Electricity supply-demand measures taken by the five electric utilities in western Japan this summer

July 20, 2011
Electricity Supply-Demand Review Meeting

1. Status of Tohoku, Tokyo and Chubu

(1) In response to the decrease of supply capacity of Tohoku Electric Power Co. (Tohoku EPCO) and Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TEPCO) caused by the earthquake disaster, additional measures have been taken to increase the supply capacity as well as making efforts to restrain demand by setting a target of a 15% reduction under the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time” (as decided by the Electricity Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters on May 13).

(Note 1) While the supply capacity of TEPCO no longer includes 1 GW from the electricity interchange from western Japan; it has become 54.7 GW (reserve rate: minus 8.8%) after implementing the additional measures to increase supply capacity such as increase of electricity purchased from privately-owned power generators and reconstruction of the pumped storage power plants. The supply capacity of Tohoku EPCO has become 13.82 GW (reserve rate: minus 6.6%).

(Note 2) The maximum electricity demand, which is the precondition to calculate the reserve rate, is decided on the basis of the peak amount of summer in FY2010 (the maximum value per day) as indicated in the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time”.

(2) In the light of additional measures to increase supply capacity to respond to the shut down of all the units of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station, the reserve rate of Chubu EPCO has become 3.2%. Although the reserve rate exceeds the minimum required rate of 3%, it does not reach 8% which is considered as the level that is required for normal operation. Therefore, the electricity saving measures are implemented within a scope which does not affect the people’s livelihoods and economic activities.

2. Forecast of electricity supply-demand in western Japan (See the Appendices 1, 2 and 3)

(1) As for five electric utilities in western Japan (Kansai EPCO, Hokuriku EPCO, Chugoku EPCO, Shikoku EPCO and Kyushu EPCO), if the nuclear power stations, whose regular scheduled inspection are expected to complete restart operation, the reserve rate will be around 10%. However, in case that these nuclear power stations are unable to restart, the total reserve rate of the five utilities
in western Japan will be minus 2.3%.

(2) Therefore, the electric utilities have been taking the additional measures to increase supply capacity, such as the change of the repair schedule for hydro and thermal power stations and the increase of electricity purchased from in-house power generators. As a result, it is expected to ensure 1.7% of the total reserve rate in all the five utilities in western Japan and 2.1% of the reserve rate in the whole 60 Hz area (the area of the six utilities in central and western Japan) will be 2.1%.

(3) However, due to the suspended operation of the unit 1 of Ooi Nuclear Power Station (1.18 million kW: currently under controlled operation) of Kansai EPCO on July 16 and the Misumi thermal power station (1 million kW) of Chugoku EPCO on July 18, the total reserve rate of the five utilities in western Japan will be minus 1.2% and the reserve rate of the whole 60 Hz area (the area of the six utilities in central and western Japan) will be minus 0.0%.

(4) The situation of each individual electric utility is as follow.

(a) As for Kansai EPCO, unit 4 of Takahama Nuclear Power Station and unit 4 of Oi Nuclear Power Station will be suspended operation on July 21 and 22 respectively, due to regular scheduled inspections, in addition to the suspension of unit 1 of Oi Nuclear Power Station. If electricity interchange from Chugoku EPCO is not expected due to the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station, the reserve rate will be minus 6.2%.

(b) As for other electricity companies, the reserve rates remain positive. However, except for Shikoku EPCO (reserve rate: 4.0%), the reserve rates are less than the minimum-required reserve rate of 3% (2.0% for Hokuriku EPCO, 2.8% for Chugoku EPCO and 2.1% for Kyushu EPCO).

5. Basic concept of electricity supply-demand measures in western Japan this summer

Taking into account the above status, the following measures will be taken to avoid blackouts caused by a tighter supply-demand balance.

(1) Supply side

(a) Continuous efforts will be made in order to increase supply capacity including the utilization of private power generation.

(b) Taking into account the electricity supply-demand status of each utility, more flexible electricity interchanges will be promoted in daily operations of the electric power system, so that the proper
supply-demand balance is secured in the regions where the electricity supply could be short (especially the Kansai EPCO area).

