FY2023Q2 Financial Summary

October 31, 2023

Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.

Main points of the FY2023Q2 financial summary

- **Operating revenue** <u>decreased</u> due to a decrease in PG's revenue related to supply-demand adjustments caused by decreased fuel/market prices.
- > Ordinary income/loss and quarterly net income/loss increased due to the advantageous impact of the time lag inherent to the fuel cost adjustment system.

[FY2023 Performance Forecast]

Not compiled



1. Consolidated Financial Results

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2023 FY2022 Com		Compa	arison
	Apr-Sep (A)	Apr-Sep (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenue ×1	3,513.7	3,687.8	-174.1	95.3
Operating Income/Loss	354.7	-156.0	+510.8	-
Ordinary Income/Loss *2	479.6	-281.6	+761.3	-
Extraordinary Income/Loss	-66.0	90.5	-156.6	-
Net Income/Loss Attributable to Owners of the Parent _{%2}	350.8	-186.1	+536.9	-

(Unit: Billion kWh)

		FY2023	FY2022	Comparison	
		Apr-Sep (A)	Apr-Sep (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Total Electricity Sales Volume		115.3	119.1	-3.8	96.8
Retail Electricity Sales Volume	жз	99.3	91.7	+7.7	108.4
Wholesale Electricity Sales Volume	※ 4	15.9	27.4	-11.5	58.1

^{*1} The amount of impact felt due to changes to accounting processing for adjustment transactions is also reflected in April-September 2022

^{*4} Total (excluding indirect auctions) of EP consolidated (EP/TCS/PinT), PG (including inter-regional), and RP consolidated (RP/Tokyo Electric Generation)



^{*2} The amount of impact felt in conjunction with the application of IFRS by an equity method affiliate (JERA) has also been reflected in April-September 2022

^{*3} Total of EP consolidated (EP/TCS/PinT) and PG (last resort supply/islands)

(Reference) Key Factors Affecting Performance

Area Demand

(Unit: Billion kWh)

	FY2023	FY2022	Comp	arison
	Apr-Sep (A)	Apr-Sep (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Area Demand	132.4	133.6	-1.3	99.1

Exchange Rate/CIF

	FY2023 Apr-Sep (A)	FY2022 Apr-Sep (B)	(A)-(B)
Exchange Rate (Interbank)	141.1 JPY/USD	134.0 JPY/USD	+ 7.1 JPY/USD
Crude oil price (Japan CIF)	83.5 USD/barrel ※	111.9 USD/barrel	- 28.4 USD/barrel

^{*} The crude oil price for FY2023 is the tentative price announced on October 19, 2023.



2. Overview of Each Company

(Unit: Billion Yen)

		FY2023 FY2022 Comparison		arison	
		Apr-Sep (A)	Apr-Sep (B)	(A)-(B)	(A)/(B) (%)
Operating Revenue	※ 1	3,513.7	3,687.8	-174.1	95.3
TEPCO Holdings		298.5	261.4	+37.1	114.2
TEPCO Fuel & Power		1.9	1.9	-0.0	99.1
TEPCO Power Grid	※ 1	1,081.7	1,423.9	-342.1	<u>*2</u> 76.0
TEPCO Energy Partner		2,945.7	2,828.2	+117.4	104.2
TEPCO Renewable Power		93.7	91.9	+1.8	102.1
Adjustments		-908.1	-919.7	+11.5	-
Ordinary Income/Loss	※ 3 ※ 4	479.6 (311.6)	-281.6 (57.4)	+761.3 (+254.3)	-
TEPCO Holdings		115.5	86.8	+28.7	133.1
TEPCO Fuel & Power	%3 %4	134.2 (26.2)	-130.0 (52.0)	+264.3 (-25.7)	-
TEPCO Power Grid		144.9	62.1	+82.7	233.0
TEPCO Energy Partner	 %4	193.1 (133.1)	-227.3 (-70.3)	+420.4 (+203.4)	-
TEPCO Renewable Power		39.4	43.4	-4.0	90.8
Adjustments		-147.6	-116.7	-30.9	-

^{*1} The amount of impact felt due to changes to accounting processing for adjustment transactions is also reflected in April-September 2022.



