J-POWER
EPDC

J-POWER Group Annual Report

2015

Profile

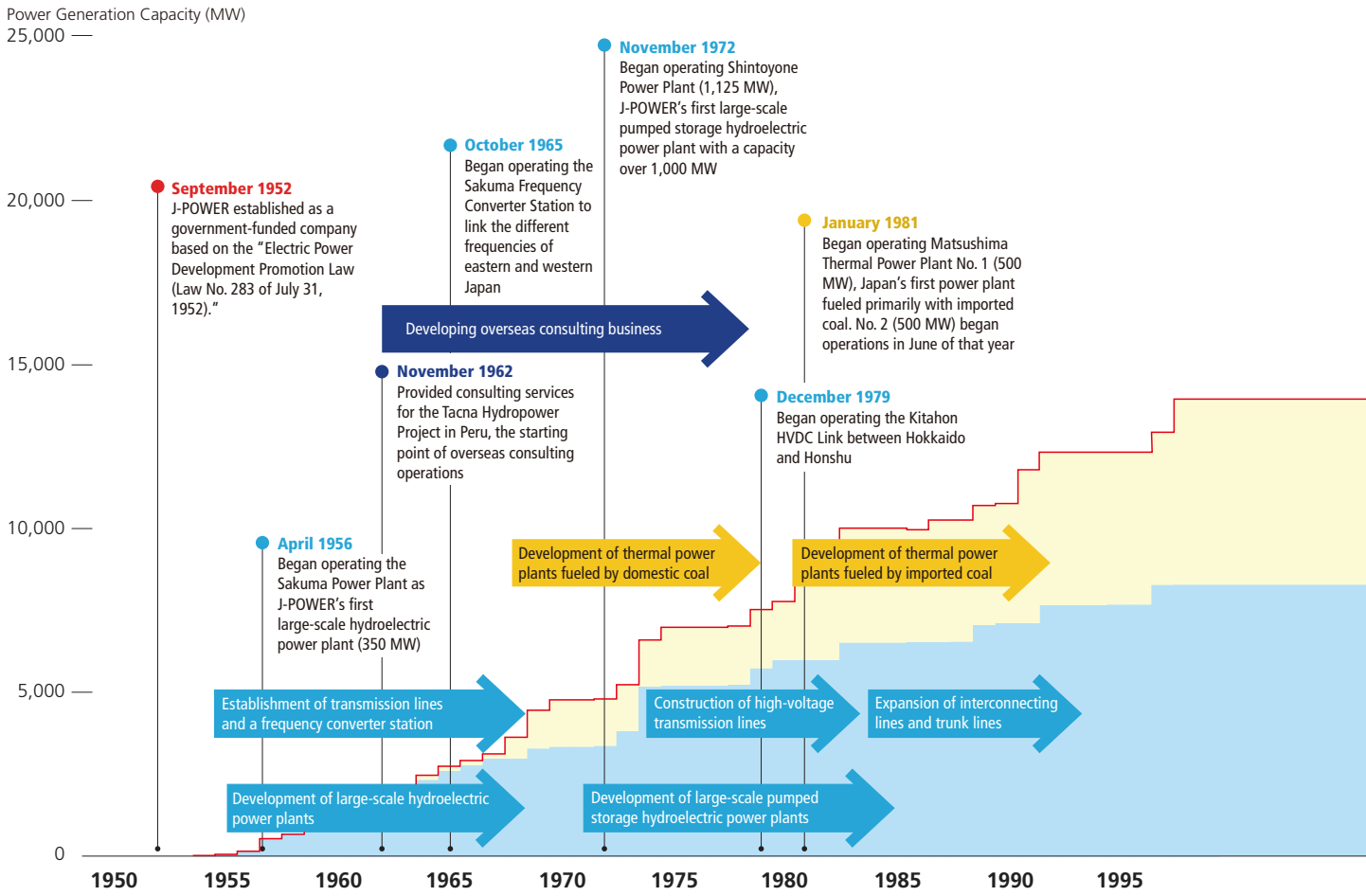
Since its establishment by the government in 1952 to overcome the power shortages in postwar Japan, J-POWER (Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.) has developed its business in the wholesale supply of hydroelectric and thermal power, conducted a power transmission business through its trunk transmission lines that connect each domestic region, and contributed to the stable supply of electric power in Japan.

Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's First Section and thus becoming fully privatized in 2004, J-POWER has been developing new business, including electric power generation business in foreign countries where growth is expected, and renewable energy, such as wind and geothermal power.

Japan's electric power companies are currently confronting a number of changes in their business environment, including electricity system reform. By making the most of its expertise regarding leading-edge technologies developed throughout the world and its proven record of trustworthy performance, J-POWER, however, is attaining its steady and farsighted progress on the basis of its "coexistence of energy and the environment" concept.

J-POWER's History

Trends in J-POWER's Power Generation Capacity



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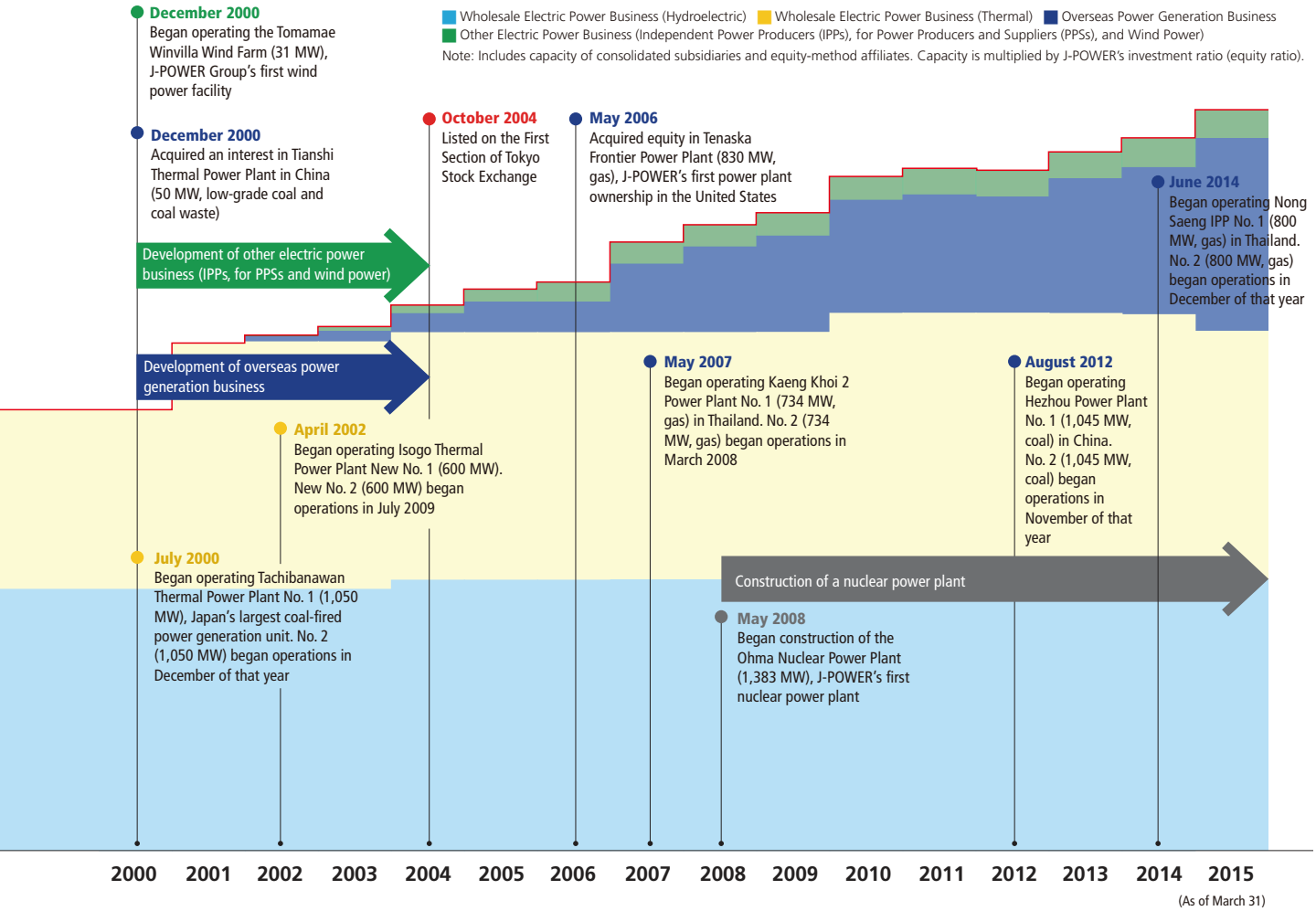
Corporate Philosophy

Our Mission

We will meet people's needs for energy without fail, and play our part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world.

Our Credo

We value integrity and pride, which drive everything we do.
We pursue harmony with the environment, and thrive in the trust of communities where we live and work.
We regard profits as the source of our growth, and share the fruits with the society.
We refine our knowledge constantly, to be the pioneering leader in technologies and wisdom.
We unite diverse personalities and passions as one, and dare create a better tomorrow.



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Forward-Looking Statements
Statements in this annual report, other than those of historical fact, are forward-looking statements about the future performance of J-POWER that are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of information currently available, and involve both known and unknown risks and other uncertainties. Actual events and results may differ materially from those anticipated in these statements.

Presentation of Monetary Amounts and Other Figures
For monetary amounts and electric power sales, figures less than the indicated unit are rounded down. For other amounts, figures less than the indicated unit are rounded to the nearest unit unless otherwise mentioned.

Consolidated Power Generation Capacity in Operation (Owned Capacity Basis)

(As of March 31, 2015)

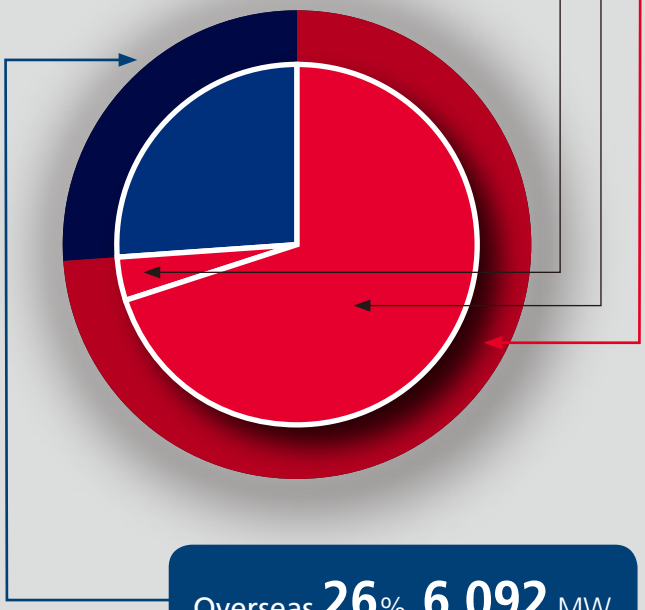
Note: Includes capacity of consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates. Capacity is multiplied by J-POWER's investment ratio (equity ratio).

Domestic 74% 17,256 MW

Wholesale Electric Power Business	**16,384 MW**	**70%**
Thermal	7,814 MW*	33%
Hydroelectric	8,570 MW	37%

* Includes geothermal power generation

Other Electric Power Business	**872 MW**	**4%**
IPPs, for PPSs	482 MW	2%
Wind Power	389 MW	2%



Overseas 26% 6,092 MW

Thailand	3,048 MW
United States	1,442 MW
China	908 MW
Other areas	693 MW

J-POWER Group's Electric Power Business—Supporting Stable Supplies of Electric Power in Japan

Domestic

J-POWER's core business is wholesale electric power business operating power plants throughout Japan to supply electricity to the electric power companies (EPCOs) in each region of Japan on a long-term basis. We also employ our transmission and transforming facilities to provide transmission services. In addition, we are engaged in the operation of wind power, the wholesale supply of electricity to EPCOs as independent power producers (IPPs), the wholesale supply of electricity to power producers and suppliers (PPSs), and other kinds of business.

Isogo Thermal Power Plant (Kanagawa Prefecture)

Global Business Development

Overseas

J-POWER is leveraging its almost 50 years of overseas achievements and know-how as it engages in its overseas power generation business and overseas consulting business. J-POWER is contributing to the stable supply of electric power and sustainable development throughout the world.

Nong Saeng IPP (Thailand)

Wholesale Electric Power Business

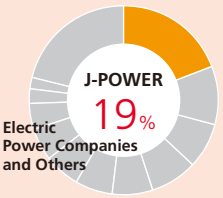
Thermal Power

Highly Economical Base Energy Source

J-POWER owns seven coal-fired power generation facilities with a total capacity of 7,799 MW, making it Japan's top company in terms of coal-fired power generation capacity. The special feature of coal-fired thermal power generation is the lower cost per calorie compared with power generation by crude oil, LNG, and other fossil fuels. Reflecting the use of coal-fired facilities to meet base demand, they have high capacity load factors and can be said to be outstanding sources of power in terms of economy.

Share of Coal-Fired Power Generation Capacity in Japan

(As of March 31, 2015)



Sources: Reports issued by the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan and the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

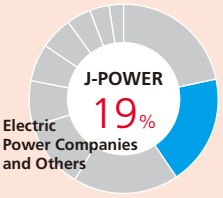
Hydroelectric Power

Purely Domestic and Renewable Energy

J-POWER owns 59 hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 8,570 MW, making it Japan's second-ranked company in terms of hydropower generation capacity. Hydroelectric power represents a valuable domestic energy resource and, as a CO_2-free power source, plays a central role in renewable energy. Moreover, because hydroelectric power plants are able to rapidly respond to changes in electricity demand, they are used mainly in the daytime, when demand reaches its peak levels.

Share of Hydroelectric Power Generation Capacity in Japan

(As of March 31, 2015)



Source: Reports issued by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Transmission/Transformation

Core Infrastructure Supporting Japan's Electric Power Network

J-POWER has major transmission lines with a total length of approximately 2,400 km, including trunk lines that connect Honshu with Hokkaido, Shikoku, and Kyushu. We also own a frequency converter station that links the different frequencies of eastern and western Japan. These facilities are key infrastructure elements that play extremely important roles in the comprehensive management of Japan's nationwide power grid.

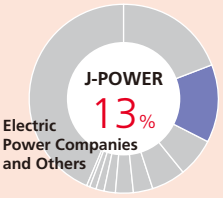
Other Electric Power Business

Responding to Deregulation Opportunities and Low-Carbon Society Needs

J-POWER provides wholesale power supplies to EPCOs using three IPP facilities throughout Japan with a total capacity of 522 MW (owned capacity: 270 MW) and provides wholesale power supplies for PPSs using two facilities throughout Japan with a total capacity of 212 MW (owned capacity: 212 MW). Owning 20 wind farms throughout Japan with a total capacity of 402 MW (owned capacity: 389 MW), we are Japan's second-ranked company in terms of wind power generation capacity. All these operations are undertaken via subsidiaries and affiliates.

Share of Wind Power Generation Capacity in Japan

(As of March 31, 2015)



Source: Compiled from Japan Wind Power Association Report

Overseas Power Generation Business

From the late 1990s, J-POWER has been working on its overseas power generation business, which invests the Company's funds and technology and participates in electric power generation projects. As of March 2015, the J-POWER Group owns power generation facilities that are in operation in seven countries and regions, including Thailand, the United States, and China. These facilities have a total capacity of 6,092 MW (owned capacity basis). Furthermore, in Thailand, an IPP project with an output of 1,600 MW is scheduled to commence operations in 2015. In Indonesia, the Company is preparing for the construction of its high-efficiency, coal-fired thermal power plant project (total output of 2,000 MW).

Overseas Consulting Business

J-POWER has conducted its overseas consulting business, which involves technical cooperation related to electric power development and environmental preservation, since the 1960s. As of March 2015, the Company has executed a cumulative total of 349 projects in 64 countries and regions.

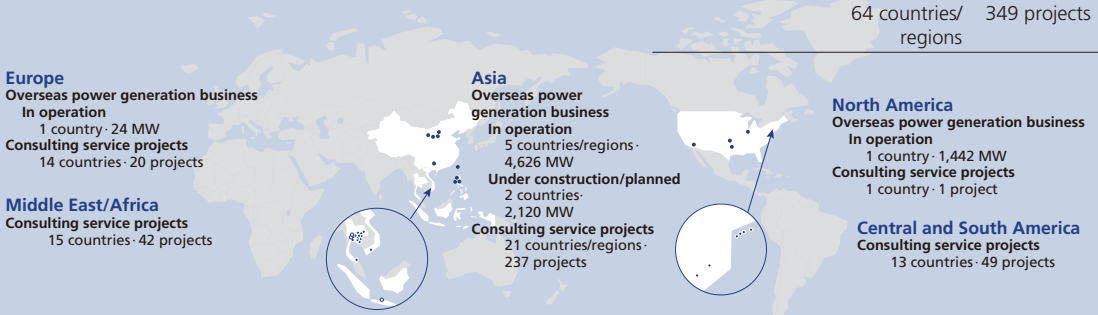
Overseas power generation business

(As of March 31, 2015)

● In operation	7 countries/ regions	36 projects	Owned capacity 6,902 MW
○ Under construction/ planned	2 countries	2 projects	Owned capacity 2,120 MW

Overseas consulting service projects (cumulative)

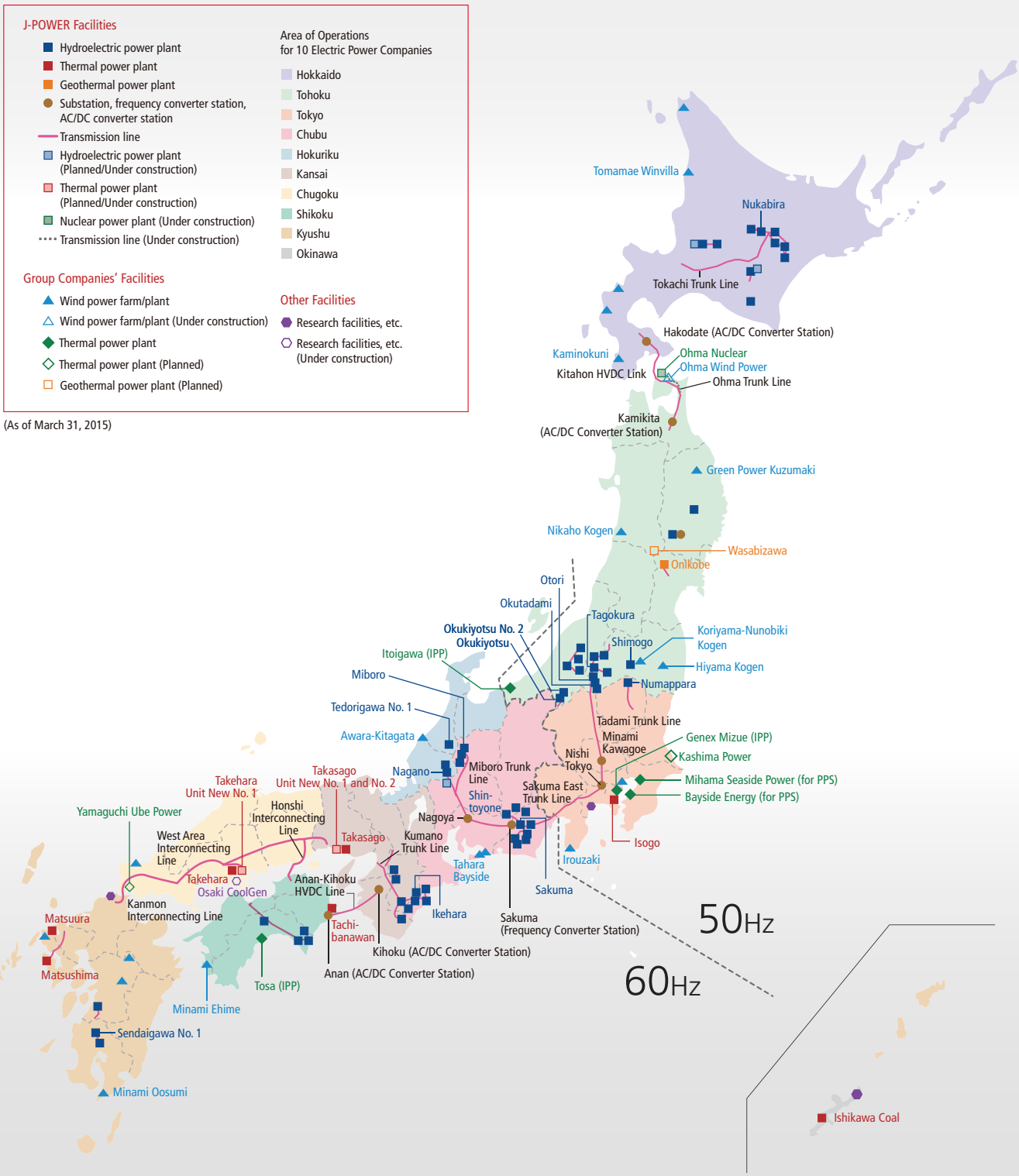
64 countries/ regions	349 projects	



J-POWER Group Business Development throughout Japan

Through its ownership and operation of power plants with a total capacity of 17,256 MW*, transmission lines extending approximately 2,400 km, and substations, the J-POWER Group plays a vital role in maintaining a stable supply of electric power throughout Japan.

* Capacity is multiplied by J-POWER's investment ratio (equity ratio).



(As of March 31, 2015)

Domestic Electric Power Business Facilities (In Operation)

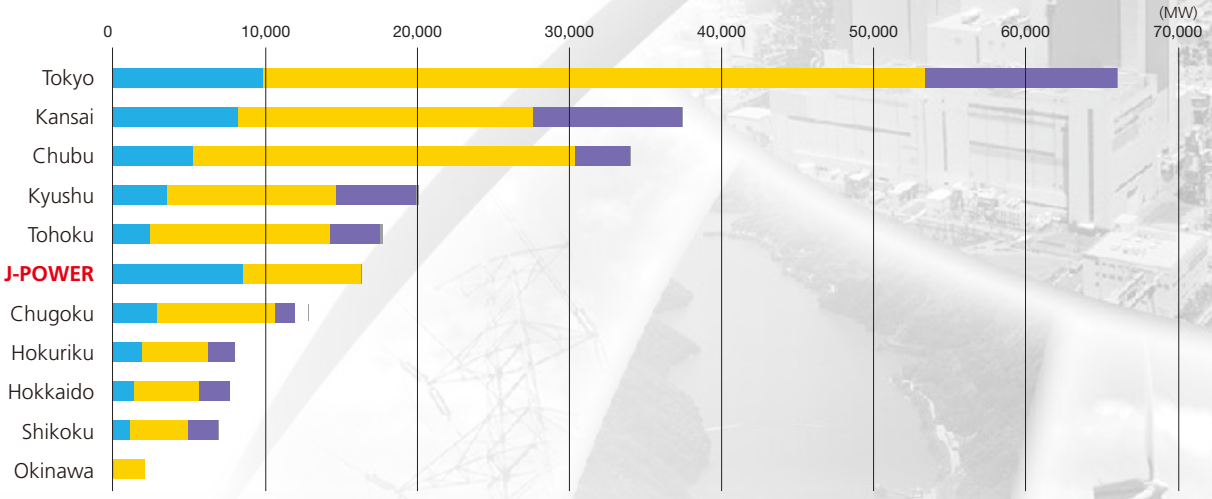
(As of March 31, 2015)

J-POWER Facilities		
Power generation facilities		
Hydroelectric power plants	59	8,570 MW
Thermal power plants (including 1 geothermal plant)	8	7,814 MW
Total	67	16,384 MW
Transmission lines		2,410.9 km
AC power transmission lines		2,143.7 km
DC power transmission lines		267.2 km
Substations	4	4,301 MVA
Frequency converter station	1	300 MW
AC/DC converter stations	4	2,000 MW
Facilities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates*		
Power generation facilities		
Wind power farms/plants	20	402 MW
IPPs, for PPSs	5	734 MW
Total	25	1,137 MW

* Not taking investment ratio (equity ratio) into account

Power Generating Capacity of J-POWER (Wholesale Electric Power Business) and 10 Electric Power Companies (EPCOs)

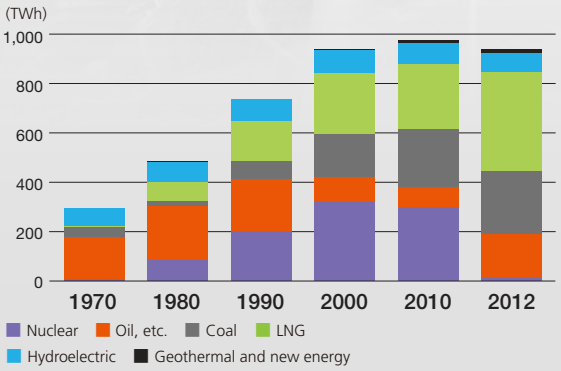
(As of March 31, 2015)



Source: Reports issued by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Power Generation by Power Source in Japan

While hydroelectric power previously accounted for the bulk of electric power generating capacity in Japan, there was a shift to the use of thermal power fueled by abundant and inexpensive oil. Since the oil shocks, the development of coal-fired and natural gas-fired thermal power generation as well as nuclear power has advanced, and efforts have been made to diversify power generation methods. The operation of nuclear power plants in Japan has been suspended since the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in 2011, making coal and gas-fired thermal power the main pillar of electricity supply in Japan.



Note: Figures for oil, etc., include figures for LPG, other kinds of gas and bituminous substances (including power received). Figures for total power generation volume are for the 10 EPCOs (including power received).

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Former Progress of Electricity Business Deregulation

Phase 1
1995
- Introduction of wholesale electric power bidding system

Phase 2
2000
- Partial deregulation of electric power retailing (approximately 30% of power sales)

Phase 3
2004
- Expansion of retail deregulation (approximately 40% of power sales)

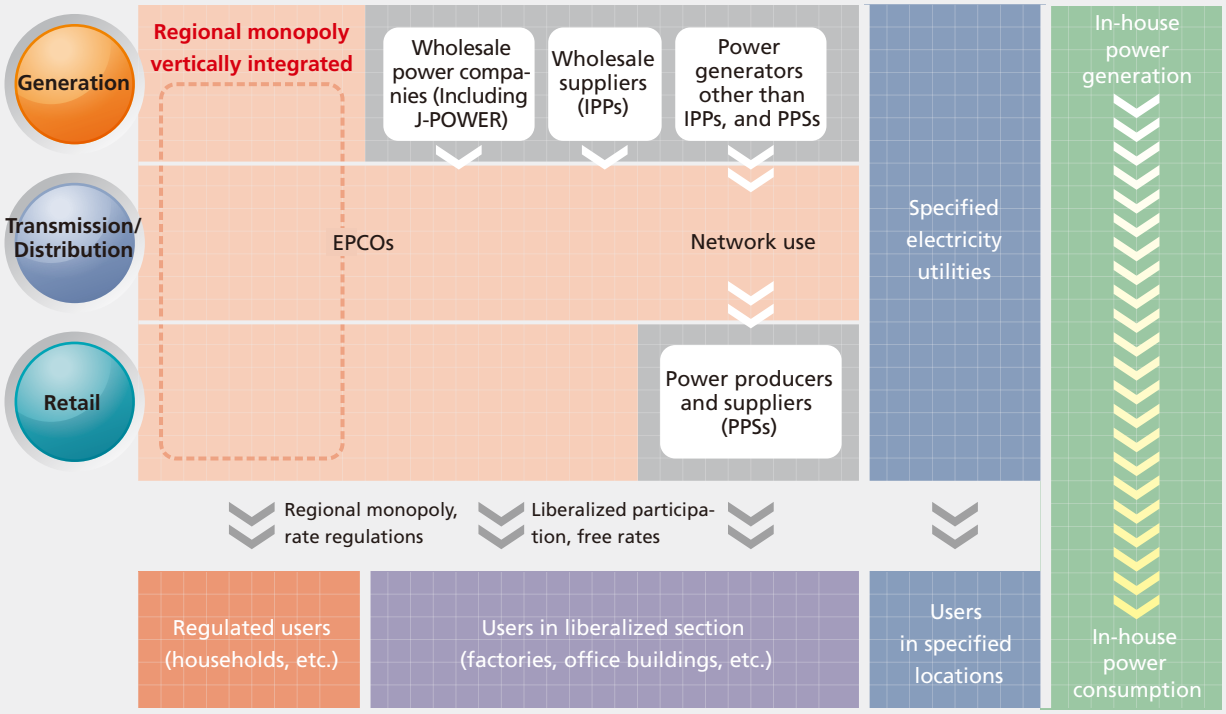
Phase 4
2005
- Expansion of retail deregulation (approximately 60% of power sales)
- Transactions began on the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX)

Phase 5
2008
- Promotion of the establishment of a competitive environment (Market vitalization and ensuring fairness in transmission)

Japan's Conventional Electric Power Supply System

Today's Japanese electric power industry comprises the traditional, vertically integrated electric power companies (EPCOs); wholesale power companies, including J-POWER, and wholesale suppliers (IPPs) that supply electricity to EPCOs; and power producers and suppliers (PPSs). Amid a trend toward enhanced electric power industry liberalization, the revision of the Electricity Business Act created systems that enabled the creation of IPPs and PPSs and allowed companies other than electric power companies to engage in the wholesale supply of power to electric power companies as well as the retail distribution of power from 1995 onward. Since 2005, electric power transactions have been carried out at the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX).

