

Financial Results for The 2nd Quarter of FY2022 (IR material for investors)

October 31, 2022



Statements made in this overview of operations regarding our strategies and forecasts and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of information currently available and should not be interpreted as promises or guarantees. Owing to various uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from these statements. Investors are hereby cautioned against making investment decisions solely on the basis of forward-looking statements contained herein.

(Note)

The English translation is for reference purposes only for the convenience of our English-speaking investors. In case a difference arises regarding the meaning herein, the original Japanese version shall prevail.

Table of Contents

■ Financial Results for FY2022 2Q

1. Financial Results for FY2022 2Q〔Consolidated〕	P1
(1) Factors	
① Electricity Sales Volume〔Consolidated〕	P2
② Generated and Received Electricity〔Consolidated〕	P3
③ Others〔Consolidated〕	P4
(2) Ordinary Revenues〔Consolidated〕	P5
(3) Ordinary Expenses〔Consolidated〕	P6
(4) Ordinary Loss/Income and Net Loss/Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent〔Consolidated〕	P7
(Reference) Factors Affecting Consolidated Ordinary Loss/Income (Compared with FY2021 2Q)	P8
(Reference) Estimate of the effect of time lag of fuel cost adjustments〔Non-consolidated〕	P9
(5) Segment Information〔Consolidated〕	P10
① Power and Electricity Sales Businesses	P11
② Transmission and Distribution Businesses	P12
③ Overseas Businesses	P13
④ Other Energy Services Businesses	P14
⑤ ICT Services Businesses	P15
⑥ Urban Development Businesses	P16
2. Financial Status for FY2022 2Q〔Consolidated〕	P17
3. Interim Dividends for FY2022	P18
4. Forecasts of Financial Results for FY2022	P19
5. Forecasts of Year-end Dividends for FY2022	P20

■ Appendix

Revenues from Retail sales and Wholesale sales〔Japanese electric power businesses〕	P21
Revenues from Others〔Japanese electric power businesses〕	P22
Expenses for Fuel and Purchased power〔Japanese electric power businesses〕	P23
Expenses for Maintenance and Depreciation〔Japanese electric power businesses〕	P24
Expenses for Labor and Others〔Japanese electric power businesses〕	P25
Free cash flows〔Consolidated〕	P26

Sales (Increase), Ordinary Loss (Deficit)

Consolidated Sales : 1,010.6 billion of yen (Increase by 31.0% Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Consolidated Ordinary Loss : -77.8 billion of yen

Regarding the financial results for FY 2022 2Q, they amounted to a loss due to the time lag loss stemming from the fuel cost adjustment system expanded compared with FY2021 2Q due to rising fuel prices. In addition to this loss, there was an increase in purchased power costs due to higher prices on the wholesale electricity market and higher fuel costs because of a decrease in operating nuclear power stations.

(Billion of Yen,%)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Ordinary Revenues	1,025.2	777.7	247.5	31.8
(Sales) [Figures are included above]	(1,010.6)	(771.5)	(239.1)	(31.0)
Ordinary Expenses	1,103.1	711.9	391.1	54.9
(Operating Loss/ Income)	(-75.6)	(76.4)	(-152.1)	(—)
Ordinary Loss/ Income	-77.8	65.7	-143.6	—
Extraordinary Income	11.2 [*]	—	11.2	—
Net Loss/ Income attributable to owners of the parent	-47.6	45.3	-93.0	—

Note: Consolidated subsidiaries: 51 companies (3 companies have been added)

Equity method companies: 45 companies (No change)

*Gains sales on of investment securities

Retail electricity sales volume reached 38.9 billion kWh, which is at a similar level as FY2021 2Q.

This similar level was caused by these factors : an increase sales volume due to the higher temperatures during summer in comparison with the previous year and an increase in contracted electricity inside the Kyushu area ,although a decrease in contracted electricity outside the Kyushu area.

Wholesale sales volume increased by 12.1% to 9.7 billion kWh.

As a result, the total amount of electricity sales volume increased by 1.9% to 48.5 billion kWh.

【Consolidated electricity sales volume】

(Billion kWh,%)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Retail	38.9	39.0	-0.1	-0.3
Lighting	11.2	11.3	-0.1	-0.7
Power	27.6	27.7	-	-0.2
Wholesale	9.7	8.6	1.1	12.1
Total	48.5	47.6	0.9	1.9

Note1: Some rounding errors may be observed.

Note2: The figures represent our company and consolidated subsidiaries (Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc. and Kyuden Mirai Energy Co.,Inc.) (Internal transactions have been eliminated).

Regarding the supply to retail and wholesale customers, we were able to deliver electricity in a stable manner through the comprehensive operation of power generation facilities, including nuclear power, thermal power, water pumping, etc.

As for area supply and demand, we were able to deliver electricity stably through the operation of regulated power sources and the implementation of renewable energy output control based on the government rules.

【Consolidated】

(Billion kWh,%)

		FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Own facilities *1	Hydro (Water flow rate)	2.8 (91.7)	3.0 (99.6)	-0.2 (-7.9)	-8.0
	Thermal	17.9	9.8	8.1	83.4
	Nuclear (Utilization rate) *2	8.7 (49.9)	18.1 (103.5)	-9.4 (-53.6)	-51.9
	New Energy, etc.	0.7	0.6	-0.1	5.5
	Subtotal	30.0	31.5	-1.5	-4.7
Interchange · Received Electricity from Other companies *3		22.2	20.2	2.0	9.6
(Hydro) [Figures are included above]		(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(14.6)
(New Energy etc.) [Figures are included above]		(10.8)	(9.1)	(1.7)	(18.5)
For water pumping, etc.		-1.1	-1.3	0.2	-11.3
T o t a l		51.0	50.4	0.6	1.2

Note1: Some rounding errors may be observed.

Note2: Represents our company and consolidated subsidiaries (Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc. and Kyuden Mirai Energy Co., Inc.) (Internal transactions have been eliminated).

Note3: The difference between the total amount of generated and received electricity and the total amount of electricity sales volume is the amount of power lost, etc.

*1 Own facilities' generation means transmission-end number. *2 The utilization rate may exceed 100% due to constant rated heat output operation.

*3 "Interchange & other companies" includes the volume of electricity recognized as of the end of fiscal year.

(Reference) Ratio of Generated and Received Electricity

(%)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference
Nuclear Power	17.0	35.9	-18.9
Renewable Energy *	28.5	25.4	3.1

* "Renewable Energy" represents a total of Solar, Wind, Biomass, Waste, Geothermal and Hydro (excluding "For pumping") generated by facilities of our own and other companies.

Note: Some parts of electricity that do not use non-fossil certificates have no value of renewable energy and CO₂ zero emission power. Those are treated as electricity with the national average CO₂ emissions of electricity, including thermal power generations, etc.