(2) Demand side
(a) Measures in the Kansai EPCO area

i) In the service areas of Kansai EPCO (Appendix 4), electricity saving measures are being implemented actively by municipalities or associations of municipalities. Kansai EPCO also has requested to save electricity. In the context of these measures, in order to deal with the recent situation of decrease in supply capacity, as well as taking into account the possible risks of trouble, etc. in power stations, the target of saving electricity has been set at more than 10% totally, during the peak period/time this summer (which is suggested as 9:00 a.m. to 20:00 p.m. of weekdays from July 25 to September 22). The specific measures for electricity saving should be taken with full consideration of the measures taken by the local governments, in the service area.

(Note) The Kansai Extended Association calls for electricity saving of 10% at peak hours and request affiliated prefectures specifically. Each municipality is making effort to save electricity; for example, Nara Prefecture calls for saving more than 10% and Fukui Prefecture 10% or more.

ii) The electricity saving measures should be taken to reduce the maximum electricity use (measured in kW) basically to minimize the impact on people’s livelihoods and economic activities. From this view, as for facilities which are indispensable for securing people’s lives and health, as well as facilities which are essential for stable economic and social activities and impossible to apply uniform restrictions due to how the electricity is used, individual circumstances should be considered to save electricity with referring to the concept of relaxing restrictions when Article 27 of the Electricity Business Act applies within TEPCO and Tohoku EPCO areas (Appendix 5)

(b) Within the service areas of other electric utilities, electricity saving measures should be taken to minimize the impact on people’s livelihoods and economic activities (specifically, electricity saving in illuminations and air conditioning equipment).

c) As for local branch offices of the government and government-related organizations, they should take the lead to save electricity by referring to the “Specific measures for electricity saving” as prescribed in the “Basic policies for implementation of electricity saving by the Government” under the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time” (decided by the Electricity
Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters on May 13).

(d) The government will conduct the following support and public relations activities. The restriction of electricity demand under Article 27 of the Electricity Business Act will not be implemented.

i) For business operators (both large and small electricity customers), the government will demonstrate the specific “Electricity saving actions” in an easy-to-understand manner by using the standard format of the electricity saving plan, which has been indicated in the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time” and will conduct support and public relations activities, as well as promote effective use of the portal site for electricity saving.

ii) For households, the government will conduct public relations activities by using the “Menu for households to save electricity” under the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time”.

(e) If a tighter electricity supply-demand balance is expected, the government will issue an “alert for a tighter electricity supply-demand balance (tentative)” to ask large electricity customers to restrict their demand and save further electricity by taking full advantages of the supply-demand adjustment contracts.

(Note) If there is an area whose supply-reserve rate will become less than 3% within the area, the government will issue an “alert for a tighter electricity supply-demand balance (tentative)” in the evening of the previous day and in the morning of the day, to inform the area about it and to promote further electricity saving.
Prospect of supply-demand balance in the five electric utilities in western Japan this summer (August) [Generating ends (ten thousand kW)]

♦ On the basis of the supply plan of FY2011:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kansai</th>
<th>Hokuriku</th>
<th>Chugoku</th>
<th>Shikoku</th>
<th>Kyushu</th>
<th>5 companies in western Japan</th>
<th>6 companies in central and western Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum demand</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>7,259</td>
<td>9,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3,381</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>1,241</td>
</tr>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
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* The supply capacity is based on the supply plan of FY2011.

