This is an English translation of the Financial Results (*Kessan Tanshin*) filed with the Tokyo Stock Exchange on April 28, 2016. Please note that if there is any discrepancy, the original Japanese version will take priority.

(English Translation)

Financial Results (Unaudited)
(for the Year Ended March 31, 2016)

April 28, 2016

Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. (J-POWER)

Listed exchange: Tokyo Stock Exchange (Code: 9513)
Representative: Masayoshi Kitamura, President
Contact: Akira Kurihara, IR Chief Manager
Tel.: +81-3-3546-2211
URL: http://www.jpower.co.jp/english/

Scheduled date of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders:	June 22, 2016
Scheduled date of dividend payment commencement:	June 23, 2016
Scheduled date for filing of annual securities report:	June 23, 2016
Preparation of supplementary explanations of financial results:	Yes
Financial results presentation held:	Yes (for institutional investors and securities analysts)

(Note) All monetary values are rounded down to the nearest units as indicated in each table.

1. Consolidated Financial Results (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Consolidated Operating Results

(Percentages (%) represent changes from the same period of the previous year)

	Operating revenue		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	780,072	3.9	87.376	19.9	58.033	(2.2)	39,719	(8.1)
Year ended March 31, 2015	750,627	6.2	72,859	23.1	59,350	48.1	43,206	50.6

(Note) Comprehensive income: Year ended March 31, 2016 (4,110) million yen - %
Year ended March 31, 2015 65,125 million yen (6.2) %

	Earnings per share	Fully diluted earnings per share
	yen	yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	216.99	―
Year ended March 31, 2015	284.43	―

	Ratio of earnings to shareholders' equity	Ratio of ordinary income to total assets	Ratio of operating income to operating revenues
	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	5.8	2.2	11.2
Year ended March 31, 2015	7.2	2.4	9.7

(Reference) Equity incomes of affiliates: Year ended March 31, 2016 10,889 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2015 15,659 million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	million yen	million yen	%	yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	2,546,272	680,982	26.4	3,671.91
Year ended March 31, 2015	2,659,149	696,298	25.9	3,762.52

(Reference) Shareholders' equity: Year ended March 31, 2016 672,142 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2015 688,731 million yen

(3) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	146,164	(131,575)	(88,632)	159,949
Year ended March 31, 2015	147,813	(142,964)	143,920	236,439

2. Dividends

	Cash dividends per share					Total amount of dividends	Dividend pay-out ratio	Ratio of dividends to net assets
	Record date				Annual			
	Jun. 30	Sep. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31				
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	million yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2015	—	35.00	—	35.00	70.00	11,658	24.6	1.9
Year ended March 31, 2016	—	35.00	—	35.00	70.00	12,813	32.3	1.9
Year ending March 31, 2017 (forecasts)	—	35.00	—	35.00	70.00		34.6	

3. Consolidated Earnings Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(Percentages (%) represent changes from the same period of the previous year)

	Operating revenue		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Earnings per share
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	yen
Year ending March 31, 2017	713,000	(8.6)	73,000	(16.5)	53,000	(8.7)	37,000	(6.8)	202.13

4. Other Information

(1) Principal subsidiaries subject to changes: None

(2) Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and restatement of corrections

1) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions of accounting standards etc.: Yes

2) Changes in accounting policies except 1): None

3) Changes in accounting estimates: None

4) Restatement of corrections: None

Note: For the details, please refer to “Changes in Accounting Policy, Changes in Accounting Quotation and Representation of Corrections” on page 23.

(3) Number of shares issued (common stock)

1) Number of shares issued at the end of the period (including treasury stock)
Year ended March 31, 2016: 183,051,100
Year ended March 31, 2015: 183,051,100

2) Treasury stock at the end of the period
Year ended March 31, 2016: 1,191
Year ended March 31, 2015: 651

3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period
Year ended March 31, 2016: 183,050,113
Year ended March 31, 2015: 151,907,680

[Reference]

1. Non-consolidated Financial Results (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Non-consolidated Operating Results

(Percentages (%) represent changes from the same period of the previous year)

	Operating revenue		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit	
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	552,341	(1.0)	41,032	(7.9)	39,670	37.1	30,458	35.7
Year ended March 31, 2015	557,943	(4.3)	44,555	10.1	28,938	(6.8)	22,442	1.5

	Profit per share	Fully diluted profit per share
	yen	yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	166.39	—
Year ended March 31, 2015	147.74	—

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	million yen	million yen	%	yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	1,990,798	523,416	26.3	2,859.42
Year ended March 31, 2015	2,058,609	512,276	24.9	2,798.55

(Reference) Shareholders' equity: Year ended March 31, 2016 523,416 million yen
Year ended March 31, 2015 512,276 million yen

2. Non-consolidated Earnings Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2017 (From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(Percentages (%) represent changes from the same period of the previous year)

	Operating revenue		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit		Profit per share
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	yen
Year ending March 31, 2017	522,000	(5.5)	27,000	(34.2)	33,000	(16.8)	26,000	(14.6)	142.04

* Presentation for quarterly review procedures

- At the time of disclosure of this report, review procedures for financial statements pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act had not been completed.

* Forward-looking statements and other special notes

- The earnings forecasts are forward-looking statements made on the basis of available information current at the time forecasts are made and contain uncertain elements. Therefore, actual earnings may differ from forecast figures as a result of changes in business performance and other factors. For the details of earnings forecasts for the year ending March 2017, please refer to page 3.
- The supplementary explanation material is available on our website at http://www.jpower.co.jp/english/ under the investor relations section.

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1. Operating Results and Financial Position (Consolidated)

(1) Operating Results

1) Electricity Sales Volume

In the wholesale electric power business, electricity sales volumes from hydroelectric power plants for the current fiscal year showed 14.3% increase to 10.3 TWh, due mainly to the increase of water supply rate from 98% in the previous fiscal year to 111%. In thermal power, an increase in the load factor of thermal power plants from 76% to 80% resulted in 4.6% increase in electricity sales volume from the previous fiscal year to 55.0TWh. As a result, electricity sales volume from both hydroelectric and thermal power plants in the wholesale electric power business increased 6.0% from the previous fiscal year to 65.3TWh. Electricity sales volume in the other electric power business decreased 18.7% from the previous fiscal year to 1.9 TWh, due mainly to the exclusion of Ichihara Power, which had been a consolidated subsidiary, from the scope of consolidation as all of its owned shares were sold in March 2015. As a result, electricity sales volume in the electric power business as a whole increased 5.1% from the previous fiscal year to 67.3TWh.

Also, electricity sales volume in the overseas business increased 60.1% from the previous fiscal year to 13.8 TWh. This was mainly due to the operation of Nong Saeng IPP project, which commenced commercial operation in 2014 (unit No.1 in June 2014, unit No.2 in December 2014), throughout the term and the commencement of commercial operation of U-Thai IPP project (unit No.1 in June 2015, unit No.2 in December 2015) in Thailand.

2) Overview of Income and Expenditures

Sales (operating revenues) increased 3.9% from the previous fiscal year to 780.0 billion yen mainly due to the operation of Nong Saeng IPP project throughout the term and the commencement of commercial operation of U-Thai IPP project. Furthermore, total ordinary revenue including non-operating income also increased 3.2% from the previous fiscal year to 797.9 billion yen.

At the same time, operating expenses increased 2.2% from the previous fiscal year to 692.6 billion yen. This was mainly due to the increase of fuel costs with the operation of Nong Saeng IPP project throughout the term and the commencement of commercial operation of U-Thai IPP project. Non-operating expenses also increased 30.3% from the previous fiscal year to 47.2 billion yen due mainly to foreign exchange losses and total ordinary expenses increased 3.6% from the previous fiscal year to 739.9 billion yen.

As a result, ordinary income decreased 2.2% from the previous fiscal year to 58.0 billion yen and profit attributable to owners of parent after corporate income tax decreased 8.1% from the previous fiscal year to 39.7 billion yen. Results for the reportable segments for the current fiscal year are as follows.

(Electric Power Business)

Although revenues in the wholesale electric power business increased due mainly to the increase of water supply rate for hydroelectric power plants, sales (electric utility operating revenue) decreased 2.9% from the previous fiscal year to 572.4 billion yen. This was mainly due to the exclusion of Ichihara Power from the scope of consolidation in the other electric power business.