Crude Oil CIF Price and Exchange Rate

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference
Crude Oil CIF Price	112\$/b	70\$/b	42\$/b
Exchange Rate	134¥/\$	110¥/\$	24¥/\$

In Japanese electric power businesses, sales increased by 31.0% to ¥1,010.6 billion and ordinary revenues increased by 31.8% to ¥1,025.2 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in revenues from retail sales because of the effects of fuel cost adjustments in response to rising fuel prices, and an increase in revenues from wholesale sales.

(Billion of Yen,%)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change	Explanations
Sales (Operating Revenues)	1,010.6	771.5	239.1	31.0	Japanese electric power businesses 224.6
Other Revenues	14.6	6.2	8.3	134.1	
(Share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method) [Figures are included above]	(3.8)	(2.3)	(1.4)	60.2	
Ordinary Revenues	1,025.2	777.7	247.5	31.8	Japanese electric power businesses 227.9

〔Japanese electric power businesses〕 [Figures are included above]

Retail	712.3	575.1	137.2	Unit price difference (Effect of fuel cost adjustments, etc.) 140.0 Decrease in retail electricity sales volume -2.5
Wholesale	123.9	67.5	56.3	Sold power to other suppliers 53.3
Other	90.2	55.9	34.3	Miscellaneous income 22.2 Consignment revenues 8.0 Sale of goods 3.2
(Sales)	(920.1)	(695.5)	(224.6)	
Ordinary Revenues	926.5	698.6	227.9	

Note : The figures of Japanese electric power businesses represent our company and a consolidated subsidiary (Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co.,Inc and Kyuden Mirai Energy Co.,Inc.) (Internal transactions have been eliminated).

In Japanese electric power businesses, ordinary expenses increased by 54.9% to ¥1,103.1 billion due to an increase in fuel costs in response to rising fuel prices and a decrease in operating nuclear power stations, as well as an increase in purchased power costs because of higher prices on the wholesale electricity market.

(Billion of Yen,%)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change	Explanations
Operating Expenses	1,086.3	695.0	391.3	56.3	Japanese electric power businesses 379.8
Other Expenses	16.7	16.9	-0.2	-1.3	
Ordinary Expenses	1,103.1	711.9	391.1	54.9	Japanese electric power businesses 379.7

[Japanese electric power businesses] [Figures are included above]

Labor	58.7	63.9	-5.1	Salary -4.7(Increase of assigned employee: Kyuden T&D Service and Kyuden Next)
Fuel	296.4	87.0	209.3	CIF and exchange gains difference 156.5 Effect of operating nuclear power stations 57.0 *
Purchased power from other utilities and other suppliers	314.9	146.2	168.7	Purchased power from other suppliers 160.1
Maintenance	67.7	58.4	9.3	Nuclear 17.2 Thermal -10.3
Depreciation	80.3	80.0	0.2	
Interest	11.1	11.0	0.1	
Nuclear back—end	21.1	39.2	-18.1	Effect of operating nuclear power stations -19.0 *
Other	172.6	157.3	15.2	Overhead expenses 7.1
Ordinary Expenses	1,023.1	643.3	379.7	

Note : The figures of Japanese electric power businesses represent our company and consolidated subsidiaries (Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co.,Inc and Kyuden Mirai Energy Co.,Inc.) (Internal transactions have been eliminated).

* Effect of operating nuclear power stations (fuel costs + nuclear back-end costs) 38.0

1 (4) Ordinary Loss/Income and Net Loss/Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent 〔Consolidated〕

7

As a result, ordinary loss amounted to ¥77.8 billion, and net loss attributable to owners of the parent amounted to ¥47.6 billion due to gain sales on of investment securities which is recorded as extraordinary income, for FY2022 2Q.

(Billion of Yen,%)

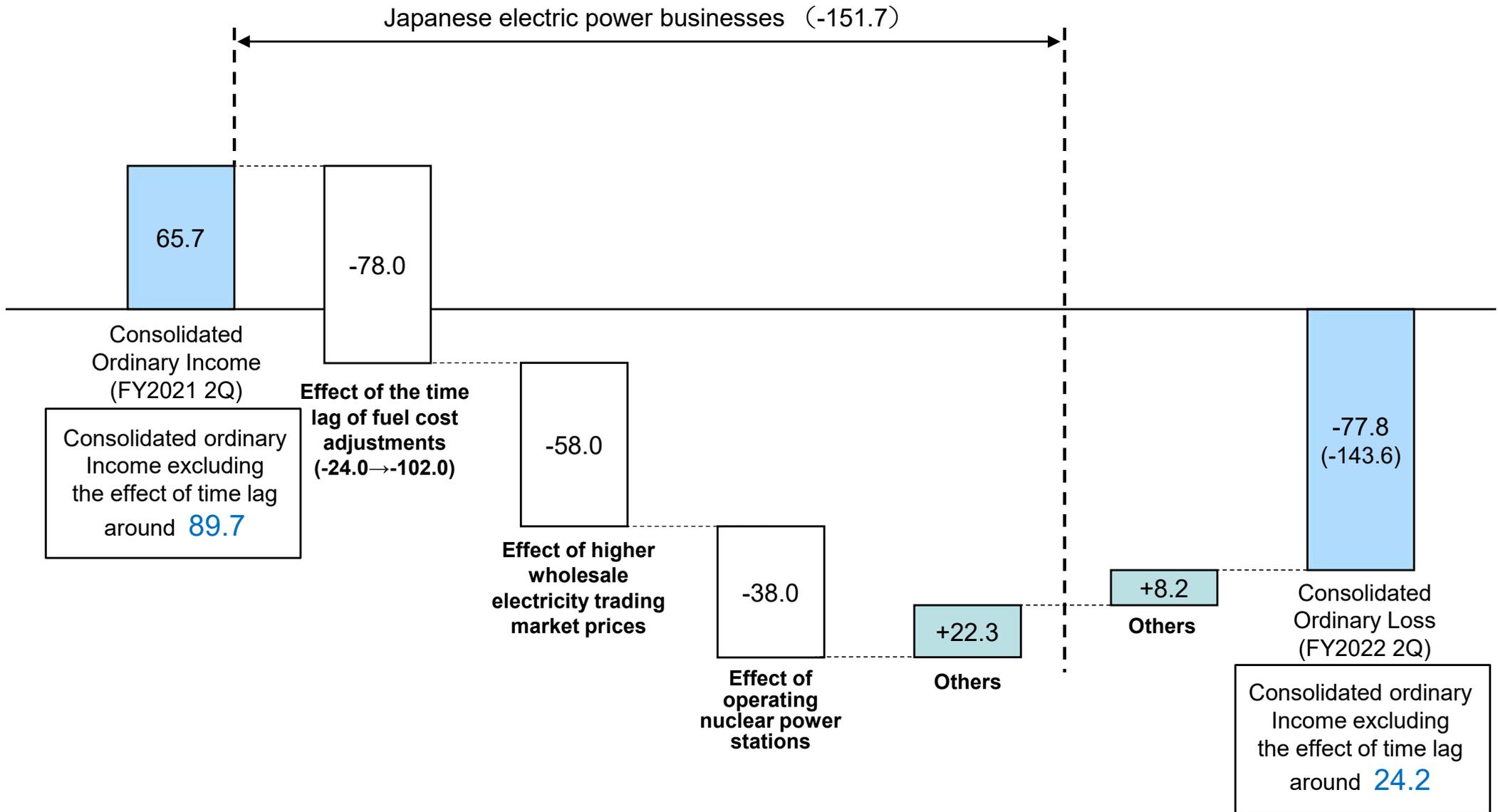
	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Ordinary Loss/Income	-77.8	65.7	-143.6	—
Provision for Reserve for Fluctuation in Water Levels	-0.1	—	-0.1	2,359.9
Extraordinary Income	11.2	—	11.2	—
Loss/Income Before Income Taxes	-66.4	65.7	-132.2	—
Income Taxes	-19.4	19.5	-38.9	—
Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-19.1
Net Loss/Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	-47.6	45.3	-93.0	—

