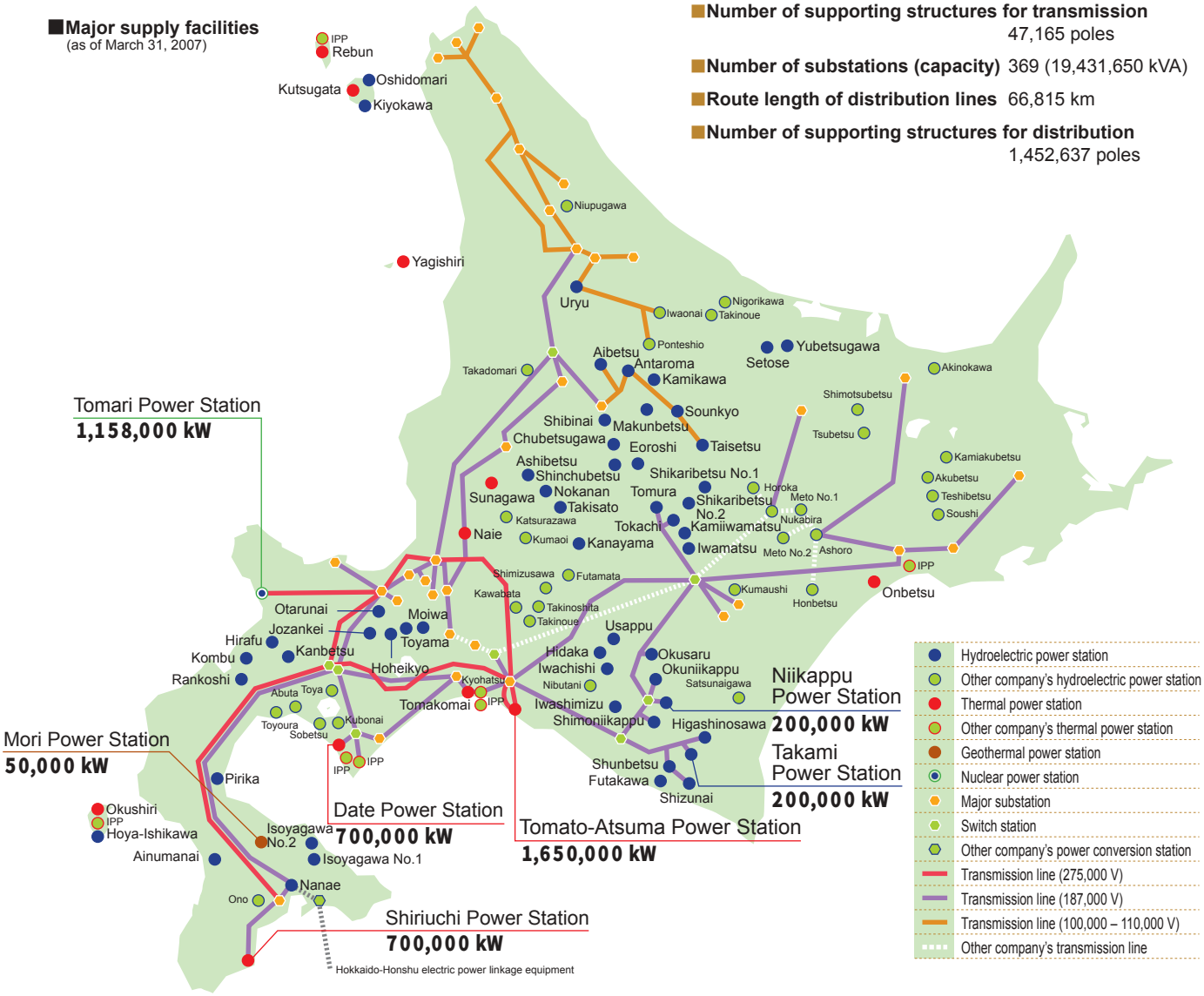
Profile

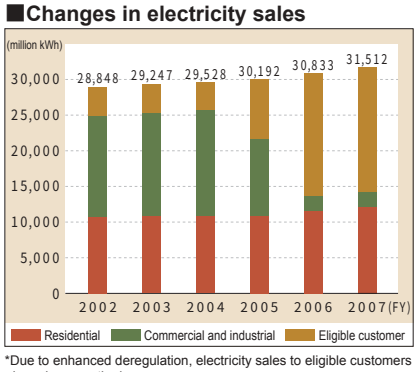
Corporate overview (as of March 31, 2007)