Segment income decreased 4.9% from the previous fiscal year to 31.7 billion yen due mainly to decrease in sales.

(Electric Power Related Business)

Sales (other business operating revenue) increased 2.3% from the previous fiscal year to 359.1 billion yen due mainly to increase in revenues from accepting orders of equipment replacement in consolidated subsidiaries.

Segment income increased 61.2% from the previous fiscal year to 14.4 billion yen due mainly to increase in sales.

(Overseas Business)

Sales (overseas business operating revenue) increased 43.2% from the previous fiscal year to 155.9 billion yen due mainly to the operation of Nong Saeng IPP project throughout the term and the commencement of commercial operation of U-Thai IPP Project.

Segment income decreased 28.2% from the previous fiscal year to 11.4 billion yen due mainly to foreign exchange losses despite increase in sales.

(Other Business)

Sales (other business operating revenue) decreased 7.6% from the previous fiscal year to 23.0 billion yen.

Segment income increased 32.6% from the previous fiscal year to 0.8 billion yen due mainly to decrease in sales cost.

3) Earnings Forecasts

In the earnings forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 2017, electric power sales volumes are estimated taking into account of water supply rate for normal year in hydroelectric power, schedule of periodic inspections in thermal power and power generating plans in Thailand in overseas business. As a result, operating revenue is expected to decrease 8.6% from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 to 713 billion yen. In addition, mainly due to posting of amortization of actuarial loss for retirement benefit expenses and posting of other expenses, operating income is expected to decrease 16.5% to 73 billion yen, ordinary income is expected to decrease 8.7% to 53 billion yen and profit attributable to owners of parent is expected to decrease 6.8% to 37 billion yen.

With regard to depreciation and amortization method, while declining-balance method has been mainly adopted for domestic assets thus far, we intend to adopt straight-line method from the fiscal year ending March 2017 onward in order to reflect the actual situation of utilization of facilities more properly. The impact of this change will be recognized continuously in the future, reducing depreciation and amortization cost for the fiscal year ending March 2017 by approximately 18 billion yen.

Electricity sales volume and other factors

			Year ended Mar. 31, 2016	Year ending Mar. 31, 2017
Electric Power Business	Hydroelectric	Electricity sales volume (TWh)	10.3	9.3
		Water supply rate (%)	111	100
	Thermal	Electricity sales volume (TWh)	56.2	53.8
		Load factor* (%)	80	77
	Wind	Electricity sales volume (TWh)	0.7	0.8
Overseas Business		Electricity sales volume (TWh)	13.8	7.8

*Load factor of thermal power of J-POWER (non-consolidated)

Foreign exchange rate

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016	Year ending Mar. 31, 2017
Yen/US$ (Average foreign exchange rate)	120	115
Yen/THB (Foreign exchange rate at the end of Dec.)	3.34	3.2

(2) Financial Position

1) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

Total assets decreased 112.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 2.5462 trillion yen due mainly to decrease in current assets.

Total liabilities decreased 97.5 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1.8652 trillion yen. Of this amount, interest-bearing debt decreased 94.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1.6287 trillion yen. Non-recourse loans in overseas business accounted for 321.7 billion yen of interest-bearing debt.

Total net assets decreased 15.3 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 680.9 billion yen, due mainly to decrease in foreign currency translation adjustment and remeasurements of defined benefit plans, in spite of increase by posting of profit attributable to owners of parent. The shareholders' equity ratio increased from 25.9% at the end of the previous fiscal year to 26.4%.

2) Cash Flow

(Cash flows from operating activities)

Cash inflow from operating activities was 146.1 billion yen, approximately the same level as the previous fiscal year.

(Cash flows from investing activities)

Cash outflow from investment activities decreased 11.3 billion yen from the previous fiscal year to 131.5 billion yen due mainly to decrease in investment in projects in Thailand while investment in Takehara Thermal Power Plant New Unit No.1 replacement project increased.

(Cash flows from financing activities)

Cash flows from financing activities reversed from inflow of 143.9 billion yen in the previous fiscal year to outflow of 88.6 billion yen. This was mainly due to increase in inflow from the issuance of new shares in the previous fiscal year and decrease in financing by corporate bonds and loans in the current fiscal year.

As a result of these activities, cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2016 decreased 76.4 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 159.9 billion yen.

3) Trends in Cash Flow Indicators

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2012	Year ended Mar. 31, 2013	Year ended Mar. 31, 2014	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Equity ratio	20.2%	20.9%	21.6%	25.9%	26.4%
Equity ratio based on market capitalization	16.7%	17.1%	18.3%	27.9%	25.3%
Years of debt redemption	11.4 years	12.7 years	13.5 years	11.7 years	11.1 years
Interest coverage ratio	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.8

Notes:

Equity ratio: (Net assets – Non-controlling interests) / Total assets

Equity ratio based on market capitalization: Market capitalization / Total assets

Years of debt redemption: Interest-bearing debts / Operating cash flow

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flow / Interest payments

(*) All figures are based on the consolidated financial data.

Interest-bearing debt covers all debts on which interest has been paid among debts recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the calculation of interest payments is based on the amount of interest paid in accordance with the consolidated statement of cash flow.

(3) Basic Policy Regarding Distribution of Profits; Current and Following Period Dividends

The most prominent characteristic of our business is that we secure returns on investment in power plants and other infrastructure through the long-term operation of these facilities, utilizing our expertise on long-term project management including the construction of power plants and other infrastructure. We continuously direct internal reserves to investment in business for further growth, and at the same time, we proceed to increase shareholders' equity in order to enhance financial strength.

In returning profit to our shareholders, we place the utmost importance on maintaining stable dividends in line with the characteristics of our business. Through long-term initiatives we will also work to enhance returns to shareholders in step with efforts to raise corporate value and achieve further growth in a sustainable manner.

We plan to pay a year-end dividend of 35 yen per share. Combined with the interim dividend of 35 yen per share, the total annual dividend payout will be 70 yen per share. For the year ending March 2017 we also intend to provide an annual payout of 70 yen per share (including an interim dividend of 35 yen).

(4) Business Risks

This section discusses the main potential risks related to J-POWER's financial position, business results, current and future business operations, and other matters. References to matters relating to future operations and events reflect judgment made on the basis of available information current at the time of the publication date of this document (April 28, 2016). 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. Except where a different interpretation is specified, the comments below are framed in consolidated terms, and the terms “J-POWER” and “the Company” include its consolidated subsidiaries and its affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method (stipulated in the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976)).

1) Impact of Reforms in the Electric Power Business on J-POWER’s Electricity Rates Income and its Business

The Policy on Electricity System Reform was approved by the Cabinet in April 2013, which has brought about drastic changes to the business environment surrounding J-POWER. Amendments to the Electricity Business Act prompted the establishment of Organization for Cross-Regional Coordination of Transmission Operators in April 2015. Participation in the retail of electric power was fully liberalized in April 2016, while at the same time, regulations on the wholesale electricity utilities (regulation on business permits and rates) were repealed. Further, legal unbundling of transmission and distribution divisions in former EPCOs, as well as J-POWER, is requested with an approximate deadline of 2020. Further, after the legal unbundling of transmission and distribution divisions, there are plans to review the regulation on electricity retail rates (graduated measure) for the former EPCOs.

With the revision of electric power business types in the system reform, J-POWER has changed from a wholesale electricity utility as prescribed in the Electricity Business Act prior to amendment to an electricity utility that conducts power generation and transmission businesses. Rates regulation based on the cost basis was repealed and rates related to the power generation business are now determined upon consultation with customers based on market competition. Rates related to the transmission business will remain regulated to maintain a healthy transmission and distribution network system, and the rate system will be based on the cost basis.

Since the majority of J-POWER’s operating revenue comprises rate income from domestic sales to the former EPCOs, we are proceeding with appropriate rates consultations with customers who are primarily the former EPCOs so that our power generation business receives adequate assessment, where market competition in power generation business will be promoted, while proceeding to diversify customers and trade with the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX).

Still, in the case that there are major changes to the business plan and operation due to shifts in long-term electricity demand, further market competition, consultations with customers, faults with facilities, or legislation, causing inability to secure revenue that covers power generation costs, such a situation may adversely affect our performance.

