## **SECTION 3**

# **STATISTICAL** PORTRAIT OF JR EAST

The 'Statistical Portrait of JR East' section presents data on the economic environment and geographical characteristics of JR East, and financial information on the Company such as business analysis and the consolidated financial statements and notes.

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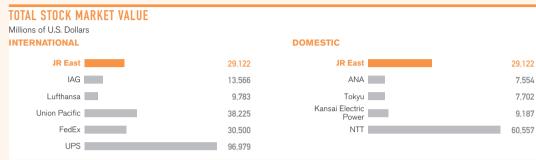
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### JR EAST: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

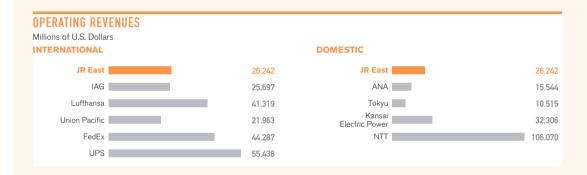
#### PEER GROUP COMPARISONS

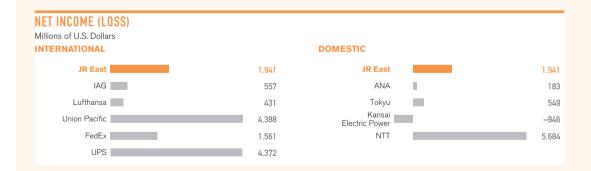
In this section, several key performance indicators illustrate how JR East compares with selected well-known companies.

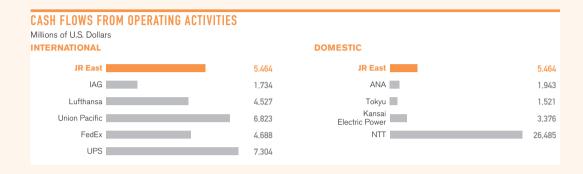
In scale and profitability, JR East is not to be outdone by any of the world's renowned transportation companies. It is a benchmark among public utilities in Japan—including the power and telecommunications companies—of an overwhelming scale and earnings performance above all of the other domestic airway and private railway operators.

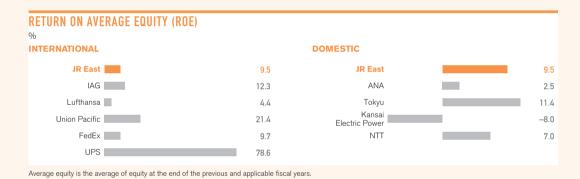


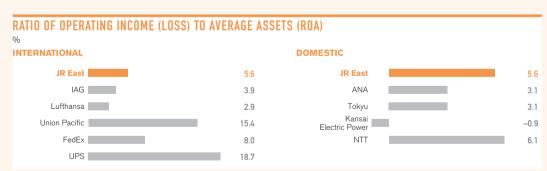
<sup>\*</sup> Data in these graphs have been computed from each company's share price and shares outstanding at the end of the previous fiscal year.











Average assets is the average of assets at the end of the previous and applicable fiscal years.

- In January 2011, British Airways and IBERIA underwent management integration to become the IAG (International Airlines Group).
- Year ended March 31, 2014 (Year ended December 31, 2013 for IAG, Lufthansa, Union Pacific, and UPS and year ended May 31, 2013 for FedEx).
   ANA: ANA HOLDINGS INC.; Tokyu: Tokyu Corporation; NTT: Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation
- Data in this section are based on consolidated figures from each company's annual report or financial press releases.
- The exchange rate used is the rate on March 31, 2014 (\$1=¥103, £1=\$1.66, €1=\$1.38).
  Share prices at the close of the respective previous fiscal years and computed using the above exchange rates are \$73.84 for JR East, \$6.68 for IAG, \$21.22 for Lufthansa, \$84.00 for Union Pacific, \$96.34 for FedEx, \$105.08 for UPS, \$2.17 for ANA, \$6.13 for Tokyu, \$10.28 for Kansai Electric Power, and \$54.55 for NTT.

#### INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPARISONS

Japan relies on railways for around 30% of its transportation needs, a ratio much higher than in most other countries. This high reliance on railways due to the size of the economy and geographic characteristics affords railway companies an extremely large source of demand, especially in urban areas. In addition to being Japan's top railway company, JR East is one of the largest railway companies in the world.