Current Electricity Supply System



Source: "The Power Industry after Electricity System Reforms," Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy

New Flow of Electricity System Reform

1st phase
2015
- Establishment of the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (OCCTO)

2nd phase
2016
- Full liberalization of the retail market
- Abolition of wholesale regulations

3rd phase
2020
- Legal unbundling of the transmission/distribution sector
- Full liberalization of retail rates

Electricity System Reform following the Great East Japan Earthquake

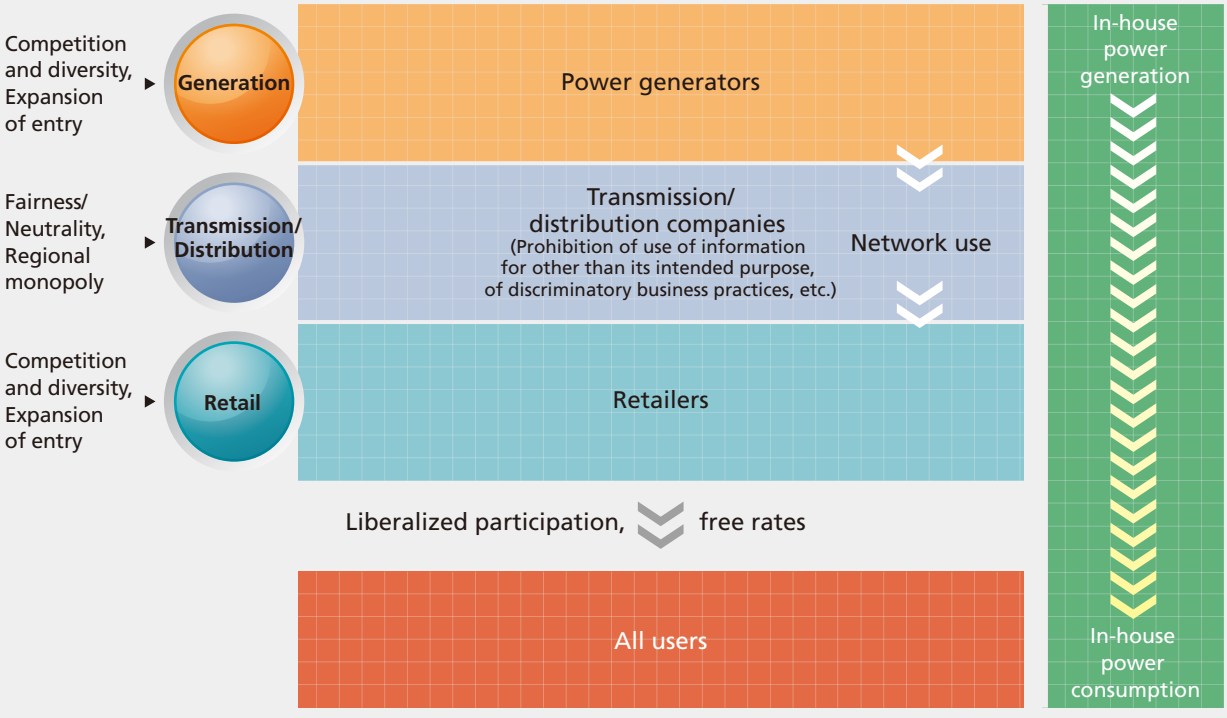
Due in part to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, electricity generation costs have been rising, and the balance of electric power supply and demand in Japan is tightening. In response, the government is advancing electricity system reform as part of efforts to rebuild its energy policy.

The three goals of the reform are securing the stable supply of electricity, suppressing electricity rates to the maximum extent possible, and providing consumers with choices as well as business operators with opportunities to expand their businesses. To achieve these goals, electricity system reform will be implemented in three stages, expanding operations of wide-area electricity grids, fully liberalizing the retail market and power generation, and further securing neutrality of the power transmission/distribution sector through the legal unbundling method.

So far, based on the Policy on Electricity System Reform approved by the Cabinet in April 2013, the Electricity Business Act was amended in November 2013, and the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (OCCTO) was established in April 2015. Following the Electricity Business Act amendment of June 2014, plans call for the full liberalization of entry into the retail market and the abolition of wholesale regulation*1 (2016). Following the Electricity Business Act amendment of June 2015, further plans call for the legal unbundling of the transmission/distribution sector and the full liberalization of retail rates for electricity*2 (2020).

*1 Rates for the supply of electricity to EPCOs in excess of set amounts or time frames must be calculated on a cost basis and submitted to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
*2 The full liberalization of retail rates for electricity will be implemented after the government has verified the state of progress on market competition.

Electricity Supply System after Reform



Source: "The Power Industry after Electricity System Reforms," Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy

Message from President Masayoshi Kitamura

Amid radical changes in the business environment, we will aim for further growth by building up our power generation business at home and abroad on the basis of the Medium-Term Management Plan that looks toward 2025.

The Japanese energy industry is emerging from a prolonged period of uncertainty in energy policy following the Great East Japan Earthquake and entering an era of new challenges. The government has been discussing and considering rebuilding the energy mix in Japan as a result of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident, and the Long-Term Energy Supply-Demand Outlook was formulated in July 2015. Looking toward 2030, the outlook sets power generation mix targets for renewable energy, nuclear power, and coal-fired thermal power, in addition to establishing new CO_2 reduction targets for international society. Furthermore, the amended Electricity Business Act, providing for the unbundling of power generation and transmission, was passed in June 2015 as the final element of liberalization of the electricity business, following on from the full-scale liberalization of retail business and the abolishment of wholesale regulations that will come into force in the next fiscal year.

In response to these conditions, the J-POWER Group has established a Medium-Term Management Plan to address the challenge of achieving further growth over the next decade by leveraging the increase in capital carried out in March 2015.

The basic direction of our efforts involves the following: (1) creating a platform for further growth in the domestic market as it undergoes liberalization and in order to survive competition in power generation by being cost-competitive; (2) growing our overseas power generation business to contribute to sustainable development based on the energy circumstances in each region worldwide; and (3) conducting business in Japan and abroad as a leading company in coal-fired thermal power generation by accelerating the development of technology aimed at reducing the carbon emissions of coal-fired thermal power to adapt to measures addressing climate change.

Efforts aimed at further growth by accumulating power generation business will require a growth cycle of at least approximately 10 years, considering the period required for investment in construction after planning and environmental assessment. That is why efforts aimed at 2025 form the J-POWER Group's Medium-Term Management Plan.

We will continue to do our best to carry out our mission stated in the J-POWER Group's Corporate Philosophy: "We will meet people's needs for energy without fail, and play our part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world."

We are as always grateful for your continued support.

Masayoshi Kitamura
President
September 2015

Medium-Term Management Plan

Q. What are the key concepts of the Medium-Term Management Plan?

The key concepts are the three challenges toward achieving further growth over the next decade. The first concerns the growth in the liberalized domestic power generation business. In Japan, electricity system reform is currently undergoing step by step. April 2016 will witness the full-scale liberalization of the retail business and the abolishment of the wholesale electric power business regulations that have been defining the J-POWER Group's business for many years. The J-POWER Group will realize further growth in Japan by surviving the competition in a domestic liberalized market. For us to grow in the liberalized market, electricity sales volume and the cost-competitiveness of that electricity will be important. At the end of fiscal 2014, the capacity of power generation facilities owned by the J-POWER Group in Japan had reached 17.26 GW, and we are expecting it to expand, as we have an abundant development pipeline including new capacities such as Kashima Power and Yamaguchi Ube Power, and replacement projects at Takehara and Takasago. Furthermore, from the cost aspect, the J-POWER Group's power generating facilities possess ample competitiveness, since coal-fired thermal power facilities, which enable low-cost, stable fuel procurement compared with oil and gas, and large-scale hydroelectric power, which has already been depreciated over many years after development, consist of the majority of its generating facilities.

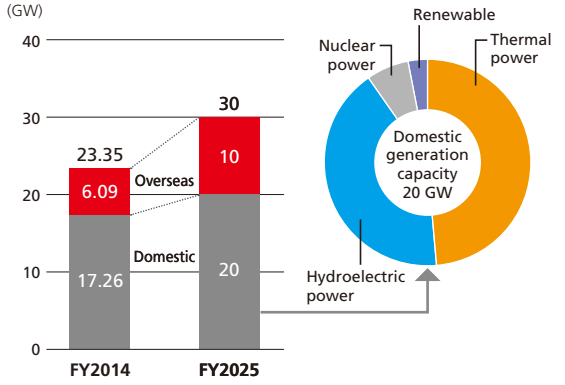
The second concept is growth in the overseas power generation business. Robust growth in overseas electric power demand is anticipated in the years to come, centered on developing countries. Up to the present time, the J-POWER Group has primarily been developing its overseas power generation business in Asia including Thailand, and the United States. In the years ahead, we will focus more on acquiring new overseas projects to contribute to sustainable development across the world and will expand overseas business in addition to domestic business.

The third and final concept covered under the Medium-Term Management Plan concerns the reduction of carbon emissions from coal-fired thermal power. The global warming issue is of paramount importance, and one in which the reduction of CO_2 emissions—a contributory factor in global warming—in the power generation business will be indispensable. As a result of having constantly installed cutting-edge technologies to keep pace with the times in the field of coal-fired thermal power, the J-POWER Group has at its disposal high-efficiency power generating technologies to the world's highest level that contribute to the reduction of CO_2 emissions. In the years to come, by making further efforts toward the commercialization and dissemination of the oxygen-blown integrated coal gasification combined cycle (IGCC), as well as by conducting R&D initiatives for such technologies as CO_2 capture and storage (CCS), the J-POWER Group will further raise the bar in low-carbon technologies for coal-fired thermal power which enable business expansion around the world.

Q. You say that the J-POWER Group will be advancing further development in Japan and overseas, but what specifically will that mean in terms of the capacity?

The J-POWER Group's domestic and overseas total power generation capacity was 23.35 GW at the end of fiscal 2014. We are aiming to expand it to 30 GW in fiscal 2025 with domestic capacity from 17.26 GW to 20 GW and overseas capacity from 6.09 GW to 10 GW.

Power generation capacity: 30 GW



Q. Are there any quantitative target for J-POWER's growth level or other targets?

In the Medium-Term Management Plan, we have adopted J-POWER EBITDA as a growth indicator. J-POWER EBITDA is the amount of operating income before amortization plus the equity in earnings of affiliates.

The J-POWER business model involves making large-scale capital investments and recovering them over the long term. Indicators such as operating income, ordinary income, and net income, however, are unable to show the expansion of earning power and cash-generation capability of our main businesses in accordance with the development of our business facilities, as cash inflow equivalent to depreciation, which is a cost that does not involve a cash outflow, is not included. Thus, we decided to use EBITDA* as an indicator

that would give us a better picture of the expansion of main business earning power and cash-generation capacity according to our facility buildup. Furthermore, as many J-POWER Group businesses contribute to profits through equity in earnings of affiliates, we decided to adopt J-POWER EBITDA, adding equity in earnings of affiliates to EBITDA, as our growth indicator.

This indicator makes it easy to make comparisons with other companies overseas as it is not influenced by such factors as accounting systems related to depreciation or interest rate movements that differ from country to country. So, we consider that this indicator is suitable for the J-POWER Group that develops global business. Under the Medium-Term Management Plan, we are targeting an increase in J-POWER EBITDA of around 1.5 times the level at the end of fiscal 2014, which amounted to ¥181.8 billion, in fiscal 2025.

Needing to procure large amounts of capital to conduct large-scale investment, the J-POWER Group must remain financially sound. As a target relating to financial soundness under the Medium-Term Management Plan, we decided to adopt multiples of the amount of interest-bearing debt divided by J-POWER EBITDA. At the end of fiscal 2014, this multiplier stood at 9.5 times, and we are aiming to have improved from the end of the fiscal 2014 level at the end of fiscal 2025.

Apart from the medium-term target as I mentioned, we are estimating that average J-POWER EBITDA for three years from fiscal 2015 to 2017 will be ¥185.0 billion per year and multiples of interest-bearing debt divided by J-POWER EBITDA at the end of fiscal 2017 will remain at the same level as that at the end of fiscal 2014.

* EBITDA: Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization

■ **Growth indicator:** J-POWER EBITDA*
➧ Increase around 1.5 times the level of FY2014 in FY2025
(FY2014 results: ¥181.8 billion)

■ **Soundness indicator:** Interest-bearing debt/J-POWER EBITDA*
➧ Improve from level at end of FY2014 at end of FY2025
(End FY2014 results: 9.5x)

* J-POWER EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation and amortization + Equity in earnings of affiliates

3-year forecast
▶ Growth indicator: J-POWER EBITDA
→ 3-year average of ¥185 billion/year from FY2015 to FY2017
▶ Soundness indicator: Interest-bearing debt/J-POWER EBITDA
→ Maintain same level as results at end of FY2014 at end of FY2017

Key Initiatives Aimed at Realization of the Medium-Term Management Plan

Q. What kinds of initiatives will the J-POWER Group be advancing to achieve the Medium-Term Management Plan?

To accomplish the three challenges, we will be addressing the following six key initiatives:

(1) Promotion of development of high-efficiency coal-fired thermal power plants and technology aimed at the next generation
(2) Being competitive in the market created by liberalization and improvement of reliability of facilities
(3) Expansion of renewable energy
(4) Promotion of the Ohma Nuclear Power Project based on the premise of safety
(5) Promotion of overseas power generation business
(6) Improvement of efficiency of assets by screening businesses

Q. Why is the J-POWER Group placing an emphasis on coal-fired thermal power?

Japan is poor in natural resources and relies on imports from abroad for the fuel used in thermal power generation. As countries that produce oil and gas are limited, the procurement of them would become difficult if, for example, disputes break out in such countries or regions. In contrast, since coal deposits are widely distributed throughout the

world and can be procured from other countries instead should procurement from a certain country prove difficult, coal enables stable procurement. Furthermore, since the price of coal imports is stable and lower than oil and gas, we need to use coal effectively for Japan's economic growth. Under Japan's Basic Energy Plan, coal is positioned as an energy source to be utilized as an "important baseload power source fuel that is economical and has a stable supply."

On the other hand, it is a fact that the amount of CO_2 emitted by coal-fired thermal power is greater than that from oil- or gas-fired thermal power. However, in addition to maximizing the know-how relating to high-efficiency, coal-fired thermal power accumulated up to now, the J-POWER Group is accelerating technological developments toward the reduction of carbon emissions, such as oxygen-blown IGCC and CCS, which are in tune with the issue of climate change. (For more details, please refer to the section entitled Developing Next-Generation, Coal-Fired Thermal Power Technology and Low-Carbon Technology on page 18.) As a leading company in coal-fired thermal power generation, the J-POWER Group is targeting growth by advancing the development of high-efficiency, coal-fired thermal power generation at home and abroad.

Q. Is the J-POWER Group expanding renewable energy as an initiative against global warming?

Up until now, the J-POWER Group has been engaged in accumulating know-how of renewable energy, such as hydroelectric, wind power, geothermal, and biomass. The Japanese government's long-term energy supply and demand outlook for 2030, the so-called energy mix, gives the renewable energy proportion as 22%–24%, which is a significant increase from the current level of 10%. As a CO_2 free and fully domestically produced power source that do not rely on imported fuel, renewables will gain in more importance.

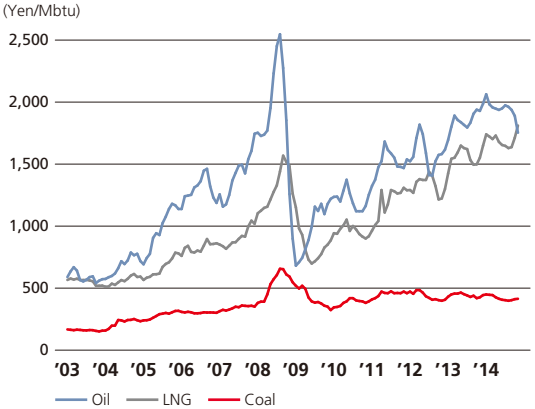
Leveraging the technological capabilities that have been obtained up to now, the J-POWER Group is working on new developments in wind power and the improvement of capacity utilization rates through advanced and efficient maintenance. Since its founding, J-POWER has continued to produce large amounts of electricity by hydroelectric power, a fully domestically produced and CO_2 free energy. In the years to come, in addition to hydroelectric power, J-POWER will be promoting the development of geothermal power, a fully domestically produced baseload power source, and expansion of biomass combustion in coal-fired thermal power.

Q. What do you see as the likely effect of liberalization on the J-POWER Group?

As the J-POWER Group's power generation facilities are highly cost-competitive and development projects also focus on competitive coal-fired thermal power, further growth in the power generation business field can be expected. In contrast, as cost recovery and fair return cannot be guaranteed in the manner it was previously on a cost basis, the margin of fluctuation due to the market environment or the operational status of power generation facilities will become that much wider.

As the J-POWER Group has been developing overseas power generation business, including in the United States, and gained experience in a liberalized market, we will

Import Price of Fossil Fuel in Japan



Source: CIF price shown in Trade Statistics of Japan is converted at a rate of 252 Cal/Btu

Comparison of Net Efficiency (Based on LHV) of Coal-Fired Thermal Power Generation

Type	Net Efficiency in General (40%) (45%)	Reference: J-POWER's Major Power Plants
Subcritical		Takehara No. 1, Takasago
Supercritical		Takehara No. 3, Matsushima, Matsuura No. 1, Ishikawa
Ultra-supercritical		Isogo, Tachibanawan, Matsuura No. 2, Takehara New No. 1 (under construction), Takasago replacement (planned)
Oxygen-blown IGCC		(Demonstration test scheduled to start in 2017)

It is possible to reduce CO_2 emissions by replacing old, coal-fired thermal power plants with high-efficiency power plants.

leverage that experience and conduct appropriate risk management in the liberalized Japanese market. However, no matter what risk management methods we adopt, profits will fall and we will not be able to survive against the competition in the liberalized market without stable operation of power generating facilities. The J-POWER Group considers that ensuring stable operation is the greatest priority of risk management, so we aim to be more competitive through the stable operation of power generating facilities, continuously pursuing optimization of maintenance and operation of facilities.

To establish the efficient and competitive market that is the objective of the electricity system reform, it is required that nationwide power grids including transmission lines and substations function soundly. In order to support the efficient and competitive market in addition to contributing to stable supply of electric power, the J-POWER Group, which owns some interconnecting lines and a frequency converter station, will make efforts for nationwide improvement of the power grids and ensuring their sound function under the new transmission license.

Q. Is the Ohma Nuclear Power Project an important project for Japan?

That is true. As nuclear power generation is capable of outputting huge power with a very small amount of fuel and generating for more than a year after refueling, it is expected to contribute to stable energy supply in resource-poor Japan as a baseload power source. In addition, it is also an important measure against global warming because it does not emit CO_2 when generating.

Another important point is that the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant will be able to operate only with uranium-plutonium mixed oxide (MOX) fuel. Plutonium, which is able to be used as fuel again, is contained in the spent fuel produced after operating a nuclear power plant, and from the nuclear non-proliferation viewpoint, Japan does not hold surplus plutonium. So, the Japanese government promotes the nuclear fuel cycle, in which plutonium that has been removed from spent fuel is processed and used again as MOX fuel in a nuclear power station.

A normal nuclear power plant is able to use MOX fuel up to approximately one-third of the total fuel. In contrast, as the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant will be able to operate only with MOX fuel, the plant will play a central role in the nuclear fuel cycle by steadily expending plutonium.

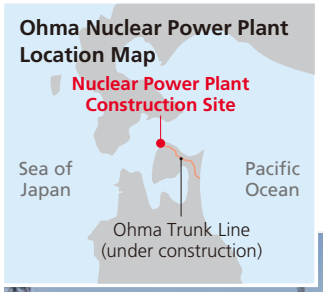
The Ohma Nuclear Power Plant is currently under construction, and we applied to the Nuclear Regulation Authority for reviews of compliance with the New Safety Standards in December 2014. In addition to responding to the reviews in a serious and appropriate manner, we will advance independent efforts and steadily implement safety measures that are the basic premise of commencing operations.

Overview of Ohma Nuclear Power Project

Location	Ohma-machi, Shimokita-gun, Aomori Prefecture
Capacity	1,383 MW
Type of nuclear reactor	Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR)
Fuel	Enriched uranium and uranium-plutonium mixed oxide (MOX) fuel
Start of construction	May 2008
Start of operation	To be determined

Q. Are there any overseas projects to follow on after the U-Thai and Central Java projects that are currently under development?

Construction of the U-Thai project in Thailand is currently under way, and Unit No. 1 (800 MW) started operations in June 2015, and Unit No. 2 (800 MW) is scheduled to start operations in December 2015. Preparations are also being made to construct a 2,000 MW coal-fired thermal power

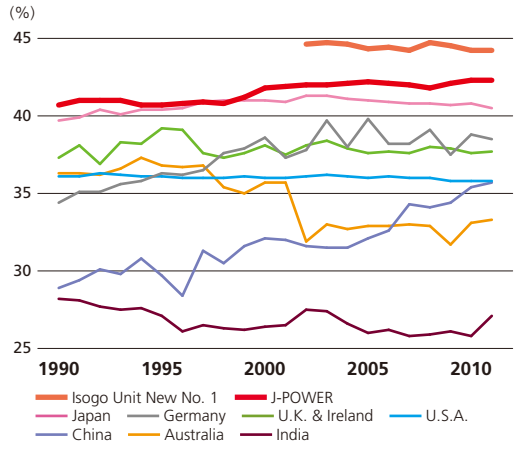


Construction status of the Ohma Nuclear Power Project (photographed in July 2015)

plant at the Central Java project in Indonesia. In the years ahead, we will continue to undertake reviews with a view to acquiring new projects.

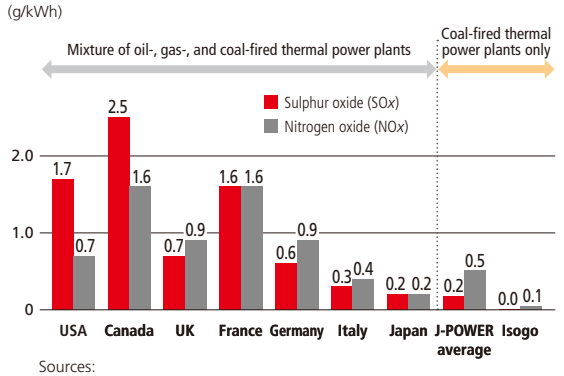
The energy situation differs depending on the country or region, but particularly strong demand for electric power is expected in Asia, and there is a pressing need for coal-fired thermal power. According to International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts (New Policies Scenario), the coal-fired thermal power capacity in Asian emerging countries is expected to rise significantly from 1.0 TW in 2012 to 1.3 TW in 2020 and 1.7 TW in 2030. As measures against global warming are needed at the same time, we aim at contributing to the development of coal-fired thermal power generation in Asia by utilizing the J-POWER Group's coal-fired thermal power technologies which maintain the world's leading thermal efficiency and are as clean as gas-fired thermal power.

Average Gross Thermal Efficiency (LHV) of World's Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plants



Source: *Ecofys International Comparison of Fossil Power Efficiency and CO_2 Intensity 2014,* results for J-POWER and Isogo Unit New No. 1

SO*x* and NO*x* Emissions per Unit of Thermal Power Generation



Sources:
- Overseas: Amount of emissions: OECD.StatExtract. Complete database available via OECD's iLibrary
  Amount of electricity generated: IEA: *Energy Balances of Countries,* 2012 edition
- Japan: The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan (10 EPCOs and J-POWER). FY2014 results for J-POWER and Isogo

Furthermore in the United States, which has an advanced liberalized market and is expected to present abundant business opportunities, we will aim to expand our business while incorporating diverse forms of sales based on our current business platform.

Returns to Shareholders

Q. Is there any change in dividend policies?

The J-POWER Group is currently making progress with the newly building and replacement of coal-fired thermal power plants in Japan, and it is planned that these facilities will be beginning operations sequentially and contributing to income from fiscal 2020 onward. Furthermore, following the fiscal 2016 abolition of wholesale regulation and the fiscal 2020 implementation of the legal unbundling of the transmission and distribution sector, a series of electricity system reforms are being completed. At this stage, the J-POWER Group's earnings structure will have changed from what it is currently. After fiscal 2020, we will strive to enhance the returns to shareholders as a result of our growth, and also flexibly consider how returns to shareholders should be decided, based on factors such as changes in our earnings structure. In the meantime, while expecting profit growth from our overseas businesses, we will continue to provide stable dividends as in the past, as a significant amount of capital investment aiming at future growth is required and we have to maintain and improve our financial soundness preparing for the full-scale competition after fiscal 2020.

Measures to Reinforce Safety for Ohma Nuclear Power Plant (Overview)

To confirm compliance with the new safety standards, in December 2014 J-POWER submitted an application for permission for alteration of the reactor installment license and an application for construction plan approval to the Nuclear Regulation Authority summarizing the details of measures to reinforce the safety of the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant.

We will implement all measures during construction to ensure that we build a safe power plant.

Measures to Reinforce Safety

1. Measures to Design Basis Accidents

Earthquake Proofing

We adopted a new standard seismic motion based on the latest findings and other factors. The adopted standard seismic motion is a maximum acceleration of 650 cm/s^2 (previously 450 cm/s^2). Earthquake-proof designs for buildings and other structures were adopted based on this standard seismic motion.

Tsunami Countermeasures

We also adopted the following design basis tsunami based on the latest findings. We estimated that the maximum height of a tsunami at the site based on the following design basis tsunami is T.P. +6.3 m (previously +4.4 m), but the elevation of the power station site is T.P. +12 m, and consequently, there is no likelihood of a tsunami reaching and following into the site.

From the perspective of enhancing confidence even further, we will implement independent measures including construction of seawalls and installation of waterproof exterior doors and so on.

Measures to Prevent Damage from External Impact

(1) We assessed the impact of natural phenomena (volcanic eruptions, tornados, external fires, etc.) on the nuclear power station.

Fire Protection

(2) We will enhance fire protection measures including use of fire resistant cables and construction of firewalls.

Internal Flooding Resistance Measures

(3) We will reinforce resistance measures against leaks to protect facility functions in anticipation of damage to pipes within the facility.

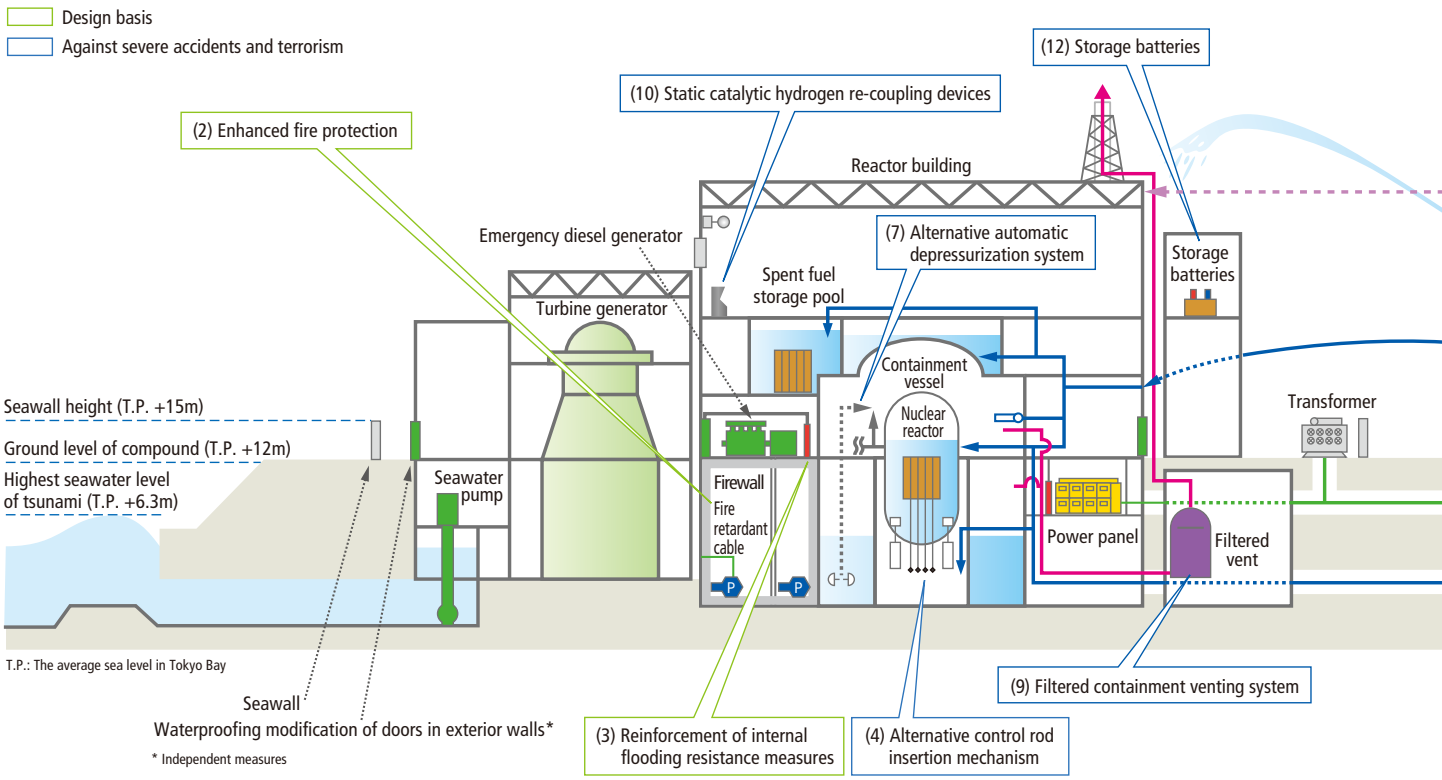
2. Against Severe Accidents and Terrorism

To prevent damage to the nuclear reactor and containment vessel, we will implement the following measures.

Measures to Prevent Core Damage and Containment Vessel Failure

(4) Even in the case where nuclear reactor emergency shutdown equipment does not operate, an alternative control rod insertion mechanism that can be operated by separate circuits or manually will be installed to enable shutdown of the nuclear reactor.

Image of Measures to Reinforce Safety at Ohma Nuclear Power Plant



(5) Permanent alternative water injection facilities will be installed to cool the nuclear reactor, containment vessel, and spent fuel storage pool.

(6) Mobile alternative water injection pumps will be available to cool the nuclear reactor, containment vessel, and spent fuel storage pool.

(7) An alternative automatic depressurization system will be installed to reduce pressure in the nuclear reactor.

(8) Heat exchanger units will be installed to release generated heat.