■**Corporate name**	Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.
■**Head Office**	2, Higashi 1-chome, Odori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-8677 Japan
■**Establishment**	May 1, 1951
■**Paid-in Capital**	¥114,291 million
■**Number of shareholders**	97,877
■**Total assets**	¥1,428,780 million
■**Number of employees**	5,777
■**Route length of transmission lines**	8,231 km
■**Number of supporting structures for transmission**	47,165 poles
■**Number of substations (capacity)**	369 (19,431,650 kVA)
■**Route length of distribution lines**	66,815 km
■**Number of supporting structures for distribution**	1,452,637 poles

■**Major supply facilities**
(as of March 31, 2007)

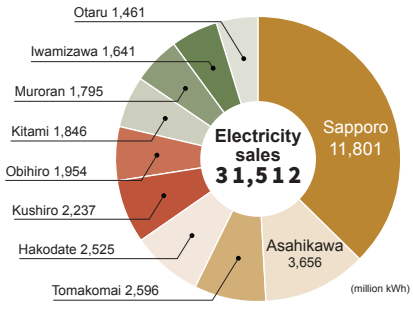


■**Changes in electricity sales**



*Due to enhanced deregulation, electricity sales to eligible customers have been on the increase.

■**Electricity sales by branch office** (FY2007)



■**Regional characteristics of Hokkaido**
(as of March 31, 2006)

Per service area	HEPCO	Ratio	Nation
Number of customer shares	49 shares/km²	One-fifth	265/km²
Net system energy demand	390,000 kWh/km²	One-seventh	2.90 million kWh/km²

Per utility pole	HEPCO	Ratio	Nation
Number of customer shares	2.67 shares/pole	Two-thirds	4.01/pole

Per customer	HEPCO	Ratio	Nation
Length of transmission line	2.13 m/share	2 times	1.10 m/share
Length of distribution line	17.25 m/share	1.5 times	11.38 m/share

Route length and total length
The route length means the sum of distances between steel towers for transmission and distribution poles, for example, while the total length refers to the aggregate found by multiplying the route length by the number of electric wires.

IPP
Independent Power Producer (IPP) refers to a company that provides electric power for general electric utilities (electric power companies).

Net system energy demand
Electricity losses occur from power generation to delivery to customers. The net system energy demand refers to the amount of electricity ultimately delivered to customers, excluding those losses.

Business Fields

The Hokkaido economy serves as the foundation for HEPCO business. Comparisons between Hokkaido and other prefectures by major economic indicators are given here.

■Major power stations (as of March 31, 2007)

Hydroelectric power (Enumerated below are power stations with output of 30,000 kW or higher.)
Total of 53 stations: 1,231,125 kW

Name of power station	Authorized output (kW)	Breakdown (kW)	Name of river system	Commencement of operation
Uryu	51,000		Ishikari River	August 1943
Takisato	57,000		Ishikari River	July 1999
Nokanan	30,000		Ishikari River	August 1971
Hoheikyo	50,000		Ishikari River	June 1972
Tomura	40,000		Tokachi River	August 1978
Kamiiwamatsu	30,400	Unit No. 1: 20,000 Unit No. 2: 10,400	Tokachi River	August 1956 August 1953
Tokachi	40,000		Tokachi River	May 1985
Okuniikappu	44,000		Niikappu River & Saru River	August 1963
Niikappu	200,000	Unit No. 1: 100,000 Unit No. 2: 100,000	Niikappu River	August 1974 November 1974
Takami	200,000	Unit No. 1: 100,000 Unit No. 2: 100,000	Shizunai River	July 1983 April 1993
Shizunai	46,000	Unit No. 1: 23,500 Unit No. 2: 22,500	Shizunai River	November 1966 July 1979

Thermal power (Enumerated below are power stations with outputs of 200,000 kW or higher.)
Total of 11 stations: 4,065,410 kW

Name of power station	Authorized output (kW)	Breakdown (kW)	Fuel	Commencement of operation
Sunagawa	250,000	Unit No. 3: 125,000 Unit No. 4: 125,000	Coal Coal	June 1977 May 1982
Naie	350,000	Unit No. 1: 175,000 Unit No. 2: 175,000	Coal Coal	May 1968 February 1970
Tomakomai	250,000	Unit No. 1: 250,000	Heavy crude oil	November 1973
Date	700,000	Unit No. 1: 350,000 Unit No. 2: 350,000	Heavy oil Heavy oil	November 1978 March 1980
Tomato-Atsuma	1,650,000	Unit No. 1: 350,000 Unit No. 2: 600,000 Unit No. 4: 700,000	Coal Coal Coal	October 1980 October 1985 June 2002
Shiriuchi	700,000	Unit No. 1: 350,000 Unit No. 2: 350,000	Heavy oil Heavy oil	December 1983 September 1998

