Long-term Energy Supply and Demand (August 2009)"

5. Security Index of Various Countries (2007)

(%)

	Dependent Ratio Imported Energy	Dependent Ratio Oil Energy	Dependent Ratio Imported Oil	Dependent Ratio Imported Crude from Hormuz	Oil Consumption (M ton)
Japan	82.4	44.8	99.6	72.5	221.8
U.S.A.	28.8	38.9	65.1	10.9	884.5
United Kingdom	16.6	32.6	-16.4	0.4	78.7
Germany	58.6	31.5	95.7	2.4	118.3
France	48.6	31.6	98.7	10.6	92.2
Canada	-53.4	35.1	-70.4	8.7	102.0
Italy	85.2	42.1	91.6	11.3	80.9
Sweden	33.4	26.4	100.0	0.0	14.5
India	24.2	32.5	72.2	-	12.1
China	7.2	20.2	47.5	-	375.7
Russian	-83.1	19.9	-270.1	-	130.4

Notes: 1. Minus mark indicates exports.
2. The figures in the "Dependent ratio imported crude from Hormuz" column are figures for imports from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain and the neutral zone.
3. OPEC countries include Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Iraq, Indonesia, Algeria, Angola, Nigeria, Venezuela, Libya, and the neutral zone. (The Ecuador's membership right was suspended at OPEC's general assembly in 1992, and Ecuador regained its membership in 2007.) (Gabon joined the Organization in 1975, and the withdrawal from OPEC was approved at OPEC's general assembly in 1996.)
4. The figures in the "Dependent ratio imported crude from Hormuz" column are figures for 2009. The figure for Japan does not match the figures shown in the table below because Japan uses a different statistical methodology.
5. The figures in the "Oil consumption" column are the amounts of oil consumed in FY 2008.

Sources: IEA, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2009 edition"
IEA, "Energy Balances of NON-OECD Countries 2009 edition"
IEA, "Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity 1Q2009"
BP, "BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2009"

6. Changes in Japan's Crude Oil Imports and Security Index

FY	1973	1979	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Crude Oil Imports (million kl)	288.61 (16.9)	277.14 (2.6)	197.26 (-7.4)	238.48 (-13.1)	265.53 (-3.0)	254.60 (2.4)	241.90 (0.9)	244.85 (1.2)	241.81 (-1.2)	249.01 (3.0)	238.65 (-4.2)	242.03 (1.4)	234.41 (-3.1)
Dependent Ratio Crude Oil from Middle East (%)	77.5	75.9	68.8	71.5	78.6	87.1	85.3	88.5	89.5	89.1	88.9	86.4	87.8
Dependent Ratio Crude Oil from OPEC (%)	92.9	87.5	71.6	78.0	79.9	87.6	85.6	90.4	91.9	90.0	90.3	87.7	88.2
Dependent Ratio Crude Oil from Hormuz (%)	75.3	66.3	56.7	63.0	71.4	81.1	79.3	83.9	85.0	85.4	86.0	83.1	84.0

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses for crude oil imports represent the rate of increase against previous year.
2. The figures in the "Dependent ratio imported crude from Hormuz" column are figures for imports from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain and the neutral zone.
3. OPEC countries include Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Iraq, Indonesia, Algeria, Angola, Nigeria, Venezuela, Libya, and the neutral zone. (The Ecuador's membership right was suspended at OPEC's general assembly in 1992, and Ecuador regained its membership in 2007.) (Gabon joined the Organization in 1975, and the withdrawal from OPEC was approved at OPEC's general assembly in 1996.)

Sources: "Oil Reference Monthly Report"
"Yearbook of Metal Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics"

7. Power Generation Costs for Each Power Source

The Cost Investigation Subcommitte, of the Electricity Industry Committee under the Research Committee for Natural Resources and Energy (an advisory council to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry) released trial calculation values for electricity generation costs in January 2004. Those costs are from model plants for each power source based on operations commencing in FY 2002.

Trial calculations are shown in (A) below based on statutory service life for each electrical power source facility (nuclear: 16 years, thermal: 15 years, hydroelectric: 40 years) and an 80% capacity factor (45% for hydroelectric). However, actual generation costs fluctuate greatly depending on factors such as the actual capacity factor and fuel costs as well as actual years of operation. Trial calculations when operation life is standardized at 40 years are shown in (B) below.

Based on such calculations, we can see that nuclear power generation cost compares favorably with other sources of electricity.

Trial calculations by Advisory Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Electricity Industry Committee of Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy (January 2004)

< based on operations commencing FY 2002 >

	Nuclear Power	Hydro Power	Oil-Fired Thermal Power	LNG-Fired Thermal Power	Coal-Fired Thermal Power
Generation Cost (Yen/kWh) (A) (when operating period set at statutory service life for each power source)	7.3	10.6	12.2	7.0	7.2
Generation Cost (Yen/kWh) (B) (when operating period set at 40 years)	5.3	11.9	10.7	6.2	5.7
Capacity Factor	80%	45%	80%	80%	80%

(The trial cost calculations do not include additional investments for improvement or additional maintenance costs associated with long-term use of power stations.)

<Reference> Items Used for Trial Calculations by Advisory Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Electricity Industry Committee of Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy

1. Output of model plants : 1,300MW for nuclear power, 15MW for Conventional hydro power, 400MW for Oil-fired thermal power, 1,500MW for LNG-fired thermal power and 900MW for Coal-fired thermal power
2. Data used for trial calculations
   - Exchange rate: 121.98 yen/US$ (FY 2002 average)
   - Fuel costs in first year (average prices in FY 2002)
     (Oil : US$27.41/barrel, LNG : 28,090 yen/ton, Coal : US$35.5/ton)
   - IEA "World Energy Outlook" figures were utilized for the price increase rate of petroleum, LNG and coal (trial calculations of price increase rate were made using forecast figures for 2030, starting from FY 2002 results).

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