(9) A filtered containment venting system*1 will be installed to prevent damage from excess pressure in the containment vessel.

(10) Static catalytic hydrogen re-coupling devices*2 will be installed to prevent damage from hydrogen explosions in the reactor building.

(11) Water spraying facilities will be installed to control the dispersion of radioactive material outside the power station.

Reinforcement of Power and Water Supplies

(12) To ensure power supplies, air-cooled emergency generators and gas turbine generators will be installed, the capacity of existing storage batteries will be increased, additional batteries will be installed, and a power supply vehicle will be made available.

(13) Water storage tanks will be installed to secure a water source necessary for resolution of severe accidents.

Ensuring Support Functions of the Control Room

(14) An emergency response office will be created to respond to severe accidents.

(15) Communications facilities will be reinforced to ensure communications with necessary locations inside and outside the power station.

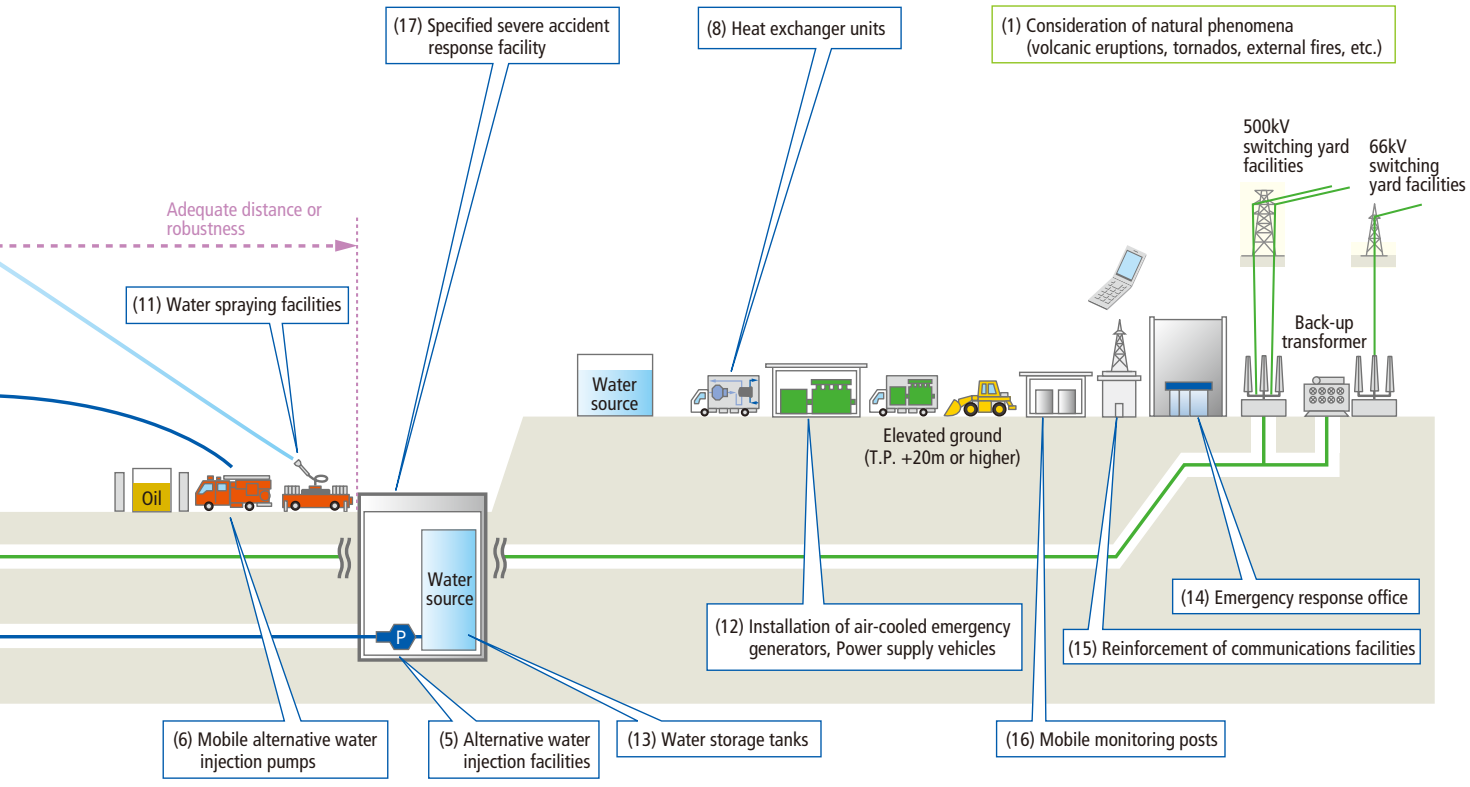
(16) Mobile monitoring posts will be established to monitor, measure and record the concentration and radioactivity of radioactive material in the vicinity of the power station.

Countermeasures against Intentional Aircraft Crashes

(17) Specified severe accident response facilities will be established to control the abnormal external release of radioactive material in the event of the intentional crash of a large aircraft into the reactor buildings or other terrorist attacks.

*1. Filtered containment venting system:
A system that controls the release of radioactive material and releases steam from the containment vessel into the atmosphere in order to prevent damage to the containment vessel in the event of an excessive increase in pressure inside the nuclear reactor containment vessel.

*2. Static catalytic hydrogen re-coupling devices:
A system that uses a catalyst to cause a chemical reaction between hydrogen molecules and oxygen molecules to generate water vapor in order to prevent an increase in hydrogen concentration that could result in a hydrogen explosion in the event that damage to the reactor core occurs, causing hydrogen to leak inside the reactor building and the concentration of hydrogen to increase.



Electric Power Business

Wholesale Electric Power Business (Thermal Power)

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

J-POWER's thermal power specializes in coal-fired thermal power generation. J-POWER's first coal-fired thermal power plant commenced operations in 1963, in line with Japan's policy at the time of using domestically produced coal. Following the oil shocks of the 1970s, the Company responded to government plans to diversify the mix of power sources, which had been centered on oil-fired thermal power generation. In 1981, J-POWER began operations at the Matsushima Thermal Power Plant, the first in Japan fueled with imported coal. J-POWER went on to develop a series of large-scale coal-fired thermal power plants—such as those at Matsuura and Tachibanawan—that run on imported coal, increasing the scale of its business. The Company has continued to work to improve power generation efficiency by enhancing steam conditions and scaling up plants in its efforts to improve competitiveness and decrease environmental impact. Providing an economical and stable baseload source of electricity, J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants maintain high load factors.

J-POWER is also involved in geothermal power, and has been operating the Onikobe Geothermal Power Plant in Osaki City, Miyagi Prefecture, since 1975.

Most of the earnings of J-POWER's thermal power business are derived from revenues from the sale of electricity to EPCOs and based on electricity supply contracts with each site. The contract rates are calculated based on a fair assumed cost needed for electricity supply plus fair return on capital basis, securing the income needed for business operations and recovering capital invested (for more details, please refer to Rate Structure for Domestic Wholesale Electric Power Business on page 22). J-POWER sells part of the electricity generated to, for example, PPSs or the Japan Electric Power Exchange. These rates are not on a cost basis but either on market prices or on prices decided between the parties involved, referring to market prices.

Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plants

(As of March 31, 2015)

Power Plants		Beginning of Operation	Location	Capacity (kW)
Isogo	New No. 1	2002	Kanagawa Prefecture	600,000
	New No. 2	2009		562,000*2
Takasago	No. 1	1968	Hyogo Prefecture	250,000
	No. 2	1969		250,000
Takehara	No. 1	1967	Hiroshima Prefecture	250,000
	No. 2	1974*1		350,000
	No. 3	1983		700,000
Tachibanawan	No. 1	2000	Tokushima Prefecture	1,050,000
	No. 2	2000		1,050,000
Matsushima	No. 1	1981	Nagasaki Prefecture	500,000
	No. 2	1981		500,000
Matsuura	No. 1	1990	Nagasaki Prefecture	1,000,000
	No. 2	1997		425,000*3
Ishikawa Coal	No. 1	1986	Okinawa Prefecture	156,000
	No. 2	1987		156,000
Total				**7,799,000**

*1 Converted from heavy oil-fueled boiler to coal-fueled fluidized boiler in 1995
*2 Isogo New No. 2 is operating at an output of 562 MW, down from 600 MW, due to the breakage of a rotating blade in a low-pressure turbine in December 2012.
*3 Due to the March 2014 incident in which a low-pressure turbine rotor fell, capacity at Matsuura No. 2 was reduced to 425 MW but is being brought back and restored to the full capacity of 1,000 MW in June 2015.

Geothermal Power Plant

(As of March 31, 2015)

Power Plant	Beginning of Operation	Location	Capacity (kW)
Onikobe	1975	Miyagi Prefecture	15,000

Replacement and New Capacity Projects

J-POWER is promoting projects to replace aging coal-fired thermal power plants and develop new power plants to contribute to the stable supply of electricity in Japan over the medium-to-long term by utilizing coal while reducing its environmental impact through high thermal efficiency. Planned to commence operations after the abolition of wholesale regulation that is being implemented as part of the electricity system reform, these projects will contribute to post-liberalization business growth.

In addition to taking these coal-fired thermal power initiatives, J-POWER is promoting the construction of its second geothermal power plant, in the city of Yuzawa, Akita Prefecture. Construction of the Wasabizawa Geothermal Power Plant (capacity 42MW) by a joint venture with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc., is under way, and the start of operations is planned for May 2019.

Takehara Thermal Power Plant Unit New No. 1 (post-completion rendering)

<Replacement and New Capacity Projects of Coal-Fired Thermal Power>

Takehara Thermal Power Plant Unit New No. 1 (Replacement)

✓ Replace Units Nos. 1 and 2 with New No. 1 which has same capacity ✓ Status: Under construction

Location	Takehara City, Hiroshima Prefecture		
Units	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Start of operations	1967	1974	1983
Capacity	250 MW	350 MW	700 MW
Steam conditions	Sub-critical		Supercritical

Units	New No. 1	No. 3
Start of operations	2020 (planned)	1983
Capacity	600 MW	700 MW
Steam conditions	Ultra-supercritical	Supercritical

Takasago Thermal Power Plant Unit New No. 1/No. 2 (Replacement)

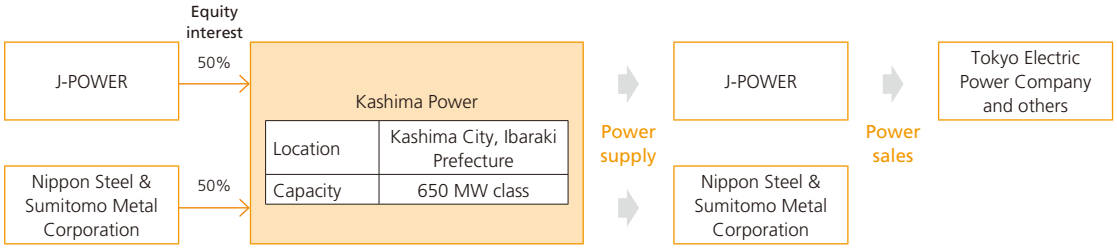
✓ Increased capacity replacement project ✓ Status: Undergoing environmental assessment

Location	Takasago City, Hyogo Prefecture	
Units	No. 1	No. 2
Start of operations	1968	1969
Capacity	250 MW	250 MW
Steam conditions	Sub-critical	

Units	New No. 1	New No. 2
Start of operations	2021 (planned)	2027 (planned)
Capacity	600 MW	600 MW
Steam conditions	Ultra-supercritical	

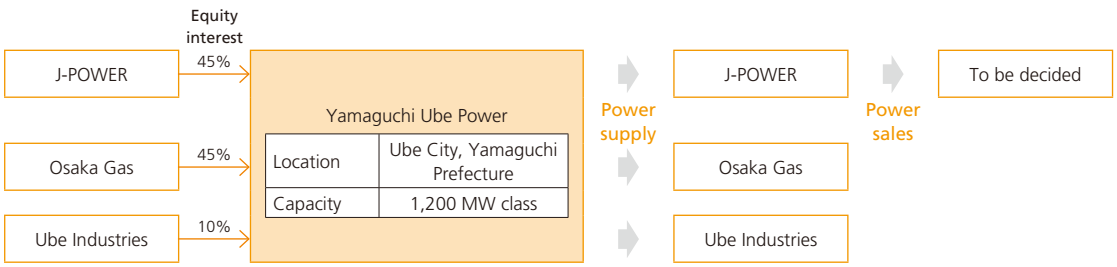
Kashima Power (New Capacity)

✓ New capacity planned by joint investment with another company ✓ Status: Undergoing environmental assessment
✓ Start of operations: 2020 (planned)



Yamaguchi Ube Power (New Capacity)

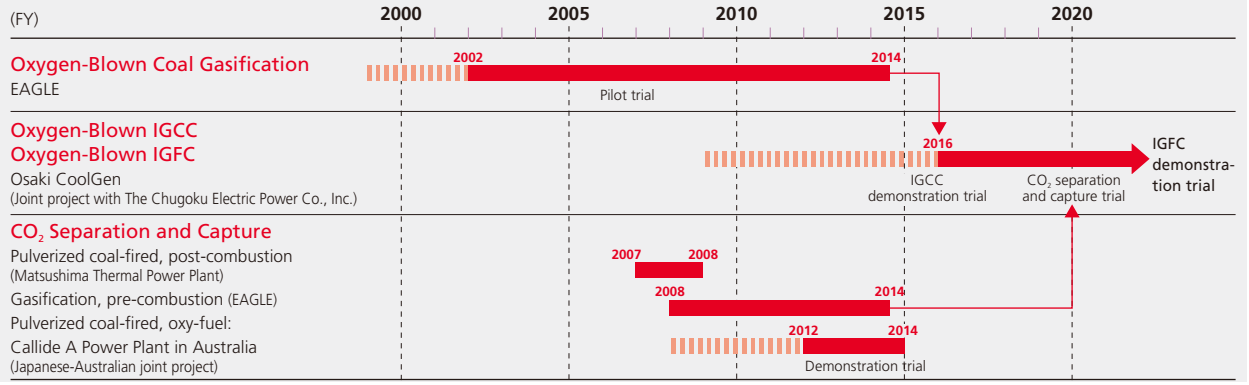
✓ New capacity planned by joint investment with other companies ✓ Status: Undergoing environmental assessment
✓ Start of operations: 2023 (No. 1); 2025 (No. 2) (planned)



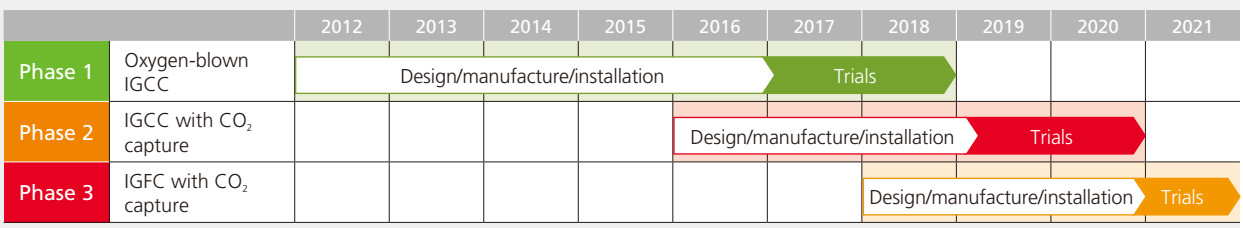
Developing Next-Generation, Coal-Fired Thermal Power Technology and Low-Carbon Technology

J-POWER is working to establish next-generation, coal-fired thermal power technology by developing integrated coal gasification combined cycle (IGCC*[1]) technologies and integrated coal gasification fuel cell combined cycle (IGFC*[2]) as well as CO_2 capture and storage (CCS) technologies. Since fiscal 2002, J-POWER had been engaged in the EAGLE*[3] project in collaboration with the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), aimed at establishing technology to realize oxygen-blown IGCC. Employing insights and results gleaned from the EAGLE project, the Company has since been engaged in the Osaki CoolGen Project in collaboration with The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc. Under this project, the construction of a 166 MW oxygen-blown IGCC demonstration plant (with a coal processing capacity of 1,180 tons per day) commenced in March 2013, and trials are slated to begin in fiscal 2016. Thereafter, besides conducting further testing of CO_2 separation and capture technology, J-POWER is aiming to develop oxygen-blown IGFC technology that combines fuel cells with oxygen-blown IGCC. J-POWER's other initiatives to reduce carbon emissions include collaboration with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. in conducting pilot trials related to the development of CO_2 separation and capture technology from fiscal 2007 to 2008 at the Matsushima Thermal Power Plant in Saikai City, Nagasaki Prefecture. Additionally, at the Callide A Power Plant in Queensland, Australia, J-POWER took part in the world's first trials of an integrated process of oxy-fuel and CCS at a real power plant as part of a public-private, Japanese-Australian joint project.

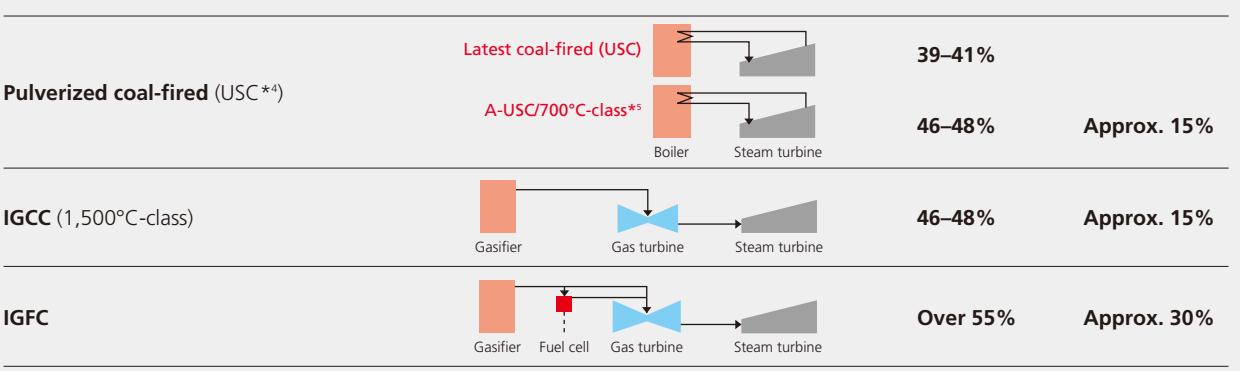
New Technology Development Schedule for Coal-Fired Thermal Power at J-POWER



Osaki CoolGen Project



Coal-Fired Thermal Power Technology for the Next Generation



*1 Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC): A combined cycle power generation system with a twin-turbine configuration; a gas turbine driven by the gas produced by gasifying coal and a steam turbine driven by the exhaust gases from the gas turbine

*2 Integrated Coal Gasification Fuel Cell Combined Cycle (IGFC): An integrated power generation system that combines fuel cells with IGCC which achieves the highest level of thermal efficiency as coal-fired thermal power

*3 EAGLE: An oxygen-blown coal gasification project which was conducted at the Wakamatsu Research Institute. The acronym is taken from Coal Energy Application for Gas, Liquid & Electricity.

*4 Ultra-Supercritical (USC): Current cutting-edge technology for pulverized coal-fired thermal power. Utilizes steam with pressure of 22.1 MPa or greater and temperature of over 566°C

*5 Advanced Ultra-Supercritical (A-USC)
By the adoption of steam condition at more than 700°C, increased the thermal efficiency of USC

Wholesale Electric Power Business (Hydroelectric Power)

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

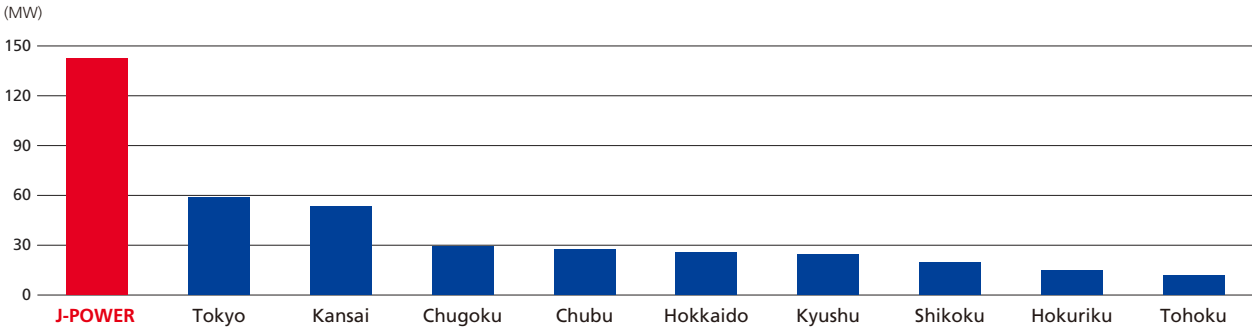
J-POWER boasts a track record in the building and operation of hydroelectric power plants that extends back more than half a century. Including the Sakuma Power Plant that began operations in 1956 in a bid to solve postwar power shortages, J-POWER has developed many large-scale conventional hydroelectric power plants. Subsequently, from the 1970s onward, the Company developed large-scale pumped storage hydroelectric power plants, such as that at Shintoyone.

A salient feature of J-POWER's hydroelectric power plants is the large capacity of each unit. Through its mainstay conventional hydroelectric power plants and pumped storage plants built at rivers with an abundant volume of water, the Company contributes to the power supply around the country. Because hydroelectric power plants are capable of changing output extremely quickly to respond to demand fluctuation, they can cover peak demand in daily and seasonal supply-demand balancing in Japan's grid. Furthermore, hydroelectric power represents a valuable domestic energy resource and, as a CO_2-free power source, plays a central role in renewable energy. Having developed its hydroelectric power business over a period spanning many years, J-POWER responds appropriately to natural disasters and to the problems caused by sediment deposits that accumulate in dam reservoirs. While continuing efficient maintenance and management of power plants, the Company strives to ensure stable and long-term operation of its hydroelectric power stations.

The major part of the rates for J-POWER's conventional hydroelectric power generation and all of the rates for pumped storage generation are fixed. J-POWER sells hydroelectric power on a cost basis to EPCOs under supply contracts for each water system or plant, thereby securing the income needed for business operations and recovering invested capital (for more details, please refer to Rate Structure for Domestic Wholesale Electric Power Business on page 22).

Generation Capacity per Hydroelectric Power Plant of J-POWER and EPCOs

(As of March 31, 2015)



Source: Reports issued by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Sakuma Power Plant (Shizuoka Prefecture)

Tagokura Power Plant (Fukushima Prefecture)

Miboro Power Plant (Gifu Prefecture)

Ikehara Power Plant (Nara Prefecture)

Comprehensive Renewal and New Capacity

J-POWER is undertaking the comprehensive renewal of its main power generating machinery in hydroelectric power plants. This is aiming for not merely extending the operating lives of its existing hydroelectric power plants and improving their reliability, but also increasing capacity and the power generated through optimal design utilizing the latest technologies. The Company has been engaged in the comprehensive renewal work at the Akiba No. 2 Hydroelectric Power Plant in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, since 2015.

In resource-poor Japan, hydroelectric power is a valuable indigenous source of energy, and J-POWER undertakes the development of small- to medium-scale hydroelectric power plants that utilize untapped hydroelectric resources in order to effectively utilize this precious resource to the maximum extent possible.

Having made progress with the Kuttari Hydroelectric Power Plant in Hokkaido following the commencement of construction work in 2013, J-POWER commenced operations of the power plant in April 2015 that generates a maximum of 470 kW by utilizing untapped river maintenance flow from the existing Kuttari dam. The Konokitani Hydroelectric Power Plant in Fukui Prefecture that will generate a maximum of 199 kW and construction of which commenced in October 2014 will utilize the Konokitani water inlet's unused head of water at the existing Kuzuryu dam reservoir by providing a weir close to the water inlet and installing a water turbine generator. The start of operations is currently scheduled for May 2016, and J-POWER is making progress with construction relating to the alteration of part of the discharge facilities and the installation of the water turbine generator.

Major Hydroelectric Power Plants

(As of March 31, 2015)

Power Plants	Beginning of Operation	Location	Capacity (kW)	Type
Shimogo	1988	Fukushima Prefecture	1,000,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Okutadami	1960	Fukushima Prefecture	560,000	Dam conduit type
Otori	1963	Fukushima Prefecture	182,000	Dam type
Tagokura	1959	Fukushima Prefecture	400,000	Dam type
Tadami	1989	Fukushima Prefecture	65,000	Dam conduit type
Taki	1961	Fukushima Prefecture	92,000	Dam type
Kuromatagawa No. 1	1958	Niigata Prefecture	61,500	Dam conduit type
Okukiyotsu	1978	Niigata Prefecture	1,000,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Okukiyotsu No. 2	1996	Niigata Prefecture	600,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Numappara	1973	Tochigi Prefecture	675,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Misakubo	1969	Shizuoka Prefecture	50,000	Dam conduit type
Shintoyone	1972	Aichi Prefecture	1,125,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Sakuma	1956	Shizuoka Prefecture	350,000	Dam conduit type
Miboro	1961	Gifu Prefecture	215,000	Dam conduit type
Miboro No. 2	1963	Gifu Prefecture	59,200	Dam conduit type
Nagano	1968	Fukui Prefecture	220,000	Dam conduit type, pumped storage
Yugami	1968	Fukui Prefecture	54,000	Dam conduit type
Tedorigawa No. 1	1979	Ishikawa Prefecture	250,000	Dam conduit type
Totsugawa No. 1	1960	Nara Prefecture	75,000	Dam conduit type
Totsugawa No. 2	1962	Wakayama Prefecture	58,000	Dam conduit type
Ikehara	1964	Nara Prefecture	350,000	Dam type, pumped storage
Nanairo	1965	Wakayama Prefecture	82,000	Dam conduit type
Futamata	1963	Kochi Prefecture	72,100	Dam conduit type
Sendaigawa No. 1	1965	Kagoshima Prefecture	120,000	Dam type

Note: Lists power plants with maximum output of 50,000 kW or more

Wholesale Electric Power Business (Transmission/Transformation)

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

As a wholesale supplier of electric power supplying electricity nationwide, J-POWER owns and operates approximately 2,400 km of transmission lines and nine substations and converter stations throughout Japan. In addition to transmitting electric power generated by its own power plants to demand areas, J-POWER supports part of the grids of electric power companies by connecting the grid of each company, fulfilling a major role in the nationwide operation of Japan's entire power grid.

In particular, we operate critical facilities that support the wide-area power interchange in Japan, such as interconnecting lines (Kitahon HVDC Link, Honshi Interconnecting Line, Anan-Kihoku HVDC Link, and Kanmon Interconnecting Line) connecting Honshu with Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu as well as the Sakuma Frequency Converter Station, which connects the different frequencies of eastern Japan (50 Hz) and western Japan (60 Hz).

J-POWER's transmission/transformation facilities contributed to alleviating the tight regional electricity supply-demand balances that followed the Great East Japan Earthquake. The Company will maintain facility reliability and focus efforts on ensuring stable operations.

J-POWER also maintains a communications network throughout Japan, which is used for facility protection, monitoring, and control as well as operational management to contribute to the operation of the power plants and the power grid.

Sakuma Frequency Converter Station

Major Transmission Lines (As of March 31, 2015)

Transmission Lines	Beginning of Operation	Location	Distance	Voltage
Tokachi Trunk Line	1956	Hokkaido Prefecture	214.4 km	187 kV
Kitahon HVDC Link	1979	Hokkaido Prefecture – Aomori Prefecture	167.4 km	DC±250 kV
Tadami Trunk Line	1959	Fukushima Prefecture – Tokyo Metropolitan Area	216.2 km	275kV-500 kV
Sakuma East Trunk Line	1956	Shizuoka Prefecture – Tokyo Metropolitan Area	197.2 km	275 kV
Sakuma West Trunk Line	1956	Shizuoka Prefecture – Aichi Prefecture	107.7 km	275 kV
Miboro Trunk Line	1960	Gifu Prefecture – Aichi Prefecture	108.6 km	275 kV
Honshi Interconnecting Line	1994	Kagawa Prefecture – Okayama Prefecture	127.0 km	500 kV
Anan-Kihoku HVDC Link	2000	Tokushima Prefecture – Wakayama Prefecture	99.8 km	DC±250 kV
Nahari Trunk Line	1960	Kochi Prefecture – Ehime Prefecture	119.9 km	187 kV
Kanmon Interconnecting Line	1980	Fukuoka Prefecture – Yamaguchi Prefecture	64.2 km	500 kV

Substations (As of March 31, 2015)

Substations	Beginning of Operation	Location	Output
Isawa	2012	Iwate Prefecture	9,000 kVA
Minami Kawagoe	1959	Saitama Prefecture	1,542,000 kVA
Nishi Tokyo	1956	Tokyo Metropolitan Area	1,350,000 kVA
Nagoya	1956	Aichi Prefecture	1,400,000 kVA

Frequency Converter Station (As of March 31, 2015)

Frequency Converter Station	Beginning of Operation	Location	Output
Sakuma	1965	Shizuoka Prefecture	300,000 kW

AC/DC Converter Stations (As of March 31, 2015)

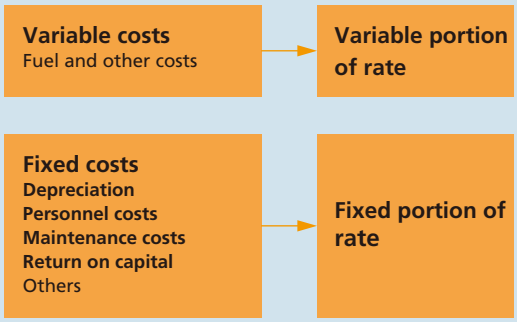
AC/DC Converter Stations	Beginning of Operation	Location	Output
Hakodate	1979	Hokkaido Prefecture	600,000 kW
Kamikita	1979	Aomori Prefecture	600,000 kW
Kihoku	2000	Wakayama Prefecture	1,400,000 kW
Anan	2000	Tokushima Prefecture	1,400,000 kW

Rate Structure for Domestic Wholesale Electric Power Business

In accordance with the wholesale restrictions stipulated in forth in the Electricity Business Act, J-POWER calculates contract rates for the wholesale electric power business and its transmission services on a fair assumed cost plus fair return on capital basis.

