

Electricity rates were lowered from April 2006

Our company is working hard to strive for a company chosen by customers, stockholders and investors in this competitive energy market. In FY2005, we established our new five-year mid-term management policy to take us to FY2009, enabling us to meet our business objectives and goals efficiently (please see pages. 13 and 14).

Although there had already been a Electricity rate reduction in January 2005, advances in operating efficiency were prompted by a new law on savings and management that went into effect in October of the same year. Which law stipulates the recycling of used fuel in nuclear power, and resulted in a further drop in rates in April 2006.

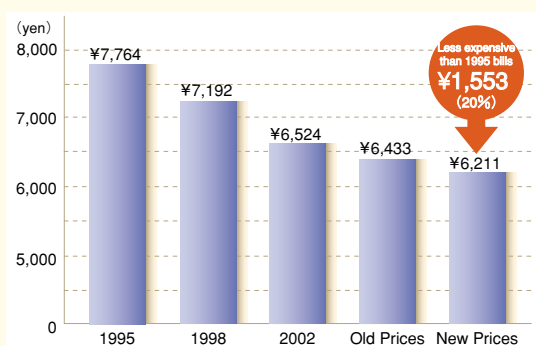
Average unit price and the rate of price reduction

The average unit price and the rate of reduction of the new charges are as follows:

	New charge average unit price	Average rate of reduction
Total Electric Lights	¥19.34	▲3.87%
Total Electric Power	¥20.44	▲3.02%
Total Electric Lights & Power	¥19.54	▲3.71%

(note) Consumption tax is not included.
The specific scale demand which is the object of deregulation is not included.

Household bills are 20% less expensive than they were 10 years ago



(note) • An example with a contract current of 30A and an amount of electric power usage of 300kWh for one month. The equivalent amounts, such as the suitable amount of consumption tax are included.
• The old charges were based on the electric supply article of enforcement implemented on January 1, 2005. The amount of the fuel cost adjustment for April to June 2006 (0.57 yen/kWh) is included.
• The amount of the account transfer tax discount is included in the fees from 2002 and later.

【Example comparisons with the old price】

▼Electric Lights

Contract Classification	Usage Requirement (or Usage Conditions)		New Prices (yen/month)	Old Prices (yen/month)	Reduced Prices (yen/month)
	Contract	Monthly Usage Amount			
Mass of Electrical Light	B	30A 300kWh	6,211	6,433	▲222
	C	10kVA 1,000kWh	22,984	23,816	▲832
"Denka de Night" (Seasonal electrical lights)	6kVA (Water heater 4kVA)	910kWh	11,803	12,328	▲525
"Yoka Night 10" (Timely electrical lights)	6kVA (Water heater 4kVA)	710kWh	8,577	8,951	▲374

(Note) • The price is the amount of the electricity bill for one month (others are calculated by seasonal prices). The consumption tax and the amount of the account transfer tax discount are also included.
• For "Denka de Night" and "Yoka Night 10", an 8 hour continuous usage discount rate is included. (A discount for the switching on of electricity on the country-type electric water heaters was added to the old price.)
• The old prices were based on the electric supply article of enforcement implemented on January 1, 2005 and the amount of fuel cost adjustment for April to June 2006 (0.57 yen/(kWh)) . is included.

▼ Electric Power

Contract Classification	Usage Requirement (or Usage Conditions)	New Prices (yen/kWh)	Old Prices (yen/kWh)	Reduced Prices (yen/kWh)
Low voltage electricity	Contract electricity 10kW	22.14	22.76	▲0.62
	Monthly Usage Amount 800kWh			
	Phase factor 90%			