(Reference) Factors Affecting Consolidated Ordinary Loss/Income

(Compared with FY2021 2Q)

8

(Billion of Yen)

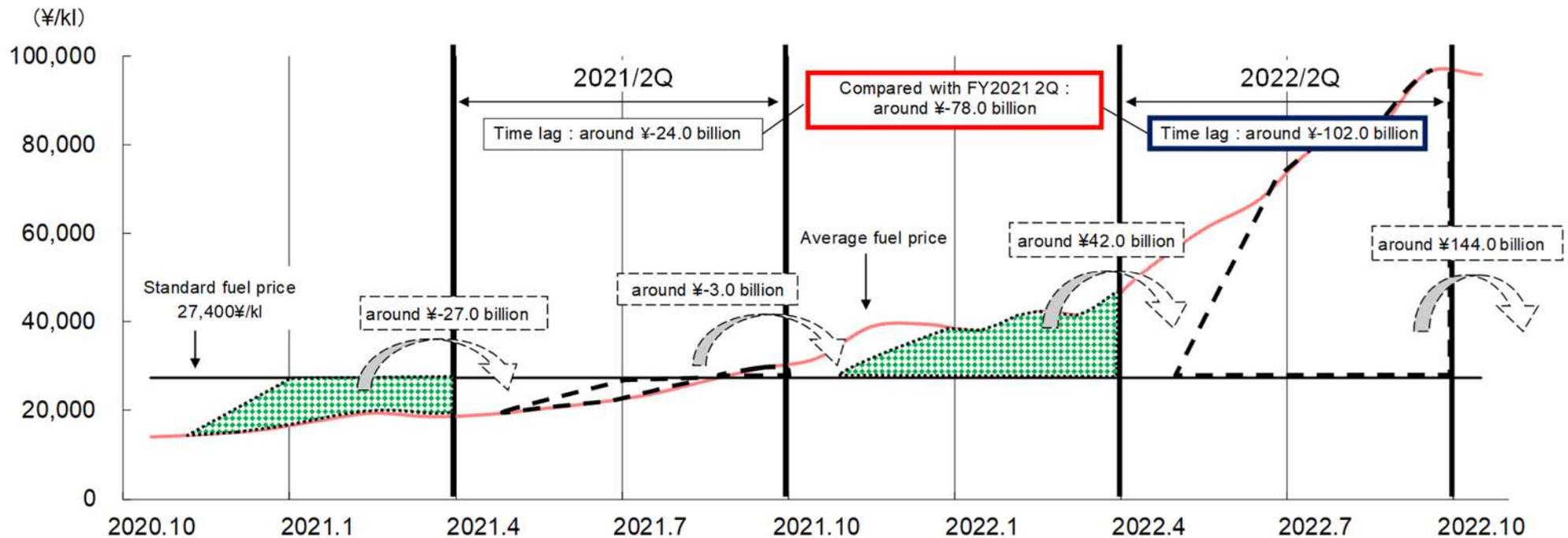


·A part of the difference between the standard fuel price and the fuel price in the second half of FY2021 is reflected in the increase of revenues from retail sales for FY2022 2Q [around ¥42.0 billion]

·A part of the difference between the standard fuel price and the fuel price for FY2022 2Q will not be reflected in the increase of revenues from retail sales for FY2022 2Q but will be carried over beyond FY2022 3Q[around ¥144.0 billion]

As a result of the time lag of fuel cost adjustments, revenues deteriorated [around ¥-102.0 billion]

(Compared with FY2021 2Q: around ¥-78.0 billion)



(Billion of Yen)

				FY2022 2Q		FY2021 2Q		Difference	
Energy services businesses	Japanese electric power businesses	Power and Electricity Sales	Sales	(795.3)	882.7	(619.9)	679.3	(175.3)	203.3
			Ordinary Loss/Income		-113.4		41.2		154.7
		Transmission and Distribution businesses	Sales	(121.3)	349.9	(72.9)	268.6	(48.3)	81.3
			Ordinary Income		16.9		13.5		3.3
		Inter-segment transactions eliminated	Sales		-312.5		-252.4		-60.0
			Ordinary Loss/Income		—		0.4		-0.4
	Subtotal		Sales	(916.7)	920.1	(692.9)	695.5	(223.7)	224.6
			Ordinary Loss/Income		-96.5		55.2		-151.7
	Overseas businesses		Sales	(2.1)	2.1	(2.2)	2.2	(-0.1)	-0.1
			Ordinary Income/Loss		3.7		0.3		3.3
	Other energy services businesses		Sales	(44.3)	100.5	(31.3)	80.5	(12.9)	19.9
			Ordinary Income		11.2		6.0		5.1
	ICT services businesses		Sales	(40.5)	53.3	(38.4)	49.8	(2.0)	3.5
			Ordinary Income		1.4		2.6		-1.1
Urban development businesses		Sales	(4.9)	10.5	(4.4)	10.1	(0.4)	0.4	
		Ordinary Income		1.2		1.3		-0.1	
Others		Sales	(2.0)	4.4	(1.9)	4.5	(—)	—	
		Ordinary Income		0.3		0.5		-0.1	
Inter-segment transactions eliminated		Sales		-80.6		-71.4		-9.1	
		Ordinary Loss/Income		0.6		-0.4		1.0	
Total		Sales		1,010.6		771.5		239.1	
		Ordinary Loss/Income		-77.8		65.7		-143.6	

Note1: The above amounts represent figures prior to elimination of transactions among segments. Note2: Figures in () represent sales excluding transactions among group companies.

Note3: In FY2022 1Q, we have changed reportable segments. Note4: Overseas fuel projects are included in "Other energy services businesses."

Sales : **882.7 billion of yen** (Increase by **29.9%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Loss : **-113.4 billion of yen**

Sales increased by 29.9% to ¥882.7 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in revenues from retail sales because of the effects of fuel cost adjustments in response to rising fuel prices, and an increase in revenues from wholesale sales.