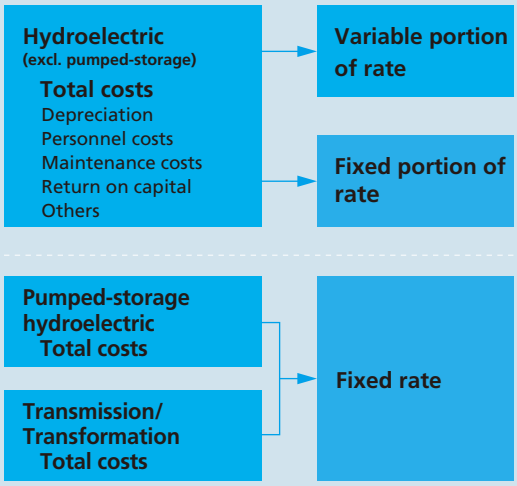
Individual rates are contracted with electric power companies based on costs calculated by the plant or water system, for each type of plant. Our rate includes both fixed and variable portions.

Thermal Power Generation



Regarding contract rates for thermal power facilities, variable costs including fuel costs comprise a high weighting of total costs, and maintenance and operating costs fluctuate greatly from year to year. We therefore adjust rates every two years (every year for the portion corresponding to coal costs if there are substantial price fluctuations). Variable costs such as fuel costs are incorporated into the variable portion of the rate, reflecting the amount of electricity supplied. Rates are also adjusted every quarter to offset the effects of actual fluctuations in fuel cost associated with changes in exchange rates used in fuel procurement and with changes in heavy/light oil prices. The fixed portion of the rate consists of the fixed portion of expenses other than variable expenses. The fixed portion of the rate includes depreciation, return on capital, maintenance and operating costs, and others. Unless otherwise impacted by an increase in maintenance and operating costs or major investment in facilities, the fixed portion of the rate generally has been decreasing due to the progress of depreciation of facilities and reductions in expenses, such as interest expense in recent years.

Hydroelectric Power Generation and Transmission/Transformation



With regard to rates for hydroelectric power and transmission, substation facilities, depreciation, return on capital, and other fixed costs comprise a large weighting of total costs, so contract rates are not subject to regular revision, which ensures long-term rate stability. Revisions may be conducted based on negotiations with electric power companies if substantial changes take place in economic conditions (interest rates, prices, etc.) or business conditions (deregulation, etc.). Contract rates for hydroelectric power facilities, excluding pumped storage, are comprised of a fixed portion of the rate, which accounts for approximately 80% of the contract rate and a variable portion of the rate reflecting the amount of electricity supplied, which accounts for the remaining approximately 20%. The 20% portion increases and decreases depending on water supply rates but this does not have a substantial impact. Contract rates for pumped storage hydroelectric power, transmission and transformation facilities are based entirely on the fixed portion of the rate.

Under the electricity system reform currently being advanced, it is planned that the wholesale regulation that sets prices on a cost basis will be abolished in fiscal 2016.

At the same time, the full liberalization of the retail market is planned to be implemented to promote competition. In order to promote the actual competition in the retail market, the revitalization of the wholesale market is indispensable which enables new market entrants to procure electricity from the wholesale market. In addition to the supply of electricity to the wholesale market from EPCOs, it is thus expected that electricity will be supplied to the wholesale market from sources owned by J-POWER, and, in this case, electricity will be sold under market competition.

Other Electric Power Business (IPPs, for PPSs, and Wind Power)

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

Through subsidiaries and affiliates, J-POWER operates independent power producers (IPPs) that supply wholesale electricity to EPCOs, supplies wholesale electricity for PPSs, and engages in wind power operations.

IPPs

The wholesale of electricity to EPCOs through IPPs was systemized by the 1995 revision to the Electricity Business Act. J-POWER currently owns and operates three thermal power IPP facilities with a total capacity of 522 MW (owned capacity: 270 MW), through which it supplies wholesale electric power to EPCOs.

Thermal Power Generation for PPSs

The electric power retail sector was partially deregulated by the 1999 revision to the Electricity Business Act, allowing power producers and suppliers (PPSs) to enter the market starting in 2000. The Company currently owns and operates two gas-fired thermal power plants in the Tokyo Bay area, with a total capacity of 212 MW (owned capacity: 212 MW), and supplies wholesale electric power to PPSs.

Wind Power Generation

J-POWER is a pioneer in the wind power generation business in Japan, having commenced operations at its first wind farm in 2000. Since then, the Company has steadily expanded this business and today owns 20 wind farms (229 units) around the country, with a total output capacity of 402 MW (owned capacity: 389 MW), making it the second largest wind power producer in the country. Drawing on its many years of experience, expertise, and technologies in the building, operation, and maintenance of power plants and transmission lines, the J-POWER Group has created a system that covers the full gamut of the wind power business, from surveys of wind conditions to wind farm design, construction, and operation and maintenance (O&M). Leveraging its diverse experience, J-POWER is making its O&M systems more efficient while working to improve utilization rates and enhance profitability. The feed-in tariff system took effect in 2012, and J-POWER has acquired facility accreditation under the system for both new and existing wind power facilities.

New Site Development and Offshore Wind Power Initiatives

J-POWER is working towards the development of new capacity. In addition to newly commencing operations at the 21.6 MW Minami Ehime Wind Farm in Ehime Prefecture in March 2015, J-POWER commenced construction of the 19.5 MW Ohma Wind Farm in Aomori Prefecture in October 2014 and of the 16.1 MW Yurihonjo Bayside Wind Farm in Akita Prefecture in July 2015. J-POWER will continuously seek locations that possess wind conditions suitable for new facilities and steadily develop new projects in the years to come.

With regard to offshore wind power, the Company has been advancing demonstration studies relating to this aspect off the coast of Kita-Kyushu in Fukuoka Prefecture on behalf of and jointly with the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) and will deepen its technical knowledge of offshore wind power generation.

Bayside Energy Ichihara Power Plant (Chiba Prefecture)

Kaminokuni Wind Farm (Hokkaido Prefecture)

IPPs

(As of March 31, 2015)

Plant Name	Operating Company	Location	Capacity (kW)	Fuel Type	Ownership	Beginning of Operations
Genex Mizue	GENEX Co., Ltd.*1	Kanagawa Prefecture	238,000	Gas Oil Residue	40% TOA Oil Co., Ltd.*2	2003
Itoigawa	ITOIGAWA POWER Inc.	Niigata Prefecture	134,000	Coal	80% TAIHEIYO CEMENT CORPORATION*2	2001 (2003)*3
Tosa	TOSA POWER Inc.*1	Kochi Prefecture	150,000	Coal	45% Shikoku Electric Power Co., Inc.*2 35% TAIHEIYO CEMENT CORPORATION*2 20%	2005
Subtotal			**522,000**			

Thermal Power for PPSs

Plant Name	Operating Company	Location	Capacity (kW)	Fuel Type	Ownership	Beginning of Operations
Bayside Energy Ichihara	Bay Side Energy Co., Ltd.	Chiba Prefecture	107,650	Gas*4	100%	2005
Mihama Seaside Power Shinminato	Mihama Seaside Power Co., Ltd.	Chiba Prefecture	104,770	Gas*4	100%	2005
Subtotal			**212,420**			

*1 Equity-method affiliates
*2 Partners
*3 Date of investment participation by J-POWER
*4 Generation method: combined cycle

Wind Power Projects

(As of March 31, 2015)

Wind Farms/Plants	Operating Companies	Location	(Number of Wind Turbines)	Capacity (kW)	Ownership	Beginning of Operations
Sarakitomanai Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido Prefecture	(9)	14,850	100%	2001 (2009)*5
Tomamae Winvilla Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido Prefecture	(19)	30,600	100%	2000
Shimamaki Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido Prefecture	(6)	4,500	100%	2000 (2009)*5
Setana Seaside Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido Prefecture	(6)	12,000	100%	2005
Kaminokuni Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Hokkaido Prefecture	(12)	28,000	100%	2014
Green Power Kuzumaki Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Iwate Prefecture	(12)	21,000	100%	2003
Nikaho Kogen Wind Farm	Nikaho-Kogen Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Akita Prefecture	(15)	24,750	67%	2001
Koriyama-Nunobiki Kogen Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Fukushima Prefecture	(33)	65,980	100%	2007
Hiyama Kogen Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Fukushima Prefecture	(14)	28,000	100%	2011
Tokyo Bayside Wind Power	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Tokyo Metropolitan Area	(2)	1,700	100%	2003
Irouzaki Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Shizuoka Prefecture	(17)	34,000	100%	2010
Tahara Bayside Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Aichi Prefecture	(11)	22,000	100%	2005
Tahara Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Aichi Prefecture	(1)	1,980	100%	2004
Awara-Kitagata Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Fukui Prefecture	(10)	20,000	100%	2011
Yokihi no Sato Wind Park	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Yamaguchi Prefecture	(3)	4,500	100%	2003 (2009)*5
Minami Ehime Wind Farm	Japan Clean Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Ehime Prefecture	(9)	21,600	100%	2015
Nagasaki-Shikamachi Wind Farm	Nagasaki-Shikamachi Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Nagasaki Prefecture	(15)	15,000	70%	2005
Aso-Nishihara Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Kumamoto Prefecture	(10)	17,500	100%	2005
Aso-Oguni Wind Farm	J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Kumamoto Prefecture	(5)	8,500	100%	2007 (2009)*5
Minami Oosumi Wind Farm	Minami Kyushu Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Kagoshima Prefecture	(20)	26,000	99%	2003 (Nejime) (2009)*5 2004 (Sata) (2009)*5
Domestic Total			**(229)**	**402,460**		
Zajaczkowo Wind Farm	Zajaczkowo Windfarm Sp. zo. o.	Poland	(24)	48,000	50%	2008
Total including overseas			**(253)**	**450,460**		

*5 The year when J-POWER purchased its current holdings of shares from other companies.

Electric Power-Related Business

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

J-POWER operates electric power-related business that supports the smooth and efficient implementation of its electric power business. Specifically, these businesses are required for the operation of power generation, transmission, and transformation facilities and include businesses undertaking the design, construction, inspection, and maintenance of those facilities; importing coal; and transporting coal using the Company's vessels. J-POWER conducts the maintenance of the power generation facilities of its domestic wholesale electric power business in close partnership with its subsidiaries.

Coal Procurement

J-POWER, Japan's largest fuel coal user, procures approximately 21 million tons of fuel coal a year, primarily from Australia and Indonesia. In Australia, the Company owns interests in three coal mining projects through a subsidiary.

The global supply and demand of coal can vary greatly due to demand from emerging countries, including China and India, trends related to energy resources other than coal, such as LNG, and other geopolitical factors. In view of this situation, J-POWER is expanding its upstream presence with respect to the ownership of coal mines and securing diversified procurement sources to stably procure coal as fuel for thermal power generation over the long term.

Coal Mining Projects

(As of March 31, 2015)

Mine Name	Location	Loading Port	Production Volume in 2014*1	Investment Ratio*2	Beginning of Commercial Production
Clermont	Queensland	Dalrymple Bay	12.15 million t (Approx. 12 million t/yr)	15%	2010
Narrabri	New South Wales	Newcastle	5.48 million t (Approx. 6 million t/yr)	7.5%	2010
Maules Creek	New South Wales	Newcastle	— (Approx. 10.7 million t/yr)	10%	2014

*1 The production volumes in parentheses represent figures for anticipated peak production.
*2 Investment through a subsidiary, J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
Note: The Blair Athol Coal Mine in which the J-POWER Group holds a 10% stake finished production in November 2012.

Overseas Business

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

J-POWER has been involved in the overseas consulting business since 1960. Over the many years since, it has undertaken consulting business around the world, including for environmental impact assessments, the adoption of desulfurization, denitrification, and other environmental technologies in coal-fired thermal power generation, and the planning, design, and construction supervision of thermal and hydroelectric power and transmission and transformation projects.

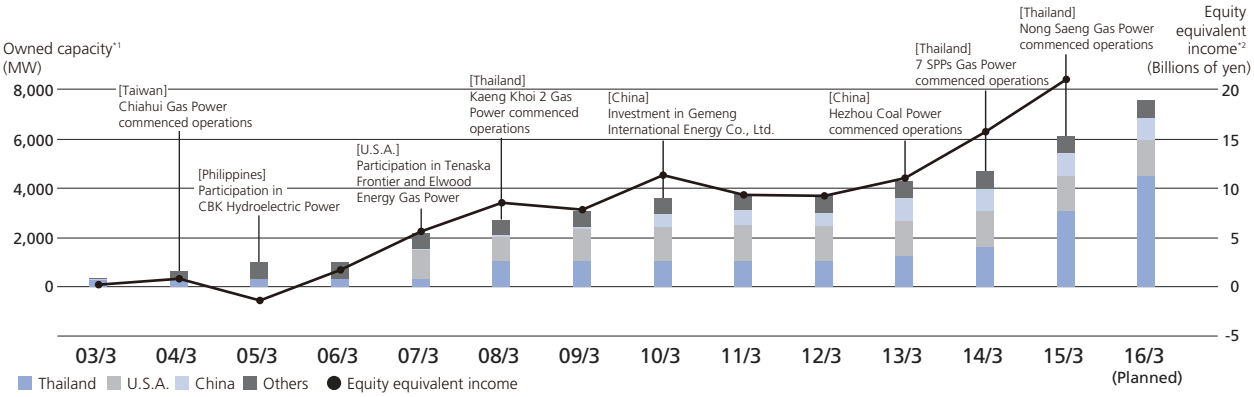
Amid ongoing deregulation of electric power industries around the world, J-POWER established a dedicated in-house organization in 1997 and commenced activities that would lead to the development of overseas power generation business that participates in projects by investing capital and technologies in overseas markets where ongoing strong demand is expected.

At first, the focus was on participation based on a model of partial involvement in the building and operation of power plants through comparatively small-scale capital investment. Amid intense competition, the Company steadily built up its experience and track record and expanded its business participation to major capital investment and greenfield projects. In Thailand, J-POWER started business participation in 2000, and operations at the large-scale gas combined cycle Kaeng Khoi 2 Power Plant commenced in 2007. Furthermore, gas-fired thermal power plants have been coming on stream as SPP and IPP projects through Thai consolidated subsidiaries of which J-POWER is the major investor since 2013.

In addition, having launched a local subsidiary and started full-scale business development in the United States in 2005, J-POWER commenced its first commercial operations of a U.S. greenfield project, the Orange Grove Power Plant, in 2010.

As of March 2015, this gradual approach has raised to 6,092 MW of owned capacity of the Group's 36 operational projects in its overseas power generation business, which includes projects in seven countries and regions, such as Thailand, the United States, China, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

Owned Capacity*1 (In Operations) and Equity Equivalent Income*2 of Overseas Power Generation Business



*1 Owned capacity [left]: Calculated by the total project capacity multiplied by J-POWER's equity ratio, and figures are the amount recorded for the fiscal year-end.

*2 Equity equivalent income [right]: The total of equity income of affiliates and consolidated project equity equivalent income. Out of which consolidated project equity equivalent income is the total of income after tax for each consolidated project company in commercial operation multiplied by the capital investment ratio of the company. To indicate the actual status of equity equivalent income, foreign exchange gains and losses are deducted.

Project Development at Consolidated Subsidiaries in Thailand

Through its local consolidated subsidiaries, J-POWER is advancing the development of projects in Thailand, including seven 100 MW class gas-fired thermal power projects (7 SPPs project) established in line with the Thai government's SPP program and two large-scale gas-fired IPP projects (1,600 MW each). A long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) has been signed with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) for each project, under which they will supply electricity to EGAT for 25 years. The 7 SPPs project supplies power, steam, and cold water to customers in the industrial park close to the power plants, in addition to power supply to EGAT. The 7 SPPs project and Nong Saeng IPP project commenced commercial operations in 2013 and 2014, respectively, and plans call for the U-Thai IPP project to follow in 2015. (U-Thai Unit No. 1 (800 MW) has already commenced commercial operations on June 1, 2015).

Through the operating companies for these nine projects, of which J-POWER is the major investor through its local Thai subsidiary, the Company sets up project finance and conducts construction, operation, and maintenance.

Nong Saeng (Thailand)

U-Thai (Thailand)

THAILAND

Overviews of Project Development at Consolidated Subsidiaries in Thailand (As of June 30, 2015)

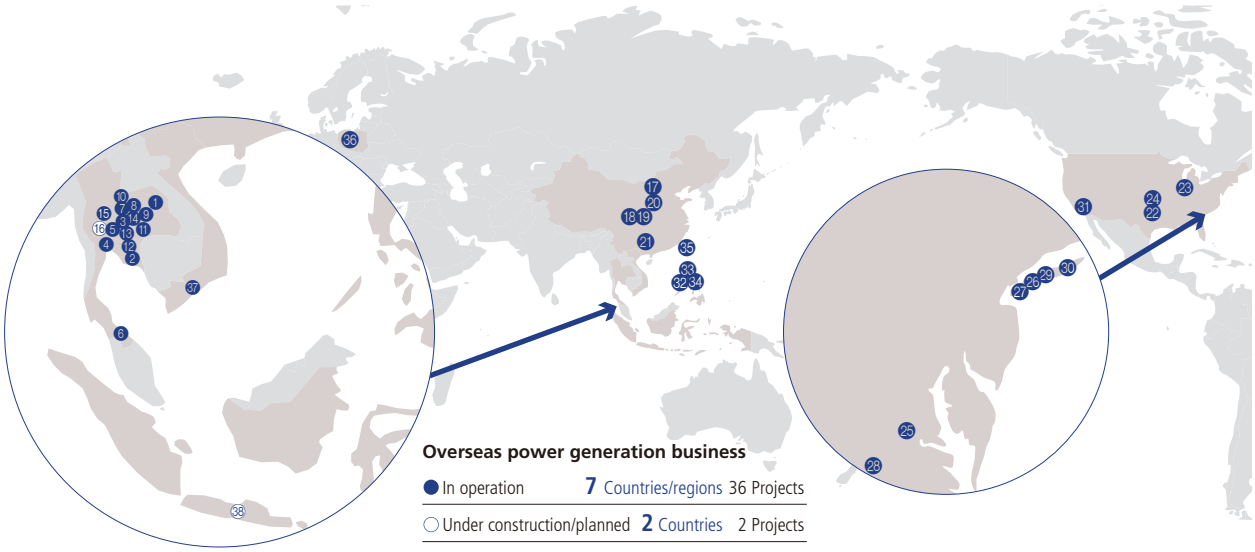
Project Name	Overview	Schedule
7 SPPs*1 Capacity: Total 790 MW (110 MW×5) (120 MW×2) Type: CCGT*3	• Projects based on the SPP program*1 of the Thai government • Development of seven 100 MW class cogeneration power plants • Sale of electricity to EGAT and customers in the vicinity for a period of 25 years (steam and cold water also provided to nearby customers) • J-POWER holds a 90% stake in 6 plants and a 67.5% stake*2 in one plant.	Nov. 2009 Power purchase agreements (PPAs) signed Oct. 2010 Financing agreement signed Jan. 2013 Commenced operation of the first of the seven projects Oct. 2013 Commenced operation of the last of the seven projects
Nong Saeng IPP Capacity: 1,600 MW (800 MW×2) Type: CCGT*3	• Sale of electricity to EGAT for 25 years from the commencement of operations **Scheme Diagram** J-POWER 90% / Local Partner 10% → Gulf JP Co., Ltd. → 100% → Operating Companies EPC Contracts: EPC Contractors ↔ Operating Companies Loan Agreements: Operating Companies ↔ Bank Syndicates Gas Supply Agreement: Operating Companies → PTT PPAs: Operating Companies → EGAT	Dec. 2007 Won by tender following international competitive bidding process Oct. 2008 PPA signed Nov. 2011 Financing agreement signed June 2014 No. 1 commenced operations Dec. 2014 No. 2 commenced operations
U-Thai IPP Capacity: 1,600 MW (800 MW×2) Type: CCGT*3		Dec. 2007 Won by tender following international competitive bidding process Oct. 2008 PPA signed Oct. 2012 Financing agreement signed June 2015 No. 1 commenced operations Dec. 2015 No. 2 planned to commence operations

*1 SPP (Small Power Producers) program: The long-term power purchase scheme established by the Thai government. This scheme promotes cogeneration systems, renewable energy, and similar methods, and aims at reducing the import and use of fuel oil. EGAT guarantees the purchase of electricity generated from eligible suppliers up to 90 MW of capacity.

*2 As for the NLL project of the 7 SPPs project, a part of its stake was sold to an operating company of its industrial park on January 2013.

*3 CCGT: Combined Cycle Gas Turbine

Overseas Power Generation Projects (As of March 31, 2015)



Current Status	Project Name		Generation Type	Capacity (MW)	Ownership	Power Purchaser	Validity of PPA
	Thailand						
In operation	❶	Roi-Et	Biomass (Chaff)	10	24.7%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Valid to 2024
	❷	Rayong	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	112	20%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2024
	❸	Gulf Cogeneration (Kaeng Khoi)	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	49%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2019
	❹	Samutprakarn	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	117	49%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2020
	❺	Nong Khae	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	120	49%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2021
	❻	Yala	Biomass (Rubber Wood Waste)	20	49%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Valid to 2031
	❼	Kaeng Khoi 2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	1,468	49%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Valid to 2033
	❽	KP1*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	❾	KP2*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	❿	TLC*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	⓫	NNK*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	⓬	NLL*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	120	67.5%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	⓭	CRN*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	110	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	⓮	NK2*2	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	120	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand/ Companies in the industrial park	Valid to 2038
	⓯	Nong Saeng	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	1,600	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Valid to 2039
	Subtotal 15 projects			**4,347 (Owned capacity: 3,048 MW)**			
Under construction	⑯	U-Thai	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	1,600	90%	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand	Valid to 2040

*1 Combined cycle generating system which uses a gas turbine and a steam turbine driven by the exhaust gas from the gas turbine.
*2 7 SPPs project commenced operation in 2013

Hezhou Power Plant (China)

Green Country (U.S.A.)

Current Status	Project Name		Generation Type	Capacity (MW)	Ownership	Power Purchaser	Validity of PPA
	China						
In operation	⑰	Tianshi	Low-Grade Coal Coal Waste	50	24%	Shanxi Province Power Corporation	Renewed every year*4
	⑱–⑲	Hanjiang (Xihe/ Shuhe)	Hydroelectric	450	27%	Shaanxi Electric Power Company	Renewed every year*4
	⑳	Gemeng*3	Mainly Coal	5,969	7%	Shanxi Province Power Corporation	—
	㉑	Hezhou	Coal	2,090	17%	Guanxi Power Grid Co.	Renewed every year*4
		Subtotal 5 projects		**8,559 (Owned capacity: 908 MW)**			
	U.S.A.						
In operation	㉒	Tenaska Frontier	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	830	31%	Exelon Generation Company, LLC	Valid to 2020
	㉓	Elwood Energy	Gas (Simple Cycle)	1,350	25%	Constellation/PJM market	Partially valid to 2016/2017
	㉔	Green Country	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	795	50%	Exelon Generation Company, LLC	Valid to 2022
	㉕	Birchwood	Coal	242	50%	Virginia Electric and Power Company	Valid to 2021
	㉖	Pinelawn	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	80	50%	Long Island Power Authority	Valid to 2025
	㉗	Equus	Gas (Simple Cycle)	48	50%	Long Island Power Authority	Valid to 2017
	㉘	Fluvanna	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	885	15%	Shell Energy North America	Valid to 2024
	㉙	Edgewood	Gas (Simple Cycle)	88	50%	Long Island Power Authority	Valid to 2018
	㉚	Shoreham	Jet Fuel (Simple Cycle)	80	50%	Long Island Power Authority	Valid to 2017
	㉛	Orange Grove	Gas (Simple Cycle)	96	50%	San Diego Gas & Electric	Valid to 2035
		Subtotal 10 projects		**4,494 (Owned capacity: 1,442 MW)**			
	Other Countries/Regions						
In operation	㉜–㉞	CBK (Philippines) (3 projects)	Hydroelectric	728	50%	National Power Corporation	Valid to 2026
	㉟	Chiahui (Taiwan)	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	670	40%	Taiwan Power Company	Valid to 2028
	㊱	Zajaczkowo (Poland)	Wind Power	48	50%	ENERGA OBROT S.A.	Valid to 2023
	㊲	Nhon Trach 2 (Vietnam)	Gas (Combined Cycle)*1	750	5%	Vietnam Electricity	Valid to 2021
		Subtotal 6 projects		**2,196 (Owned capacity: 693 MW)**			
In planning	㊳	Central Java (Indonesia)	Coal	2,000	34%	PT PLN	25 years

*3 Gemeng International Energy Co., Ltd., is an electric power company that owns 14 power generation companies.
*4 Although power purchase agreements are renewed every year, J-POWER makes other agreements with power purchasers for continuous power purchase during operations.

Other Business

Overview of Operations and Salient Features

Aiming to fully utilize the management resources and know-how at its disposal, J-POWER operates diverse businesses through its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates. These include environment-related businesses, which include the production of solid fuel from sewage sludge for use as biomass fuel at coal-fired thermal power plants. In addition, J-POWER is active in innovative power businesses, such as waste power generation and cogeneration systems, provides technical consulting services in Japan, and engages in telecommunications businesses.

Main Projects under Other Business

(As of March 31, 2015)

Project Name	Location	Business	Ownership (%)	Beginning of Operations
Kanamachi Filtration Plant PFI*1 Business	Tokyo Metropolitan Area	Cogeneration at Kanamachi Filtration Plant of Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Bureau (Gas turbine generator, capacity: 12.28 MW)	20%	2000
Narumi Plant PFI*1 Business	Aichi Prefecture	Maintenance and operation at Narumi Plant in Nagoya (General waste processing capacity: 530 t/day)	11%	2009
Miyazaki Wood Pellet Project	Miyazaki Prefecture	Demonstration business of an integrated system from manufacturing wood pellets from unused forest offcut, including construction of manufacturing facilities, up to the use of pellets for mixed combustion in J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants (pellet production capacity: 25,000t/year).	98.3%	2011
Hiroshima City Seibu Water Reclamation Center/Sewage Sludge Fuel Project	Hiroshima Prefecture	Integrated DBO-type*2 sewage sludge-based biofuels recycling project, from the construction of biofuel manufacturing facilities to mixed combustion in J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants (Sludge processing capacity: 100 t/day)	33.8%	2012
Kumamoto Sewage Sludge Solid Fuel Project	Kumamoto Prefecture	Integrated DBO-type*2 sewage sludge-based biofuels recycling project, from the construction of biofuel manufacturing facilities to mixed combustion in J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants and others (Sludge processing capacity: 50 t/day)	44%	2013
Osaka City Hirano Sewage Treatment Plant/Sludge Solid Fuel Project	Osaka Prefecture	Integrated PFI-type*1 sewage sludge-based biofuels recycling project, from the construction of biofuel manufacturing facilities to mixed combustion in J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants (Sludge processing capacity: 150 t/day)	60%	2014
Omuta Waste-Fueled Power Plant	Fukuoka Prefecture	Recycling power generation using solid fuel (RDF: Refuse derived fuel) made by compressing and forming general waste (Generating capacity: 20.6 MW, RDF processing capacity: 315 t/day)	45.2%	2002

*1 PFI (Private Finance Initiative): The method of conducting public-sector projects from construction through the operating stages by drawing on private-sector funding, management know-how, technology, and other resources.
*2 DBO (Design, Build, Operate): A system whereby the public sector finances projects and then commissions the private sector to undertake their design, building, and operation

Management System

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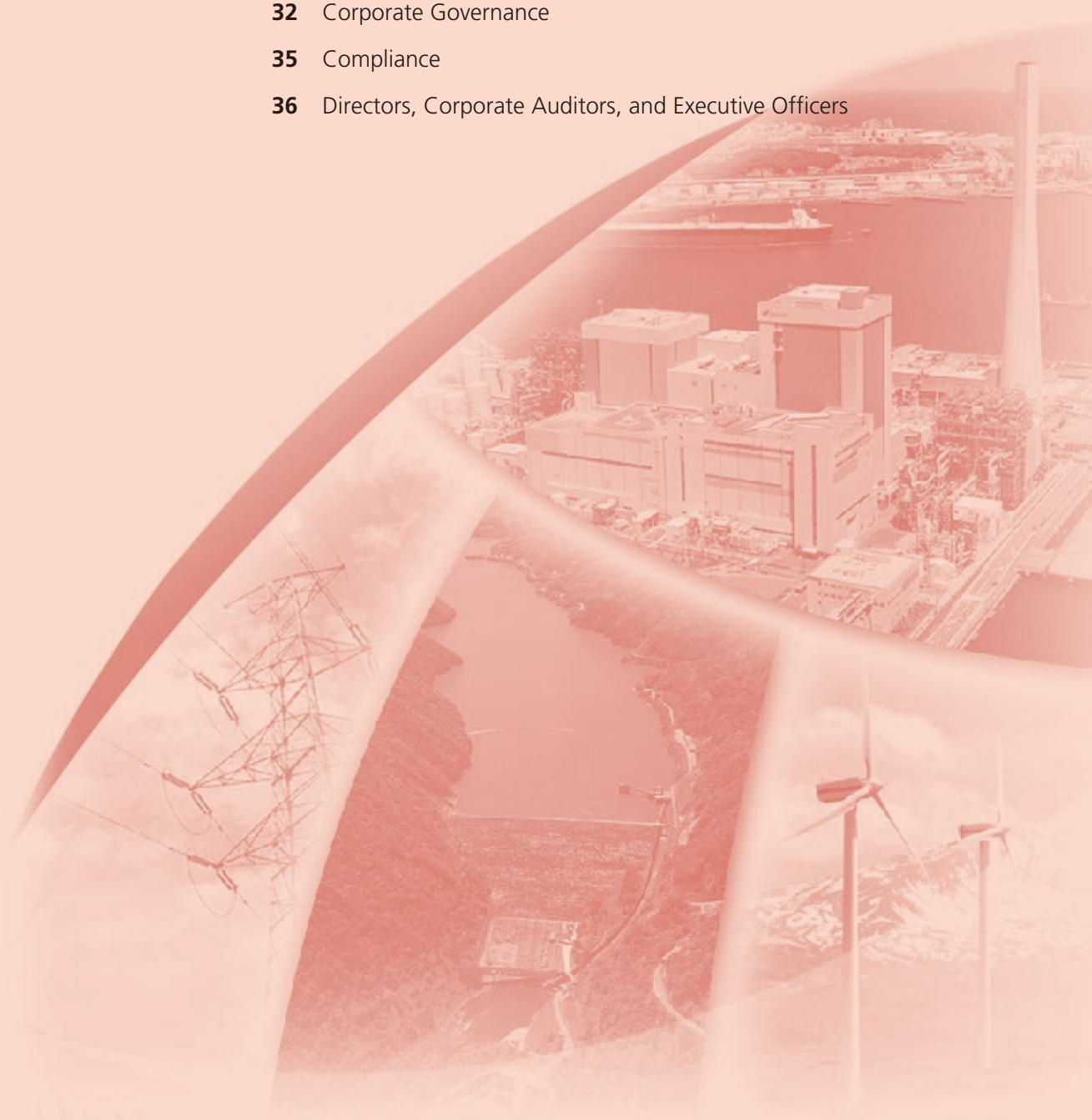


Basic Philosophy

In accordance with its Corporate Philosophy of meeting people's needs for energy without fail and playing its part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world, the J-POWER Group seeks to realize business development and enhance corporate value over the long term while endeavoring to maintain the confidence of its diverse stakeholders. The Group thus believes that strengthening corporate governance systems and ensuring rigorous compliance are important management objectives.