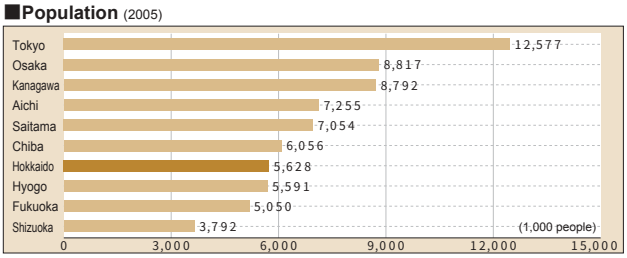
Geothermal power

Name of power station	Authorized output (kW)	Commencement of operation
Mori	50,000	November 1982

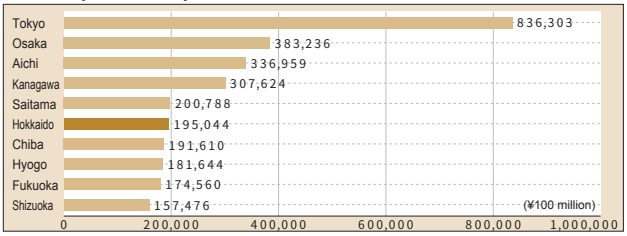
Nuclear power

Name of power station	Authorized output (kW)	Breakdown (kW)	Reactor type	Commencement of operation
Tomari	1,158,000	Unit No. 1: 579,000 Unit No. 2: 579,000	Pressurized water reactor Pressurized water reactor	June 1989 April 1991

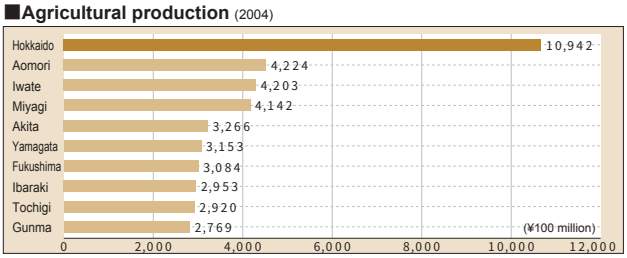
■Population (2005)



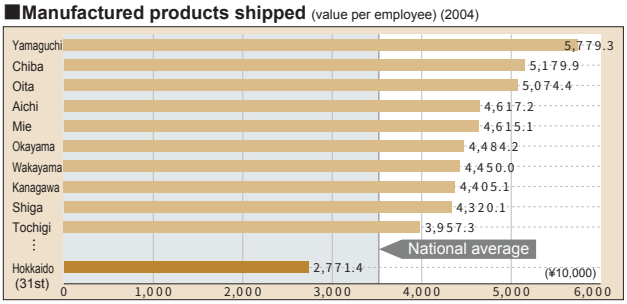
■Gross prefectural product (nominal) (2003)



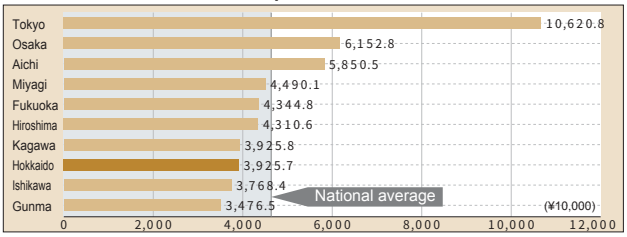
■Agricultural production (2004)



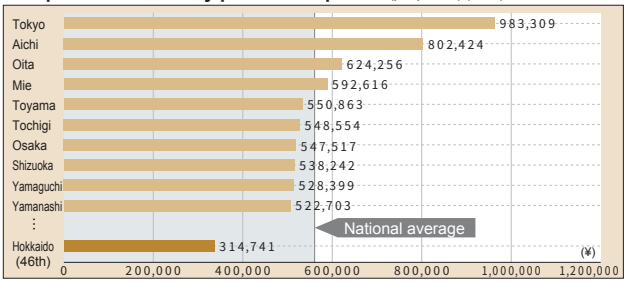
■Manufactured products shipped (value per employee) (2004)



■Annual commercial sales of products [wholesale + retail] (per employee) (2004)



■Capital investment by private companies (per person) (2003)



Source: *Hokkaido as Seen in Statistics 2006*, published by the Hokkaido Government

Geothermal power generation
Heat from magma heats groundwater, which becomes high-pressure hot water and steam. This is referred to as geothermal energy. In geothermal power generation, high-temperature steam and hot water created by geothermal energy are taken out to the surface for separation, and turbine is rotated by steam energy.