Ordinary loss amounted to ¥113.4 billion, because the time lag loss stemming from the fuel cost adjustment system expanded compared with FY2021 2Q due to rising fuel prices, as well as an increase in purchased power costs due to higher prices on the wholesale electricity market and higher fuel costs because of a decrease in operating nuclear power stations.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	882.7	679.3	203.3	29.9
Ordinary Expenses	1,005.7	645.0	360.7	55.9
Ordinary Loss/ Income	-113.4	41.2	-154.7	—

[Power and Electricity Sales Businesses]
 Power generation and retail business in Japan, etc.

Sales : **349.9 billion of yen** (Increase by **30.3%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Income : **16.9 billion of yen** (Increase by **25.1%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Sales increased by 30.3% to ¥349.9 billion compared with FY2021 2Q mainly due to higher revenues from wholesale sales as there was an increase in wholesale sales volume along with an increase in purchase from renewable energy sources, and an increase in consignment revenues related to electric imbalance revenues.

Ordinary income increased by 25.1% to ¥16.9 billion mainly due to an increase in sales despite higher purchased power costs because of an increase in purchase costs from renewable energy sources and costs related to electric imbalance charges.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	349.9	268.6	81.3	30.3
Ordinary Expenses	334.4	256.3	78.1	30.5
Ordinary Income	16.9	13.5	3.3	25.1

[Transmission and Distribution Businesses]

Transmission and Distribution business inside of the Kyushu area, etc.

Sales : **2.1 billion of yen** (Decrease by **6.9%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Income : **3.7 billion of yen** (Increase by **918.1%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Sales decreased by 6.9% to ¥2.1 billion compared with FY2021 2Q mainly due to a decrease in revenues from the Geothermal IPP projects.

Ordinary income increased by 918.1% to ¥3.7 billion mainly due to an increase of foreign exchange gains.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	2.1	2.2	-0.1	-6.9
Ordinary Expenses	3.3	3.6	-0.2	-7.0
Ordinary Income/ Loss	3.7 *	0.3	3.3	918.1
(Share of profit/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method) [Figures are included above]	(0.9)	(0.8)	(—)	(7.9)

* Ordinary income amounted to ¥3.7 billion due to the record of foreign exchange gains.

[Overseas Businesses]

Overseas Power generation business, Transmission and Distribution businesses, etc.

Sales : **100.5 billion of yen** (Increase by **24.8%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Income : **11.2 billion of yen** (Increase by **85.4%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Sales increased by 24.8% to ¥100.5 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to higher natural gas and LNG sales prices as well as the beginning of commercial operation of biomass power station.

Ordinary income increased by 85.4% to ¥11.2 billion.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	100.5	80.5	19.9	24.8
Ordinary Expenses	92.9	76.8	16.1	21.0
Ordinary Income	11.2	6.0	5.1	85.4
(Share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method) [Figures are included above]	(3.0)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(75.8)

[Other Energy Services Businesses]

Stable energy supply business as construction and maintenance of electrical equipment, Sales of natural gas and LNG business, Renewable energy business, etc.

Sales : **53.3 billion of yen** (Increase by **7.1%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Income : **1.4 billion of yen** (Decrease by **42.4%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Sales increased by 7.1% to ¥53.3 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in contracted information system development and sales of telecommunication equipment.

Ordinary income decreased by 42.4% to ¥1.4 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in depreciation related to the equipment of optical broadband service business.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	53.3	49.8	3.5	7.1
Ordinary Expenses	52.0	47.3	4.6	9.9
Ordinary Income	1.4	2.6	-1.1	-42.4
(Share of profit/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method) [Figures are included above]	(-0.08)	(-0.09)	(—)	(—)

[ICT Services Businesses]

Data communications business, Optical broadband service business, Telecommunications construction and maintenance business, Developments for information system business, Data centers business, etc.

Sales : **10.5 billion of yen** (Increase by **4.5%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)
Ordinary Income : **1.2 billion of yen** (Decrease by **8.7%** Compared with FY2021 2Q)

Sales increased by 4.5% to ¥10.5 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in real estate revenues.
 Ordinary income decreased by 8.7 to ¥1.2 billion compared with FY2021 2Q due to an increase in costs related to real estate.

(Billion of Yen, %)

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
Sales	10.5	10.1	0.4	4.5
Ordinary Expenses	9.5	8.8	0.7	7.9
Ordinary Income	1.2	1.3	-0.1	-8.7
(Share of profit/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method) [Figures are included above]	(-0.03)	(-0.06)	(0.02)	(—)

[Urban Development Businesses]

Urban development business, Real estate business, Social infrastructure business, etc.

Total assets increased by ¥255.1 billion to ¥5,597.5 billion compared with the end of FY2021 due to an increase in fixed assets such as deferred tax assets, as well as an increase in other current assets such as inventories assets.

Liabilities increased by ¥280.7 billion to ¥4,946.7 billion compared with the end of FY2021 due to an increase in interest-bearing debt despite a decrease in other current liabilities such as unpaid contributions concerning reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.

Equity decreased by ¥25.5 billion to ¥650.7 billion compared with the end of FY2021 due to the record of net loss attributable to owners of the parent and the payment of dividends.

As a result, equity ratio decreased by 1.1 points to 11.0% compared with the end of FY2021.

(Billion of Yen)

	Sep.30,2022	Mar.31,2022	Difference
Assets	5,597.5	5,342.3	255.1
Liabilities	4,946.7	4,666.0	280.7
(Interest-bearing Debt) [Figures are included above]	(4,032.2)	(3,638.0)	(394.1)
Equity	650.7	676.3	-25.5
Equity Ratio (%)	11.0	12.1	-1.1

We regret to inform you that we will not be able to pay interim dividends for both common shares and class A preferred shares.

Regarding the forecast of consolidated financial results for FY2022, both sales and ordinary income have not been decided yet because it is difficult to reasonably calculate the forecast values due to continuation of the extremely uncertain situation in Russia and Ukraine, which impacts fuel prices , and the latest exchange fluctuation.

We will provide an update as soon as it is possible to make a sufficiently reliable forecast of consolidated financial results for FY2022.

Regarding the forecast of year-end dividends for FY2022, both common shares and class A preferred shares have not been decided yet due to continuation of the extremely uncertain situation in Russia and Ukraine, which impacts fuel prices , and the latest rapid exchange fluctuation.

We will continue to make efforts to maintain a certain level of dividends.

We will provide an update as soon as it is possible to make a sufficiently reliable forecast of dividends for FY2022.

Appendix

Note1: Revision of the reportable segments in FY 2022 is recorded only in the current and previous fiscal years.

Note2: The revised “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” has been applied retrospectively. However, the figures for FY 2019 are not subject to audit by an audit firm.