Corporate Governance System

Having built a corporate governance system that centers on two units—the Board of Directors, which has 13 members, including 2 outside directors, and the Audit & Supervisory Board, which has 5 members, including 3 outside corporate auditors—J-POWER has been strengthening its supervisory and monitoring functions.

Senior directors*1 and executive officers are responsible for executing operations, and a system of mutual oversight through, for example, Board of Directors' meetings has been built. To strengthen the supervisory function of the Board of Directors, J-POWER installs a chairman who focuses on supervisory functions as a director, and appoints outside directors who participate in the Company's management decision with an independent perspective. In addition, corporate auditors attend Board of Directors' meetings and other meetings, and they are positioned to constantly monitor the directors' execution of their management duties. Half of the corporate auditors are outside corporate auditors with abundant experience in such fields as the management of leading Japanese listed companies or the execution of governmental policies, and we are confident that their inclusion in our corporate governance system enables the system to fully carry out its functions.

A director's term of office is for one year. The outside directors and outside corporate auditors are all independent corporate officers (outside directors and corporate auditors with a high level of independence and no potential conflicts of interest with ordinary shareholders) in accordance with the Securities Listing Regulations of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

*1 Senior directors: chairman, president, and executive vice president

Legal Compliance of Directors and Employees in Execution of Their Duties

In accordance with the J-POWER Group Corporate Philosophy and the J-POWER Group Corporate Conduct Rules, directors take the initiative in displaying exemplary honest and fair conduct based on a firm spirit of respect for the law and a solid sense of ethics while also endeavoring to instill similarly rigorous conduct standards among all J-POWER employees.

The directors make it known to all employees that they are not to maintain any kind of relationship with antisocial elements that threaten the safety and order of civil society. In addition, through having set up an internal department to act as a point of contact in the event that demands are received from antisocial elements, J-POWER maintains a system that enables itself to rapidly gather information, liaise with specialist external agencies, and appropriately respond.

System for Execution of Directors' Duties

The Board of Directors meets monthly, in principle, and also on an as-needed basis, with the attendance of all directors and corporate auditors, including outside directors and auditors. The Executive Committee meets every week, in principle, with the attendance of all senior directors, executive managing officers, and full-time corporate auditors. This committee discusses matters that will be subject to deliberation by the Board of Directors as well the important operational execution of the president and executive vice presidents in line with decisions approved by the Board of Directors that have impact on the entire Company. Management Executing Committee meetings are held twice each month, in principle—with the attendance of all senior directors and executive officers who relate to the matters under discussion, as well as all the full-time corporate auditors—to discuss important matters concerning each operational execution. In addition to allocating functions among the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the Management Executing Committee, we have introduced an executive officer system in which senior directors and executive officers share responsibility for operational execution. Under this system, management responsibilities and authorities are clearly defined, which enables appropriate and speedy decision making and efficient corporate management.

The senior directors and executive officers provide reports regarding the performance of their duties to the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee on a regularly scheduled basis as well as on an as-needed basis. In accordance with relevant laws and regulations and Company regulations, the minutes of those reports are prepared and appropriately stored and managed. Other documents related to the performance of duties are also properly prepared, stored, and managed in accordance with Company regulations.

In addition to maintaining these supervisory and monitoring functions, to ensure that operations are conducted in a proper manner, we have established the Internal Audit Department, which conducts internal audits from a perspective that is independent of other operating units. Moreover, each operating unit regularly conducts self-audits with respect to its own operational execution.

Regarding the disclosure of information to those outside the Company, we are seeking to improve the transparency and accountability of our corporate activities and have, therefore, established the Disclosure Committee. Chaired by the president, this committee works to ensure that the Company discloses information that is fair and transparent in a timely and proactive manner.

Advisory Board

Aiming to further improve our corporate governance, we have established the J-POWER Advisory Board, which provides a forum for experts from outside the Company to provide advice and proposals designed to increase corporate value based on diverse, objective perspectives. Comprised of four outside members and inside members (all senior directors, including the president), the J-POWER Advisory Board meets several times each year. Rather than recruiting outside members with expertise directly related to the energy business, we have emphasized the selection of people who have a broad range of experience and insight and are well positioned to actively provide opinions related to outlines of management situations, management plans, and important corporate challenges and objectives.

Outside Members of the J-POWER Advisory Board
(As of October 1, 2015)

Takamitsu Sawa	President, Shiga University, Professor
Nobuhiko Shima	Journalist
Mieko Nishimizu	Senior Partner, Think Tank SophiaBank
Takashi Wachi	Former Director & Honorary Chairman, Terumo Corporation

Audits by Corporate Auditors

In accordance with the Companies Act, J-POWER appoints corporate auditors, who audit the legality and appropriateness of directors' business execution. At J-POWER's headquarters, corporate auditors conduct audits by attending the Board of Directors' meetings and other important meetings and observing the status of the execution of directors' and executive officers' duties. In addition, the corporate auditors perform site visits to local operating units and subsidiaries in Japan and overseas.

In the course of accounting audits, corporate auditors liaise with the independent auditors to regularly receive reports and exchange opinions regarding auditing schedules and results as a means of ensuring consistency with the independent auditors' auditing methods and results.

When performing audits, corporate auditors liaise with the Internal Audit Department.

With regard to staff under the corporate auditors, we have established the Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members as an independent unit outside of the directors' chain of command. The office's full-time specialist staff assist the corporate auditors in the course of their audits.

Group Governance

With regard to the administration of subsidiaries and affiliates, the J-POWER Group's basic policy calls for Group-wide business development in accordance with the Group's management plan. The administration of subsidiaries and affiliates is undertaken in accordance with the Company's internal regulations, and the Group Management Committee works to ensure the appropriateness of operations for the entire corporate Group. In addition, the corporate auditors and the Internal Audit Department implement audits of subsidiaries and affiliates with the objective of ensuring proper operations at all Group companies.

In addition, we have established the J-POWER Summit with the objective of promoting information exchanges and other activities within the Group as a whole. The J-POWER Summit is held several times each year with the attendance of the president as well as such other participants as directors, executive officers, full-time corporate auditors, general directors of domestic and overseas units of the Company, and representatives of principal subsidiaries. Besides promoting the awareness of issues with respect to which the Group should be concertedly sharing information and implementing, participants make requests and exchange opinions related to those issues.

Risk Management

With respect to risks associated with the execution of corporate activities, J-POWER incorporates mutual checks and balances in its decision-making processes, undertakes discussions in various meetings and committees, and always maintains risk management frameworks in accordance with Company regulations. These initiatives are designed to ensure the awareness of risks and risk avoidance measures as well as to minimize the impact of any damage eventuating from risks.

Response to Internal Control and Reporting System

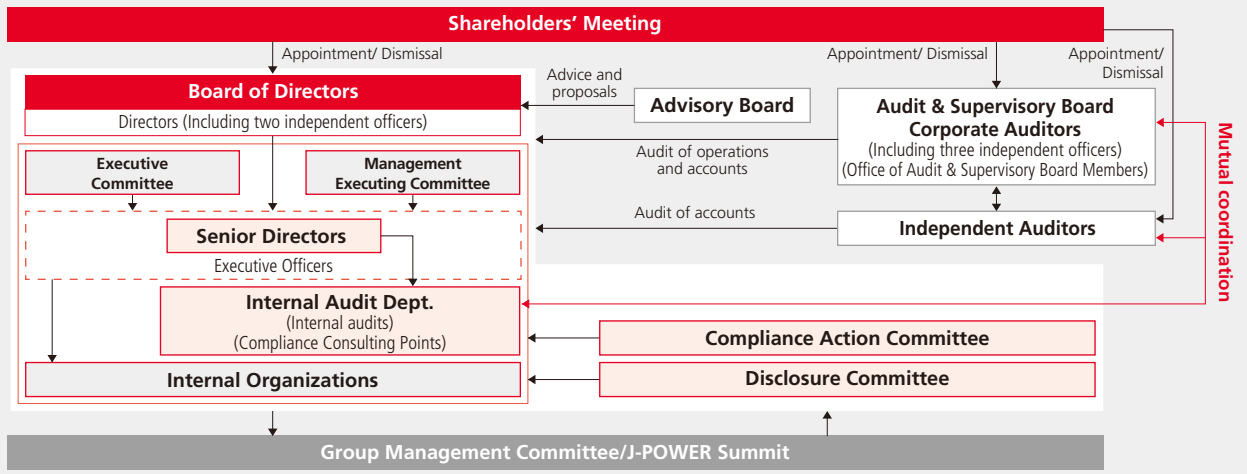
With respect to the financial reporting-related internal control and reporting system stipulated in Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the J-POWER Group's internal control systems are established, operated, and evaluated mainly by the Accounting & Finance Department and Internal Audit Department.

In fiscal 2014, as in the previous year, evaluations of the development and operation of internal controls were conducted by management with respect to Company-wide internal controls, operational process-related internal controls, and information technology-based internal controls in accordance with the implementation standards of Japan's Financial Services Agency, and it was determined that the Company's financial reporting-related internal control system is effective. Compiled in the form of an Internal Control Report, this evaluation result was submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Finance Bureau in June 2015 following an audit carried out by the Company's independent auditors.

Going forward, the J-POWER Group will continue verifying the efficacy of its internal control system and ensuring the reliability of its financial reporting.

Corporate Governance Framework and Internal Control System

(As of June 30, 2015)



Compliance

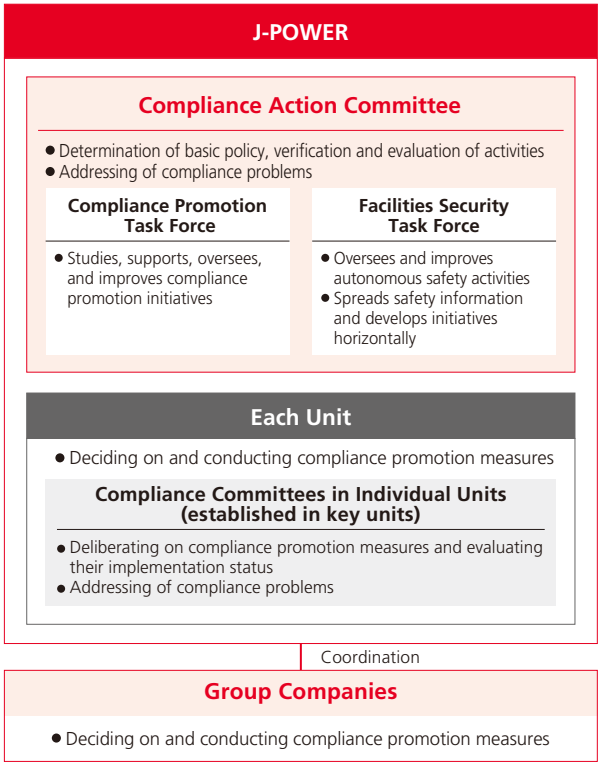
Based on the J-POWER Group Corporate Philosophy, we have formulated the J-POWER Corporate Conduct Rules, which are basic guidelines for behavior in line with compliance and business ethics principles that must be observed in the course of implementing business operations and set forth basic principles for compliance. The Compliance Code lays down more-concrete decision-making standards for actions taken by individual employees, including members of management, when conducting business activities. In addition, the Company distributes copies of The Compliance Manifesto to all employees and works to encourage the awareness of compliance by having them sign and carry the manifesto with them.

J-POWER has given its chairman responsibility for overseeing Company-wide compliance. The Company's compliance promotion system centers on the director in charge of compliance, who implements compliance promotion programs and assists the chairman and president in this regard. In addition, the Compliance Action Committee, chaired by the chairman, has been established to discuss Company-wide compliance promotion measures, evaluate the implementation status of them, and address issues related to compliance violations. To quickly and accurately promote operations pertaining to compliance promotion, two task forces have been set up, one regarding Company-wide compliance promotion and the other autonomous safety activities based on the safety regulations of the Company. Two executive vice presidents have been assigned to chair these task forces.

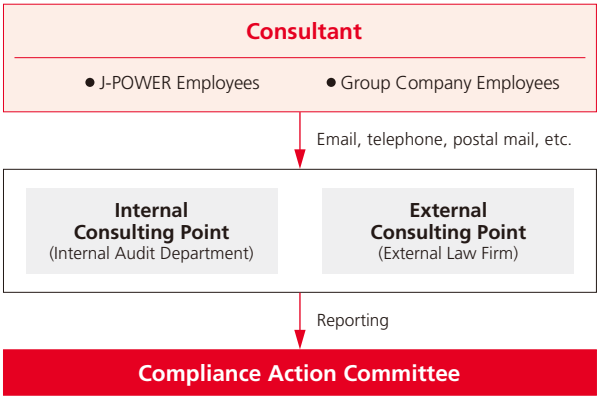
At such major operating units as branches and thermal power plants, compliance committees are also established in individual units to carry out compliance activities tailored to the special characteristics of each unit. Group companies also participate in these compliance committees so that compliance activities are consistently promoted throughout the Group. Compliance Consulting Points have been established at the Internal Audit Department and at an external law firm to serve as a consulting hotline in the event that employees face compliance issues. The employees who are seeking or have attended a consultation are rigorously protected.

The J-POWER Group is working to promote compliance by dividing compliance-related duties and responsibilities among these units while also encouraging cooperation and collaboration among the units.

The J-POWER Group's Compliance Promotion System



The J-POWER Group's Compliance Consulting Points



Environmental Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

Based on its Corporate Philosophy of meeting people's needs for energy without fail and playing its part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world, the J-POWER Group is continuously pursuing initiatives aimed at achieving both stable electricity supply and environmental preservation through its corporate activities. For information about such initiatives, please see the J-POWER Group's Sustainability Report.
URL: http://www.jpower.co.jp/english/

Directors, Corporate Auditors, and Executive Officers

(As of October 1, 2015)

Chairman
Representative Director
Yasuo Maeda
Company-wide compliance
Group technology improvements

President
Representative Director
Masayoshi Kitamura

Executive Vice President
Representative Director
Toshifumi Watanabe
Assistant to the president for corporate oversight
Disaster prevention
Deputy Department Director of Nuclear Power Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Vice President
Representative Director
Hitoshi Murayama
Assistant to the president for production/technology oversight

Executive Vice President, Director
Masato Uchiyama
Assistant to the president for development/sales oversight
Department Director of Energy Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Vice President, Director
Junji Nagashima
Assistant to the president for nuclear power oversight
Department Director of Nuclear Power Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Managing Officer, Director
Naori Fukuda
Civil & Architectural Engineering Dept.
Hydroelectric Power Business and International Business (matters under special assignment)
Department Deputy Director of Nuclear Power Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Managing Officer, Director
Shuji Etoh
Corporate Planning & Administration Dept.
Siting & Environment Dept.
Procurement Dept.
Nuclear Power Management Dept.
Department Deputy Director of Nuclear Power Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Managing Officer, Director
Itaru Nakamura
Accounting & Finance Dept.
Personnel & Employee Relations Dept.
General Affairs Dept.
Energy Planning Dept.
Department Deputy Director of Energy Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Managing Officer, Director
Yoshiki Onoi
International Business Management Dept.
International Business Development Dept.
Department Director of International Business (delegation of administrative works)

Executive Managing Officer, Director
Akihito Urashima
Nuclear Power Engineering Dept.
Ohma General Management Dept.
Department Deputy Director of Nuclear Power Business (delegation of administrative works)

Director
Go Kajitani*1, 3

Director
Mariko Fujii*1, 3

Senior Corporate Auditors

Akira Samata
Hiroshi Fujioka*2, 3

Corporate Auditors

Hirotada Tano
Mutsutake Otsuka*2, 3
Kiyoshi Nakanishi*2, 3

Executive Managing Officers

Shirou Otsuka
Hiromi Minaminosono
Shinichi Kawatani
Hiroyasu Sugiyama
Hideki Tsukuda

Executive Officers

Makoto Honda
Yoshikazu Shimada
Ryou Suzuki
Hisanori Shizuma
Shosaku Kusunose
Hitoshi Kanno

*1 Outside Director
*2 Outside Corporate Auditor
*3 Independent Officer

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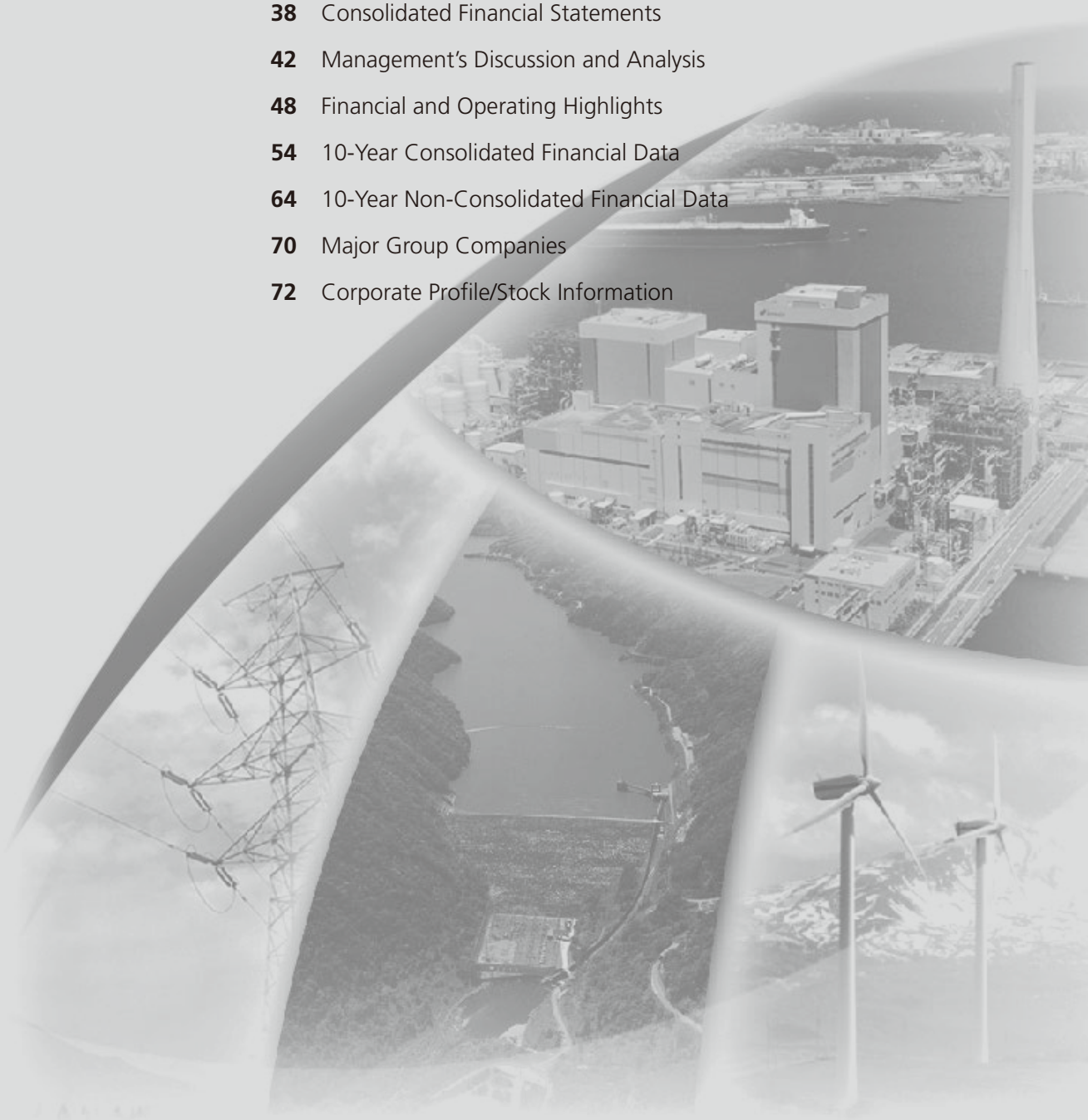


Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	2014/3	2015/3
Assets		
Noncurrent Assets	2,149,579	**2,275,453**
Electric Utility Plant and Equipment	1,023,751	**986,552**
Hydroelectric Power Production Facilities	355,616	**348,911**
Thermal Power Production Facilities	362,307	**334,252**
Internal Combustion Engine Power Production Facilities	5,414	**5,105**
Renewable Power Production Facilities	36,698	**40,877**
Transmission Facilities	176,102	**168,680**
Transformation Facilities	30,482	**30,206**
Communication Facilities	8,596	**8,469**
General Facilities	48,532	**50,049**
Overseas Business Facilities	125,018	**264,800**
Other Noncurrent Assets	109,787	**115,111**
Construction in Progress	512,604	**506,967**
Construction and Retirement in Progress	512,604	**506,967**
Nuclear Fuel	69,216	**71,467**
Nuclear Fuel in Processing	69,216	**71,467**
Investments and Other Assets	309,201	**330,555**
Long-Term Investments	244,181	**269,891**
Net Defined Benefit Asset	—	**278**
Deferred Tax Assets	40,734	**38,705**
Other	24,331	**21,725**
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(45)	**(45)**
Current Assets	235,636	**383,695**
Cash and Deposits	50,333	**69,151**
Notes and Accounts Receivable–Trade	70,135	**71,288**
Short-Term Investments	35,000	**167,433**
Inventories	34,053	**37,781**
Deferred Tax Assets	8,637	**5,736**
Other	37,477	**32,337**
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(0)	**(32)**
Total Assets	2,385,216	**2,659,149**

(Millions of yen)

	2014/3	**2015/3**
Liabilities		
Noncurrent Liabilities	1,522,905	**1,633,825**
Bonds Payable	691,346	**666,061**
Long-Term Loans Payable	741,509	**857,846**
Lease Obligations	981	**697**
Other Provision	43	**84**
Net Defined Benefit Liability	49,071	**48,901**
Asset Retirement Obligations	6,644	**7,510**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	14,730	**20,394**
Other	18,579	**32,327**
Current Liabilities	342,714	**329,025**
Current Portion of Noncurrent Liabilities	207,968	**169,754**
Short-Term Loans Payable	20,318	**30,044**
Notes and Accounts Payable–Trade	33,197	**44,035**
Accrued Taxes	8,791	**13,516**
Other Provision	302	**270**
Asset Retirement Obligations	245	**372**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	9	**5**
Other	71,880	**71,027**
Reserves under the Special Laws	119	**—**
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	119	**—**
Total Liabilities	1,865,739	**1,962,851**
Net Assets		
Shareholders' Equity	478,860	**629,463**
Capital Stock	152,449	**180,502**
Capital Surplus	81,849	**109,902**
Retained Earnings	307,829	**339,061**
Treasury Stock	(63,268)	**(2)**
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	37,350	**59,268**
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	9,030	**19,860**
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	1,772	**(15,821)**
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	22,955	**53,205**
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	3,592	**2,023**
Minority Interests	3,265	**7,566**
Total Net Assets	519,477	**696,298**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	2,385,216	**2,659,149**

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

	2014/3	**2015/3**
Operating Revenues	706,835	**750,627**
Electric Utility Operating Revenue	609,080	**588,184**
Overseas Business Operating Revenue	42,834	**108,916**
Other Business Operating Revenue	54,920	**53,526**
Operating Expenses	647,663	**677,767**
Electric Utility Operating Expenses	545,430	**521,351**
Overseas Business Operating Expenses	43,899	**98,979**
Other Business Operating Expenses	58,333	**57,436**
Operating Income	59,171	**72,859**
Non-Operating Income	22,357	**22,714**
Dividend Income	1,454	**1,869**
Interest Income	1,054	**1,155**
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	16,380	**15,659**
Other	3,468	**4,030**
Non-Operating Expenses	41,451	**36,223**
Interest Expenses	25,305	**28,224**
Other	16,146	**7,999**
Total Ordinary Revenue	729,192	**773,341**
Total Ordinary Expenses	689,115	**713,991**
Ordinary Income	40,077	**59,350**
Provision or Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(306)	**(119)**
Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(306)	**(119)**
Extraordinary Income	2,386	**2,127**
Gains on Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries	—	**2,127**
Insurance Income	2,386	**—**
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	42,770	**61,598**
Income Taxes–Current	8,372	**7,468**
Income Taxes–Deferred	6,579	**9,917**
Total Income Taxes	14,952	**17,386**
Income before Minority Interests	27,817	**44,212**
Minority Interests in Income (Loss)	(876)	**1,005**
Net Income	28,694	**43,206**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	2014/3	**2015/3**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	42,770	**61,598**
Depreciation and Amortization	91,408	**93,309**
Impairment Loss	14	**2,489**
Loss on Retirement of Noncurrent Assets	2,241	**2,359**
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	(4,800)	**(4,611)**
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(306)	**(119)**
Interest and Dividend Income	(2,508)	**(3,024)**
Interest Expenses	25,305	**28,224**
Decrease (Increase) in Notes and Accounts Receivable–Trade	(7,753)	**23**
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	4,223	**(3,593)**
Increase (Decrease) in Notes and Accounts Payable–Trade	9,244	**6,639**
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Securities	(280)	**(252)**
Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Affiliates	(16,380)	**(15,659)**
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries	—	**(2,127)**
Other, Net	2,123	**6,841**
Subtotal	145,302	**172,097**
Interest and Dividends Income Received	12,626	**10,735**
Interest Expenses Paid	(25,131)	**(28,211)**
Income Taxes Paid	(10,687)	**(6,807)**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	122,110	**147,813**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		
Purchase of Noncurrent Assets	(176,982)	**(148,404)**
Payments of Investment and Loans Receivable	(1,149)	**(4,429)**
Collection of Investment and Loans Receivable	6,460	**4,053**
Proceeds from Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries Resulting in Change in Scope of Consolidation	—	**1,665**
Other, Net	(5,704)	**4,150**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(177,375)	**(142,964)**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issuance of Bonds	79,740	**39,858**
Redemption of Bonds	(63,599)	**(85,298)**
Proceeds from Long-Term Loans Payable	241,625	**189,320**
Repayment of Long-Term Loans Payable	(158,518)	**(120,062)**
Proceeds from Short-Term Loans Payable	97,221	**104,942**
Repayment of Short-Term Loans Payable	(95,374)	**(95,582)**
Proceeds from Issuance of Commercial Papers	83,996	**—**
Redemption of Commercial Papers	(88,000)	**—**
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Shares	—	**59,359**
Proceeds from Sales of Treasury Shares	—	**59,740**
Cash Dividends Paid	(10,504)	**(10,505)**
Other, Net	1,709	**2,148**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	88,295	**143,920**
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,297	**2,446**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,328	**151,216**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Period	48,894	**85,223**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period	85,223	**236,439**

Operating Income

With regard to the revenue aspects of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, there were negative factors, such as a year-on-year decrease in the load factor of thermal power plants from 79% to 76% in the wholesale electric power business, a decline of fuel prices, and the impact of the incident at the No. 2 unit at the Matsuura Thermal Power Station in which a low-pressure turbine rotor fell. In the meantime, the Nong Saeng IPP gas-fired thermal power project in Thailand commenced commercial operations (Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 in June and December 2014, respectively), joining the operations of seven Small Power Producers (SPPs)* in that country that had sequentially come onstream since January 2013 and were fully operational throughout the fiscal year under review. Due to these factors, sales (operating revenues) for the year ended March 31, 2015, increased 6.2% from the previous fiscal year, to ¥750.6 billion.

Turning to expenses, although fuel costs in the wholesale electric power business were lower due to the decline in fuel prices and the decrease in the load factor of thermal power plants, operating expenses increased 4.6% from the previous fiscal year to ¥677.7 billion. This increase was mainly due to the rise in fuel costs brought about by the commencement of operations at Nong Saeng IPP and the full operation of the seven SPPs during the course of the fiscal year.

As a result, operating income increased 23.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥72.8 billion. The operating income margin increased 1.3 points to 9.7%.

* SPP program: The long-term power purchase scheme established by the Thai government. This scheme promotes cogeneration systems, renewable energy and similar methods, and aims to reduce the import and use of fuel oil. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) guarantees the purchase of electricity generated from eligible suppliers up to 90MW capacity.

Ordinary Income

In fiscal 2014, non-operating income increased 1.6% from the previous fiscal year to ¥22.7 billion, as while equity income of affiliates decreased, dividend income increased.

Non-operating expenses for the year decreased 12.6% to ¥36.2 billion due to such factors as a decline of foreign exchange losses.