#### TRANSPORTATION MARKET









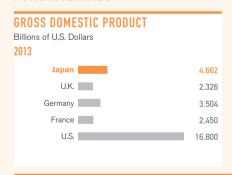


- Figures are as of March 2014 for JR East, March 2012 for the U.K., December 2011 for France and Germany, and September 2010 for the U.S.
- U.K.: Association of Train Operating Companies (Railway tracks are owned by Network Rail Ltd.); Germany: Deutsche Bahn AG; France: Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (SNCF) (Railway tracks are owned by Réseau Ferré de France (RFF)); and U.S.: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).
- Revenues from railway operations do not include freight and other service revenue
- Figures for JR East do not include Tokyo Monorail.
- The exchange rate used is \$1=¥103 as of March 2014 for JR

East and €1=\$1.34 as of March 2012 for the others.

Source: International Railway Statistics 2011, Statistics Centre of the International Union of Railway, Sep. 2013.

#### **FUNDAMENTALS**

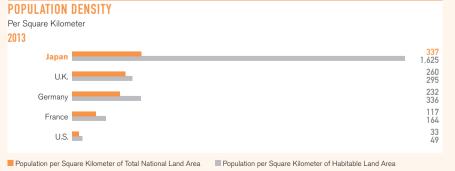






Japan: Current Population Estimates, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Statistics Bureau; Other countries: United Nations data.

Japan: Land White Paper, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. Total area minus forests and woodland, barren land. area under inland water bodies, and other; Other countries: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, FAO.



#### RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN JAPAN

Railways play a vital role in Japan, a nation of limited landmass and high population density. Here, railways carry roughly 30% of the passenger volume in all modes of transportation, and JR East accounts for roughly 30% of the passenger volume in railways.

#### SHARE OF DOMESTIC RAILWAYS

#### PASSENGER LINE NETWORK



	Km	%
JR East	7,513	27.2%
JR Central	1,971	7.1%
JR West	5,013	18.1%
Other JR Companies	5,628	20.4%
Other Railways	7,519	27.2%

#### NUMBER OF PASSENGERS



	Millions	%
JR East	6,039	26.6%
JR Central	516	2.3%
JR West	1,799	7.9%
Other JR Companies	484	2.1%
Other Railways	13,869	61.1%

#### PASSENGER KILOMETERS



125,065	31.7%
53,225	13.5%
54,118	13.7%
14,504	3.7%
147,886	37.4%
	53,225 54,118 14,504

#### **REVENUES FROM PASSENGER TICKETS**



	Billions of Yen	%
JR East	1,595	27.0%
JR Central	1,108	18.7%
JR West	759	12.8%
Other JR Companies	232	3.9%
Other Railways	2,229	37.6%

#### **ROLLING STOCK KILOMETERS**



	Millions	%
JR East	2,144	30.3%
JR Central	871	12.3%
JR West	1,017	14.4%
Other JR Companies	296	4.2%
Other Railways	2,745	38.8%

As of March 31, 2012

- Figures for Passenger Line Network do not include freight traffic.
- Figures for Rolling Stock Kilometers do not include locomotives and
- freight cars.

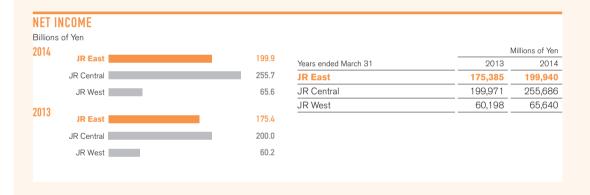
   Figures for Tokyo Monorail are included in other railways.

Source: Statistics of Railways 2011, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

#### FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF JR PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANIES

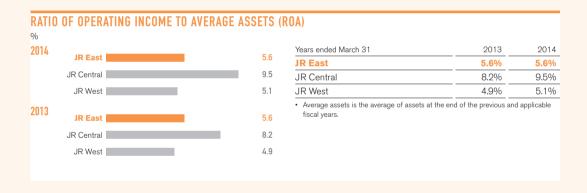
JR East accounts for about 50% of the total operating revenues of the three largest JR passenger railway companies. JR East's immense and stable operating base contributes to large and consistent earnings and cash flows.

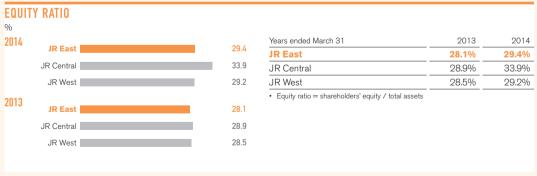












<sup>•</sup> Data in this section has been calculated by JR East based on figures in JR Central's and JR West's financial press releases.