Retail sales

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of change
712.3	575.1	137.2	23.9

Difference

1. Unit price difference
(Effect of fuel cost adjustments, etc.) 140.0

2. Decrease in retail electricity sales volume -2.5

Wholesale sales

(Billion of Yen,%)

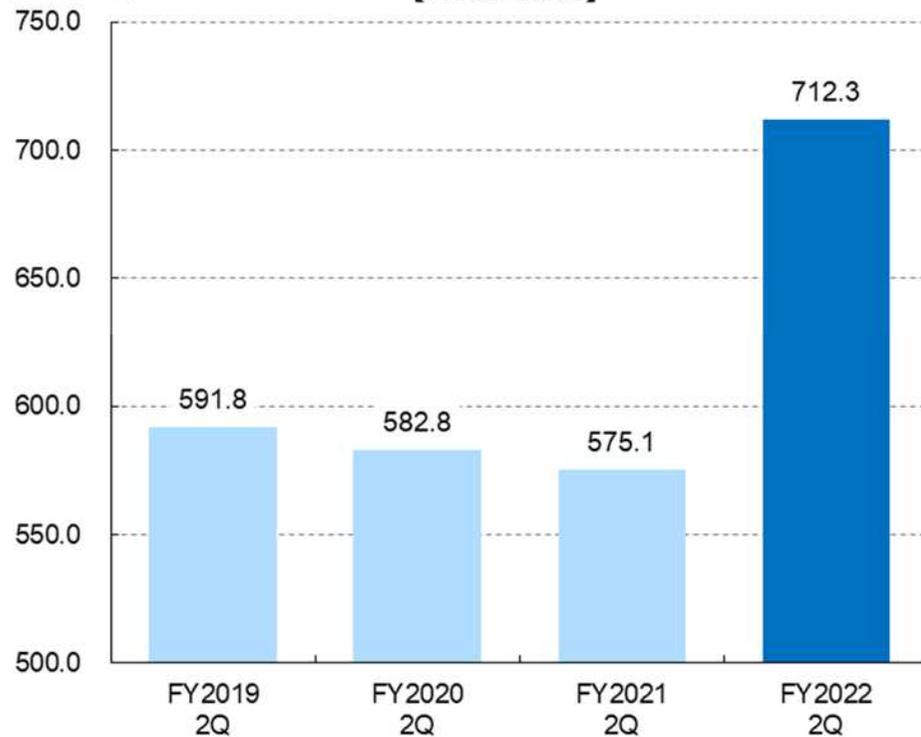
FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of change
123.9	67.5	56.3	83.4

Difference

1. Sold power to other suppliers 53.3

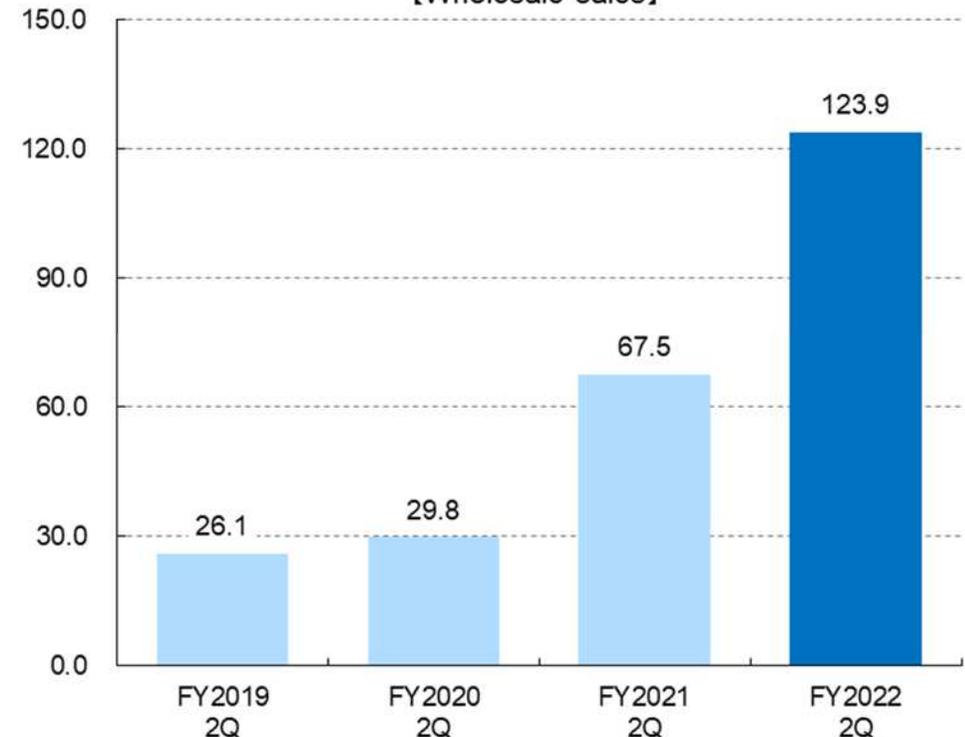
(Billion of Yen)

【Retail sales】



(Billion of Yen)

【Wholesale sales】



Others

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of change
90.2	55.9	34.3	61.3

Difference

1. Miscellaneous income

22.2

2. Consignment revenues

8.0

3. Sale of goods

3.2

【Reference】 Electricity sales volume

Retail

(Billion kWh,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
38.9	39.0	-0.1	-0.3

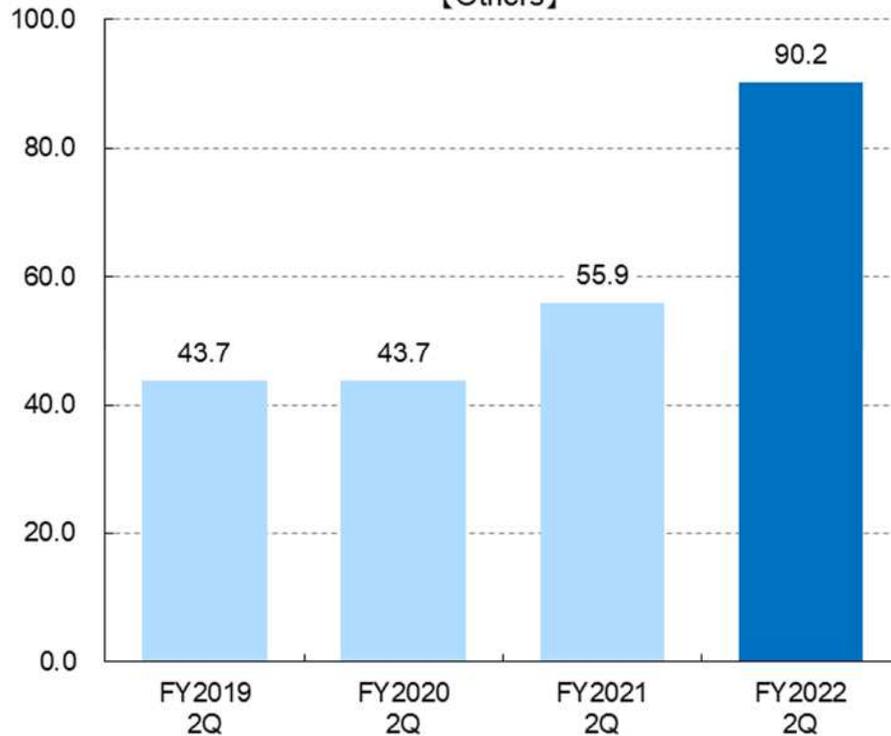
Wholesale

(Billion kWh,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
9.7	8.6	1.1	12.1

