○Trends in high-volume electric power (for industries with contracted power of 0.5 MW or higher)

Automobile-related production declined due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster, but production began to pick up from the summer onwards, and this and other factors resulted in sales in this area equaling figures for the previous year. Sales to high-volume customers overall increased against the previous year, displaying a 1.0% YoY increase due to factors including an increase in the volume of power sold resulting from a decline in in-plant generation among some customers.

Trends in high-volume electric power for major industries

*Figures in parentheses are YoY growth.

Industry sector	Overview
Paper/pulp (1.8 %)	There was a decline in production of coated paper, but sales exceeded figures for the previous year due to factors including an increase in the volume of electric power sold resulting from a decline in in-plant generation among some customers.
Chemicals (5.1 %)	There was a decline in the manufacture of soda products, but sales exceeded figures for the previous year due to factors including an increase in the manufacture of materials for electronic components and a decline in in-plant generation among some customers.
Ceramics, stone and clay (2.0 %)	There was a decline in production among some customers, but sales exceeded figures for the previous year due to factors including increased manufacture of glass for small liquid crystal displays.
Iron and steel (6.7 %)	Production of steel materials for the automotive industry declined due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster, but this decline started to be made up from the summer onwards, and sales in this area equaled figures for the previous year. Due to factors including increased operation of new steel manufacturing factories and an increase in the volume of electric power sold as a result of a decline in in-plant generation among some customers, overall results exceeded figures for the previous year.
Machinery (0.4 %)	There was a decline in the manufacture of semiconductors for digital home electronics and also a decline in automobile-related production due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster, but sales equaled figures for the previous year due to factors including an increase in automobile-related production from the summer onwards.

Amount of electric power sold, by high-volume industry sector

		YoY growth (%)						Volume of electric power sold	Percentage of total
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	(million kWh)	(%)
Raw materials	Paper/pulp	1.2	▲ 3.1	▲ 6.1	1.2	5.3	1.8	1,631	3.2
	Chemicals	7.4	2.2	▲ 7.3	▲ 5.6	3.4	5.1	2,898	5.6
	Ceramics, stone and clay	7.7	7.4	▲ 4.1	▲ 20.9	21.9	2.0	2,657	5.2
	Iron and steel	2.3	4.7	▲ 17.1	▲ 14.2	25.5	6.7	6,554	12.8
	Nonferrous materials	8.1	8.4	▲ 22.4	▲ 9.7	18.5	▲ 7.9	1,409	2.7
	Subtotal	4.7	4.2	▲ 12.4	▲ 11.7	17.0	3.5	15,149	29.5
Processing	Foodstuffs	5.5	7.0	▲ 0.9	▲ 2.4	4.3	0.3	2,664	5.2
	Textiles	▲ 0.2	0.7	▲ 12.5	▲ 12.1	13.5	▲ 4.2	1,046	2.0
	Machinery	9.0	7.7	▲ 9.7	▲ 10.9	7.9	0.4	20,250	39.5
	Other	5.9	4.2	▲ 8.1	▲ 6.8	6.1	▲ 0.3	6,337	12.3
	Subtotal	7.8	6.7	▲ 8.8	▲ 9.4	7.4	0.0	30,297	59.0
Public services, etc.	Railways	▲ 2.2	0.6	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.2	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.5	2,633	5.1
	Other	1.1	▲ 0.4	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.4	0.1	0.0	3,245	6.4
	Subtotal	▲ 0.4	0.0	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.3	▲ 0.5	▲ 0.7	5,878	11.5
Total electric power sold to high-volume customers		5.9	5.2	▲ 9.0	▲ 9.1	9.0	1.0	51,324	100.0

Note: Due to changes in the Japan Standard Industrial Classifications, classifications by industry have been modified from April 2009 onwards.
The YoY rate of increase for FY2009 was calculated using the present industrial classifications for FY2008 results.

○Average air temperature in Nagoya area (unit: °C)

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
This year	13.3	19.0	23.8	27.5	28.3	25.1	18.8	13.9	6.7	4.2	4.1	8.3
Difference against previous year	0.0	0.3	▲ 0.1	▲ 0.3	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.0	▲ 0.6	1.8	▲ 1.2	1.4	▲ 2.5	0.8
Difference against average year	▲ 1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	▲ 0.3	▲ 0.3	▲ 1.1	▲ 0.4