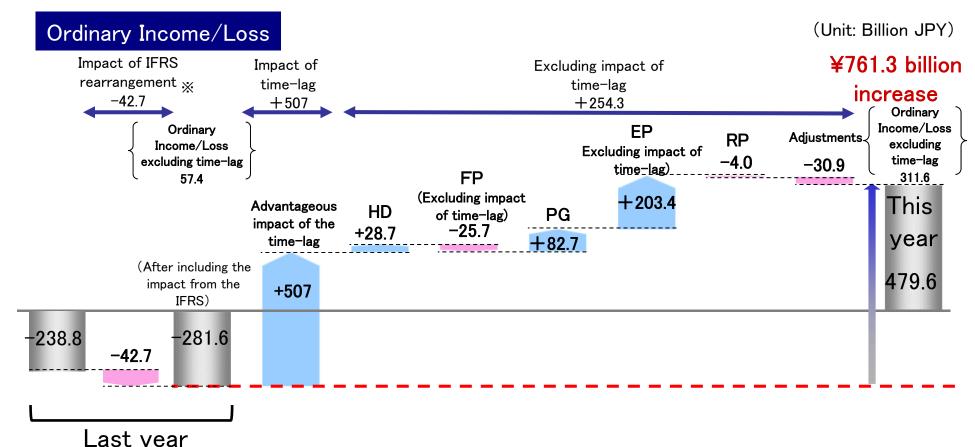
^{*2} Caused mainly by a decrease in revenue related to supply-demand adjustments caused by decreased fuel/market prices, etc.

^{*3} The amount of impact felt in conjunction with the application of IFRS by an equity method affiliate (JERA) has also been reflected in April-September 2022.

^{*4} Numbers in parenthesis do not include the impact of the time-lag.

3. Main Points about Each Company

- >HD: Ordinary income increased due mainly to an increase in dividends received from core companies.
- >FP: Ordinary income **increased** due mainly to the advantageous impact of the time-lag associated with JERA.
- >PG: Ordinary income **increased** due mainly to a decrease in electricity procurement costs.
- >EP: Ordinary income **increased** due mainly to the advantageous impact of the time-lag inherent to the fuel cost, etc. adjustment system.
- >RP: Ordinary income decreased due mainly to an increase in maintenance costs and fixed asset retirement costs.



* The amount of impact felt in conjunction with the application of IFRS by an equity method affiliate (JERA) has been reflected in last year's figures as well.

4. Consolidated Extraordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	FY2023 Apr-Sep	FY2022 Apr-Sep	Comparison
Extraordinary Income	-	123.3	-123.3
Gain on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates' stock	-	123.3	-123.3
Extraordinary Loss	66.0	32.7	+33.3
Expenses for Nuclear Damage Compensation	* 66.0	32.7	+33.3
Extraordinary Income/Loss	-66.0	90.5	-156.6

X Extended estimation period and payment increases, etc. related to ordinary loss, reputational damage and indirect damage, etc.