Consequently, ordinary income amounted to ¥59.3 billion, representing a 48.1% increase from the previous fiscal year. The ordinary income margin increased 2.2 points to 7.9%.

Ordinary income by reporting segment for the fiscal year under review is as follows.

Electric Power Business

In the wholesale electric power business, electricity sales volume from hydroelectric power plants for the fiscal year under review showed a 3.1% increase to 9.0TWh, although the water supply rate decreased from 99% in the previous fiscal year to 98%. This was mainly due to the use of the dam reservoir water for power generation. In thermal power, a decrease in the load factor and other factors resulted in a 3.2% decrease in electricity sales volume from the previous fiscal year to 52.5TWh. Total electricity sales volume from both hydroelectric and thermal power plants in the wholesale electric power business decreased 2.3% from the previous fiscal year to 61.6TWh.

Electricity sales volume in the other electric power business increased 4.2% from the previous fiscal year to 2.4TWh, due mainly to the inclusion through the fiscal year under review of Mihama Seaside Power Co., Ltd., which had become a consolidated subsidiary in September 2013. As a result, electricity sales volume in the electric power business as a whole decreased 2.1% from the previous fiscal year to 64.0TWh.

Although revenues in the other electric power business increased due mainly to the inclusion of Mihama Seaside Power through the fiscal year under review, sales (electric utility operating revenue) decreased 3.4% from the previous fiscal year to ¥589.8 billion. This was mainly due to the decrease in the load factors of thermal power plants in the wholesale electric power business from the previous fiscal year, the decline in fuel prices, and the suspension of operations of Unit No. 2 at the Matsuura Thermal Power Plant following a low pressure turbine accident.

Segment income increased 14.8% from the previous fiscal year to ¥33.3 billion due mainly to a decrease of fuel costs due to the lower fuel prices and load factor of thermal power plants as well as decrease in depreciation and amortization costs.

Electric Power-Related Business

In fiscal 2014, sales (other business operating revenue) decreased 2.8% from the previous fiscal year to ¥351.2 billion due mainly to a decrease in revenues from coal sales businesses operated by a consolidated subsidiary.

Segment income decreased 6.8% from the previous fiscal year to ¥8.9 billion due mainly to a decrease in sales.

Overseas Business

Electricity sales volume in the overseas business increased 136.7% from the previous fiscal year to 8.6TWh, and sales (overseas business operating revenue) increased 154.3% from the previous fiscal year to ¥108.9 billion due mainly to the commencement of commercial operations of Nong Saeng IPP and the full operation of the seven SPPs throughout the fiscal year under review.

Segment income increased ¥15.9 billion from the previous fiscal year to ¥15.9 billion due mainly to the commencement of commercial operations at Nong Saeng, the operation of the seven SPPs throughout the term, and the impact of foreign exchange.

Other Business

In fiscal 2014, sales (other business operating revenue) decreased 5.3% from the previous fiscal year to ¥24.9 billion.

Segment income decreased 36.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥0.6 billion.

Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests

Income before income taxes and minority interests increased 44.0% compared with the previous fiscal year to ¥61.5 billion due to such factors as the increase in ordinary income.

Net Income

In fiscal 2014, total income taxes increased 16.3% year on year to ¥17.3 billion due mainly to reversal of deferred tax assets arising from the promulgation of a law relating to a reduction in the corporate tax rate. Consequently, net income increased 50.6% from the previous fiscal year to ¥43.2 billion.

Net Income per Share

Net income per share was ¥284.43 in fiscal 2014, compared with ¥191.23 in the previous fiscal year.

Dividend Policy

The most-distinctive characteristic of J-POWER's business is that the Company uses its expertise with respect to the construction of power plants and other facilities and the operation of those facilities over the long term to make investments in power plants and other kinds of infrastructure and then seeks to obtain returns on its investments through the long-term operation of those assets.

J-POWER's top priority with respect to shareholder returns is to maintain stable dividend levels in line with the characteristics of its business. Through long-term initiatives, the Company will also work to enhance returns to shareholders in step with efforts to raise corporate value and achieve further growth in a sustainable manner.

Based on this fundamental policy, the basic policy with regard to the payment of dividends from the Company's retained earnings is for these to be paid twice a year, as an interim and fiscal year-end dividend. The decision-making body for the interim dividend payment is the Board of Directors, and that of the fiscal year-end dividend payment the Shareholders' Meeting.

Going forward, J-POWER intends to strengthen the competitiveness of its core wholesale electric power business while striving to bolster its earnings power by expanding its operations. In light of these situations and J-POWER's emphasis on maintaining stable shareholder returns over the long term, the Company distributed a fiscal year-end dividend of ¥35 per share. Together with the interim dividend of ¥35 per share, total dividends applicable to fiscal 2014 amounted to ¥70 per share.

As a result, the consolidated payout ratio decreased 12.0 points from the previous fiscal year to 24.6%, while the ratio of dividends to consolidated net assets edged down 0.3 point, to 1.9%.

Financial Position

Assets

As of March 31, 2015, total assets amounted to ¥2,659.1 billion, up ¥273.9 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. This was due mainly to progress in construction of projects in Thailand.

Liabilities

As of March 31, 2015, total liabilities amounted to ¥1,962.8 billion, an increase of ¥97.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Of this amount, interest-bearing debt increased ¥73.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥1,723.6 billion. Non-recourse loans accounted for ¥336.9 billion of interest-bearing debt (of which ¥335.2 billion was in overseas business). The debt-equity ratio was 2.5 times, down from 3.2 times at the previous fiscal year-end, due to the increase in shareholders' equity.

Net Assets

As of March 31, 2015, total net assets increased ¥176.8 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥696.2 billion, due mainly to the issuance of new shares and the disposition of treasury shares. As a result, the shareholders' equity ratio increased 4.3 points from 21.6% at the end of the previous fiscal year to 25.9%.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in fiscal 2014 amounted to ¥146.8 billion, a decrease of ¥48.1 billion from the previous fiscal year. Of that amount, capital expenditures in the electric power business decreased ¥27.2 billion from the previous fiscal year to ¥67.0 billion, and capital expenditures relating to overseas business decreased ¥20.6 billion to ¥75.1 billion.

Fund Procurement

Most of J-POWER's financing requirements are related to capital expenditures and debt refinancing, and the Company has a basic policy of procuring long-term funds.

When procuring long-term funds, the Company issues straight bonds and borrows long-term loans from financial institutions as means of maintaining low interest rates and a stable fund procurement platform. The outstanding balances of straight bonds and borrowings as of March 31, 2015, were ¥726.0 billion and ¥966.3 billion, respectively. In addition, the Company obtains short-term funding as a means of procuring operating funds as well as of enhancing the responsiveness and flexibility of procurement operations. To meet short-term funding needs, the Company is currently able to issue up to a total of ¥100.0 billion in commercial paper.

In the fiscal year under review, the Company issued new shares and disposed of treasury shares through a public offering with a payment date of March 10, 2015, and issued new shares by way of third-party allotment in connection with the secondary offering by way of overallotment, with a payment date of March 24, 2015. In these ways, the Company procured ¥119.3 billion.

Cash Flows

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash inflow from operating activities increased ¥25.7 billion from the previous fiscal year to ¥147.8 billion due mainly to an increase in income before income taxes and minority interests.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash outflow from investing activities decreased ¥34.4 billion from the previous fiscal year to ¥142.9 billion due mainly to a decrease in investment in projects in Thailand.

As a result, free cash flow was a positive ¥4.8 billion.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash inflow from financing activities increased ¥55.6 billion from the previous fiscal year to ¥143.9 billion due mainly to an increase in income from the issuance of new shares and the disposition of treasury shares.

As a result of these activities, cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2015, increased ¥151.2 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥236.4 billion.

Risk Factors

This section discusses the main potential risks related to J-POWER's financial position, business results, current and future business operations, and other matters. From the perspective of actively disclosing information to investors, this section also provides information to help investors understand business and other risks that the Company does not necessarily consider significant.

Impact of Reforms to the Electric Power Business Regulations on J-POWER's Wholesale Electricity Rates and Business

J-POWER derives most of its operating revenues from the wholesale supply of power to Japan's 10 electric power companies (EPCOs).

Amid intensifying competition in the electric power business due to the system reforms that include the liberalization of the retail supply, EPCOs have been lowering their retail rates to respond to expectations from society calling for lower electricity rates and to secure customers.

As our contract rates are calculated on a fair cost plus fair return on capital basis for each generating, transmission, and transformation facility, there will be no immediate effect from EPCOs retail electricity rate changes. However, EPCOs have been calling for a reduction in our contract rates, and it is possible that declines in costs or intensifying competition could lead to stronger calls for the Company to lower its contract rates. A reduction in our wholesale contract rates going forward could potentially have an adverse effect on the results of our operations.

Wholesale power trading on the Japan Electric Power Exchange ("JEPX", established in November 2003) commenced in April 2005. J-POWER is currently trading in the wholesale power markets including JEPX. Although we do not expect a large increase in the amount of electricity traded on the exchange in the near term, an increase in the importance of exchange-traded power prices as a price indicator associated with a possible trading volume increase on JEPX could potentially have an indirect effect on our rates. If the rates set in contracts between J-POWER and EPCOs are higher than price indicators,

this could potentially have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations.

In addition, there remains the possibility that the business environment surrounding the Company will see drastic changes as a result of reforms in the electric power business regulations. Based on the Cabinet decision on the Policy on Electricity System Reform in April 2013, the Electricity Business Act was amended in November 2013, and the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (OCCTO) was established in April 2015. Following the Electricity Business Act amendments of June 2014 and June 2015, the plan calls for the full liberalization of the retail market and abolition of wholesale regulation (implementation envisaged for 2016) and the legal unbundling of the transmission/distribution sector and revisions to regulations on electricity retail rates (implementation envisaged for 2020). Further details of system reform continue to be explored, and the outcomes of such reforms could potentially have material adverse effects on our business operations and earnings.

Discontinuation of Power Plant Construction Plans

When constructing power plants for wholesale supply to EPCOs, before beginning full-scale construction, we reach consensus with the planned power receiving company with regard to the capacity, the start date of operations, and anticipated construction cost. The consensus is based on the assumption that the EPCOs will receive all the power generated. Later, just before construction is completed, we form a contract with the receiving company determining the rates and other conditions. After operations begin, we recover maintenance and operating costs as well as invested capital through the proceeds of electricity sales.

Changes in growth projections for electricity demand have prompted EPCOs to postpone or cancel some new power plant developments and to shut down underutilized thermal power plants on a long-term or permanent basis. In some cases, we have also postponed the start of commercial operations or cancelled the planned construction of power plants for EPCOs based on consultations with them. In addition, due to difficulties in acquiring sites for power plants, there have been cases wherein plans were cancelled upon consultation with the power-receiving companies. With regard to the costs incurred at the time of cancellation, the Company bears the appropriate amount of expenses arising from cancellations based on consultation with the planned power receiving companies.

Going forward, if revisions to Japan's energy policies and major changes surrounding the electric power business, the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances, or other factors result in the cancellation of construction plans, this could potentially have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations.

Global Warming

J-POWER has a large number of coal-fired thermal power plants, which emit relatively high amounts of CO_2 with respect to power output compared with power plants that use LNG and other fossil fuels.

Accordingly, we are taking various initiatives to combat global warming. These initiatives include pursuing such initiatives in Japan as developing nuclear power, which does not emit CO_2, developing unused energy sources, such as waste-fueled power, developing wind power, geothermal, and other renewable energy, and working to improve the efficiency of coal-fired power generation. Going forward, if new regulations or other rules related to global warming countermeasures were to be introduced, it could potentially have an adverse effect on the results of our operations.

Overseas Power Generation Business and Other Areas of New Business

J-POWER is pursuing new initiatives in the overseas power generation business and new electric power businesses in Japan, with the aim of creating new profit sources.

Specifically, in the overseas power generation business, we are applying the experience gleaned through our consulting services businesses in various countries in the pursuit of independent power producer (IPP) projects.

In the domestic electric power business, we operate IPPs that supply wholesale electricity to EPCOs, supply wholesale electricity for PPSs, and engage in power generation using renewable energy, including wind power, geothermal, and waste-fueled thermal power.

However, these businesses may not generate the level of profits that we anticipate, due to unforeseeable circumstances, including a major change in operating conditions; weakening demand; and changes in regulations. Moreover, changes in our business plans or the suspension of operations prompted by such circumstances could result in related expenses that could potentially have an adverse effect on the results of our operations. These businesses also include some that the Company operates in the form of joint ventures, in which the Company retains a minority interest. In addition, overseas businesses entail foreign exchange risk as well as country risk due to political instability and other factors.

Capital Funds

The Company has invested a very large amount in power plants and other facilities. The funds for these investments have been procured mainly through borrowings and the issuance of bonds payable. We anticipate the need to procure a significant volume of funds to proceed with the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant and Takehara Thermal Power Plant New No. 1 projects, which are in our main development projects over the next 10 years (from fiscal 2015 to 2024), to repay existing obligations, and to proceed with investment in overseas power generation projects. In March 2015, the Company issued new shares and disposed of treasury shares through a public offering to appropriate for a portion of the capital investment funds needed to steadily promote new development projects including domestic new coal-fired thermal power, renewable energy (wind power, geothermal) as well as overseas power generation business and to ensure flexibility of capital funding by reinforcing its financial position. When needing to procure funds in the future, if unable to procure the

required funds on acceptable terms and in a timely manner due to the prevailing conditions in the financial markets, the Company's credit situation, or other factors at that time, then this could potentially have material adverse effects on our business development and profitability.

Ohma Nuclear Power Plant Construction Project

With regard to the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant Project, the Japan Atomic Energy Commission concluded in the August 1995 decision that the plant has a policy-oriented role in enhancing flexibility of the plan to use MOX (uranium-plutonium mixed oxide) fuel in light water reactors because the plant adopts an advanced boiling water reactor with a view to using MOX fuel for the entire core (full MOX-ABWR). In addition, the commission expected the implementation of the plan not only by J-POWER who has primary responsibility but also under the auspices of the government and EPCOs. Accordingly, under a government's guideline, the Company receives an R&D grant for the use of MOX fuel for the entire reactor core. Furthermore, the Company has already concluded basic agreements with nine EPCOs, excluding the Okinawa Electric Power Company, that require the nine EPCOs to purchase the total amount of electricity at fair cost.

As a nuclear power plant using MOX fuel for the entire core, the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant Project received consent from the local municipality of Ohma as well as Aomori Prefecture and was included by the Electric Power Development Coordination Council in the national Electric Power Development Master Plan as laid out by the Electric Power Development Promotion Act in August 1999. (The Electric Power Development Promotion Act was abolished in October 2003, and, with it, the system of the Electric Power Development Master Plan ended. The functions of the plan were taken on by the major power development site designation system, under which the project received site designation in February 2005.) In April 2008, the nuclear reactor installation permit was granted, and, in May of the same year, upon the initial approval of the construction work plan by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, construction began. At that time, planned construction costs were ¥469.0 billion. Construction was suspended immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake struck in March 2011 but was resumed in October 2012.

On December 16, 2014, we submitted an application for permission for alteration of a reactor installment license and an application for construction plan approval to the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) based on the initiative to conform to the New Safety Standards concerning nuclear power plants enforced by the NRA in July 2013. Specific examples of the wide-ranging measures include the raising of assumptions and enhancement of countermeasures with regard to earthquakes and tsunamis as design basis measures to prevent severe accidents, combined with the implementing of measures to prevent damage to the core and the containment vessel as severe accident countermeasures newly drawn up under the New Safety Standards. Furthermore, as terrorism countermeasures, such as the deliberate crashing of an aircraft, we have decided to install the specified severe accident response facility that will enable reactor decompression and other functions to be controlled remotely to inhibit the abnormal release of radioactive material outside due to damage sustained by the reactor containment vessel. The construction work for the additional safety enhancement measures compiled in the above-mentioned application will commence following confirmation that the content of the Company's application conforms to New Safety Standards when reviewed by the NRA. The Company forecasts that the additional construction work will cost approximately ¥130.0 billion. Moving forward, J-POWER will seriously and appropriately respond to the NRA's conformity reviews and steadily implement necessary safety measures or other measures required in a full-scale effort to build a safe power plant.

Please note that the construction work schedule for the additional safety measures may be extended depending on changes surrounding the nuclear power business, the status of reviews by the NRA, and additional correspondence to the New Safety Standards. Also, there is a possibility of increased construction expense in such events. In addition, nuclear power generation involves various risks, such as revisions of plan due to significant change in conditions around nuclear power business caused by review of Japan's nuclear policy or unexpected circumstances, also those associated with the storage and handling of radioactive materials, as well as risks other electric power plants are exposed to, such as natural disasters and unforeseen accidents after operations have commenced. J-POWER intends to ensure that these risks are avoided or minimized. However, if any of these risks should eventuate, it could adversely affect the business performance of the Company.

Fuel for Coal-Fired Thermal Power

J-POWER's coal-fired thermal power plants use imported coal as their main source of fuel. Coal-fired thermal power accounts for approximately 83% of the Company's total electricity sales volume, and payments for coal account for approximately 33% of operating expenses.

In procuring imported coal, the Company purchases coal from diverse sources in Australia, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, and elsewhere to seek both stable and economical supply. In addition, the Company holds interests in some coal mines aiming for stable coal supply. The Company's imported coal procurement is handled mainly under long-term or approximately one-year contracts, with spot purchasing to fill gaps as necessary. Coal purchase prices under long-term contracts are normally adjusted once per year in light of market prices.

The Company's fuel cost is impacted by such factors as changes in imported coal prices, supply and demand for transport vessels, and problems with the facilities or operations of suppliers. However, fuel prices are reflected in our electricity rates for EPCOs on a cost basis, and these rates are generally revised every two years (though they are subject to annual revision if costs change significantly). As a result, fluctuations in coal prices have

a limited impact on business performance of J-POWER. However, if, following a revision to wholesale electricity rates, coal prices rise sharply before the next revision, there will be a delay before the rise in fuel prices is reflected in electricity rates. This could have a temporary adverse effect on the results of our operations. Furthermore, should a significant fall in coal prices have a significant effect on the performance of the mine in which the Company holds an interest, the Company's performance could also be adversely affected.

Natural Disasters and Accidents

Should a natural disaster, human error, terrorist activity, fuel supply stoppage, or other unforeseen circumstance result in a major disruption of one of J-POWER's power plants or transmission or transformation facilities, or should such an event disrupt the information systems that control operations at these facilities, this could potentially hamper our business operations and consequently have an adverse effect on the surrounding environment. To prevent accidents at power plants as well as transmission and transformation facilities, which are important infrastructure for Japan, to ensure the safety of involved parties and to preserve the surrounding environment, J-POWER works to establish security and disaster prevention systems, take accident and disaster prevention measures and emergency response and recovery countermeasures, and implement environmental monitoring.

Nevertheless, if an accident or other events were to halt operations of J-POWER's power plant or transmission or transformation facilities, or if an accident or other events were to negatively impact the surrounding environment, the Company's performance could be adversely affected.

Legal Regulations

J-POWER's mainstay wholesale electric power business is subject to the Electricity Business Act.

As stipulated by this act, J-POWER, as a wholesale power company, is subject to business and safety regulations, including those related to business licenses (Article 3), approval for assignment and acceptance of business and corporate mergers and demergers (Article 10), notification related to assignment of facilities used for electricity business, etc. (Article 13), permission to suspend or abolish business and approval to dissolve the corporation (Article 14), obligation to supply (Article 18), notification related to rates and other supply conditions (Article 22), notification related to supply plans (Article 29), and notification related to safety regulations (Article 42). The Company is also subject to regulations stipulating orders to change or cease operations and the revocation of business licenses related to these provisions. The Company's business operations are also subject to various other laws and regulations. If the Company is unable to comply with these laws and regulations, or if these laws and regulations are revised, this could potentially have an adverse effect on our business operations and performance. Furthermore, wholesale regulations (the business license system and rate regulations) are to be abolished in 2016 according to the Electricity Business Act amended in June 2014.

On August 10, 2011, the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation Act was promulgated and enacted. The main purpose of this act is to create a support organization (the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation, renamed the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation in August 2014) to enable compensation for damages related to nuclear accidents in the future, based on the principle of mutual assistance between nuclear operators. In line with Article 38 of the Act, as a nuclear operator, J-POWER will be required to make contributions to the operating costs of the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation. Depending on the amount of these contributions, the business performance of the Company could be adversely affected. With regard to the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant Project, should nuclear reactor operations commence, the Company will be required to make such contributions.

High Level of Dependence on a Limited Number of Customers

In fiscal 2014, electric utility operating revenues accounted for 78.4% of total operating revenues, and sales to EPCOs accounted for 95.0% of electric utility operating revenues. Customers who account for more than 10% of electric utility operating revenues are The Tokyo Electric Power Company (20.7%), The Chugoku Electric Power Company (19.8%), and The Kansai Electric Power Company (18.1%). We expect EPCOs to remain our most-important customers going forward, and, accordingly, the results of our operations could potentially be affected by changes in the EPCOs' share of the retail electricity market as well as by changes in demand for electric power in Japan and other factors.

Management of Business Information

J-POWER holds a large amount of important information that must be kept confidential, including personal information. J-POWER controls this information carefully by implementing information security measures, employee training programs, and through other means. However, a leak of sensitive information outside the Company could adversely affect J-POWER's reputation and business performance.

Consolidated: Operating Revenue/Expenses Comparison

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Operating Revenue	**621,933**	**573,277**	**587,780**
Electric Utility Operating Revenue	573,198	523,782	531,764
Hydroelectric (Wholesale Electric Power Business)	126,810	123,490	114,557
Thermal (Wholesale Electric Power Business)	368,250	326,543	342,734
Other Electric Power Business	16,495	16,868	17,702
Overseas Business Operating Revenue*1	—	—	—
Other Business Operating Revenue*2	48,734	49,494	56,016
Operating Expenses	**520,464**	**496,136**	**537,056**
Operating Income	**101,469**	**77,141**	**50,724**
Non-Operating Income	**7,620**	**13,011**	**21,543**
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	2,042	5,560	8,879
Other	5,577	7,451	12,664
Non-Operating Expenses	**41,182**	**34,639**	**29,394**
Interest Expenses	35,732	22,585	22,749
Foreign Exchange Losses	—	—	—
Other	5,449	12,054	6,644
Ordinary Income	**67,906**	**55,513**	**42,873**
Extraordinary Income	—	—	—
Extraordinary Loss	—	—	—
Net Income	**43,577**	**35,167**	**29,311**
Average Exchange Rates (Yen/US$)	113.32	116.97	114.49
Foreign Exchange Rate at the End of FY (Yen/THB)	2.87	3.41	3.83
Foreign Exchange Rate at the End of FY (THB/US$)	41.03	36.05	33.72

Consolidated: Electricity Sales Volume

Electric Power Business	**64,328**	**60,329**	**62,469**
Hydroelectric (Wholesale Electric Power Business)	8,583	10,633	8,287
Thermal (Wholesale Electric Power Business)	54,044	48,039	52,499
Other Electric Power Business	1,701	1,657	1,682
Overseas Business*3	**—**	**—**	**—**
Domestic Hydroelectric: Water Supply Rate	90%	112%	85%
Domestic Thermal: Load Factor	84%	75%	81%

*1 Revenues of the overseas business segment (including revenues of overseas consolidated subsidiaries, overseas consulting businesses, etc.)
*2 "Other Businesses Operating Revenue" is composed of revenues of "Electric Power-Related Business" and "Other Business."
*3 Electric power sales volume of overseas consolidated subsidiaries (Electric power sales volume of equity method affiliates is not included.)

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
704,936	**584,484**	**635,975**	**654,600**	**656,056**	**706,835**	**750,627**
648,362	530,289	584,436	609,775	605,338	609,080	588,184
110,945	108,994	108,152	108,479	106,681	104,765	105,705
460,336	349,693	406,488	424,436	413,938	411,850	389,192
20,055	14,754	13,723	22,371	30,707	37,875	41,707
—	1,576	1,881	2,005	1,647	42,834	108,916
56,574	52,617	49,657	42,819	49,070	54,920	53,526
647,828	**535,544**	**565,387**	**604,800**	**601,490**	**647,663**	**677,767**
57,108	**48,939**	**70,588**	**49,800**	**54,566**	**59,171**	**72,859**
13,282	**18,734**	**14,965**	**15,356**	**17,577**	**22,357**	**22,714**
7,470	11,722	9,072	9,565	11,728	16,380	15,659
5,812	7,011	5,893	5,790	5,849	5,976	7,054
30,791	**25,979**	**29,231**	**28,536**	**27,318**	**41,451**	**36,223**
22,616	23,085	22,371	22,005	22,362	25,305	28,224
—	—	—	—	991	—	—
8,174	2,894	6,860	6,530	3,964	16,146	7,999
39,599	**41,694**	**56,322**	**36,619**	**44,825**	**40,077**	**59,350**
12,170	—	1,635	—	—	2,386	2,127
19,648	—	19,176	3,382	—	—	—
19,457	**29,149**	**19,583**	**16,113**	**29,808**	**28,694**	**43,206**
100.75	92.89	85.74	79.08	82.91	100.17	109.76
2.60	2.76	2.70	2.45	2.82	3.20	3.67
34.90	33.32	30.15	31.69	30.63	32.81	32.96
						(MW)
59,148	**57,238**	**65,815**	**66,084**	**65,605**	**65,421**	**64,049**
8,384	9,214	10,267	10,318	9,032	8,759	9,028
49,147	46,546	54,086	53,756	54,333	54,316	52,577
1,616	1,477	1,462	2,010	2,239	2,345	2,442
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,665**	**8,678**
88%	96%	106%	115%	102%	99%	98%
76%	68%	78%	77%	78%	79%	76%

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Consolidated: Balance Sheet Items			
Noncurrent Assets	1,827,868	1,861,818	1,864,374
Electric Utility Plant and Equipment	1,438,443	1,351,994	1,265,497
Overseas Business Facilities	—	—	—
Other Noncurrent Assets	28,336	33,682	40,270
Construction in Progress	199,524	248,710	327,429
Nuclear Fuel	—	—	10,310
Investments and Other Assets	161,564	227,430	220,866
Current Assets	136,798	137,976	148,756
Total Assets	**1,964,667**	**1,999,794**	**2,013,131**
Interest-Bearing Debt	1,408,232	1,421,542	1,423,878
Other	122,200	115,597	121,134
Total Liabilities	**1,530,432**	**1,537,140**	**1,545,012**
Total Shareholders' Equity	**433,028**	**—**	**—**
Shareholders' Equity	—	444,956	464,266
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	—	16,230	2,116
Minority Interests	—	1,468	1,735
Total Net Assets	**—**	**462,654**	**468,118**
Consolidated: Cash Flow Items			
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	**173,954**	**157,241**	**136,252**
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	68,305	54,757	43,469
(Reference) Depreciation and Amortization on a Non-Consolidated Basis	130,844	117,973	109,739
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	**(72,326)**	**(155,407)**	**(152,518)**
Capital Expenditure for Subsidiaries	(8,651)	(9,066)	(16,561)
(Reference) CAPEX on a Non-Consolidated Basis	(62,365)	(86,898)	(122,874)
Free Cash Flow	**101,628**	**1,834**	**(16,265)**
Consolidated: Financial Indicators			
Return on Assets (ROA)	3.4%	2.8%	2.1%
ROA (after exclusion of the construction in progress of tangible fixed assets)	3.8%	3.2%	2.5%
Return on Equity (ROE)	10.6%	7.9%	6.3%
Net Income per Share (EPS) (Yen)	260.76	211.14	175.99
Net Assets per Share (BPS) (Yen)	2,598.90	2,768.95	2,800.18
Equity Ratio	22.0%	23.1%	23.2%
Debt-Equity Ratio	3.3	3.1	3.1
Number of Common Shares Issued at the End of the Period (Thousands) (excluding treasury stock)	166,565	166,556	166,554

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
1,843,143	1,879,804	1,842,658	1,849,786	1,975,202	2,149,579	2,275,453
1,235,044	1,226,640	1,178,492	1,111,251	1,058,849	1,023,751	986,552
—	—	—	—	14,311	125,018	264,800
46,634	49,619	64,920	65,657	104,529	109,787	115,111
321,889	309,740	301,676	380,425	464,674	512,604	506,967
27,650	38,688	46,693	54,157	59,769	69,216	71,467
211,923	255,115	250,875	238,295	273,067	309,201	330,555
162,325	144,276	169,727	166,607	194,707	235,636	383,695
2,005,469	**2,024,080**	**2,012,386**	**2,016,394**	**2,169,909**	**2,385,216**	**2,659,149**
1,470,748	1,452,515	1,429,037	1,435,736	1,523,059	1,649,993	1,723,659
152,607	156,583	168,450	174,465	192,964	215,745	239,191
1,623,356	**1,609,099**	**1,597,487**	**1,610,202**	**1,716,024**	**1,865,739**	**1,962,851**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
408,036	426,680	435,760	441,369	460,673	478,860	629,463
(27,908)	(14,003)	(19,997)	(33,985)	(6,768)	37,350	59,268
1,984	2,304	(863)	(1,191)	(19)	3,265	7,566
382,112	**414,981**	**414,898**	**406,192**	**453,885**	**519,477**	**696,298**
						(Millions of yen)
158,628	**169,148**	**151,236**	**125,891**	**119,786**	**122,110**	**147,813**
32,536	42,105	38,739	33,237	45,176	42,770	61,598
109,741	115,585	106,080	100,423	89,485	81,500	77,824
(132,350)	**(129,504)**	**(124,675)**	**(136,852)**	**(170,369)**	**(177,375)**	**(142,964)**
(15,628)	(13,502)	(30,200)	(64,235)	(100,277)	(95,747)	(87,971)
(150,228)	(97,908)	(73,796)	(68,493)	(66,262)	(86,554)	(61,119)
26,278	**39,643**	**26,560**	**(10,960)**	**(50,582)**	**(55,264)**	**4,848**
2.0%	2.1%	2.8%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%
2.4%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.9%
4.6%	7.4%	4.7%	3.9%	6.9%	5.9%	7.2%
121.65	194.26	130.51	107.39	198.65	191.23	284.43
2,533.28	2,750.20	2,770.77	2,714.94	3,024.98	3,440.23	3,762.52
19.0%	20.4%	20.7%	20.2%	20.9%	21.6%	25.9%
3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5
150,054	150,053	150,053	150,053	150,052	150,051	183,050

Non-Consolidated: Operating Revenue/Expenses

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Operating Revenue	**566,016**	**517,273**	**529,250**
Electric Utility Operating Revenue	558,306	510,248	517,318
Hydroelectric	126,810	123,490	114,557
Thermal	368,250	326,543	342,734
Transmission	63,245	60,214	60,025
Incidental Business Operating Revenue	7,709	7,024	11,932
Operating Expenses	**480,041**	**456,433**	**489,363**
Electric Utility Operating Expenses	473,056	450,203	478,579
Personnel Expense	21,489	27,180	37,689
Amortization of the Actuarial Difference*	(8,993)	(3,865)	6,355
Fuel Cost	155,977	144,053	185,357
Repair Expense	42,565	46,477	32,757
Depreciation and Amortization Cost	130,844	117,973	109,739
Other	122,179	114,518	113,034
Incidental Business Operating Expenses	6,985	6,229	10,783
Operating Income	**85,974**	**60,840**	**39,887**

(Amortization of the Actuarial Difference)				
Actuarial Difference	The Remainders in the Previous Year	(48)	(4,154)	(1,785)
	Actuarial Difference in the Present Year	(13,100)	(1,495)	11,077
	Actuarial Difference in the Previous Year	—	—	—
	Subtotal	(13,148)	(5,650)	9,291
Amortization*		(8,993)	(3,865)	6,355
The Remainders in the Present Year		(4,154)	(1,785)	2,936

[Repair Expenses]			
Hydroelectric	15,649	8,659	6,893
Thermal	23,889	34,534	22,436
Transmission/Transformation	1,623	1,547	1,875
Others	1,403	1,736	1,553
Total	42,565	46,477	32,757

[Depreciation]			
Hydroelectric	27,029	26,122	25,425
Thermal	77,936	67,899	61,069
Transmission/Transformation	21,583	20,202	19,021
Others	4,295	3,748	4,222
Total	130,844	117,973	109,739

* Until the year ended March 31, 2009, actuarial differences were amortized from the year in which they occurred. Since the year ended March 31, 2010, actuarial differences are amortized from the year following the year in which they occurred.

