

## Current outlook for demand and supply and measures taken (as of March 27, 2003)

### 1. Status and outlook of demand and supply

- Highest demand of each month this winter
  - Dec. 9 (5:00 pm): 52,200 MW (2.0 C in Tokyo at the time)
  - Jan. 23 (6:00 pm): 51,940MW (4.1 C in Tokyo at the time)
  - Feb. 24 (6:00 pm): 50,350MW (2.3 C in Tokyo at the time)
  - Mar. 7 (11:00 am): 49,190MW (4.9 C in Tokyo at the time; as of Mar. 26)
- After April, if all of the 17 nuclear power plants are being shut down and there is unusual changes in the weather (extreme cold or hot), there may be a severe supply condition.
- April: There is a possibility of a 0% capacity margin, but TEPCO may be able to cope with the situation by using emergency supply capacity such as emergency purchases from other power companies and/or power from the trial operation of thermal power plants.
- May/June: The situation will be more severe than in April without the restart of nuclear power plants.
- Summer: Demand as high as over 60,000MW (64,500MW if the weather is very hot) is expected. TEPCO will face a serious shortage of supply capacity without the restart of nuclear power plants.

Outlook for demand and supply (if all the nuclear power plants are shut down, where there are unusual weather conditions)

		March	April	Summer
Supply Capacity	(MW)	51,000	45,000	55,000
Expected Demand	(MW)	51,000	45,000	64,500
-Capacity margin	(MW)	0	0	- 950
Margin Percentage	(%)	0%	0%	- 15%

### Status of Nuclear Power Plant Operation (as of Mar. 27)

Station	Unit	Status	Date of Suspension
Fukushima Daiichi	#1	shut down	Oct. 26, 2002 -
	#2	<b>in operation</b>	Mar. 31, 2003 - (planned)
	#3	shut down	Jul. 18, 2002 -
	#4	shut down	Sep. 16, 2002 -
	#5	shut down	Feb. 11, 2003 -
	#6	<b>in operation</b>	Apr. 15, 2003 - (planned)
Fukushima Daini	#1	shut down	Jan. 7, 2003 -
	#2	shut down	Sep. 3, 2002 -
	#3	shut down	Sep. 16, 2002 -
	#4	shut down	Oct. 13, 2002 -
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	#1	shut down	Sep. 3, 2002 -
	#2	shut down	Sep. 20, 2002 -
	#3	shut down	Aug. 10, 2002 -
	#4	shut down	Jan. 7, 2003 -
	#5	shut down	Mar. 1, 2003 -
	#6	shut down	Jan. 27, 2003 -
	#7	<b>in operation</b>	Mar. 29, 2003 - (planned)

### 2. Measures taken to secure supply

- Measures taken so far (included in the Outlook for demand and supply as shown on the left-hand side)

#### Restart of suspended thermal power plants

Station	Unit	Capacity	Date of Restart
Yokosuka	#8	350MW	Nov. 27, 2002
Yokosuka	#7	350MW	Dec. 27, 2002
Kashima-Kyodo	#2	350MW	Dec. 3, 2002
Kawasaki	#5	175MW	Feb. 4, 2003
Yokosuka	#6	350MW	Feb. 21, 2003
Yokosuka	#2	265MW	in early July, 2003
Yokosuka	#5	350MW	in early July, 2003

#### <Other measures>

- After April, procuring 650MW from other power companies (Hokuriku, Kansai, Kyushu: 350MW; Hokkaido: 300MW).
- Advancing the start date of new thermal power plants.
- Adjusting schedules for maintenance work on thermal power plants.
- Cancelling or postponing maintenance work on pumped storage type hydroelectric power plants.
- Asking other power companies to adjust their maintenance schedules.

- Emergency measures (NOT included in the Outlook for demand and supply as shown on the left-hand side)

Purchasing power from other power companies in an emergency	Buying back-up power from other power companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to 600MW from the 60 Hz area</li> <li>- Up to 300MW from Hokkaido</li> </ul>
Utilizing power from the trial operation of thermal power plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hitachinaka thermal power station unit #1 (1,000MW) (test operation in Dec. 2002; commercial operation in Dec. 2003)</li> <li>- Shinagawa thermal power station unit #1 axis 3 (380MW) (test operation in Feb. 2003; commercial operation in Aug. 2003)</li> <li>- Futtsu thermal power station unit #3 axis 2 (380MW) (test operation in Jan. 2003; commercial operation in Aug. 2003)</li> <li>- Futtsu thermal power station unit #3 axis 1 (380MW) (test operation in May 2003; commercial operation in Nov. 2003)</li> </ul>

- TEPCO will continue to examine measures to secure supply capacity. However, the expected capacity may not be achieved-because there is danger that the restarted- thermal power plants may shutdown after not having been - in operation for a long period.
- The operation of 10 nuclear power plants or more will be necessary to secure supply capacity, taking the capacity margin into consideration. There cannot be sufficient capacity without restarting nuclear power plants, even after all other measures are included, such as thermal, hydro, and power purchased from other power companies.
- TEPCO will continue with its safety checks and maintenance work on its nuclear power plants, as well as continuing to make every effort to regain the trust of local residents living in the vicinity of the nuclear power stations.