♦ If all nuclear power stations to restart after completion of regular inspections, etc. is prospected, (with no additional measures):

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply capacity</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1,778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve capacity</td>
<td>-234</td>
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<td>-164</td>
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<td>-7.5</td>
<td>-8.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
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</table>

* The supply capacity is estimated by subtracting the supply capacity of the nuclear power stations from the total supply capacity based on the supply plan of FY2011. Changes of circumstances after formulation of the supply plan are also reflected.
After implementation of the measures to increase supply capacity:

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply capacity</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>7,268</td>
<td>10,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,943)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,235)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7,168)</td>
<td>(9,965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve capacity</td>
<td>-123</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-195)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-90)</td>
<td>(-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve rate</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>(-6.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-1.2)</td>
<td>(-0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures in parenthesis indicate those during the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station.
Measures by each electric utility to increase supply capacity

(1) Kansai EPCO
● Change of repair schedule
  - Okutataragi, Kurobegawa Dai-ni, Akao and Kanidera Hydraulic Power Stations (340,000 kW)
  - Joint thermal power stations (700,000 kW)
● Increase of thermal power output (plus 100,000 kW)
● Restart of the unit 1 of Maizuru Thermal Power Station (900,000 kW), which was suspended due to trouble
● Increase of electricity purchase from private power generation and PPS (plus 230,000 kW; 930,000 kW in total)
● Electricity interchanges from other electric utilities (plus 650,000 kW)
  * Suspension of the unit 1 of Ooi Nuclear Power Station due to trouble (minus 1.18 GW)
  * Suspension of electricity interchanges from other electric utilities during the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station (minus 720,000 kW)

(2) Hokuriku EPCO
● Change of repair schedule
  - Units 1 to 3 of Arimine Hydraulic Power Station (165,000 kW)
  - Unit 1 of Fukui Mikuni Thermal Power Station (250,000 kW)
● Suspension of electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (plus 200,000 kW)

(3) Chugoku EPCO
● Continuous operation of Setouchi Joint Thermal Power Station, which was scheduled to be suspended (220,000 kW)
● Electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (minus 720,000 kW)
  * Suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station due to trouble (minus 1 GW)
  * Suspension of electricity interchanges during the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station (plus 720,000 kW)

(4) Shikoku EPCO
● Change of repair schedule
  - Unit 2 of Sakaide Thermal Power Station (350,000 kW)
● Increase of electricity purchase from private power generation, etc. (plus 140,000 kW)
Electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (minus 40,000 kW)

(5) Kyushu EPCO
• Temporary operation of internal combustion power generators of remote islands (plus 80,000 kW)
Forecast for supply-demand this summer

[Generating ends (ten thousand kW) / %]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hokkaido EPCO</th>
<th>Tohoku EPCO</th>
<th>TEPCO</th>
<th>Chubu EPCO</th>
<th>Kansai EPCO</th>
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<th>Kyushu EPCO</th>
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<th>Total of nine utilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum electricity demand *</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>7,986</td>
<td>9,968</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum supply capacity after taking measures</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>5,470</td>
<td>2,797</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>7,401</td>
<td>10,065</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve capacity</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>- 98</td>
<td>- 530</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>- 123</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>- 585</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve rate (%)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>- 6.6</td>
<td>- 8.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>- 3.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>- 7.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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* Based on the peak in summer of FY2010 (maximum value per day), the maximum electricity demands in Tohoku EPCO and TEPCO areas are prescribed in the “Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time”. The maximum electricity demands in the areas covered by the other electric utilities are based on the actual record of the peak in summer of FY 2010 or the prospect of peak in summer of FY 2011 according to each electric utility, whichever is higher.

<Period during which Musumi Thermal Power Station was non in operation>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hokkaido EPCO</th>
<th>Tohoku EPCO</th>
<th>TEPCO EPCO</th>
<th>Chubu EPCO</th>
<th>Kansai EPCO</th>
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<td>17,954</td>
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<td>17,366</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>-98</td>
<td>-530</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>-195</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-585</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-90</td>
<td>-588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve rate (%)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
<td>-8.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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* Based on the peak in summer of FY2010 (maximum value per day), the maximum electricity demands in Tohoku EPCO and TEPCO areas are prescribed in the "Electricity supply-demand measures in summer time". The maximum electricity demands in the areas covered by the other electric utilities are based on the actual record of the peak in summer of FY 2010 or the prospect of peak in summer of FY2011 according to each electric utility, whichever is higher.
Supply areas of Kansai EPCO