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
645,850	**530,436**	**583,213**	**599,973**	**586,993**	**582,861**	**557,943**
631,452	518,682	573,878	590,553	577,284	572,937	548,580
110,945	108,994	108,152	108,479	106,681	104,765	105,705
460,336	349,693	406,488	424,436	413,938	411,935	389,607
60,170	59,993	59,237	57,638	56,664	56,236	53,267
14,398	11,753	9,335	9,419	9,708	9,923	9,363
601,122	**489,531**	**520,569**	**557,628**	**543,659**	**542,396**	**513,387**
588,224	479,085	513,395	549,010	534,765	533,444	504,946
43,571	36,187	31,276	34,441	34,084	29,810	28,566
10,787	3,408	(2,213)	1,752	505	(3,099)	(4,372)
255,156	173,957	209,967	238,497	238,441	250,259	228,482
55,419	45,390	50,635	54,286	56,454	58,521	61,005
109,741	115,585	106,080	100,423	89,485	81,500	77,824
124,334	107,965	115,435	121,362	116,299	113,352	109,067
12,897	10,446	7,174	8,617	8,894	8,952	8,441
44,728	**40,904**	**62,644**	**42,344**	**43,333**	**40,464**	**44,555**
2,936	4,983	1,574	(1,022)	809	233	(1,431)
12,835	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	(4,811)	3,584	(70)	(4,764)	(4,960)
15,771	4,983	(3,236)	2,561	738	(4,530)	(6,392)
10,787	3,408	(2,213)	1,752	505	(3,099)	(4,372)
4,983	1,574	(1,022)	809	233	(1,431)	(2,019)
14,752	8,009	8,112	13,039	11,340	11,776	13,391
36,195	33,242	38,765	35,733	40,438	41,942	42,382
2,518	2,327	2,259	3,761	3,161	3,205	3,671
2,133	1,811	1,496	1,753	1,513	1,596	1,558
55,419	45,390	50,635	54,286	56,454	58,521	61,005
24,921	24,054	23,553	23,418	21,852	21,318	20,947
61,970	69,307	61,318	56,707	48,411	40,879	37,982
18,470	17,752	16,849	16,053	15,302	15,075	14,395
4,379	4,470	4,359	4,242	3,919	4,226	4,500
109,741	115,585	106,080	100,423	89,485	81,500	77,824

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Assets			
Noncurrent Assets	**1,827,868**	**1,861,818**	**1,864,374**
Electric Utility Plant and Equipment	**1,438,443**	**1,351,994**	**1,265,497**
Hydroelectric Power Production Facilities	481,068	469,750	450,635
Thermal Power Production Facilities	613,349	555,959	504,468
Internal Combustion Engine Power Production Facilities	16,931	15,471	14,141
Renewable Power Production Facilities	—	—	—
Transmission Facilities	257,253	242,675	229,312
Transformation Facilities	38,605	36,581	34,310
Communication Facilities	9,170	9,626	9,289
General Facilities	22,065	21,928	23,339
Overseas Business Facilities	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other Noncurrent Assets	**28,336**	**33,682**	**40,270**
Construction in Progress	**199,524**	**248,710**	**327,429**
Construction and Retirement in Progress	199,524	248,710	327,429
Nuclear Fuel	**—**	**—**	**10,310**
Nuclear Fuel in Processing	—	—	10,310
Investments and Other Assets	**161,564**	**227,430**	**220,866**
Long-Term Investments	114,600	180,325	165,015
Net Defined Benefit Asset	—	—	—
Deferred Tax Assets	42,944	43,094	51,777
Other	4,018	4,223	4,222
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(0)	(213)	(149)
Current Assets	**136,798**	**137,976**	**148,756**
Cash and Deposits	28,961	35,029	33,961
Notes and Accounts Receivable–Trade	56,484	47,204	44,650
Short-Term Investments	1,556	376	2,983
Inventories	18,160	20,783	25,329
Deferred Tax Assets	5,635	5,421	5,655
Other	25,999	29,214	36,253
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	—	(53)	(77)
Total Assets	**1,964,667**	**1,999,794**	**2,013,131**

Note: In accordance with revisions in Electric Utility Accounting Regulations, wind power and geothermal power production facilities are recorded as "Renewable Power Production Facilities" from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Until the year ended March 31, 2012, "Overseas Business Facilities" was included in "Other Noncurrent Assets," but it has been presented separately from the year ended March 31, 2014 due to the increase in monetary importance due to progress in the Thai projects. For year-on-year comparison purposes, it is also presented separately in the year ended March 31, 2013.

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
1,843,143	**1,879,804**	**1,842,658**	**1,849,786**	**1,975,202**	**2,149,579**	**2,275,453**
1,235,044	**1,226,640**	**1,178,492**	**1,111,251**	**1,058,849**	**1,023,751**	**986,552**
441,694	403,329	389,892	374,510	363,437	355,616	348,911
463,682	482,045	454,823	423,049	387,957	362,307	334,252
12,906	11,764	4,694	4,296	3,956	5,414	5,105
—	24,334	38,436	34,479	31,358	36,698	40,877
217,723	207,948	197,163	186,274	185,754	176,102	168,680
36,615	35,089	34,456	31,774	30,608	30,482	30,206
9,591	9,339	9,539	9,065	8,638	8,596	8,469
52,830	52,789	49,486	47,801	47,137	48,532	50,049
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**14,311**	**125,018**	**264,800**
46,634	**49,619**	**64,920**	**65,657**	**104,529**	**109,787**	**115,111**
321,889	**309,740**	**301,676**	**380,425**	**464,674**	**512,604**	**506,967**
321,889	309,740	301,676	380,425	464,674	512,604	506,967
27,650	**38,688**	**46,693**	**54,157**	**59,769**	**69,216**	**71,467**
27,650	38,688	46,693	54,157	59,769	69,216	71,467
211,923	**255,115**	**250,875**	**238,295**	**273,067**	**309,201**	**330,555**
150,332	195,414	181,934	181,132	202,464	244,181	269,891
—	—	—	—	—	—	278
58,711	57,207	56,843	52,571	47,234	40,734	38,705
3,414	2,964	13,292	5,653	24,416	24,331	21,725
(534)	(471)	(1,196)	(1,062)	(1,047)	(45)	(45)
162,325	**144,276**	**169,727**	**166,607**	**194,707**	**235,636**	**383,695**
27,628	38,749	37,202	35,112	49,283	50,333	69,151
50,014	47,003	57,781	59,283	61,644	70,135	71,288
2,592	2,253	2,346	1,331	402	35,000	167,433
43,110	25,717	32,400	34,972	38,160	34,053	37,781
6,264	5,560	5,998	6,688	7,423	8,637	5,736
32,718	24,995	34,006	29,284	37,847	37,477	32,337
(2)	(2)	(9)	(63)	(54)	(0)	(32)
2,005,469	**2,024,080**	**2,012,386**	**2,016,394**	**2,169,909**	**2,385,216**	**2,659,149**

	2006/3
Liabilities	(Millions of yen)
Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,215,033**
Bonds Payable	521,684
Long-Term Loans Payable	644,340
Provision for Retirement Benefits	36,233
Other Provision	417
Deferred Tax Liabilities	602
Other	11,756
Current Liabilities	**313,999**
Current Portion of Noncurrent Liabilities	106,772
Short-Term Loans Payable	24,436
Commercial Papers	111,000
Notes and Accounts Payable–Trade	9,936
Accrued Taxes	20,867
Other Provision	273
Deferred Tax Liabilities	0
Other	40,713
Reserves under Special Laws	**1,399**
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	1,399
Total Liabilities	**1,530,432**
Minority Interests	**1,206**
Shareholders' Equity	
Common Stock	152,449
Capital Surplus	81,849
Retained Earnings	182,760
Unrealized Gain on Other Securities	14,050
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	1,935
Treasury Stock	(17)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**433,028**
Total Liabilities, Minority Interests and Shareholders' Equity	**1,964,667**

	2007/3	2008/3
Liabilities		
Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,193,139**	**1,276,354**
Bonds Payable	573,229	602,903
Long-Term Loans Payable	576,615	624,495
Lease Obligations	—	—
Provision for Retirement Benefits	32,611	39,083
Other Provision	474	553
Net Defined Benefit Liability	—	—
Asset Retirement Obligations	—	—
Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,260	1,462
Other	8,948	7,856
Current Liabilities	**341,844**	**267,097**
Current Portion of Noncurrent Liabilities	173,638	101,565
Short-Term Loans Payable	2,115	6,126
Commercial Papers	95,944	88,949
Notes and Accounts Payable–Trade	13,248	14,790
Accrued Taxes	8,752	11,407
Other Provision	528	555
Asset Retirement Obligations	—	—
Deferred Tax Liabilities	21	2
Other	47,595	43,700
Reserves under the Special Laws	**2,155**	**1,560**
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	2,155	1,560
Total Liabilities	**1,537,140**	**1,545,012**
Net Assets		
Shareholders' Equity	**444,956**	**464,266**
Capital Stock	152,449	152,449
Capital Surplus	81,849	81,849
Retained Earnings	210,713	230,032
Treasury Stock	(56)	(64)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	**16,230**	**2,116**
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	14,271	1,934
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(4,131)	(6,759)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	6,090	6,941
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	—	—
Minority Interests	**1,468**	**1,735**
Total Net Assets	**462,654**	**468,118**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**1,999,794**	**2,013,131**

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
1,304,830	**1,346,526**	**1,319,146**	**1,324,663**	**1,402,287**	**1,522,905**	**1,633,825**
717,867	689,883	734,898	714,914	694,930	691,346	666,061
513,239	580,925	500,913	522,407	608,977	741,509	857,846
520	811	1,093	983	982	981	697
51,931	57,855	57,069	58,015	59,012	—	—
1,098	1,111	16	25	36	43	84
—	—	—	—	—	49,071	48,901
—	—	3,620	4,585	3,971	6,644	7,510
2,352	3,459	5,869	6,390	7,801	14,730	20,394
17,820	12,479	15,666	17,339	26,574	18,579	32,327
317,379	**261,837**	**277,563**	**284,761**	**313,311**	**342,714**	**329,025**
120,700	142,923	162,958	166,342	196,999	207,968	169,754
9,098	13,327	17,528	18,443	18,475	20,318	30,044
109,971	24,998	11,999	12,999	3,999	—	—
10,144	14,804	20,112	20,011	25,049	33,197	44,035
16,317	7,952	21,322	11,408	10,811	8,791	13,516
713	855	317	325	273	302	270
—	—	473	626	1,495	245	372
9	5	11	4	3	9	5
50,423	56,970	42,839	54,599	56,202	71,880	71,027
1,146	**734**	**777**	**777**	**425**	**119**	**—**
1,146	734	777	777	425	119	—
1,623,356	**1,609,099**	**1,597,487**	**1,610,202**	**1,716,024**	**1,865,739**	**1,962,851**
408,036	**426,680**	**435,760**	**441,369**	**460,673**	**478,860**	**629,463**
152,449	152,449	152,449	152,449	152,449	152,449	180,502
81,849	81,849	81,849	81,849	81,849	81,849	109,902
236,998	255,643	264,724	270,334	289,639	307,829	339,061
(63,260)	(63,262)	(63,263)	(63,264)	(63,265)	(63,268)	(2)
(27,908)	**(14,003)**	**(19,997)**	**(33,985)**	**(6,768)**	**37,350**	**59,268**
(404)	2,960	(137)	(772)	4,855	9,030	19,860
(6,285)	(3,747)	611	(4,209)	(6,929)	1,772	(15,821)
(21,217)	(13,217)	(20,471)	(29,003)	(4,693)	22,955	53,205
—	—	—	—	—	3,592	2,023
1,984	**2,304**	**(863)**	**(1,191)**	**(19)**	**3,265**	**7,566**
382,112	**414,981**	**414,898**	**406,192**	**453,885**	**519,477**	**696,298**
2,005,469	**2,024,080**	**2,012,386**	**2,016,394**	**2,169,909**	**2,385,216**	**2,659,149**

Consolidated Statements of Income

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Operating Revenue	**621,933**	**573,277**	**587,780**
Electric Utility Operating Revenue	573,198	523,782	531,764
Overseas Business Operating Revenue	—	—	—
Other Business Operating Revenue	48,734	49,494	56,016
Operating Expenses	**520,464**	**496,136**	**537,056**
Electric Utility Operating Expenses	469,720	444,463	477,869
Overseas Business Operating Expenses	—	—	—
Other Business Operating Expenses	50,744	51,673	59,186
Operating Income	**101,469**	**77,141**	**50,724**
Non-Operating Income	**7,620**	**13,011**	**21,543**
Dividend Income	1,937	1,384	1,567
Interest Income	711	899	1,213
Gain on Sales of Securities	—	—	3,911
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	2,042	5,560	8,879
Other	2,928	5,167	5,972
Non-Operating Expenses	**41,182**	**34,639**	**29,394**
Interest Expenses	35,732	22,585	22,749
Foreign Exchange Losses	—	—	—
Other	5,449	12,054	6,644
Total Ordinary Revenue	**629,553**	**586,289**	**609,324**
Total Ordinary Expenses	**561,646**	**530,775**	**566,450**
Ordinary Income	**67,906**	**55,513**	**42,873**
Provision or Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	**(399)**	**756**	**(595)**
Provision of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	—	756	—
Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(399)	—	(595)
Extraordinary Income	**—**	**—**	**—**
Extraordinary Loss	**—**	**—**	**—**
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	**68,305**	**54,757**	**43,469**
Income Taxes–Current	**26,151**	**18,461**	**15,962**
Income Taxes–Deferred	**(1,488)**	**1,431**	**(1,829)**
Total Income Taxes	**24,663**	**19,893**	**14,132**
Income before Minority Interests	**—**	**—**	**—**
Minority Interests in Income (Losses)	**65**	**(302)**	**24**
Net Income	**43,577**	**35,167**	**29,311**

Note: Until the year ended March 31, 2012, "Overseas Business Operating Revenue" was included in "Other Business Operating Revenue", but it has been presented separately from the year ended March 31, 2014 due to the increase in monetary importance due to progress in the Thai projects. For year-on-year comparison purposes, it is also presented separately in the year ended March 31, 2013.

Until the year ended March 31, 2012, "Overseas Business Operating Expenses" was included in "Electric Utility Operating Expenses" and "Other Business Operating Expenses", but it has been presented separately from the year ended March 31, 2014 due to the increase in monetary importance due to progress in the Thai projects. For year-on-year comparison purposes, it is also presented separately in the year ended March 31, 2013.

Under each item, there are cases of fiscal years in which the monetary importance has been minor being included and represented under another item.

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
704,936	**584,484**	**635,975**	**654,600**	**656,056**	**706,835**	**750,627**
648,362	530,289	584,436	609,775	605,338	609,080	588,184
—	—	—	—	1,647	42,834	108,916
56,574	54,194	51,539	44,825	49,070	54,920	53,526
647,828	**535,544**	**565,387**	**604,800**	**601,490**	**647,663**	**677,767**
588,808	478,644	509,116	553,873	540,134	545,430	521,351
—	—	—	—	8,346	43,899	98,979
59,019	56,899	56,271	50,927	53,009	58,333	57,436
57,108	**48,939**	**70,588**	**49,800**	**54,566**	**59,171**	**72,859**
13,282	**18,734**	**14,965**	**15,356**	**17,577**	**22,357**	**22,714**
1,706	1,406	1,499	1,315	1,321	1,454	1,869
960	581	1,220	968	1,195	1,054	1,155
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,470	11,722	9,072	9,565	11,728	16,380	15,659
3,145	5,024	3,172	3,506	3,331	3,468	4,030
30,791	**25,979**	**29,231**	**28,536**	**27,318**	**41,451**	**36,223**
22,616	23,085	22,371	22,005	22,362	25,305	28,224
—	—	—	—	991	11,190	—
8,174	2,894	6,860	6,530	3,964	4,955	7,999
718,219	**603,218**	**650,941**	**669,957**	**673,634**	**729,192**	**773,341**
678,619	**561,524**	**594,619**	**633,337**	**628,808**	**689,115**	**713,991**
39,599	**41,694**	**56,322**	**36,619**	**44,825**	**40,077**	**59,350**
(413)	**(411)**	**42**	**—**	**(351)**	**(306)**	**(119)**
—	—	42	—	—	—	—
(413)	(411)	—	—	(351)	(306)	(119)
12,170	**—**	**1,635**	**—**	**—**	**2,386**	**2,127**
19,648	**—**	**19,176**	**3,382**	**—**	**—**	**—**
32,536	**42,105**	**38,739**	**33,237**	**45,176**	**42,770**	**61,598**
17,928	**11,270**	**20,403**	**12,953**	**11,940**	**8,372**	**7,468**
(4,945)	**1,883**	**2,459**	**4,370**	**3,622**	**6,579**	**9,917**
12,982	**13,153**	**22,863**	**17,324**	**15,562**	**14,952**	**17,386**
—	**—**	**15,876**	**15,913**	**29,613**	**27,817**	**44,212**
95	**(197)**	**(3,707)**	**(200)**	**(194)**	**(876)**	**1,005**
19,457	**29,149**	**19,583**	**16,113**	**29,808**	**28,694**	**43,206**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities			
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	68,305	54,757	43,469
Depreciation and Amortization	135,019	123,083	115,021
Impairment Loss	729	347	267
Loss on Liquidation of Business	—	—	—
Loss on Retirement of Noncurrent Assets	2,735	2,710	2,611
Disaster Recovery Expenses	—	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Retirement Benefits	(9,495)	(4,076)	6,471
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	—	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(399)	756	(595)
Interest and Dividend Income	(2,649)	(2,284)	(2,780)
Interest Expenses	35,732	22,585	22,749
Decrease (Increase) in Notes and Accounts Receivable–Trade	(3,244)	11,383	2,120
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(5,080)	(2,205)	(4,375)
Increase (Decrease) in Notes and Accounts Payable–Trade	(1,810)	2,295	4,027
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Securities	—	—	(3,911)
Loss (Gain) on Valuation of Securities	—	—	—
Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Affiliates	(2,042)	(5,560)	(8,879)
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries	—	—	—
Loss (Gain) on Sale of Noncurrent Assets	(167)	(379)	(1,004)
Distribution by Dissolution of Anonymous Association	—	—	—
Other, Net	15,987	2,250	(6,398)
Subtotal	233,621	205,665	168,792
Interest and Dividends Income Received	2,606	2,661	3,370
Interest Expenses Paid	(36,472)	(21,934)	(22,453)
Income Taxes Paid	(25,800)	(29,151)	(13,458)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	**173,954**	**157,241**	**136,252**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities			
Proceeds from Contribution Received for Construction	7,881	8,383	7,509
Purchase of Noncurrent Assets	(68,449)	(95,889)	(134,723)
Proceeds from Sales of Noncurrent Assets	1,396	1,520	1,552
Payments of Investment and Loans Receivable	(14,180)	(70,345)	(35,965)
Collection of Investment and Loans Receivable	2,931	3,484	6,650
Purchase of Investments in Subsidiaries Resulting in Change in Scope of Consolidation	—	—	(1,280)
Proceeds from Purchase of Investments in Subsidiaries, Net of Cash Acquired	—	24	—
Proceeds from Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries Resulting in Change in Scope of Consolidation	—	—	8,064
Other, Net	(1,905)	(2,585)	(4,325)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	**(72,326)**	**(155,407)**	**(152,518)**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Issuance of Bonds	149,360	89,636	89,675
Redemption of Bonds	(234,090)	(59,067)	(38,384)
Proceeds from Long-Term Loans Payable	131,587	62,811	114,864
Repayment of Long-Term Loans Payable	(117,473)	(47,749)	(135,532)
Proceeds from Short-Term Loans Payable	128,547	22,084	18,551
Repayment of Short-Term Loans Payable	(154,964)	(44,436)	(14,549)
Proceeds from Issuance of Commercial Papers	580,977	416,666	586,322
Redemption of Commercial Papers	(575,000)	(432,000)	(594,000)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Shares	—	—	—
Proceeds from Stock Issuance to Minority Shareholders	—	—	266
Purchase of Treasury Stock	—	—	(7)
Proceeds from Sales of Treasury Shares	—	—	—
Cash Dividends Paid	(12,472)	(9,989)	(9,989)
Cash Dividends Paid to Minority Shareholders	(71)	(84)	(42)
Other, Net	(15)	(39)	(7)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	**(103,613)**	**(2,168)**	**17,174**
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	**291**	**331**	**147**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(1,693)**	**(3)**	**1,056**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	**30,221**	**28,874**	**34,575**
Increase (Decrease) in Cash from the Addition of Consolidated Subsidiaries	**346**	**5,704**	**—**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period	**28,874**	**34,575**	**35,631**

Note: Under each item, there are cases of fiscal years in which the monetary importance has been minor being included and represented under another item.

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
32,536	42,105	38,739	33,237	45,176	42,770	61,598
114,669	120,313	111,644	105,271	95,254	91,408	93,309
439	384	9,266	946	—	14	2,489
—	—	4,550	—	—	—	—
4,182	2,516	2,941	2,434	2,418	2,241	2,359
—	—	—	3,382	—	—	—
12,848	5,923	(779)	971	987	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	(4,800)	(4,611)
(413)	(411)	42	—	(351)	(306)	(119)
(2,666)	(1,987)	(2,720)	(2,284)	(2,517)	(2,508)	(3,024)
22,616	23,085	22,371	22,005	22,362	25,305	28,224
(6,040)	6,311	(10,753)	(1,607)	(2,133)	(7,753)	23
(17,637)	17,645	(6,132)	(2,488)	(3,133)	4,223	(3,593)
(1,109)	7,034	3,171	3,148	5,642	9,244	6,639
2	(231)	(1,450)	(484)	(620)	(280)	(252)
19,648	—	5,359	1,791	242	—	—
(7,470)	(11,722)	(9,072)	(9,565)	(11,728)	(16,380)	(15,659)
—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,127)
38	(590)	432	747	526	—	—
(12,170)	—	—	—	—	—	—
24,235	(10,205)	8,355	8,526	(8,742)	2,123	6,841
183,709	200,170	175,965	166,031	143,385	145,302	172,097
15,368	5,845	7,644	6,869	7,926	12,626	10,735
(22,079)	(22,987)	(22,881)	(21,765)	(21,974)	(25,131)	(28,211)
(18,369)	(13,880)	(9,492)	(25,244)	(9,552)	(10,687)	(6,807)
158,628	**169,148**	**151,236**	**125,891**	**119,786**	**122,110**	**147,813**
8,619	9,962	7,068	3,102	6,343	—	—
(173,119)	(114,967)	(115,827)	(133,711)	(165,201)	(176,982)	(148,404)
58,657	1,860	2,453	2,285	—	—	—
(27,643)	(23,456)	(14,184)	(6,068)	(1,347)	(1,149)	(4,429)
7,901	3,896	5,235	4,915	7,938	6,460	4,053
(2,611)	(495)	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,425	—	—	1,665
(4,154)	(6,305)	(9,419)	(8,802)	(18,101)	(5,704)	4,150
(132,350)	**(129,504)**	**(124,675)**	**(136,852)**	**(170,369)**	**(177,375)**	**(142,964)**
114,570	59,792	79,726	—	39,877	79,740	39,858
(60,300)	—	(88,000)	(35,000)	(20,000)	(63,599)	(85,298)
9,803	122,794	49,036	176,745	207,887	241,625	189,320
(41,287)	(121,555)	(53,988)	(127,173)	(146,048)	(158,518)	(120,062)
193,040	42,500	84,880	103,760	108,500	97,221	104,942
(190,023)	(38,294)	(80,680)	(103,070)	(110,038)	(95,374)	(95,582)
639,380	475,905	392,965	359,968	326,969	83,996	—
(619,000)	(561,000)	(406,000)	(359,000)	(336,000)	(88,000)	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	59,359
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(63,195)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	59,740
(12,499)	(10,503)	(10,503)	(10,502)	(10,501)	(10,504)	(10,505)
(20)	(2)	(8)	(196)	—	—	—
(83)	11	3,398	3,764	856	1,709	2,148
(29,615)	**(30,351)**	**(29,172)**	**9,296**	**61,502**	**88,295**	**143,920**
(2,764)	**1,506**	**285**	**(585)**	**2,615**	**3,297**	**2,446**
(6,101)	**10,798**	**(2,326)**	**(2,248)**	**13,535**	**36,328**	**151,216**
35,631	**29,530**	**40,329**	**38,002**	**35,359**	**48,894**	**85,223**
—	**—**	**—**	**(394)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
29,530	**40,329**	**38,002**	**35,359**	**48,894**	**85,223**	**236,439**

Segment Information

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Sales to External Customers			
Electric Power Business	**573,198**	**523,782**	**531,764**
Electric Power-Related Business	**—**	**26,996**	**24,185**
Overseas Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other Business	**48,734**	**22,497**	**31,831**
Consolidated	621,933	573,277	587,780
Operating Income			
Electric Power Business	**87,057**	**61,436**	**39,897**
Electric Power-Related Business	**—**	**15,604**	**10,403**
Other Business	**13,797**	**1,156**	**900**
Adjustments	613	(1,056)	(478)
Consolidated	101,469	77,141	50,724
Ordinary Income			
Electric Power Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Electric Power-Related Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Overseas Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Adjustments	—	—	—
Consolidated	—	—	—
Depreciation and Amortization			
Electric Power Business	**134,747**	**121,853**	**113,468**
Electric Power-Related Business	**—**	**3,387**	**3,573**
Overseas Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other Business	**3,507**	**963**	**1,061**
Adjustments	(3,235)	(3,121)	(3,082)
Consolidated	135,019	123,083	115,021
Increase in the Tangible and Intangible Noncurrent Assets			
Electric Power Business	**55,125**	**90,378**	**113,566**
Electric Power-Related Business	**—**	**5,470**	**7,125**
Overseas Business	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other Business	**8,441**	**542**	**5,457**
Adjustments	(2,705)	(5,687)	(4,093)
Consolidated	60,861	90,704	122,056

Note: From the year ended March 31, 2007, the segment that had been called "Other Business" was divided into "Electric Power-Related Business" and "Other Business."

From the year ended March 31, 2011, overseas business that had been included under "Other Business" was made into a separate segment. For year-on-year comparison purposes, it is also presented separately in the year ended March 31, 2010.

From the year ended March 31, 2011, segment income is stated in terms of ordinary income rather than operating income as before. For year-on-year comparison purposes, ordinary income is also stated in the year ended March 31, 2010.