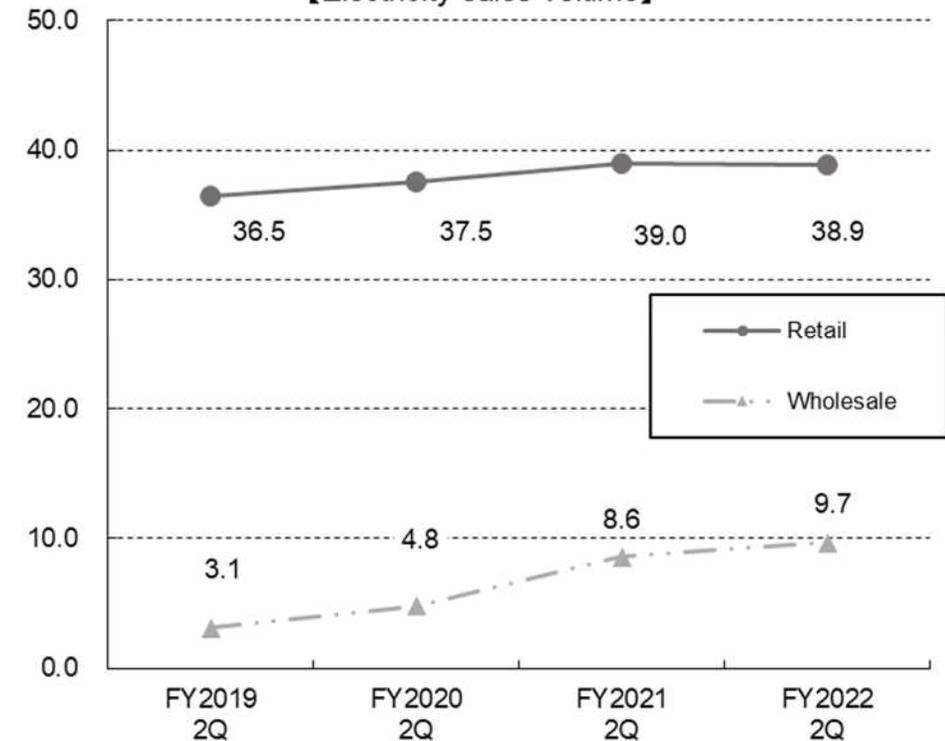
(Billion of Yen)

【Others】



(Billion kWh)

【Electricity sales volume】



Fuel

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of change
296.4	87.0	209.3	240.4

Difference

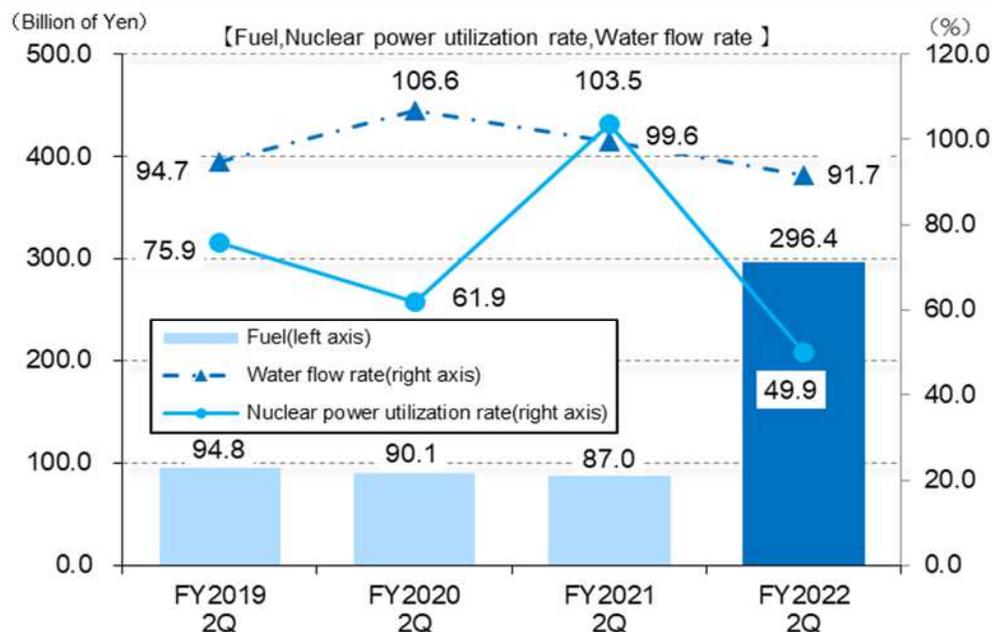
1. CIF and exchange gains difference	156.5
2. Effect of operating nuclear power stations	57.0

【Reference1】 All Japan CIF prices

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference
Coal(\$/t)	335	126	209
LNG(\$/t)	876	487	389
Crude oil(\$/b)	112	70	42

【Reference2】 Fuel consumption

	FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference
Coal (ten thousand ton)	386	167	219
LNG (ten thousand ton)	103	72	31
Heavy oil (ten thousand kiloliter)	0	1	0



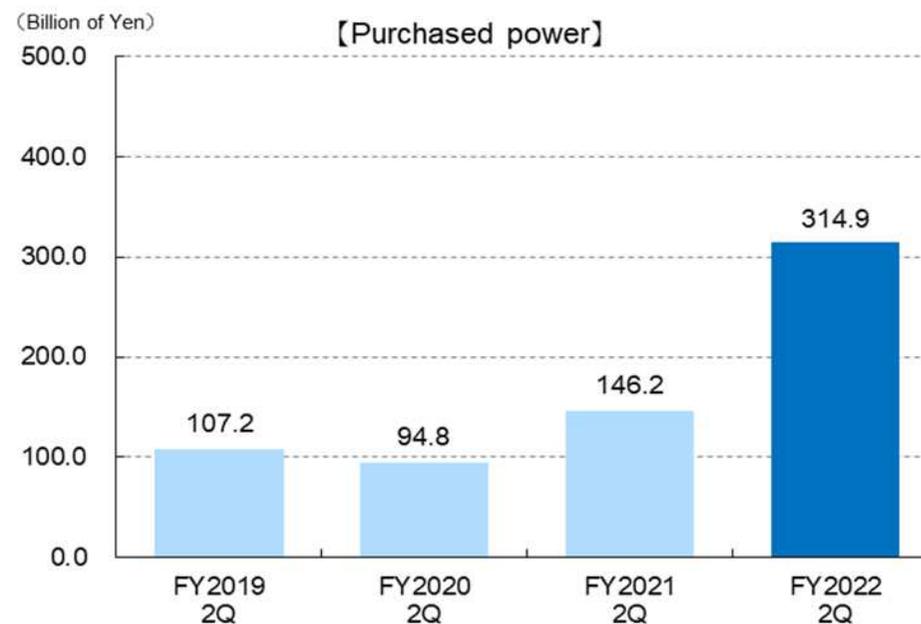
Purchased power

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of change
314.9	146.2	168.7	115.3