- Osaka Prefecture
- Kyoto Prefecture
- Nara Prefecture
- Shiga Prefecture
- Wakayama Prefecture
- Hyogo Prefecture (excluding Fukuura, Ako City)


- Within Fukui Prefecture: Obama City, Ooi-gun, Mikata-gun and Mikatakaminaka-gun
(Appendix 5)

Concept of measures for relaxing restriction concerning application of Article 27 of the Electricity Business Act within the areas of TEPCO and Tohoku EPCOs

In principle, as for large electricity customers, the upper limit of electricity use shall be 15% reduced from the maximum electricity use in the same period and time in the previous year within TEPCO and Tohoku EPCO. As an exception, the following measures for relaxing restrictions are implemented.

1) Facilities indispensable for securing peoples’ lives and health
   1) Medical care
      > Medical facilities: Reduction rate of 0%
      > Manufacturers and sellers of medical/pharmaceutical products and equipment, and wholesalers of medical/pharmaceutical products, the restriction may significant influence on ensuring the safety of peoples’ lives and health: Reduction rate of 0%
   2) Welfare and nursing for the elderly
      > Welfare facilities and nursing facilities, welfare facilities for the handicapped, and other related facilities: Reduction rate of 0%
   3) Public health and safety
      > Mine drainage disposal projects carried out by municipal governments to prevent pollution caused by closed and disused mines: Reduction rate of 0%
      > Water and sewage, and pumping water stations which supply water to the water and sewerage (no retention basin): Reduction rate of 5%
      > Industrial waste disposal facilities (includes incineration facilities, when they are the main facilities): Reduction rate of 5%
      > Crematoria: Reduction rate of 10%
      > Slaughter houses: Reduction rate of 10%

2) Facilities indispensable for stable economic and social activities
   1) Facilities which have almost flat fluctuation in electricity use for 24 hours, 365 days in a year.
      > Facilities related to information processing systems (e.g. data centers, financial institutions, airline companies and communication systems): Reduction rate (link with the range of fluctuation)
      > Facilities that have clean rooms or electrolytic equipment: Reduction rate (link with the range of fluctuation)
   * Fluctuation range of electricity use and reduction rate:
Fluctuation range of less than 10%: Reduction rate of 0%
Fluctuation range of 10% to less than 15%: Reduction rate of 5%
Fluctuation range of 15% to less than 20%: Reduction rate of 10%

2) Facilities which have serious influence on the transportation of people and goods and are impossible to change the time using electricity
   i) Railways
      > General railways: Reduction rates of 15%, 12:00 to 15:00, and 0% for the other time
      > Tohoku, Nagano, Joetsu and Tokaido Shinkansen and Seikan Tunnel: Reduction rate of 0%
      > Local railways: Reduction rates of 0% for 3 one-way operations per hour, and 5% for 4 and 5 one-way operations per hour (0% for 9:00 to 12:00 and 15:00 to 20:00)
   ii) Airlines
      > Aviation security facilities: Reduction rate of 5%
      > Airport terminal buildings: Reduction rate of 5%
   iii) Logistics
      > Constant-temperature warehouses, warehouses with storage tanks, and cold warehouses, and wholesalers of food and drinks with refrigerated rooms: Reduction rate of 5%
      > Central and local wholesale markets: Reduction rate of 5%
      > Facilities related to transports in harbors and ports: Reduction rate of 5%
   iv) Accommodation
      > Hotels and Japanese style hotels: Reduction rate of 10%
   v) Energy supply
      > Facilities which supply gas to generate electricity: Reduction rate of 0%
      > Industrial water which supply water to power stations, etc.: Reduction rate of 5%
   vi) Others
      > Printing of evening editions of papers: Reduction rates of 0%, 12:00 to 15:00, and 15% for other times.
      > Printing of the evening papers: Reduction rates of 0%, 10:00 to 12:00, and 15% for other times.