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
648,362	**530,289**	**584,436**	**609,775**	**605,338**	**609,080**	**588,184**
23,488	**24,095**	**26,294**	**23,133**	**26,599**	**29,944**	**30,467**
—	**1,576**	**1,881**	**2,005**	**1,647**	**42,834**	**108,916**
33,085	**28,522**	**23,363**	**19,686**	**22,471**	**24,975**	**23,059**
704,936	584,484	635,975	654,600	656,056	706,835	750,627
44,610	**38,294**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
11,569	**11,207**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
360	**(301)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
567	(260)	—	—	—	—	—
57,108	48,939	—	—	—	—	—
—	**22,320**	**41,832**	**22,290**	**31,088**	**29,088**	**33,386**
—	**11,521**	**10,425**	**8,373**	**9,099**	**9,626**	**8,970**
—	**6,511**	**5,047**	**3,499**	**3,907**	**52**	**15,990**
—	**1,614**	**(1,517)**	**(3)**	**986**	**956**	**611**
—	(273)	533	2,460	(256)	353	392
—	41,694	56,322	36,619	44,825	40,077	59,350
113,112	**119,241**	**110,179**	**104,344**	**93,163**	**85,173**	**81,924**
3,406	**2,839**	**3,362**	**3,514**	**4,498**	**5,308**	**5,776**
—	**48**	**115**	**55**	**84**	**3,299**	**7,820**
1,174	**1,349**	**1,231**	**521**	**492**	**512**	**468**
(3,023)	(3,166)	(3,244)	(3,164)	(2,984)	(2,884)	(2,680)
114,669	120,313	111,644	105,271	95,254	91,408	93,309
154,096	**106,737**	**70,742**	**68,286**	**69,390**	**94,307**	**67,038**
13,170	**2,507**	**5,236**	**7,119**	**46,713**	**4,889**	**7,071**
—	**5,727**	**18,091**	**62,548**	**60,175**	**95,815**	**75,158**
4,897	**344**	**643**	**340**	**494**	**546**	**317**
(36)	(3,084)	(1,584)	(570)	(1,667)	(532)	(2,692)
172,128	112,233	93,128	137,725	175,106	195,026	146,894

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Assets			
Noncurrent Assets	**1,791,860**	**1,802,277**	**1,819,393**
Electric Utility Plant and Equipment	**1,428,485**	**1,338,430**	**1,254,172**
Hydroelectric Power Production Facilities	475,920	458,977	441,129
Thermal Power Production Facilities	619,059	562,071	510,443
Renewable Power Production Facilities	—	—	—
Transmission Facilities	261,139	246,578	233,026
Transformation Facilities	39,744	37,819	35,559
Communication Facilities	9,919	10,423	10,125
General Facilities	22,701	22,559	23,887
Incidental Business Facilities	**493**	**1,825**	**2,504**
Non-Operating Facilities	**917**	**626**	**607**
Construction in Progress	**200,807**	**251,250**	**326,336**
Construction in Progress	200,645	251,193	326,175
Retirement in Progress	161	56	161
Nuclear Fuel	**—**	**—**	**10,310**
Nuclear Fuel in Processing	—	—	10,310
Investments and Other Assets	**161,155**	**210,144**	**225,462**
Long-Term Investments	56,109	77,343	72,069
Long-Term Investments for Subsidiaries and Affiliates	78,577	106,808	117,195
Long-Term Prepaid Expenses	3,017	2,678	3,256
Deferred Tax Assets	23,796	23,759	33,515
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(344)	(446)	(574)
Current Assets	**96,473**	**91,400**	**90,896**
Cash and Deposits	6,501	5,008	4,051
Acceptance Receivable	3	—	—
Accounts Receivable–Trade	51,244	41,661	39,036
Other Accounts Receivable	5,721	5,424	7,198
Short-Term Investments	—	—	—
Supplies	16,471	18,439	21,800
Prepaid Expenses	1,228	1,125	1,355
Short-Term Receivables from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	5,124	6,521	5,793
Deferred Tax Assets	3,801	3,232	3,482
Other Current Assets	6,376	10,005	8,198
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	—	(17)	(20)
Total Assets	**1,888,333**	**1,893,678**	**1,910,290**

Note: In accordance with revisions in Electric Utility Accounting Regulations, from the year ended March 31, 2010, geothermal power production facilities are recorded as "Renewable Power Production Facilities."

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
1,796,175	**1,808,678**	**1,768,302**	**1,728,454**	**1,749,201**	**1,780,429**	**1,795,979**
1,220,808	**1,215,919**	**1,159,857**	**1,095,654**	**1,045,889**	**1,003,628**	**965,328**
428,270	413,221	399,744	384,125	372,980	365,343	359,001
469,618	489,556	462,070	429,797	394,071	367,935	341,313
—	2,084	1,765	1,526	1,533	1,541	2,523
221,274	211,312	200,373	189,304	188,695	178,925	171,471
37,929	36,360	35,721	32,944	31,762	31,645	31,424
10,384	10,121	10,274	9,767	9,308	9,257	9,095
53,331	53,261	49,907	48,187	47,537	48,979	50,497
2,321	**2,070**	**2,297**	**2,186**	**1,980**	**2,213**	**2,088**
461	**248**	**335**	**260**	**798**	**857**	**406**
313,664	**287,204**	**295,682**	**315,318**	**331,810**	**367,748**	**384,957**
313,542	286,540	295,449	314,737	331,120	367,563	384,859
121	664	233	580	690	185	98
27,650	**38,688**	**46,693**	**54,157**	**59,769**	**69,216**	**71,467**
27,650	38,688	46,693	54,157	59,769	69,216	71,467
231,268	**264,546**	**263,435**	**260,877**	**308,954**	**336,763**	**371,731**
46,787	72,083	62,572	60,522	67,029	70,612	83,250
143,118	152,399	164,876	169,582	212,363	236,195	252,708
2,164	1,824	2,480	1,548	3,760	9,597	16,718
40,084	39,079	38,992	35,411	31,004	24,041	19,203
(886)	(840)	(5,485)	(6,188)	(5,204)	(3,682)	(149)
114,416	**93,826**	**116,528**	**115,806**	**121,090**	**146,302**	**262,629**
4,973	5,151	4,362	4,295	4,440	3,934	4,380
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44,178	39,848	49,264	50,745	48,758	46,228	32,145
5,186	4,870	4,845	507	3,618	782	649
22	—	—	—	—	35,000	167,398
38,414	19,087	28,529	31,565	33,083	28,210	30,048
1,002	1,219	1,672	2,388	2,405	2,370	2,385
4,880	9,516	11,637	6,876	7,808	11,079	6,197
4,150	2,993	3,732	4,599	4,917	5,289	3,885
11,622	11,138	12,604	14,895	16,166	13,405	15,539
(14)	—	(121)	(65)	(108)	—	—
1,910,592	**1,902,504**	**1,884,830**	**1,844,261**	**1,870,291**	**1,926,731**	**2,058,609**

	2006/3
Liabilities	(Millions of yen)
Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,182,685**
Bonds Payable	521,684
Long-Term Loans Payable	625,039
Long-Term Accrued Liabilities	961
Provision for Retirement Benefits	25,089
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	9,910
Current Liabilities	**305,531**
Current Portion of Noncurrent Liabilities	103,954
Short-Term Loans Payable	23,000
Commercial Papers	111,000
Accounts Payable–Trade	3,495
Accounts Payable–Other	4,254
Accrued Expenses	9,961
Accrued Taxes	16,699
Deposits Received	229
Short-Term Debt to Subsidiaries and Affiliates	30,099
Other Advances	413
Other Current Liabilities	2,424
Reserves under Special Laws	**1,399**
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	1,399
Total Liabilities	**1,489,616**
Shareholders' Equity	
Common Stock	**152,449**
Capital Surplus	**81,852**
Additional Paid-in Capital	81,852
Retained Earnings	**150,819**
Legal Reserve	6,029
Voluntary Reserve	94,897
Reserve for Loss from Overseas Investment, etc.	56
Reserve for Special Disaster	19
Exchange-Fluctuation Preparation Reserve	1,960
General Reserve	92,861
Unappropriated Retained Earnings at the End of the Term	49,892
Unrealized Gain on Securities	**13,613**
Treasury Stock	**(17)**
Total Shareholders' Equity	**398,717**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**1,888,333**

	2007/3	2008/3
Liabilities		
Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,136,290**	**1,241,004**
Bonds Payable	573,229	602,903
Long-Term Loans Payable	533,539	599,350
Long-Term Accrued Liabilities	4	3
Lease Obligations	—	—
Long-Term Debt to Subsidiaries and Affiliates	17	2,767
Provision for Retirement Benefits	21,543	28,585
Assets Retirement Obligations	—	—
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	7,955	7,395
Current Liabilities	**343,441**	**262,882**
Current Portion of Noncurrent Liabilities	170,884	98,995
Short-Term Loans Payable	2,000	6,000
Commercial Papers	95,944	88,949
Accounts Payable–Trade	3,713	3,649
Accounts Payable–Other	12,219	4,771
Accrued Expenses	10,643	9,598
Accrued Taxes	4,404	8,920
Deposits Received	389	279
Short-Term Debt to Subsidiaries and Affiliates	41,041	39,932
Other Advances	334	444
Other Current Liabilities	1,865	1,341
Reserves under the Special Laws	**2,155**	**1,560**
Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	2,155	1,560
Total Liabilities	**1,481,888**	**1,505,447**
Net Assets		
Shareholders' Equity	**398,912**	**403,672**
Capital Stock	**152,449**	**152,449**
Capital Surplus	**81,852**	**81,852**
Legal Capital Surplus	81,852	81,852
Retained Earnings	**164,667**	**169,436**
Legal Retained Earnings	6,029	6,029
Other Retained Earnings	158,638	163,406
Reserve for Special Disaster	38	47
Exchange-Fluctuation Preparation Reserve	1,960	1,960
General Reserve	117,861	132,861
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	38,778	28,538
Treasury Stock	**(56)**	**(64)**
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	**12,877**	**1,169**
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	12,761	1,068
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	116	101
Total Net Assets	**411,789**	**404,842**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**1,893,678**	**1,910,290**

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
1,256,467	**1,302,695**	**1,257,747**	**1,211,719**	**1,206,654**	**1,226,516**	**1,245,889**
717,867	689,883	734,898	714,914	694,930	691,346	666,061
481,577	550,955	461,256	429,373	438,228	479,549	524,557
2	1	0	—	—	269	271
133	218	314	392	374	342	249
3,073	4,887	5,709	5,192	4,999	4,932	6,346
41,439	46,351	45,259	46,053	47,155	42,089	41,945
—	—	158	175	189	202	214
12,373	10,396	10,149	15,617	20,777	7,784	6,242
316,383	**252,974**	**277,226**	**285,725**	**304,261**	**325,406**	**300,443**
117,815	136,703	159,747	163,166	192,821	201,395	157,661
9,000	12,750	17,350	18,350	18,350	18,350	18,350
109,971	24,998	11,999	12,999	3,999	—	—
1,220	4,452	5,055	2,194	2,375	1,839	3,341
8,040	9,892	2,970	3,094	2,843	8,362	11,996
11,349	10,407	9,760	10,191	10,276	9,519	10,801
13,539	3,790	18,821	8,877	7,201	4,919	7,972
261	278	282	454	474	308	315
42,331	47,298	47,634	60,697	59,093	74,979	84,544
938	583	1,034	666	741	694	602
1,916	1,818	2,569	5,032	6,081	5,037	4,857
1,146	**734**	**777**	**777**	**425**	**119**	**—**
1,146	734	777	777	425	119	—
1,573,998	**1,556,404**	**1,535,751**	**1,498,222**	**1,511,341**	**1,552,042**	**1,546,332**
338,012	**343,879**	**348,159**	**346,824**	**354,914**	**366,524**	**494,713**
152,449	**152,449**	**152,449**	**152,449**	**152,449**	**152,449**	**180,502**
81,852	**81,852**	**81,852**	**81,852**	**81,852**	**81,852**	**109,904**
81,852	81,852	81,852	81,852	81,852	81,852	109,904
166,971	**172,839**	**177,121**	**175,787**	**183,878**	**195,491**	**204,309**
6,029	6,029	6,029	6,029	6,029	6,029	6,029
160,941	166,810	171,092	169,758	177,848	189,462	198,280
50	53	57	70	77	82	65
1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960
137,861	137,861	142,861	147,861	147,861	152,861	152,861
21,070	26,935	26,213	19,866	27,950	34,558	43,393
(63,260)	**(63,262)**	**(63,263)**	**(63,264)**	**(63,265)**	**(63,268)**	**(2)**
(1,417)	**2,220**	**919**	**(785)**	**4,035**	**8,164**	**17,562**
(1,214)	2,634	(479)	(1,158)	4,281	8,154	18,663
(203)	(414)	1,399	373	(245)	9	(1,101)
336,594	**346,099**	**349,079**	**346,039**	**358,950**	**374,689**	**512,276**
1,910,592	**1,902,504**	**1,884,830**	**1,844,261**	**1,870,291**	**1,926,731**	**2,058,609**

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

	2006/3	2007/3	2008/3
Operating Revenue	**566,016**	**517,273**	**529,250**
Electric Utility Operating Revenue	**558,306**	**510,248**	**517,318**
Sold Power to Other Suppliers	495,061	450,034	457,292
Transmission Revenue	58,255	55,184	54,934
Other Electricity Revenue	4,989	5,029	5,090
Incidental Business Operating Revenue	**7,709**	**7,024**	**11,932**
Operating Expenses	**480,041**	**456,433**	**489,363**
Electric Utility Operating Expenses	**473,056**	**450,203**	**478,579**
Hydroelectric Power Production Expenses	69,844	63,728	61,114
Thermal Power Production Expenses	308,191	290,013	312,292
Renewable Power Production Expenses	—	—	—
Purchased Power from Other Suppliers	81	433	1,214
Transmission Expenses	35,250	30,502	28,680
Transformation Expenses	6,737	6,595	6,621
Selling Expenses	1,439	1,237	1,546
Communicating Expenses	5,655	6,191	6,000
General and Administrative Expenses	38,571	44,837	54,353
Enterprise Tax	7,285	6,662	6,756
Incidental Business Operating Expenses	**6,985**	**6,229**	**10,783**
Operating Income	**85,974**	**60,840**	**39,887**
Non-Operating Income	**5,218**	**8,386**	**9,844**
Financial Revenue	**3,327**	**4,521**	**5,332**
Dividend Income	2,521	3,586	4,275
Interest Income	806	935	1,057
Non-Operating Revenue	**1,890**	**3,865**	**4,512**
Gain on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	111	370	1,067
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,779	3,494	3,444
Non-Operating Expenses	**39,958**	**31,686**	**27,648**
Financial Expenses	**35,737**	**21,565**	**21,937**
Interest Expenses	35,088	21,276	21,648
Share Issuance Cost	—	—	—
Amortization of Stock Issue Expenses	10	—	—
Bond Issuance Cost	—	288	288
Amortization of Bond Issue Expenses	590	—	—
Amortization of Bond Issue Discount	49	—	—
Non-Operating Expenses	**4,220**	**10,121**	**5,710**
Loss on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	126	4	2
Miscellaneous Loss	4,094	10,117	5,708
Total Ordinary Revenue	**571,234**	**525,659**	**539,095**
Total Ordinary Expenses	**520,000**	**488,119**	**517,011**
Ordinary Income	**51,234**	**37,540**	**22,083**
Provision or Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	**(399)**	**756**	**(595)**
Provision of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	—	756	—
Reversal of Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	(399)	—	(595)
Extraordinary Income	**—**	**—**	**—**
Extraordinary Loss	**—**	**—**	**—**
Income before Income Taxes	**51,633**	**36,783**	**22,678**
Income Taxes–Current	20,143	11,865	11,338
Income Taxes–Deferred	(1,892)	1,020	(3,421)
Total Income Taxes	18,250	12,886	7,917
Net Income	**33,382**	**23,897**	**14,761**

Note: In accordance with revisions in Electric Utility Accounting Regulations, from the year ended March 31, 2010, geothermal power production facilities-related costs have been recorded as "Renewable Power Production Expenses."

2009/3	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	**2015/3**
						(Millions of yen)
645,850	**530,436**	**583,213**	**599,973**	**586,993**	**582,861**	**557,943**
631,452	**518,682**	**573,878**	**590,553**	**577,284**	**572,937**	**548,580**
571,282	458,688	514,640	532,915	520,620	516,701	495,313
55,414	54,402	54,343	53,059	52,632	52,182	49,281
4,755	5,591	4,894	4,579	4,031	4,054	3,985
14,398	**11,753**	**9,335**	**9,419**	**9,708**	**9,923**	**9,363**
601,122	**489,531**	**520,569**	**557,628**	**543,659**	**542,396**	**513,387**
588,224	**479,085**	**513,395**	**549,010**	**534,765**	**533,444**	**504,946**
68,281	60,904	60,005	66,325	60,762	60,633	62,171
402,159	319,569	358,156	381,201	377,701	383,857	359,690
—	802	976	2,274	2,036	926	367
80	15	1,388	3,428	256	520	10
28,475	27,523	26,943	29,031	26,586	27,054	26,459
7,020	6,785	6,453	5,968	6,623	6,218	6,317
1,307	1,225	1,223	1,482	2,570	3,197	1,244
6,242	6,275	6,480	6,360	5,815	4,714	4,853
66,407	49,349	44,466	45,429	45,040	39,018	36,828
8,250	6,634	7,300	7,508	7,371	7,301	7,001
12,897	**10,446**	**7,174**	**8,617**	**8,894**	**8,952**	**8,441**
44,728	**40,904**	**62,644**	**42,344**	**43,333**	**40,464**	**44,555**
6,617	**6,463**	**6,348**	**9,089**	**8,304**	**14,773**	**8,599**
4,933	**3,547**	**4,649**	**6,726**	**6,063**	**11,700**	**6,626**
3,775	2,346	3,403	5,401	4,395	10,275	5,250
1,158	1,200	1,246	1,325	1,668	1,425	1,375
1,683	**2,916**	**1,699**	**2,362**	**2,241**	**3,072**	**1,973**
5	600	82	76	109	89	3
1,678	2,316	1,616	2,286	2,131	2,983	1,969
28,950	**23,576**	**25,800**	**25,756**	**22,799**	**24,177**	**24,217**
22,294	**22,175**	**21,627**	**20,525**	**20,707**	**20,348**	**19,531**
21,915	21,967	21,353	20,525	20,585	20,088	19,115
—	—	—	—	—	—	274
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
379	207	273	—	122	259	141
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,655	**1,400**	**4,173**	**5,230**	**2,091**	**3,829**	**4,685**
32	—	625	643	630	631	55
6,622	1,400	3,547	4,587	1,461	3,197	4,629
652,468	**536,899**	**589,561**	**609,062**	**595,298**	**597,635**	**566,543**
630,072	**513,107**	**546,370**	**583,384**	**566,459**	**566,574**	**537,605**
22,395	**23,791**	**43,191**	**25,677**	**28,839**	**31,060**	**28,938**
(413)	**(411)**	**42**	**—**	**(351)**	**(306)**	**(119)**
—	—	42	—	—	—	—
(413)	(411)	—	—	(351)	(306)	(119)
14,472	**—**	**1,635**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,280**
19,647	**—**	**13,757**	**3,434**	**—**	**—**	**—**
17,635	**24,203**	**31,027**	**22,243**	**29,190**	**31,367**	**31,337**
13,389	6,660	16,395	10,148	7,999	4,375	3,444
(5,781)	1,170	(153)	2,924	2,596	4,874	5,450
7,608	7,831	16,242	13,073	10,595	9,250	8,895
10,026	**16,372**	**14,785**	**9,169**	**18,594**	**22,117**	**22,442**

Major Group Companies

(As of March 31, 2015)

Consolidated Subsidiaries

Company Name	Main Businesses	Equity Stake (%)
Electric Power Business		
Bay Side Energy Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	100.0
Mihama Seaside Power Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	100.0
ITOIGAWA POWER Inc.	Thermal power business	80.0
J-Wind Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	100.0
Japan Clean Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	100.0
Yurihonjo Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	100.0
Minami Kyushu Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	98.8
J-Wind OOMA Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	100.0
J-Wind SETANA Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	90.0
Nagasaki-Shikamachi Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	70.0
Nikaho-Kogen Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Wind power business	67.0
Electric Power-Related Business		
JPec Co., Ltd.	Construction, technical development, design, consulting, maintenance, and research for thermal and nuclear power plants; unloading and transporting of coal at thermal power plants; sale of fly ash; shipping of coal for thermal power plants; research and planning of environmental conservation	100.0
JPHYTECH Co., Ltd.	Construction, technical development, design, consulting, maintenance, and research for hydroelectric power plants, substations, and transmission lines; surveying of and compensation for construction sites; civil engineering, construction management, and construction services	100.0
JP Business Service Corporation	Operation of welfare facilities; facility maintenance; business process outsourcing; development of computer software	100.0
KEC Corporation	Construction and maintenance of electronic and communications facilities	100.0
JP Design Co., Ltd.	Design, management, and research for electric power facilities and other facilities and construction consulting	100.0
J-POWER RESOURCES Co., Ltd.	Import, sales, and transportation of coal	100.0
J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.	Investments in coal mines in Australia	100.0
JPOWER GENEX CAPITAL Co., Ltd.	Management of IPP projects	100.0
J-Wind Service Co., Ltd.	Maintenance and operation of wind power plants	100.0
J-POWER EnTech Co., Inc.	Engineering services for atmospheric and water pollutant removal equipment	100.0
Miyazaki Wood Pellet Co., Ltd.	Operation of manufacturing facilities of wood pellets and procurement of forest offcut	98.3
JM Activated Coke, Inc.	Manufacturing, sales, and marketing of activated coke	90.0
EPDC CoalTech and Marine Co., Ltd.	Marine transportation of ash and fly ash	100.0 (100.0)
and 12 companies		
Overseas Business		
J-Power Investment Netherlands B.V.	Management of investments	100.0
J-POWER Holdings (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	100.0 (100.0)
J-POWER Generation (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Management of investments, research and development of projects	100.0 (100.0)
Gulf JP Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP NS Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP UT Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP NNK Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP CRN Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP NK2 Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP TLC Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP KP1 Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP KP2 Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	90.0 (90.0)
Gulf JP NLL Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	67.5 (67.5)
J-POWER North America Holdings Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	100.0
J-POWER USA Investment Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	100.0 (100.0)
J-POWER USA Development Co., Ltd.	Management of investments, research and development of projects	100.0 (100.0)
J-POWER Consulting (China) Co., Ltd.	Management of investments, research and development of projects	100.0
and 10 companies		
Other Businesses		
Kaihatsu Hiryou Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of fertilizer using ash	100.0
Japan Network Engineering Co., Ltd.	Telecommunications; operation and maintenance of telecommunications facilities	100.0
Omuta Plant Service Co., Ltd.	Operation and maintenance of a waste-fueled power generation plant	100.0
Biocoal Osaka-Hirano Co., Ltd.	Construction and operation of a sewage sludge-based fuel manufacturing facility	60.0
Green Coal Saikai Co., Ltd.	Operation of an ordinary waste-based fuel manufacturing facility	60.0
and 1 company		

	Company Name	Main Businesses	Equity Stake (%)
Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	**Electric Power Business**		
	Kashima Power Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	50.0
	TOSA POWER Inc.	Thermal power business	45.0
	GENEX Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	40.0 (40.0)
	Osaki CoolGen Corporation	Large-scale demonstration trials of oxygen-blown IGCC and CO_2 separation and capture	50.0
	Yuzawa Geothermal Power Generation Corporation	Geothermal power business	50.0
	Overseas Business		
	Gulf Electric Public Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	49.0 (49.0)
	Gulf Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	49.0 (49.0)
	Nong Khae Cogeneration Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	49.0 (49.0)
	Samutprakarn Cogeneration Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	49.0 (49.0)
	Gulf Cogeneration Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	49.0 (49.0)
	Gulf Yala Green Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	49.0 (49.0)
	EGCO Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	26.0 (26.0)
	EGCO Cogeneration Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	20.0 (20.0)
	Roi-Et Green Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	— [95.0]
	J-POWER USA Generation, L.P.	Management of investments	50.0 (50.0)
	Birchwood Power Partners, L.P.	Thermal power business	50.0 (50.0)
	Green Country Energy, LLC	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Pinelawn Power LLC	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Equus Power I, L.P.	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Edgewood Energy, LLC	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Shoreham Energy, LLC	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Orange Grove Energy, L.P.	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Elwood Energy, LLC	Thermal power business	— [50.0]
	Tenaska Virginia Partners, L.P.	Thermal power business	— [30.0]
	Tenaska Frontier Partners, Ltd.	Thermal power business	— [25.0]
	JM Energy Co., Ltd.	Management of investments	50.0
	Shaanxi Hanjiang Investment & Development Co., Ltd.	Hydroelectric power business	27.0
	ShanXi TianShi Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	24.0
	China Resources Power (Hezhou) Co., Ltd.	Thermal power business	— [100.0]
	Chiahui Power Corporation	Thermal power business	40.0 (40.0)
	PT. BHIMASENA POWER INDONESIA	Thermal power business	34.0
	CBK Netherlands Holdings B.V.	Management of investments	50.0 (50.0)
	CBK Power Co., Ltd.	Hydroelectric power business	— [100.0]
	Zajaczkowo Windfarm Sp. z o.o.	Wind power business	50.0 (50.0)
	and 47 companies		

Notes: 1. The percentages in parentheses present indirect holding ratios and are included in the percentages above. Those shown in brackets are the ratios held by closely related parties or parties in agreement and excluded from the percentages above.
2. JPec Co., Ltd., J-POWER RESOURCES Co., Ltd., J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD., J-POWER Holdings (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Gulf JP Co., Ltd. are specified subsidiaries.

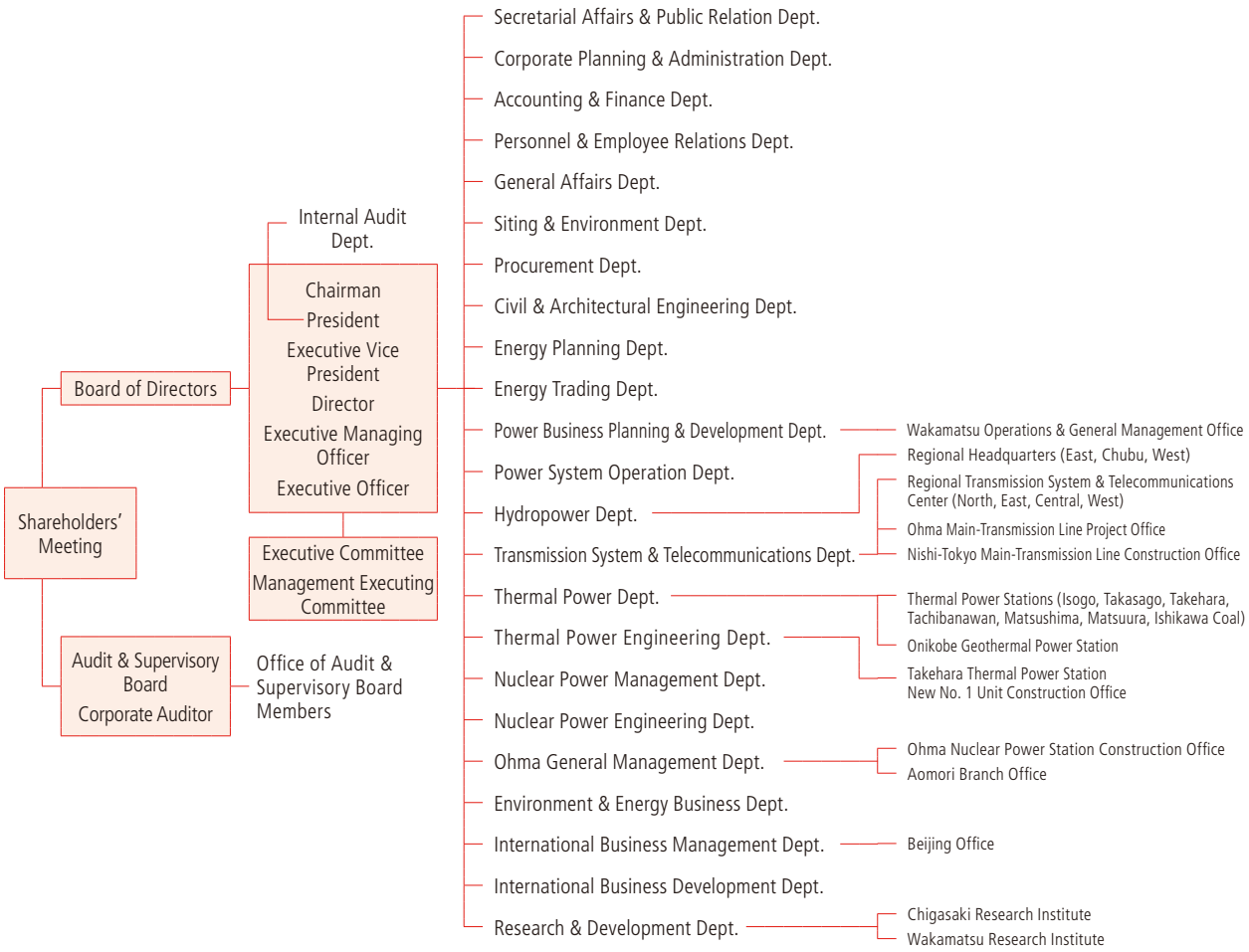
Corporate Profile/Stock Information

(As of March 31, 2015)

Corporate Name	Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.
Communication Name	J-POWER
Date of Establishment	Sept. 16, 1952
Headquarters Address	15-1, Ginza 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8165, Japan
Paid-in Capital	¥180,502 million
Number of Shares Authorized	660,000,000
Number of Shares Issued	183,051,100
Number of Shareholders	47,154
Stock Exchange Listing	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Independent Public Accountants	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Transfer Agent	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Organization Chart

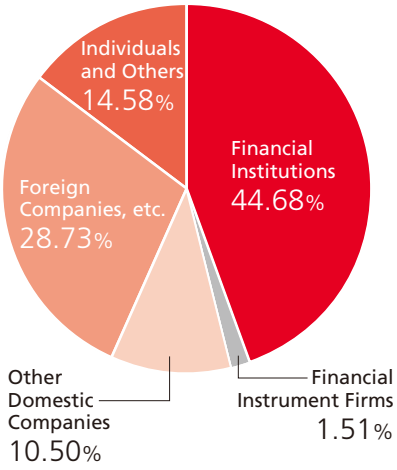
(As of October 1, 2015)



Major Shareholders (Top 10)

Name or Designation	Number of Shares Held (Thousands of Shares)	Percentage to Total Shares Issued (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	9,081	4.96
Nippon Life Insurance Company	8,630	4.71
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	7,465	4.08
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	7,369	4.03
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	4,295	2.35
J-POWER Employees Shareholding Association	3,664	2.00
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	3,331	1.82
Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company	3,025	1.65
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385078	2,718	1.49
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	2,247	1.23

Breakdown of Issued Shares by Type of Shareholders



Common Stock Price Range

Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.

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