5. Consolidated Finances

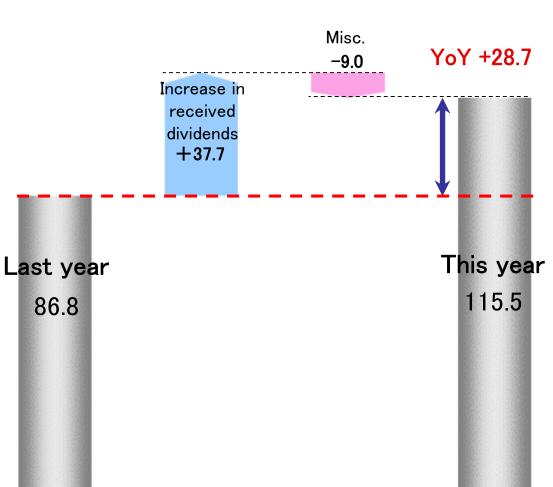
- > Gross asset balance increased by ¥704.9 billion due mainly to an increase in current assets.
- > Outstanding liabilities increased by \{\pmu\189.6\) billion due mainly to an increase in short-term borrowings.
- > Net assets increased by \(\frac{\pmathbf{\frac{4}}}{515.3}\) billion due mainly to recording of net income attributable to owners of the parent.
- Capital-to-asset ratio improved by 2.5 points. Liabilities End of March 2023 BS End of September 2023 BS increased by ¥189.6 **Assets** billion ¥14.2680 trillion Liabilities •Short-term borrowing ¥436.3 billion Asset increase Accounts payable -¥165.8 billion ¥10.6307 trillion Liabilities: +¥704.9 billion Assets: ¥10.4411 trillion Net asset ¥13.5630 increased by Current assets trillion ¥515.3 billion +¥551.2 billion Investment and • Current term net profit attributable to owners of the parent: +¥350.8 billion other assets Accumulated other comprehensive +¥124.4 billion Net assets: Net assets: income: +¥163.4 billion Capital-to-Capital-to-¥3.6373 trillion asset ratio: asset ratio: ¥3.1219 trillion **22.8** 2.5 point increase **25.3**



(Reference) HD YoY comparison

Ordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion JPY)



Income and expenditure structure

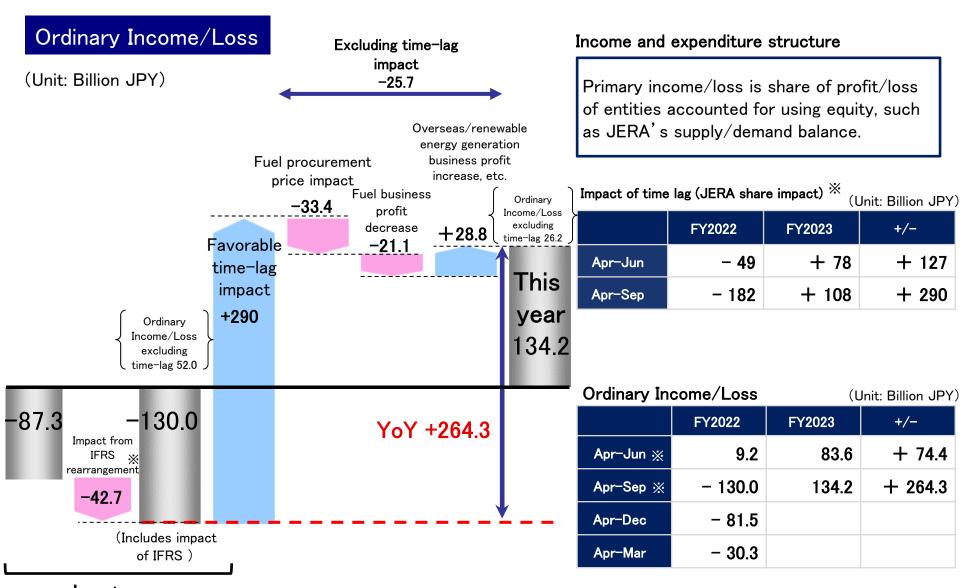
Income includes dividend income, decommissioning subsidy income, management support fees, and nuclear wholesale power sales, etc.

Ordinary (Unit: Billion JPY)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Jun	109.9	142.4	+ 32.5
Apr-Sep	86.8	1155	+ 28.7
Apr-Dec	47.4		
Apr-Mar	67.0		



(Reference) FP YoY comparison



Last year

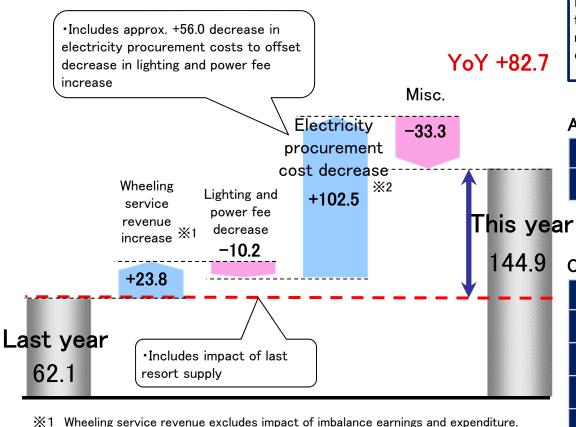
^{*} The amount of impact felt in conjunction with the application of IFRS by an equity method affiliate (JERA) has also been reflected in last year's figure.