2) Global Warming

J-POWER owns many coal-fired thermal power plants that emit a relatively higher level of CO2 with respect to power output compared to power plants using other fossil fuels such as LNG, and have been working with initiatives for high-efficiency and low carbon coal-fired thermal power. Also, we have been engaging in extended introduction of CO2-free power sources, such as renewable energies and developing nuclear power plants. Further, based on the “Low-carbon Society Action Plan in Electric Power Business” established by electricity utilities including J-POWER in July 2015, we will maximally endeavor to achieve targets as an entire electric power industry.

However, where new legislation is introduced on global warming measures in the future, causing major changes to the business plan or operation, this may adversely affect the performance of the Company.

3) New businesses in and outside Japan including overseas power generation business

J-POWER aims to build a new revenue platform by engaging in new electric power businesses domestically and overseas, including the overseas power generation business.

Specifically, in overseas power generation business, J-POWER has been engaging in consulting business in various countries and will utilize this experience toward Independent Power Producer (IPP) projects.

Also, in domestic electric power generation business, we are proceeding with new development of high-efficiency coal-fired thermal power plants as well as power generation businesses utilizing wind, geothermal, waste and other renewable energies.

However, these businesses may not produce as much revenue as J-POWER anticipates, depending on unforeseen major changes in conditions, changes to demand or market environment, or regulatory changes. Also, where business plans change or businesses and construction are cancelled due to such circumstances, related expenses may arise or additional fund may be necessary, which may negatively impact our performance. Furthermore, some of these businesses are operated as a joint venture with a third party, so revision of joint venture formats due to changes in the business environment or the joint venture format dictating J-POWER remain as a minority equity owner and thus unable to engage in management and administration. In such cases, the results of the joint venture may not beneficially impact our performance. Finally, there are currency risks as well as risks related to political unrest in the relevant nation (country risk) for overseas business.

4) Capital Funds

J-POWER has invested significant amount of funds in power plants and others thus far, raising the funds mainly through loans and issuing corporate bonds. We anticipate the need to raise funds in the future to invest in domestic and overseas new projects such as Ohma Nuclear Power Plant and Takehara New No. 1 Thermal Power Plant, and to repay existing obligations. If we are unable to raise the required funds on acceptable terms and in a timely manner due to the prevailing conditions in the financial markets, our credit situation, or other factors at that time, then this could potentially have a materially adverse effect on our business development and profitability.

5) Ohma Nuclear Power Plant

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 former EPCOs, excluding The Okinawa Electric Power Company, that require the nine former 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 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 yen. Construction was suspended immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake struck in March 2011 but was resumed in October 2012.

On December 16, 2014, J-POWER submitted to Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) an application for permission for alteration of reactor installment license and an application for construction plan approval in order to undertake review of compliance with the new safety standards for nuclear power plants enforced 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 yen. Moving forward, through sincerely and appropriately responding to compliance reviews by NRA and steadily implementing necessary safety measures, we will make best efforts to construct a safe plant.

While it is impossible to predict the progress of the compliance review as an examinee, we aim to start construction work of the additional safety enhancement measures in November 2016 and complete it in December 2021. It should be noted that the construction work schedule for the additional safety enhancement 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 and occurring of relevant expense in such events. In addition, nuclear power generation involves various risks, such as risks of revisions of plan due to significant change in conditions around nuclear power business caused by review of government's nuclear policy, further progress of market competition 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 (please refer to “ 7) Natural Disasters and Accidents”). 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.

6) Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant Fuel

J-POWER’s coal-fired thermal power plants use imported coal as their main source of fuel. 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. According to the power purchase agreements with customers for major coal-fired thermal power plants, the electricity rates corresponding to fuel price properly reflect market conditions relating to fuel procurement. As a result, fluctuations in fuel cost have a limited impact on business performance of J-POWER. However, if coal prices rise sharply, 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 mines in which the Company holds an interest, the Company’s performance could also be adversely affected.

7) 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 plants 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.

8) Regulatory Requirements

Electric power business comprising the majority of J-POWER’s business is regulated by the Electricity Business Act.

Due to the Amended Electricity Business Act of June 2014, prior regulations related to wholesale electricity utilities (regulation on business permits and rates) stipulated in the previous act were repealed in April 2016. However, J-POWER will continue to be regulated under the act as an electricity utility that conducts power generation and transmission businesses. Thus, J-POWER is subject to business and safety regulations as well as change and suspension orders derived from such regulations, and also to provisions regarding cancellation of license to operate transmission business. Thus, where we are unable to comply with such laws and regulations, or if such laws or regulations are amended, these may adversely affect our business operations and performance.

Also, based on the concept of mutual aid for nuclear power operators, nuclear power business operators are obligated to contribute to expenses required for Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, based on the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation Act which aims to build a system that centers on a facilitation organization that can respond to nuclear damage compensation into the future. In relation to the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant project that is currently underway, J-POWER will pay contributions once the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant commences operation of the nuclear reactor stipulated in the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage. Depending on the amount of such contributions, this may adversely affect the performance of the Company.

9) Protection of Sensitive 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.

2. Corporate Group

The J-POWER Group is comprised of J-POWER (parent company), 70 subsidiaries and 99 affiliates (as of March 31, 2016) and J-POWER’s core business is the wholesale electric power business where we supply electricity to Japan’s 10 electric power companies (EPCOs) through hydroelectric and thermal power plants which we own. Through our power transmission and transforming facilities we also provide transmission services to nine EPCOs excluding The Okinawa Electric Power Company.

The J-POWER Group’s business includes “Electric Power Business”, which consists of the wholesale electric power business by the parent company, and wind power generation business and the wholesale supply of electricity to EPCOs by IPPs and the wholesale supply of electricity to PPSs (Power Producers and Suppliers) by our subsidiaries and affilates; “Electric Power Related Business” that complements and contributes to the smooth and efficient implementation of our electric power business; “Overseas Business” that engages in overseas power generation business and businesses related to this; and “Other Business” which consists of various business activities including the sale of coal that fully utilize the Group’s management resources and know-how.

There have been no material changes in the business contents of the J-POWER Group during the current fiscal year.

3. Management Policies

(1) Basic Management Policy

Under its corporate philosophy to "meet people's needs for energy without fail, and play our part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world," J-POWER engages in ongoing initiatives to solidify its position as a sound, growing corporation that is attractive to many stakeholders as it fulfills its mission as a public enterprise. These initiatives include measures to ensure the reliability of our facilities operating in Japan, to promote the transition to a low-carbon society through the development of high-efficiency coal-fired thermal technologies, to further expand our overseas business, particularly in Asia where growth is set to continue, and maintenance of financial integrity to support our various businesses and projects.

Through these initiatives we strive to increase corporate value and meet the expectations of our various stakeholders as we practice fair, transparent management in conducting the affairs of J-POWER.

(2) Current Operating Environment and Key Issues to Address

The business environment for electric power business in Japan is changing on a large scale. These changes include the formulation of the "Long-term Energy Supply-demand Outlook" in July 2015, setting energy source mix targets for renewable energy, nuclear power and coal-fired thermal power, in addition to establishing new CO2 reduction targets for international society. Furthermore, the full-scale liberalization of retail business and abolishment of wholesale regulations came into force in April 2016 and the unbundling of power generation and transmission is scheduled in 2020.

In response to these conditions, J-POWER has established a Medium-term Management Plan (announced in July 31, 2015) to address the challenge of achieving further growth over the next decade by leveraging the increase in capital through the public offering and disposition of treasury shares carried out in March 2015.

In order to achieve further growth among changes in business environment, the Medium-term Management Plan has set three basic directions of our challenge, (1) the creation of 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) to grow our overseas power generation business to contribute to sustainable development based on the energy circumstances in each region worldwide, and (3) to conduct business in Japan and abroad as a leading company in coal-fired thermal power generation by accelerating the development of technology aimed at reducing carbon emissions of coal-fired thermal power to adapt to measures addressing climate change. Following six specific subjects are the priority initiatives also stipulated in the Medium-term Management Plan.

Under its corporate philosophy to "meet people's needs for energy without fail, and play our part for the sustainable development of Japan and the rest of the world," J-POWER makes efforts to realize further growth and enhancement of its corporate value through initiatives in line with the Medium-term Management Plan.