Difference

1. Purchased power from other suppliers	160.1
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Maintenance

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
67.7	58.4	9.3	15.9

Depreciation

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
80.3	80.0	0.2	0.4

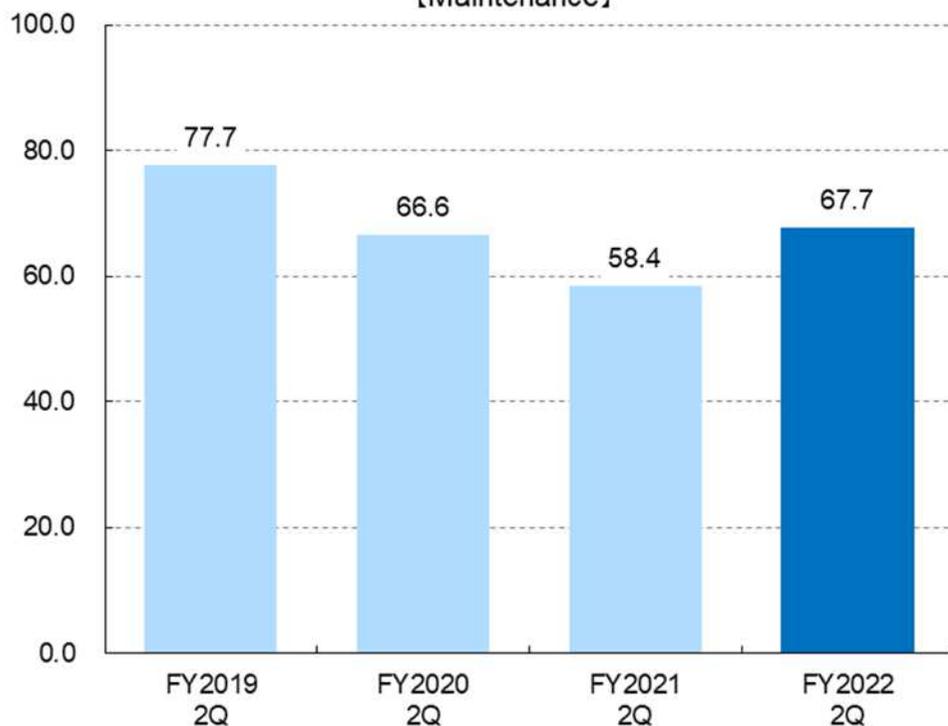
Difference

1. Nuclear 17.2

1. Thermal -10.3

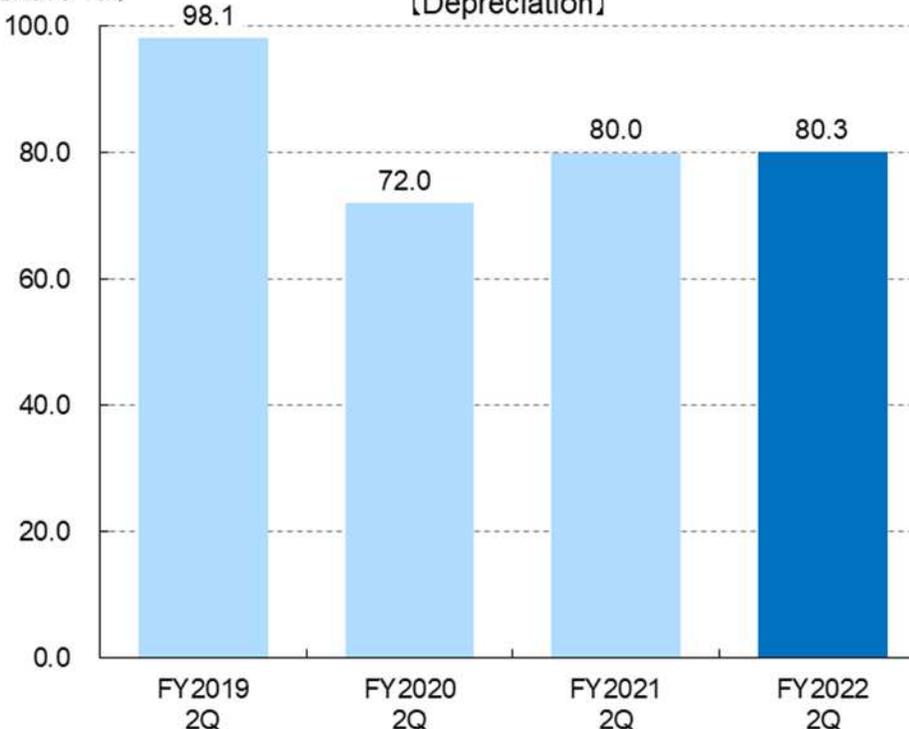
(Billion of Yen)

【Maintenance】



(Billion of Yen)

【Depreciation】



Note : In FY2020, we have changed to the straight-line method.

Labor

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
58.7	63.9	-5.1	-8.1

Difference

1. Salary *	-4.7
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* Increase of assigned employee:Kyuden T&D Service and Kyuden Next

Others

(Billion of Yen,%)