#### RAILWAY OPERATIONS IN TOKYO

The Tokyo metropolitan area accounts for roughly 30% of the population and economic base in Japan and has a population density far higher than any other region in the country. JR East alone provides nearly half of the huge volume of railway transportation in the Tokyo metropolitan area, where railways account for roughly 50% of all transportation.

#### TRANSPORTATION IN THE TOKYO AREA

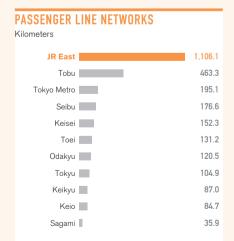
MAJOR RAILWAYS IN THE TOKYO AREA

#### Passenger Line Network Passenger Kilometers<sup>2</sup> Passenger Tickets<sup>2</sup> km % Millions % Billions of Yen % JR East 1.106.1 41.6% 79,681 47.7% 43.0% 870.9 Tobu Railway 463.3 17.4% 12.471 7.5% 141.8 7.0% 195.1 7.3% 18.905 11.3% 298.7 14.8% Tokyo Metro Seibu Railway 176.6 6.7% 8.561 5.1% 94.1 4.7% Keisei Electric Railway 152.3 5.7% 3.693 2.2% 54.8 2.7% Toei (Tokyo Metropolitan Government) 131.2 4.9% 6.060 3.6% 136.4 6.7% Odakyu Electric Railway 120.5 4.5% 11.246 6.7% 116.2 5.7% 104.9 131.0 Tokyu Corporation 4.0% 10,417 6.3% 6.5% 73.7 Keikyu Corporation 87.0 3.3% 6,116 3.7% 3.6% 7,328 4.4% 77.7 3.8% Keio Electric Railway 84.7 3.2% Sagami Railway 1.5% 30.7 1.5% 35.9 1.4% 2,535 Total 2,657.6 100.0% 167,013 100.0% 2.026.1 100.0%

- 1 As of March 31, 2013.
- 2 For the year ended March 31, 2013.
- Figures do not include freight lines.
   Data used for JR East is that of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area Network and do not include Tokyo Monorail.

#### Sources:

- Toei (Tokyo Metropolitan Government): Figures from the website of the Transportation Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Passenger kilometers are from Statistics of Railways 2013, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- Other: Website of the Association of Japanese Private Railways. Revenues from passenger tickets are based on figures from the financial press releases of each company.







#### **FUNDAMENTALS**

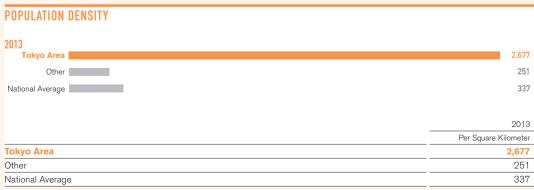


Year ended March 31

Source: Annual Report on Prefectural Economies, Cabinet Office.



As of October 1 Source: Current Population Estimates and Census, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.



- As of October 1

  JR East calculated these figures by using data from the following sources: Current Population Estimates and Census, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; statistics from the Geographical Survey Institute.

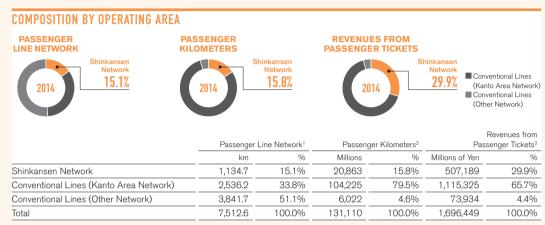
  The statistics on this page are based on governmental boundaries and do not strictly correspond with JR East's operating area segments.

#### ANALYSIS OF JR EAST'S RAILWAY OPERATIONS

The fact that two-thirds of its transportation revenue comes from Tokyo and the Kanto region where most of the population and economic base in Japan resides, shows the solidness of JR East's management platform.

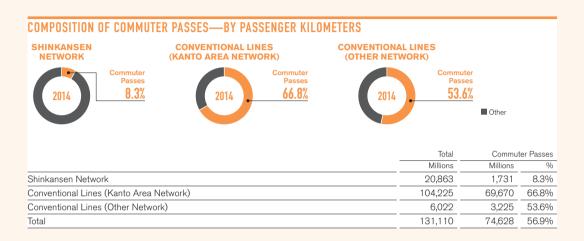
As another strength, the Company is largely immune to economic fluctuations, as commuter passes account for a third of transportation revenues overall, and 40% of those revenues are from the Kanto region.