1) Promotion of Development of High-Efficiency Coal-fired Thermal Power and Technology Aimed at the Next Generation

Development of high-efficiency coal-fired thermal power plants in Japan

Coal is widely distributed throughout the world, and is a stable energy source with lower geopolitical risk than oil or gas. In addition, it is the lowest-cost energy imported into and consumed in Japan. J-POWER aims to achieve growth while contributing to growth of the Japanese economy through the development of high-efficiency coal-fired thermal power as an important part of a balanced energy mix.

Major projects under construction or planning

Project (prefecture)	Capacity	Start of operations (Scheduled)
Takehara New Unit No.1 replacement (Hiroshima)	600MW	2020
Takasago New Unit No.1/2 replacement (Hyogo)	2 units of 600MW	New Unit No.1:2021 New Unit No.2: From 2027 on
Kashima Power *1 (Ibaraki)	650MW class	2020
Yamaguchi Ube Power *2 (Yamaguchi)	2 units of 600MW class	Unit No.1: 2023 Unit No.2: 2025

*1 Joint venture with Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation
*2 Joint venture with Osaka Gas and Ube Industries

Development of technology aimed at higher efficiency and lower carbon emissions

Aiming to continuously use coal while reducing impacts to climate change, J-POWER intends to realize further reductions of carbon emissions through promoting development of more efficient oxygen-blown IGCC technology and R&D initiatives for CCS technology, etc.

As one of such R&D initiatives, J-POWER has established OSAKI CoolGen Corporation (Osakikamijima-cho, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture), a joint venture with The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc. In order to start trials of the oxygen-blown IGCC technology (Phase 1) in March 2017, test runs of facilities (166MW) are being conducted. In addition, detailed design of CO2 capture facilities is going forward aiming for commencement of trials of the oxygen-blown IGCC technology with CO2 capture (Phase 2) in FY2019.

2) Being Competitive in the Market Created by Liberalization and Improvement of Reliability of Facilities

Being competitive in the market created by liberalization

Liberalization of domestic electricity business market is progressing in which regulations are relaxed and competition is introduced. Amid intensifying competition in the power generation business caused by abolishment of wholesale regulations and other factors, J-POWER will achieve further growth by being cost competitive. At the same time, we will play the role expected of us to activate the wholesale electricity market essential for a competitive market.

J-POWER will conduct appropriate risk management and pursue increased returns in response to increased volatility in earnings associated with increased market competition.

Strengthening of initiatives for stable operation

While volatility in earnings will increase, J-POWER considers ensuring stable operation of power generating facilities is the greatest priority of risk management. We will unceasingly pursue optimization of maintenance and operation of facilities aiming at stable operation and improve the value of facilities

Nationwide improvement and maintaining soundness of transmission facilities

The efficient competitive market that is the objective of electricity system reform is supported by a nationwide transmission network functioning soundly. In order to support active market competition in addition to contributing to stable supply of electric power, J-POWER will make further efforts for nationwide improvement of transmission facilities such as interconnecting lines and for ensuring that they function robustly.

Regarding the enhancement plan of the Sakuma frequency converter facility (from 300MW to 600MW) and relative transmission lines being examined by Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan, J-POWER has been appointed as an executing body and will make best efforts utilizing its knowledge and experience.

3) Expansion of Renewable Energy

J-POWER will utilize our technological capabilities and continue to be a leader in the business of fully domestically produced and CO2 free energy.

With regard to wind power, J-POWER will steadily promote projects already under development and will also continuously find projects with good wind conditions aiming at expanding business platform, in addition to improving capacity utilization rates through more efficient maintenance and operation resulting in enhancing earnings capability.

From its establishment, J-POWER has been producing a large amount of electricity by hydroelectric power, which is fully domestically produced and CO2 free energy, and will promote utilization of hydroelectric power (development of small to medium-scale plants, enhancement of capacity of existing plants by comprehensive renewal of main facilities, etc.)

J-POWER will also promote development of geothermal power, a baseload power source, in addition to take steps to expand the biomass mixed combustion in coal-fired thermal power plants together with initiatives of the biomass fuel production business (from such as sewage sludge) that supports the mixed combustions.

Major projects under construction or planning

Project (prefecture)	Type	Capacity	Start of operations (Scheduled)
Ohma (Aomori)	Wind	19.5MW	2016
Yurihonjo Bayside (Akita)	Wind	16.1MW	2017
Setana-Ohsato (Hokkaido)	Wind	50MW	2018
Nikaho No.2 (Akita) *Tentative name	Wind	41.1MW	2019
Kuzumaki No.2 (Iwate) *Tentative name	Wind	44.6MW	2019
Wasabizawa (Akita) *1	Geothermal	42MW	2019
Konokitani (Fukui)	Hydroelectric	199kW	2016
Shinkatsurazawa (Hokkaido)	Hydroelectric	16.8MW	2020

*1 Joint venture with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc.

4) Promotion of the Ohma Nuclear Power Project Based on the Premise of Safety

J-POWER is promoting construction of the Ohma Nuclear Power Plant (1,383MW, period of start of operation is to be determined) which uses uranium-plutonium mixed oxide

(MOX) fuel in Ohma-machi, Shimokita-gun, Aomori Prefecture.

This power plant will meet social needs for securing a baseload power source to support stable energy supply and for measures against global warming. It will also play a central role in nuclear fuel cycle by utilizing plutonium. J-POWER continues to promote this project with understanding by peripheral people, on the premise of safety.

On December 16, 2014, we submitted to Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) an application for permission for alteration of reactor installment license and an application for construction plan approval in order to undertake review of compliance with the new safety standards for nuclear power plants. Through sincerely and appropriately responding to compliance reviews by NRA and steadily implementing necessary safety measures, we will make best efforts to construct a safe plant and aims at early start of operation.

5) Promotion of Overseas Power Generation Business

J-POWER is now preparing for development of Central Java IPP project (2,000MW, joint venture with PT. ADARO POWER and ITOCHU Corporation) in Indonesia. Site acquisition has been completed and preparation for full-scale construction is going forward aiming to start commercial operation in 2020. The deadline of finance close stipulated in the power purchase agreement had been extended to April 2016, and was extended again to June 2016.

J-POWER steadily promotes projects that it is preparing for development and makes efforts to enhance earnings capability in overseas generating business including existing projects. In addition, we aim for acquiring new development projects including highly-efficient coal-fired thermal power projects mainly in Asia where there is burgeoning energy demand. In the United States, which has an advanced liberalized market and is expected to present abundant business opportunities, J-POWER will aim to expand its business while incorporating diverse forms of sales based on our current business platform.

6) Improvement of Efficiency of Assets by Screening Businesses

While J-POWER aims for growth as a global power generator, unceasing increase of the efficiency of assets is essential to become more endurable to risk amid such changes in business environment as the new Basic Energy Plan, Japan's response to climate change issues, and the advancement of liberalization.

In addition to initiatives 1) through 5), J-POWER will proceed to screen businesses by constantly reassessing their value and promoting initiatives to further increase earnings capability.

4. Basic Approach Related to the Selection of Accounting Standards

J-Power Group mainly operates in the wholesale electric power business and its accounting documents are created following the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976) and the Electric Utility Accounting Regulations (Ordinance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 57 of 1965).

We will examine the application of IFRS with consideration to future business developments.

5. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Unit: million yen)

	As of Mar. 31, 2015	As of Mar. 31, 2016
Assets		
Non-current assets	2,275,453	2,237,836
Electric utility plant and equipment	986,552	952,230
Hydroelectric power production facilities	348,911	344,014
Thermal power production facilities	334,252	316,532
Internal combustion engine power production facilities	5,105	3,754
Renewable power production facilities	40,877	35,960
Transmission facilities	168,680	161,784
Transformation facilities	30,206	29,960
Communication facilities	8,469	8,449
General facilities	50,049	51,772
Overseas business facilities	264,800	357,448
Other non-current assets	115,111	101,827
Construction in progress	506,967	444,814
Construction and retirement in progress	506,967	444,814
Nuclear fuel	71,467	73,447
Nuclear fuel in processing	71,467	73,447
Investments and other assets	330,555	308,067
Long-term investments	269,891	234,506
Net defined benefit asset	278	-
Deferred tax assets	38,705	41,655
Other	21,725	31,950
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(45)	(45)
Current assets	383,695	308,436
Cash and deposits	69,151	87,659
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	71,288	66,312
Short-term investments	167,433	72,410
Inventories	37,781	41,199
Deferred tax assets	5,736	5,268
Other	32,337	35,601
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(32)	(14)
Total assets	2,659,149	2,546,272

(Unit: million yen)

	As of Mar. 31, 2015	As of Mar. 31, 2016
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	1,633,825	1,561,072
Bonds payable	666,061	575,079
Long-term loans payable	857,846	867,276
Lease obligations	697	479
Other provision	84	89
Net defined benefit liability	48,901	65,912
Asset retirement obligations	7,510	11,685
Deferred tax liabilities	20,394	18,294
Other	32,327	22,254
Current liabilities	329,025	304,100
Current portion of non-current liabilities	169,754	158,131
Short-term loans payable	30,044	28,009
Notes and accounts payable-trade	44,035	37,033
Accrued taxes	13,516	23,344
Other provision	270	265
Asset retirement obligations	372	635
Deferred tax liabilities	5	22
Other	71,027	56,656
Reserves under special laws	-	116
Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-	116
Total liabilities	1,962,851	1,865,289
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity	629,463	656,367
Capital stock	180,502	180,502
Capital surplus	109,902	109,902
Retained earnings	339,061	365,967
Treasury shares	(2)	(4)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	59,268	15,775
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	19,860	12,516
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(15,821)	(14,395)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	53,205	30,464
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,023	(12,809)
Non-controlling interests	7,566	8,839
Total net assets	696,298	680,982
Total liabilities and net assets	2,659,149	2,546,272

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

Consolidated statement of income

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Operating revenue	750,627	780,072
Electric utility operating revenue	588,184	570,837
Overseas business operating revenue	108,916	155,952
Other business operating revenue	53,526	53,282
Operating expenses	677,767	692,695
Electric utility operating expenses	521,351	506,772
Overseas business operating expenses	98,979	131,605
Other business operating expenses	57,436	54,317
Operating income	72,859	87,376
Non-operating income	22,714	17,871
Dividend income	1,869	2,409
Interest income	1,155	905
Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method	15,659	10,889
Other	4,030	3,667
Non-operating expenses	36,223	47,214
Interest expenses	28,224	30,460
Foreign exchange losses	1,547	12,888
Other	6,451	3,865
Total ordinary revenue	773,341	797,944
Total ordinary expenses	713,991	739,910
Ordinary income	59,350	58,033
Provision or reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	116
Provision of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-	116
Reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	-
Extraordinary income	2,127	-
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries	2,127	-
Profit before income taxes	61,598	57,917
Income taxes-current	7,468	12,821
Income taxes-deferred	9,917	4,916
Total income taxes	17,386	17,738
Profit	44,212	40,178
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1,005	459
Profit attributable to owners of parent	43,206	39,719

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Profit	44,212	40,178
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	10,809	(7,349)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(19,529)	1,481
Foreign currency translation adjustment	17,057	(17,882)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	(1,569)	(14,844)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using equity method	14,145	(5,693)
Total other comprehensive income	20,913	(44,288)
Comprehensive income	65,125	(4,110)
(Comprehensive income attributable to abstract)		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	65,124	(3,772)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	1	(337)

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended Mar. 31, 2015

(Unit: million yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	152,449	81,849	307,829	(63,268)	478,860
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			(1,471)		(1,471)
Restated balance	152,449	81,849	306,358	(63,268)	477,389
Changes of items during period					
Issuance of new shares	28,052	28,052			56,105
Dividends of surplus			(10,503)		(10,503)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			43,206		43,206
Purchase of treasury shares				(3)	(3)
Disposal of treasury shares				63,269	63,269
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	28,052	28,052	32,703	63,265	152,074
Balance at the end of current period	180,502	109,902	339,061	(2)	629,463

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of current period	9,030	1,772	22,955	3,592	37,350	3,265	519,477
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies							(1,471)
Restated balance	9,030	1,772	22,955	3,592	37,350	3,265	518,005
Changes of items during period							
Issuance of new shares							56,105
Dividends of surplus							(10,503)
Profit attributable to owners of parent							43,206
Purchase of treasury shares							(3)
Disposal of treasury shares							63,269
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	10,829	(17,593)	30,250	(1,569)	21,917	4,300	26,218
Total changes of items during period	10,829	(17,593)	30,250	(1,569)	21,917	4,300	178,292
Balance at the end of current period	19,860	(15,821)	53,205	2,023	59,268	7,566	696,298

Year ended Mar. 31, 2016

(Unit: million yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	180,502	109,902	339,061	(2)	629,463
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies					-
Restated balance	180,502	109,902	339,061	(2)	629,463
Changes of items during period					
Issuance of new shares	-	-			-
Dividends of surplus			(12,813)		(12,813)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			39,719		39,719
Purchase of treasury shares				(2)	(2)
Disposal of treasury shares				-	-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	-	-	26,906	(2)	26,903
Balance at the end of current period	180,502	109,902	365,967	(4)	656,367

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of current period	19,860	(15,821)	53,205	2,023	59,268	7,566	696,298
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies							-
Restated balance	19,860	(15,821)	53,205	2,023	59,268	7,566	696,298
Changes of items during period							
Issuance of new shares							-
Dividends of surplus							(12,813)
Profit attributable to owners of parent							39,719
Purchase of treasury shares							(2)
Disposal of treasury shares							-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(7,344)	1,426	(22,741)	(14,832)	(43,492)	1,272	(42,219)
Total changes of items during period	(7,344)	1,426	(22,741)	(14,832)	(43,492)	1,272	(15,315)
Balance at the end of current period	12,516	(14,395)	30,464	(12,809)	15,775	8,839	680,982

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	61,598	57,917
Depreciation and amortization	93,309	95,121
Impairment loss	2,489	1,392
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	2,359	3,656
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(4,611)	(3,351)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	116
Interest and dividend income	(3,024)	(3,314)
Interest expenses	28,224	30,460
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	23	2,445
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(3,593)	(3,259)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	6,639	(3,085)
Loss (gain) on sales of securities	(252)	(145)
Share of (profit) loss of entities accounted for using equity method	(15,659)	(10,889)
Loss (gain) on sales of shares of subsidiaries	(2,127)	-
Other, net	6,841	3,280
Subtotal	172,097	170,342
Interest and dividend income received	10,735	13,573
Interest expenses paid	(28,211)	(30,519)
Income taxes paid	(6,807)	(7,232)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	147,813	146,164
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of non-current assets	(148,404)	(140,874)
Payments of investment and loans receivable	(4,429)	(2,537)
Collection of investment and loans receivable	4,053	15,960
Proceeds from sales of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	1,665	-
Other, net	4,150	(4,123)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(142,964)	(131,575)

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	39,858	-
Redemption of bonds	(85,298)	(60,999)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	189,320	96,697
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(120,062)	(110,783)
Increase in short-term loans payable	104,942	100,944
Decrease in short-term loans payable	(95,582)	(102,994)
Proceeds from issuance of commercial papers	-	2,999
Redemption of commercial papers	-	(3,000)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	59,359	-
Proceeds from sales of treasury shares	59,740	-
Cash dividends paid	(10,505)	(12,811)
Other, net	2,148	1,315
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	143,920	(88,632)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	2,446	(2,446)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	151,216	(76,490)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	85,223	236,439
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	236,439	159,949

(5) Notes on Premise of Going Concern

Not applicable.