(3) Others
   > Apartment houses, etc. which conclude lump-sum electricity receiving contracts: Upper limit to the contract
   > As for the facilities which moved from the service areas of Tokyo and Tohoku Electric Power Companies to the other areas after March 11, 2011 due to the restriction of electricity use this summer, the reduction amount of other facilities belonging to the corporation shall be taken into consideration.
Relaxing measures in regard of the reference amount of electricity use as contract electricity when the amount of maximum electricity use during the reference period and time is remarkably small compared with the contract electricity due to inspection of the facilities
Forecast of supply-demand balance in the five electric utilities in western Japan this summer (August) [Generating ends (ten thousand kW)]

- On the basis of the supply plan of FY2011:

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<thead>
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* The supply capacity is based on the supply plan of FY2 011.
If no nuclear power station, for which completion of periodical inspection, etc. is prospected, can be restarted (with no additional measures):

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<th>Kansai EPCO</th>
<th>Hokuriku EPCO</th>
<th>Chugoku EPCO</th>
<th>Shikoku EPCO</th>
<th>Kyushu EPCO</th>
<th>Total of 5 utilities in western Japan</th>
<th>Total of 6 utilities in central and western Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum demand</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>7,259</td>
<td>9,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply capacity</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>7,094</td>
<td>9,758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve capacity</td>
<td>- 234</td>
<td>- 50</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>- 20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>- 164</td>
<td>- 210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve rate</td>
<td>- 7.5</td>
<td>- 8.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>- 3.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>- 2.3</td>
<td>- 2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The supply capacity is estimated by excluding the supply capacity of the nuclear power stations based on the supply plan of FY 2011. Changes of circumstances after formulation of the supply plan are also reflected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures taken by each electric utility in order to increase supply capacity</th>
<th>• Change of repair schedule</th>
<th>• Change of repair schedule</th>
<th>• Continuous operation of Setouchi Joint Thermal Power Station, which was scheduled to be suspended (220,000 kW)</th>
<th>• Change of repair schedule</th>
<th>• Temporary operation of internal combustion power generators of remote islands (plus 80,000 kW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Okutataragi, Kurobegawa Dai-ni, Akao, and Kanidera Hydraulic Power Stations (340,000 kW)</td>
<td>- Units 1 to 3 of Arimine Hydraulic Power Station (165,000 kW)</td>
<td>- Unit 1 of Fukai Mikuni (350,000 kW)</td>
<td>- Unit 2 of Sakaide Thermal Power Station</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Joint thermal power stations (700,000 kW)  
  ● Increase of thermal power output (plus 100,000 kW)  
  ● Restart of the unit 1 of Maizuru Thermal Power Station (900,000 kW), which was suspended due to trouble  
  ● Increase of electricity purchase from private power generation and PPS (plus 230,000 kW; 930,000 kW in total)  
  ● Electricity interchanges from other electric utilities (plus 650,000 kW)  
  * Suspension of the unit 1 of Ooi Nuclear Power Station  

- Thermal Power Station (250,000 kW)  
  ● Suspension of electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (plus 200,000 kW)  

- * Suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station due to trouble (minus 1 GW)  
  
- * Suspension of electricity interchanges during the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station (plus 720,000 kW)  

- Suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station due to trouble (minus 1 GW)  
  ● Electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (plus 140,000 kW)  
  ● Electricity interchanges to other electric utilities (minus 40,000 kW)
Power Station due to trouble (minus 1.18 GW)

* Suspension of electricity interchanges from other electric utilities during the suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station (minus 720,000 kW)

After taking measures to increase of supply capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kansai EPCO</th>
<th>Hokuriku EPCO</th>
<th>Chugoku EPCO</th>
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<td>1,201</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>7,259</td>
<td>9,968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supply capacity</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>7,268</td>
<td>10,065</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve rate</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>584</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>7,168</td>
<td>9,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve capacity during suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station</td>
<td>-195</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-90</td>
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<td>Reserve rate during suspension of Misumi Thermal Power Station</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
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</table>