(Reference) PG YoY comparison

Ordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion JPY)



*2 Includes the impact of a decrease in revenue related to supply-demand adjustments

Income and expenditure structure

Revenue is primarily from wheeling service income and fluctuates with area demand. Costs are primarily maintenance and depreciation costs for transmission and distribution facilities.

Area demand

(Unit: Billion kWh)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Sep	133.6	132.4	- 1.3

Ordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion JPY)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Jun	36.1	48.9	+ 12.8
Apr-Sep	62.1	144.9	+ 82.7
Apr-Dec	115.0		
Apr-Mar	71.9		



(Reference) EP YoY comparison

Ordinary Income/Loss (Unit: Billion JPY) Ordinary Income/Loss Procurement cost decrease caused excluding primarily by the drop in market price time-lag 133.1 (renewable energy subsidy increase, Market Misc. procurement impact •Low voltage: + 17.0 •Extra high-voltage/high-voltage: -44.0 *Mainly from the impact of falling market +190.1his yea prices 193.1 Ordinary Revision Income/Loss Unit price excluding impact impact %2 time-lag -27.0-70.3**X**1 Quantity +86.2 impact__ Advantageous -44.6YoY +420.4 impact from timelag Last +217 Impact of the decrease in total vear electricity sales volume, etc. -227.3Decrease in procurement expenses caused by primarily the drop in fuel prices Excluding time-lag impact +203.4

Income and expenditure structure

Revenue is primarily from electricity charges and fluctuates with electricity sales volume. Costs are primarily purchased power fees and connected supply wheeling service costs.

Retail electricity sales volume (EP consolidated) (Unit: Billion kWh)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Sep	89.6	97.5	+7.9

Competition: +8.6 , Temperature impact:+2.4, Misc.: -3.1

Time-lag impact **

(Unit: Billion JPY)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Jun	-77	+59	+ 136
Apr-Sep	-157	+60	+ 217

X Amount of impact from calculation method revisions has been reflected in figures for April-June.

Gas contracts (EP alone)

Apr-Mar

End of March 2023		End of September 2023		
Approx. 1.	39 million	Approx. 1.	40 million	
Ordinary Income/Loss		(U	Init: Billion JPY)	
	FY2022		+/-	
Apr-Jun	- 90.8	82.8	+ 173.6	
Apr-Sep	- 227.3	193.1	+ 420.4	
Apr-Dec	- 368.9			

-328.2

T=PC0

X2 Shows the difference between sales impact and procurement impact in negotiated transactions

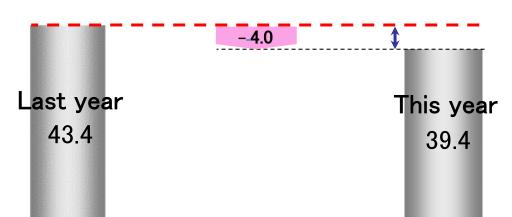
(Reference) RP YoY Comparison

Ordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion JPY)

Maintenance costs and fixed asset retirement cost increases, etc.

YoY -4.0



Income and expenditure structure

Most income comes from the wholesale of hydroelectric and new energies. Costs are primarily from depreciation and maintenance.

Flow rate

(Unit:%)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Sep	100.5	91.2	- 9.3

Ordinary Income/Loss

(Unit: Billion JPY)

	FY2022	FY2023	+/-
Apr-Jun	21.6	22.1	+0.5
Apr-Sep	43.4	39.4	- 4.0
Apr-Dec	51.3		
Apr-Mar	51.9		



(Reference) Time-lag impact concept diagram