(6) Changes in Accounting Policy, Changes in Accounting Quotation and Representation of Corrections

(Changes in Accounting Policy)

“Revised Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” (ASBJ Statement No.21 of September 13, 2013, hereinafter referred to as “Business Combinations Accounting Standard”), “Revised Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements” (ASBJ Statement No.22 of September 13, 2013, hereinafter referred to as “Consolidation Accounting Standard”) and “Revised Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Statement No.7 of September 13, 2013, hereinafter referred to as “Business Divestitures Accounting Standard”) and others are applied from April 1, 2015, resulting in changes in accounting methods in the following respects: the difference occurred by changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary when the parent retains control over the subsidiary is recorded as capital surplus and the acquisition-related costs are recorded in the fiscal year during which the costs occur. In addition, with regard to business combinations conducted on and after April 1, 2015, amendment in allocation of acquisition costs with determination of provisional accounting treatment is reflected to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year during which the business combination is conducted. Furthermore, the presentation method of net income and others are changed, and “minority interests” are replaced with “non-controlling interests.” To reflect these changes in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

These standards are applied from April 1, 2015 and into the future, complying with the provisional accounting treatment stipulated in (4) of paragraph 58-2 of Business Combinations Accounting Standard, (4) of paragraph 44-5 of Consolidation Accounting Standard and (4) of paragraph 57-4 of Business Divestitures Accounting Standard.

Method of stating cash flows in consolidated statement of cash flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was changed as follows; Cash flows with acquiring or disposal of shares of a subsidiary which is not accompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation are stated in “Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.” Cash flows relating acquisition-related costs of shares of a subsidiary which is accompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation and costs with acquisition or disposal of shares of a subsidiary which is not accompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation are stated in “Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities.”

These changes have no impact on the consolidated financial statements and per share information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

(7) Changes in Presentation Methods

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

While “Foreign exchange losses” was included in “Other” under “Non-operating expenses” in the previous fiscal year, it is listed separately from the current fiscal year due to the losses reaching more than 10% of non-operating expenses. To reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year were reclassified.

As a result, 7,999 million yen of "Other" under "Non-operating expenses" in the consolidated statement of income for the previous fiscal year was reclassified as 1,547 million yen of "Foreign exchange losses" and 6,451 million yen of "Other".

(8) Additional Information

(Adjustment in the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities resulting from changes in corporate tax rates)

The Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No.15 of 2016) and the Act for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No.13 of 2016) were enacted in the Diet on March 29, 2016. While the statutory effective tax rate used in calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities had been 28.85% in the previous fiscal year, with this change, the statutory effective tax rate used in the current fiscal year for temporary differences which are expected to be reversed on and after April 1, 2016 decreased to 28.24% for temporary differences which are expected to be recovered or paid from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2018, or 28.00% for temporary differences expected to be recovered or paid on and after April 1, 2018.

With this change, the amount of deferred tax assets excluding deferred tax liabilities decreased 969 million yen, income taxes-deferred increased 928 million yen, valuation differences on available-for-sale securities increased 129 million yen and remeasurements of defined benefit plans decreased 169 million yen in the current fiscal year.

(9) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Segment Information)

1.Overview of Reportable Segments

J-POWER's reportable segments are in place to enable separate financial information for each structural unit and are the object of periodic review for the purpose of board members to decide distribution of management resources and evaluate performance.

The Group is composed of J-Power (parent company), 70 subsidiaries and 99 affiliaties (as of March 31, 2016) and is separated into 4 reportable segments of Electric Power Business, centered on the wholesale electric power business, and composed of wind power generation business, the wholesale electricity supply to EPCOs by IPPs, and the wholesale electricity supply to PPSs; Electric Power Related Business which augments the Electric Power Business and facilitates the smooth execution of Electric Power Business; Overseas Business which operates power generation business and related businesses overseas and Other Business which utilizes the group's management resources and know-how in coal sales business and other businesses.

2. Method of calculating amounts in sales, income or loss, assets and other items for each reportable segment

The method of accounting for reportable segments is the same as stated in "Significant Issues for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements." The income of reportable segments is calculated on the basis of ordinary income. Intersegment internal revenues and transferred amounts are based on current market prices.

3. Information concerning amounts in sales, income or loss, assets and other items for each reportable segment

・ Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Unit: million yen)

	Electric Power	Electric Power Related	Overseas	Other	Subtotal	Adjustments	Consolidated
Sales							
Sales to external customers	588,184	30,467	108,916	23,059	750,627	-	750,627
Intersegment sales and transfer	1,680	320,768	-	1,912	324,361	(324,361)	-
Total sales	589,865	351,235	108,916	24,971	1,074,989	(324,361)	750,627
Segment income	33,386	8,970	15,990	611	58,958	392	59,350
Segment assets	1,906,828	256,528	639,630	15,065	2,818,051	(158,902)	2,659,149
Other items							
Depreciation and amortization	81,924	5,776	7,820	468	95,989	(2,680)	93,309
Interest income	331	239	747	54	1,373	(217)	1,155
Interest expenses	19,272	242	8,835	90	28,442	(217)	28,224
Equity income of affiliates	336	-	15,323	-	15,659	-	15,659
Investment in affiliates	11,231	-	160,791	-	172,023	-	172,023
Increase in the tangible and intangible non-current assets	67,038	7,071	75,158	317	149,586	(2,692)	146,894

Notes:

1. The breakdown of adjustments is as follows.
   (1) The adjustment amount of 392 million yen in segment income includes elimination of transaction amounts between segments of 438 million yen.
   (2) The adjustment amount of (158,902) million yen in segment assets includes elimination of (152,022) million yen for the offsetting of receivables.
   (3) The adjustment amount of (2,680) million yen in depreciation and amortization includes elimination of transaction amounts between segments of (2,631) million yen.
   (4) The adjustment amounts for interest income, interest expenses, and increase in the tangible and intangible non-current assets are amounts eliminated as transactions between segments.
2. Segment income is adjusted with ordinary income within consolidated financial statements.

- Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Unit: million yen)

	Electric Power	Electric Power Related	Overseas	Other	Subtotal	Adjustments	Consolidated
Sales							
Sales to external customers	570,837	31,973	155,952	21,309	780,072	-	780,072
Intersegment sales and transfer	1,657	327,213	-	1,758	330,629	(330,629)	-
Total sales	572,494	359,186	155,952	23,068	1,110,701	(330,629)	780,072
Segment income	31,734	14,462	11,483	810	58,490	(456)	58,033
Segment assets	1,830,890	256,147	601,176	17,830	2,706,044	(159,772)	2,546,272
Other items							
Depreciation and amortization	78,167	6,252	12,833	422	97,675	(2,553)	95,121
Interest income	278	250	503	52	1,084	(178)	905
Interest expenses	17,901	195	12,470	86	30,654	(193)	30,460
Equity income of affiliates	391	-	10,497	-	10,889	-	10,889
Investment in affiliates	12,915	-	152,684	-	165,599	-	165,599
Increase in the tangible and intangible non-current assets	119,210	2,820	11,472	301	133,804	(7,450)	126,354

Notes:

1. The breakdown of adjustments is as follows.
   (1) The adjustment amount of (456) million yen in segment income includes elimination of transaction amounts between segments of (493) million yen.
   (2) The adjustment amount of (159,772) million yen in segment assets includes elimination of (157,670) million yen for the offsetting of receivables.
   (3) The adjustment amount of (2,553) million yen in depreciation and amortization includes elimination of transaction amounts between segments of (2,510) million yen.
   (4) The adjustment amounts for interest income, interest expenses, and increase in the tangible and intangible non-current assets are amounts eliminated as transactions between segments.
2. Segment income is adjusted with ordinary income within consolidated financial statements.

(Per Share Information)

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
	yen	yen
Net assets per share	3,762.52	3,671.91
Earnings per share	284.43	216.99

Notes:

1. Since there were no potential shares such as bonds with subscription right to shares, diluted earnings per shares is not indicated.
2. The basis of calculation of earnings per share is shown below.

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	43,206 million yen	39,719 million yen
Amount not attributable to ordinary shareholders	-	-
Profit attributable to shareholders of common stock of parent	43,206 million yen	39,719 million yen
Average number of common stock outstanding during the year	151,907 thousand	183,050 thousand

3. The basis of calculation of net assets per share is shown below.

	Year ended March 31, 2015 (as of March 31, 2015)	Year ended March 31, 2016 (as of March 31, 2016)
Total net assets	696,298 million yen	680,982 million yen
Elimination from total net assets	7,566 million yen	8,839 million yen
[non-controlling interests included in the above]	[7,566 million yen]	[8,839 million yen]
Year-end net assets related to common stock	688,731 million yen	672,142 million yen
Number of common stock at the year-end used in the calculation of net assets per share	183,050 thousand	183,049 thousand

4. As stated in “Changes in Accounting Policy,” Revised Accounting Standard for Business Combinations is applied.

   Please note that this treatment has no impact on per share information for the current fiscal year.