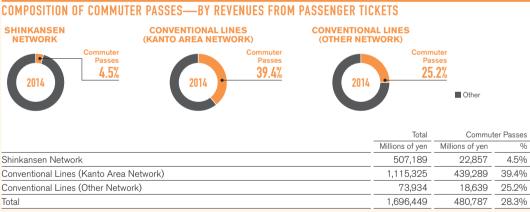
More than half of the electricity JR East consumes is self-generated in the hydro- and thermal-electric power plants it owns.



- 1. As of March 31, 2014.
- 2. Year ended March 31, 2014.
- Revenues from the conventional line segments of hybrid Shinkansen services are credited to Conventional Lines (Other Network).
- Figures do not include Tokyo Monorail.

COMPOSITION	OF COMMUTER	PASSES—OVERALL					
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS		PASSENGER KILOMETERS		REVENUE PASSENGE			
2014	Commuter Passes 62.0%	2014	Commuter Passes 56.9%	201		Passes 28.3%	
						Othe	er
							Revenues from
		Number	of Passengers	Passeng	er Kilometers	Pas	ssenger Tickets
		Millions	%	Millions	%	Millions of Yen	%
Commuter Passes	3	3,875	62.0%	74,628	56.9%	480,787	28.3%
Other		2,372	38.0%	56,482	43.1%	1,215,661	71.7%
Total		6,247	100.0%	131,110	100.0%	1,696,449	100.0%





- Percentages represent passenger kilometers and revenues from passenger tickets attributable to commuter passes for each segment.
   Revenues from the conventional line segments of hybrid Shinkansen services are credited to Conventional Lines (Other Network).
- · Figures do not include Tokyo Monorail.

PASSENGER KILOMETE	RS				
Millions					
Years ended March 31			2013	2014	2014/2013
Shinkansen Network		Commuter Passes	1,670	1,731	103.7%
		Other	18,448	19,131	103.7%
		Total	20,118	20,863	103.7%
Conventional Lines	Total	Commuter Passes	71,657	72,896	101.7%
		Other	36,618	37,351	102.0%
		Total	108,275	110,247	101.8%
	Kanto Area Network	Commuter Passes	68,513	69,670	101.7%
		Other	33,907	34,554	101.9%
		Total	102,420	104,225	101.8%
	Other Network	Commuter Passes	3,143	3,225	102.6%
		Other	2,710	2,796	103.2%
		Total	5,854	6,022	102.9%
Total		Commuter Passes	73,327	74,628	101.8%
		Other	55,066	56,482	102.6%
		Total	128,394	131,110	102.1%
REVENUES FROM PASS	ENGER TICKETS				
Millions of Yen					
Years ended March 31			2013	2014	2014/2013
Shinkansen Network		Commuter Passes	22,731	22,857	100.6%
		Other	469,302	484,331	103.2%
		Total	492,034	507,189	103.1%
Conventional Lines	Total	Commuter Passes	464,600	457,929	98.6%

IVIIIIONS OT YEN					
Years ended March 31			2013	2014	2014/2013
Shinkansen Network		Commuter Passes	22,731	22,857	100.6%
		Other	469,302	484,331	103.2%
		Total	492,034	507,189	103.1%
Conventional Lines	Total	Commuter Passes	464,600	457,929	98.6%
		Other	724,861	731,329	100.9%
		Total	1,189,462	1,189,259	100.0%
Kanto Area Netwo	Kanto Area Network	Commuter Passes	445,786	439,289	98.5%
		Other	671,292	676,035	100.7%
		Total	1,117,079	1,115,325	99.8%
	Other Network	Commuter Passes	18,813	18,639	99.1%
		Other	53,569	55,294	103.2%
		Total	72,383	73,934	102.1%
Total		Commuter Passes	487,332	480,787	98.7%
		Other	1,194,164	1,215,661	101.8%
		Total	1,681,496	1,696,449	100.9%
Passanger kilometers and revenue	as from the conventional line segments of hyb	rid Shinkansan sanjicas ara cradita	d to Conventional I	ines (Other Netwo	·k)

- Passenger kilometers and revenues from the conventional line segments of hybrid Shinkansen services are credited to Conventional Lines (Other Network).
   Figures do not include Tokyo Monorail.
   The Kanto Area Network encompasses the area encompassed under the previous classification of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area Network (Tokyo Branch Office, Yokohama Branch Office, Hachioji Branch Office, and Omiya Branch Office) and the areas covered by Takasaki Branch Office, Mito Branch Office, and Chiba Branch Office.

#### **ELECTRIC POWER**

Year ended March 31, 2014	Billions of kWh	%
Thermal Generation	20.9	35.7%
Hydroelectric Generation	12.2	20.8%
Independent	33.1	56.5%
Purchased	25.5	43.5%
Total	58.6	100.0%