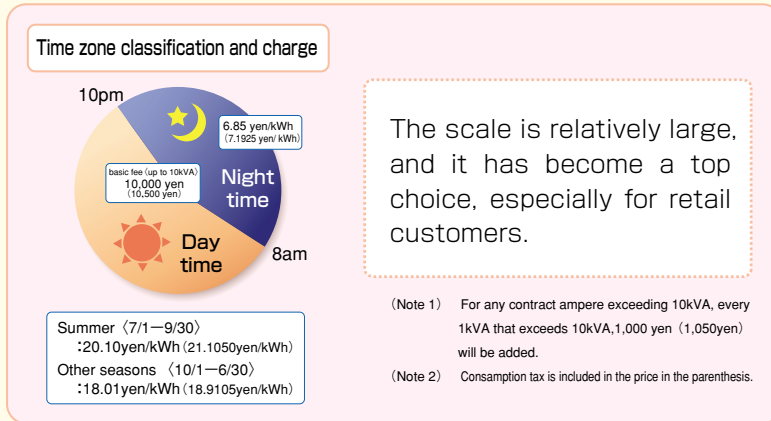
(Note) • The amount of money is a unit price per kWh in operating conditions (this is also calculated according to seasonal prices). (The equivalent amount to consumption tax, etc. are excluded. The amount of the account transfer discount is included.)
• The old prices means the charge calculated based on the electric supply article as of January 1, 2005 and the amount of fuel cost adjustment for April to June 2006 (0.57 yen/(kWh)) . is included.

※Glossary/Optional supply article: The contract menu contributing to the efficient use (load equalization) of equipment and other efficient business management can be replaced with a supply article, and the customer can have an option to choose.

For our new price menu, we have introduced “high load factor type of electric light.”

As an option provision this time we compared with the conventional electric light menu, the new light has a lower rate for electric power. The basic set-up rate for the new light is higher, with daytime and nighttime charges separated.

The higher the usage capacity, the more reasonable the light is for the customer.



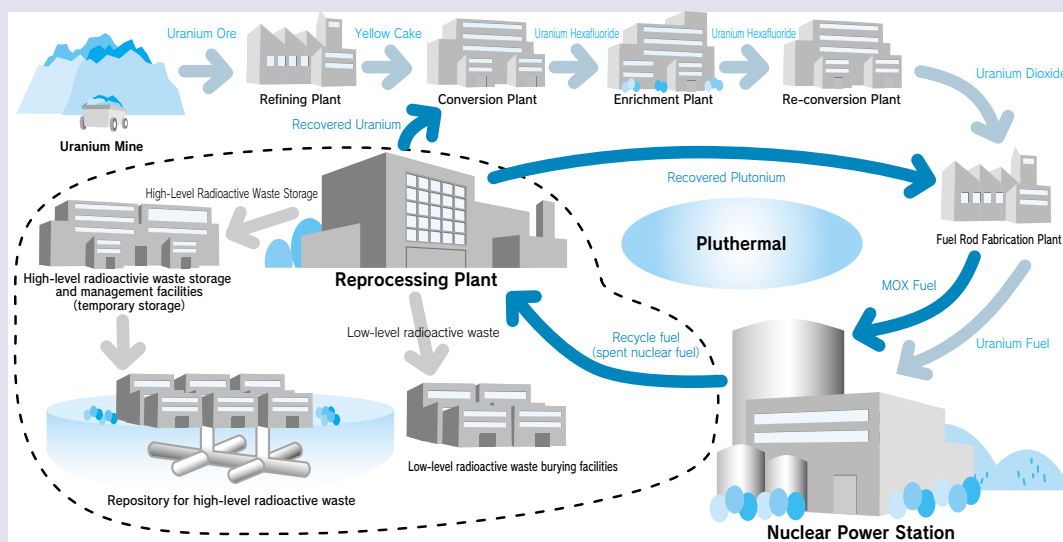
The act on savings and management for the reprocessing of used fuel in nuclear power generation.

- This is a law which obliged the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry to save a fund required for future recycling. The law also required the Minister to reserve other external funds for administering to the funding management corporations of electric power companies. This requirement was intended to help the companies smoothly undertake backend businesses, such as the reprocessing of used fuel.
- This law stipulates in addition to the conventional reprocessing expense, the customer will pay, along with their usual electricity bill, a portion of the funding for reprocessing and the abolition of measures at the station.

From the viewpoint of benefit assessment, the specified-scale power producer and supplier (PPS)* will also have to pay a usage charge through the network for past electrical power charges.

Backend business

The business performs the processing and disposal of used fuel, used for nuclear power generation and the demolition and disposal of reprocessing-related institutions (dotted line portion on figure).



*Glossary / *Specified-Scale power producer and supplier: This refers to the retail of electricity to large-lot customers (special high voltage (over 50kw) customers) by suppliers (specified-scale electric utilities) other than electric companies. To encourage effective competition, fair regulations were put into place (wheeling services regulations) to enable electric power provisions.