(Significant subsequent event)

Not applicable.

6. Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(Unit: million yen)

	As of Mar. 31, 2015	As of Mar. 31, 2016
Assets		
Non-current assets	1,795,979	1,825,753
Electric utility plant and equipment	965,328	935,773
Hydroelectric power production facilities	359,001	354,506
Thermal power production facilities	341,313	323,216
Renewable power production facilities	2,523	1,061
Transmission facilities	171,471	164,513
Transformation facilities	31,424	31,208
Communication facilities	9,095	9,039
General facilities	50,497	52,227
Incidental business facilities	2,088	1,944
Non-operating facilities	406	331
Construction in progress	384,957	442,465
Construction in progress	384,859	442,327
Retirement in progress	98	138
Nuclear fuel	71,467	73,447
Nuclear fuel in processing	71,467	73,447
Investments and other assets	371,731	371,790
Long-term investments	83,250	61,773
Long-term investment for subsidiaries and associates	252,708	265,759
Long-term prepaid expenses	16,718	25,553
Deferred tax assets	19,203	18,703
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(149)	-
Current assets	262,629	165,044
Cash and deposits	4,380	3,969
Accounts receivable-trade	32,145	26,789
Other accounts receivable	649	4,636
Short-term investments	167,398	72,399
Supplies	30,048	31,758
Advance payments	-	71
Prepaid expenses	2,385	2,140
Short-term receivables from subsidiaries and associates	6,197	5,293
Deferred tax assets	3,885	3,217
Other current assets	15,539	14,767
Total assets	2,058,609	1,990,798

(Unit: million yen)

	As of Mar. 31, 2015	As of Mar. 31, 2016
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	1,245,889	1,184,707
Bonds payable	666,061	575,079
Long-term loans payable	524,557	562,520
Long-term accrued liabilities	271	269
Lease obligations	249	188
Long-term debt to subsidiaries and associates	6,346	1,425
Provision for retirement benefits	41,945	38,548
Asset retirement obligations	214	1,604
Other non-current liabilities	6,242	5,070
Current liabilities	300,443	282,557
Current portion of non-current liabilities	157,661	145,540
Short-term loans payable	18,350	16,250
Accounts payable-trade	3,341	1,731
Accounts payable-other	11,996	7,587
Accrued expenses	10,801	10,016
Accrued taxes	7,972	9,319
Deposits received	315	323
Short-term debt to subsidiaries and associates	84,544	87,863
Other advances	602	786
Other current liabilities	4,857	3,137
Reserves under the special laws	-	116
Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-	116
Total liabilities	1,546,332	1,467,381
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity	494,713	512,356
Capital stock	180,502	180,502
Capital surplus	109,904	109,904
Legal capital surplus	109,904	109,904
Retained earnings	204,309	221,954
Legal retained earnings	6,029	6,029
Other retained earnings	198,280	215,925
Reserve for special disaster	65	66
Exchange-fluctuation preparation reserve	1,960	1,960
General reserve	152,861	162,861
Retained earnings brought forward	43,393	51,037
Treasury shares	(2)	(4)
Valuation and translation adjustments	17,562	11,059
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	18,663	11,178
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,101)	(118)
Total net assets	512,276	523,416
Total liabilities and net assets	2,058,609	1,990,798

(2) Non-consolidated Statement of Income

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Operating revenue	557,943	552,341
Electric utility operating revenue	548,580	543,019
Sold power to other suppliers	495,313	490,235
Transmission revenue	49,281	48,991
Other electricity revenue	3,985	3,792
Incidental business operating revenue	9,363	9,322
Operating revenue-consulting business	1,939	1,807
Operating revenue-coal sale business	5,925	6,036
Operating revenue-other businesses	1,498	1,478
Operating expenses	513,387	511,309
Electric utility operating expenses	504,946	502,864
Hydroelectric power production expenses	62,171	62,759
Thermal power production expenses	359,690	344,528
Renewable power production expenses	367	2,183
Purchased power from other suppliers	10	14
Transmission expenses	26,459	25,869
Transformation expenses	6,317	6,347
Selling expenses	1,244	1,362
Communicating expenses	4,853	4,671
General and administrative expenses	36,828	48,135
Enterprise tax	7,001	6,993
Incidental business operating expenses	8,441	8,444
Operating expenses-consulting business	1,351	1,144
Operating expenses-coal sale business	5,817	5,971
Operating expenses-other businesses	1,272	1,327
Operating income	44,555	41,032

(Unit: million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016
Non-operating income	8,599	18,319
Financial revenue	6,626	17,079
Dividend income	5,250	15,825
Interest income	1,375	1,253
Non-operating revenue	1,973	1,240
Gain on sales of non-current assets	3	10
Miscellaneous revenue	1,969	1,230
Non-operating expenses	24,217	19,681
Financial expenses	19,531	17,840
Interest expenses	19,115	17,840
Share issuance cost	274	-
Bond issuance cost	141	-
Non-operating expenses	4,685	1,840
Loss on sales of non-current assets	55	4
Miscellaneous loss	4,629	1,835
Total ordinary revenue	566,543	570,661
Total ordinary expenses	537,605	530,990
Ordinary income	28,938	39,670
Provision or reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	116
Provision of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	-	116
Reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	-
Extraordinary income	2,280	-
Gain on transfer of long-term investment for subsidiaries and affiliates	2,280	-
Profit before income taxes	31,337	39,553
Income taxes-current	3,444	6,267
Income taxes-deferred	5,450	2,827
Total income taxes	8,895	9,095
Profit	22,442	30,458

(3) Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended Mar. 31, 2015

(Unit: million yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
		Capital surplus		Retained earnings				
					Other retained earnings			
	Capital stock	Legal capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Reserve for special disaster	Exchange-fluctuation preparation reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward
Balance at the beginning of current period	152,449	81,852	81,852	6,029	82	1,960	152,861	34,558
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies								(3,121)
Restated balance	152,449	81,852	81,852	6,029	82	1,960	152,861	31,437
Changes of items during period								
Issuance of new shares	28,052	28,052	28,052					
Dividends of surplus								(10,503)
Profit								22,442
Provision of reserve for special disaster					4			(4)
Reversal of reserve for special disaster					(21)			21
Provision of general reserve							-	-
Purchase of treasury shares								
Disposal of treasury shares								
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during period	28,052	28,052	28,052	-	(17)	-	-	11,956
Balance at the end of current period	180,502	109,904	109,904	6,029	65	1,960	152,861	43,393

	Shareholders' equity			Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Retained earnings						
	Total retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of current period	195,491	(63,268)	366,524	8,154	9	8,164	374,689
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	(3,121)		(3,121)				(3,121)
Restated balance	192,370	(63,268)	363,403	8,154	9	8,164	371,568
Changes of items during period							
Issuance of new shares			56,105				56,105
Dividends of surplus	(10,503)		(10,503)				(10,503)
Profit	22,442		22,442				22,442
Provision of reserve for special disaster	-		-				-
Reversal of reserve for special disaster	-		-				-
Provision of general reserve	-		-				-
Purchase of treasury shares		(3)	(3)				(3)
Disposal of treasury shares		63,269	63,269				63,269
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity				10,509	(1,110)	9,398	9,398
Total changes of items during period	11,939	63,265	131,310	10,509	(1,110)	9,398	140,708
Balance at the end of current period	204,309	(2)	494,713	18,663	(1,101)	17,562	512,276

Year ended Mar. 31, 2016

(Unit: million yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
		Capital surplus		Retained earnings				
					Other retained earnings			
	Capital stock	Legal capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Reserve for special disaster	Exchange-fluctuation preparation reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward
Balance at the beginning of current period	180,502	109,904	109,904	6,029	65	1,960	152,861	43,393
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies								
Restated balance	180,502	109,904	109,904	6,029	65	1,960	152,861	43,393
Changes of items during period								
Issuance of new shares	-	-	-					
Dividends of surplus								(12,813)
Profit								30,458
Provision of reserve for special disaster					4			(4)
Reversal of reserve for special disaster					(3)			3
Provision of general reserve							10,000	(10,000)
Purchase of treasury shares								
Disposal of treasury shares								
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during period	-	-	-	-	0	-	10,000	7,644
Balance at the end of current period	180,502	109,904	109,904	6,029	66	1,960	162,861	51,037

	Shareholders' equity			Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
	Total retained earnings						
Balance at the beginning of current period	204,309	(2)	494,713	18,663	(1,101)	17,562	512,276
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			-				-
Restated balance	204,309	(2)	494,713	18,663	(1,101)	17,562	512,276
Changes of items during period							
Issuance of new shares			-				-
Dividends of surplus	(12,813)		(12,813)				(12,813)
Profit	30,458		30,458				30,458
Provision of reserve for special disaster	-		-				-
Reversal of reserve for special disaster	-		-				-
Provision of general reserve	-		-				-
Purchase of treasury shares		(2)	(2)				(2)
Disposal of treasury shares		-	-				-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity				(7,484)	982	(6,502)	(6,502)
Total changes of items during period	17,644	(2)	17,642	(7,484)	982	(6,502)	11,139
Balance at the end of current period	221,954	(4)	512,356	11,178	(118)	11,059	523,416

7. Other

For the details of plans for appointment of directors and auditors, please see the news release, “Plans for Appointment of Directors and Auditors” announced on today, April 28, 2016.