FY2022 2Q	FY2021 2Q	Difference	Rate of Change
204.9	207.6	-2.7	-1.3

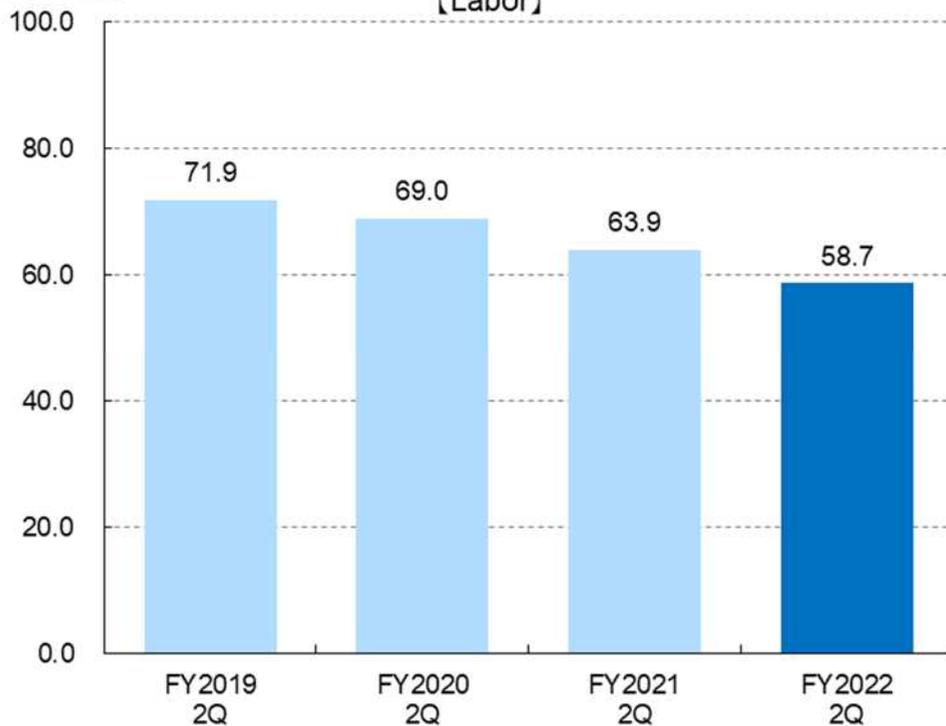
Difference

1. Nuclear back-end	-18.1
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2. Overhead expenses	7.1
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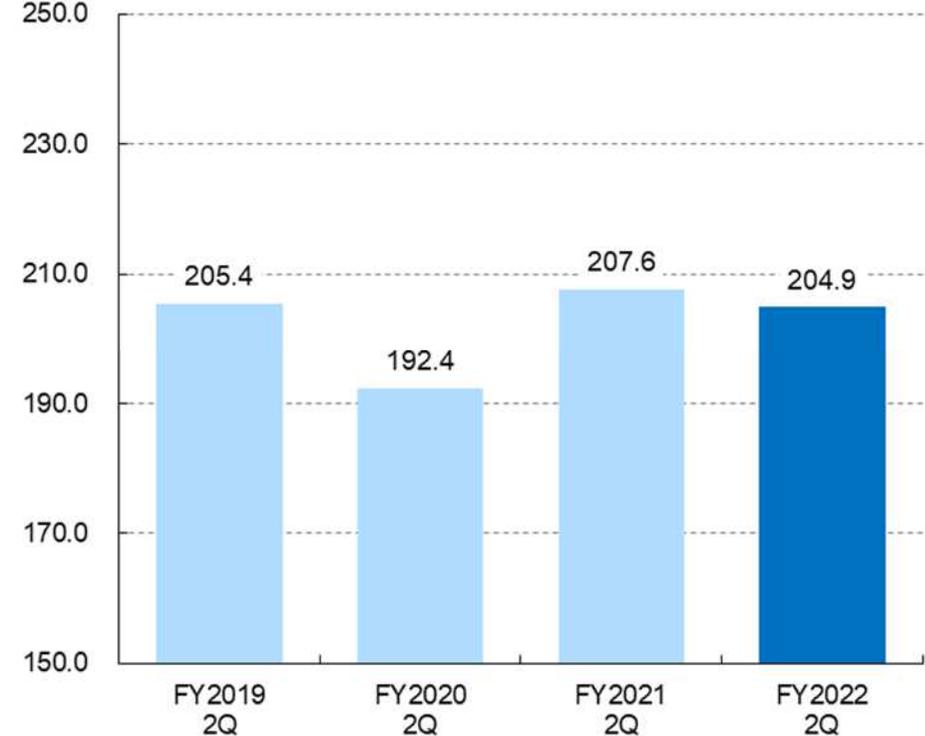
(Billion of Yen)

[Labor]

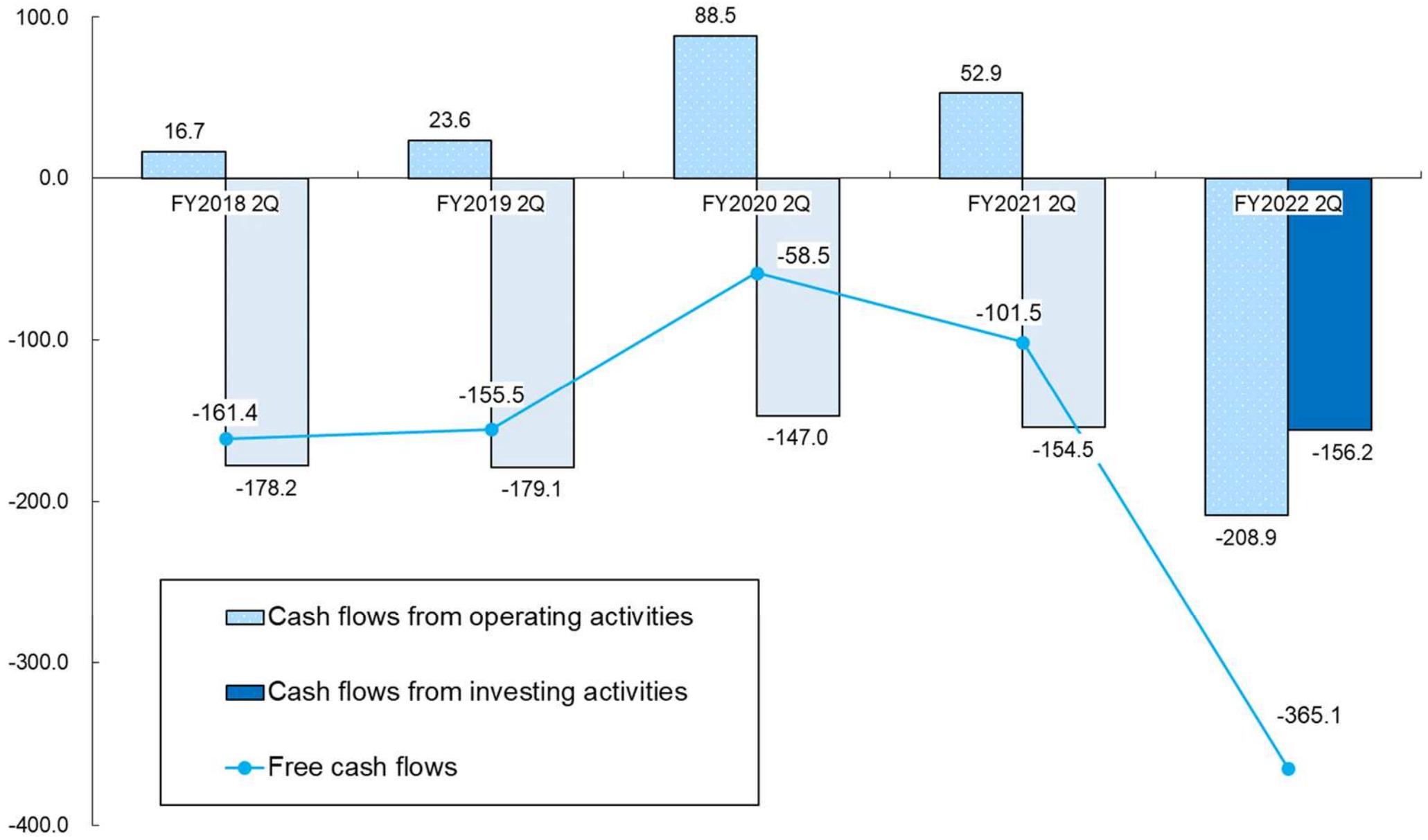


(Billion of Yen)

[Others]



(Billion of yen)



- Cash flows from operating activities
- Cash flows from investing activities
- Free cash flows

For more information, please contact:

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