8. Appendixes

[Appendix 1]

Revenues and Expenses (Consolidated)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015 (A)	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016 (B)	(B) － (A)	(B-A)/A
	million yen	million yen	million yen	%
Operating revenue	750,627	780,072	29,444	3.9
Electric utility operating revenue	588,184	570,837	(17,347)	(2.9)
Electric power sales	536,604	519,682	(16,922)	(3.2)
Wholesale power business	494,897	489,416	(5,480)	(1.1)
Hydroelectric	105,705	109,034	3,328	3.1
Thermal	389,192	380,382	(8,809)	(2.3)
Other electric power business	41,707	30,265	(11,442)	(27.4)
Transmission revenue	49,281	48,991	(290)	(0.6)
Other electricity revenue	2,298	2,163	(134)	(5.8)
Overseas business operating revenue	108,916	155,952	47,035	43.2
Other business operating revenue	53,526	53,282	(243)	(0.5)
Operating expenses	677,767	692,695	14,928	2.2
Electric utility operating expenses	521,351	506,772	(14,578)	(2.8)
Personnel expense	27,609	30,823	3,214	11.6
Fuel cost	244,937	224,729	(20,208)	(8.3)
Repair expense	61,123	57,225	(3,898)	(6.4)
Consignment cost	31,534	40,028	8,493	26.9
Taxes and duties	25,662	25,228	(433)	(1.7)
Depreciation and amortization cost	79,294	75,657	(3,636)	(4.6)
Other	51,189	53,079	1,889	3.7
Overseas business operating expenses	98,979	131,605	32,625	33.0
Other business operating expenses	57,436	54,317	(3,118)	(5.4)
Operating income	72,859	87,376	14,516	19.9
Non-operating income	22,714	17,871	(4,842)	(21.3)
Dividend income	1,869	2,409	540	28.9
Interest income	1,155	905	(249)	(21.6)
Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method	15,659	10,889	(4,769)	(30.5)
Other	4,030	3,667	(363)	(9.0)
Non-operating expenses	36,223	47,214	10,990	30.3
Interest expenses	28,224	30,460	2,236	7.9
Foreign exchange losses	1,547	12,888	11,340	732.9
Other	6,451	3,865	(2,586)	(40.1)
Total ordinary revenue	773,341	797,944	24,602	3.2
Total ordinary expenses	713,991	739,910	25,919	3.6
Ordinary income	59,350	58,033	(1,316)	(2.2)
(Provision for) reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	116	236	-
Extraordinary income	2,127	-	(2,127)	-
Profit before income taxes	61,598	57,917	(3,681)	(6.0)
Income taxes - current	7,468	12,821	5,353	71.7
Income taxes - deferred	9,917	4,916	(5,001)	(50.4)
Profit	44,212	40,178	(4,033)	(9.1)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1,005	459	(546)	(54.3)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	43,206	39,719	(3,487)	(8.1)

[Appendix 2]

(1) Generation capacity

(Unit: kW)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015 (A)	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016 (B)	(B) − (A)
Electric power business	17,133,080	17,708,550	575,470
Wholesale electric power business	16,384,200	16,959,670	575,470
Hydroelectric	8,570,200	8,570,670	470
Thermal	7,814,000	8,389,000	575,000
Other electric power business (*1)	748,880	748,880	-
Overseas business (*2)	2,390,000	3,990,000	1,600,000
Total	19,523,080	21,698,550	2,175,470

(*1) Other electric power business includes power plants for IPPs and PPSs etc, and wind power in Japan by consolidated subsidiaries.

(*2) Overseas business includes power plants for IPPs and SPPs in Thailand by consolidated subsidiaries.

(2) Electricity sales volume and revenues

(Unit: GWh, million yen)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015 (A)		Year ended Mar. 31, 2016 (B)		(B) − (A)	
	Electricity sales volume	Revenues	Electricity sales volume	Revenues	Electricity sales volume	Revenues
Electric power business	64,049	536,604	67,318	519,682	3,269	(16,922)
Wholesale electric power business	61,606	494,897	65,332	489,416	3,726	(5,480)
Hydroelectric	9,028	105,705	10,322	109,034	1,293	3,328
Thermal	52,577	389,192	55,010	380,382	2,433	(8,809)
Other electric power business (*1)	2,442	41,707	1,985	30,265	(456)	(11,442)
Overseas business (*2)	8,678	105,920	13,896	153,851	5,218	47,931
Total	72,727	642,524	81,215	673,533	8,488	31,008

(*1) Other electric power business includes power plants for IPPs and PPSs etc, and wind power in Japan by consolidated subsidiaries.

(*2) Overseas business includes power plants for IPPs and SPPs in Thailand by consolidated subsidiaries.

(3) Water supply rate

(Unit: %)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015 (A)	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016 (B)	(B) − (A)
Water supply rate	98	111	13

[Appendix 3]

Revenues and Expenses (Non-consolidated)

	Year ended Mar. 31, 2015 (A)	Year ended Mar. 31, 2016 (B)	(B) − (A)	(B-A)/A
	million yen	million yen	million yen	%
Operating revenue	557,943	552,341	(5,602)	(1.0)
Electric utility operating revenue	548,580	543,019	(5,561)	(1.0)
Electric power sales	495,313	490,235	(5,077)	(1.0)
Hydroelectric	105,705	109,034	3,328	3.1
Thermal	389,607	381,201	(8,406)	(2.2)
Transmission revenue	49,281	48,991	(290)	(0.6)
Other electricity revenue	3,985	3,792	(192)	(4.8)
Incidental business operating revenue	9,363	9,322	(41)	(0.4)
Operating expenses	513,387	511,309	(2,078)	(0.4)
Electric utility operating expenses	504,946	502,864	(2,081)	(0.4)
Personnel expense	28,566	31,811	3,244	11.4
Fuel cost	228,482	218,481	(10,001)	(4.4)
Repair expense	61,005	58,325	(2,679)	(4.4)
Taxes and duties	24,637	24,434	(203)	(0.8)
Depreciation and amortization cost	77,824	74,014	(3,809)	(4.9)
Other	84,430	95,797	11,367	13.5
Incidental business operating expenses	8,441	8,444	2	0.0
Operating income	44,555	41,032	(3,523)	(7.9)
Non-operating income	8,599	18,319	9,720	113.0
Non-operating expenses	24,217	19,681	(4,535)	(18.7)
Financial expenses	19,531	17,840	(1,690)	(8.7)
Other	4,685	1,840	(2,845)	(60.7)
Total ordinary revenue	566,543	570,661	4,117	0.7
Total ordinary expenses	537,605	530,990	(6,614)	(1.2)
Ordinary income	28,938	39,670	10,732	37.1
(Provision for) reversal of reserve for fluctuation in water levels	(119)	116	236	-
Extraordinary income	2,280	-	(2,280)	-
Profit before income taxes	31,337	39,553	8,215	26.2
Income taxes – current	3,444	6,267	2,822	81.9
Income taxes – deferred	5,450	2,827	(2,622)	(48.1)
Profit	22,442	30,458	8,015	35.7