Management Overview

May 2018



The Okinawa Electric Power Company, Inc.

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Overview of Okinawa Prefecture



Basic Data

Population:	1,439,997
No. of Households	584,383
Area	2,281 km²
Climate	Subtropical
Location	26°12N 127°41E
Prefectural GDP	¥4621.1billion
Tourism Revenue	¥660.2billion

- 160 islands scattered over a sea area lying about 1,000 kilometers east and west and about 400 kilometers north and south.
- \diamond Okinawa has attracted attention for its advantages and potentials.
 - ·Geographical characteristics as being located in the center of East Asia.
 - •The highest birth rate in Japan.
 - •Rich nature and mild climate.

 \diamond Making good use of such advantages and potentials, initiatives are underway

- Promotion of tourism.
- •Clustering of international logistics industry.

Population, No. of Households as of April 1, 2018 Area as of October 1, 2017 Prefectural GDP as of Estimated results FY 2016 Tourism Revenue as of FY 2016



The Okinawa Electric Power Company, Inc.

(Source: Okinawa Prefecture, Geographical Survey Institute)

Corporate Overview of OEPC

- The Okinawa Electric Power Company (OEPC) supplies electricity to 38 inhabited islands including Okinawa mainisland.
- OEPC maintains 11 isolated systems that are not connected with the transmission lines of other power companies.
- OEPC has no nuclear and hydroelectric power plants and depends on fossil fuels for its power supply.

Established	Mov 15, 1072	Security code	9511
ESIADIISHEU	May 15, 1972	Service area	Okinawa Prefecture
Capital	¥7,586 million		Steam-power generators 5 locations 1,629 thousand kW (Oil 2 locations 375 thousand kW) (Coal 2 locations 752 thousand kW)
Total assets	¥375.163 billion (Non-consolidated) ¥402.088 billion (Consolidated)	Generating facilities	(LNG 1 locations 502 thousand kW) Gas turbine generators 5 locations 326 thousand kW Internal-combustion power generators
Employees	1,535 (Consolidated:2,676)		13 locations 191 thousand kW Wind power generators 5 locations 2 thousand kW Total 2,148 thousand kW

(as of March 31, 2018)

Ratings

Rating agency	S&P	Moody's	R&I	
Rating	A+	A1	AA	
Outlook (direction)	Positive	Stable	Stable	

* Ratings on long-term preferred debts as of April 30, 2018



Financial Results for FY2017 (Year-on-Year Comparison)

(Unit: million yen, X)

	Consolidated (A)			Non	-consolidated	(A) / (B)		
	FY2016 (Results)	FY2017 (Results)	Rate of Change	FY2016 (Results)	FY2017 (Results)	Rate of Change	FY2016 (Results)	FY2017 (Results)
Sales	179,997	196,134	+9.0%	172,340	188,075	+9.1%	1.04	1.04
Operating income	9,126	9,333	+2.3%	7,112	7,160	+0.7%	1.28	1.30
Ordinary income	7,521	8,381	+11.4%	5,622	6,322	+12.5%	1.34	1.33
Net income	5,517*	6,273*	+13.7%	4,486	5,106	+13.8%	1.23	1.23

* Net income attributable to owners of parent.

Consolidated and Non-consolidated : Increase in Sales, Increase in Income (the first time in 3 years)

[Revenue]

- Increase in Sales due to increase in income from the Fuel cost adjustment system in Electric business.
- Decrease in Electricity sales volume in Electric business.

[Expenditure]

- Increase in Fuel costs and Purchased power costs in Electric business.
- Decrease in Depreciation costs in Electric business.

Annual Outlook Summary FY2018

(Unit: million yen, X)

	Consolidated(A)			Non - Consolidated(B)			(A) / (B)	
	FY2017FY2018Rate of(Results)(Forecasts)Change		FY2017 (Results)	FY2018 (Forecasts)	Rate of Change	FY2017 (Results)	FY2018 (Forecasts)	
Sales	196,134	203,000	+3.5%	188,075	193,000	+2.6%	1.04	1.05
Operating income	9,333	7,800	-16.4%	7,160	6,400	-10.6%	1.30	1.22
Ordinary income	8,381	6,700	-20.1%	6,322	5,500	-13.0%	1.33	1.22
Net income	6,273*	5,100*	-18.7%	5,106	4,400	-13.8%	1.23	1.16

* Net income attributable to owners of parent.

Consolidated and Non-consolidated :Increase in Sales ,Decrease in Income(the first time in 6 years)

[Revenue]

- Increase in Electricity sales due to increase in income from the Fuel cost adjustment system in Electric business.
- Electricity sales volume is expected to decrease in Electric business.
- Increase in Sales to outside customers in consolidated subsidiaries.

[Expenditure]

- Increase in Fuel costs and Purchased power costs in Electric business.
- Increase in Cost of sales in consolidated subsidiaries.



Electric Energy Demand (Results)(1/2)

Electricity Sal	es Volume		(Unit: mi	llion kWh, %)
	FY2016 (Results)	FY2017 (Results)	Change	Rate of Change
Lighting	3,115	3,140	+25	+0.8
Power	4,698	4,621	-77	-1.6
Total	7,813	7,761	-52	-0.7

Power Generation Infrastructure and Power Generated and Received
(Unit: million kWh, thousand kW)

		FY2	016	FY2017			
		Electricity generated	Com- position ratio	Electricity generated	Com- position ratio	Maximum output	Com- position ratio
	Coal	3,672	45.3%	3,471	43.1%	752	30.6%
0 m	Oil	1,060	13.0%	1,090	13.6%	857	34.9%
PC	LNG	1,758	21.7%	1,686	20.9%	537	21.8%
	Total	6,490	80.0%	6,247	77.6%	2,146	87.3%
Oth	er company (coal)	1,190	14.7%	1,349	16.7%	312	12.7%
Oth	ner	429	5.3%	459	5.7%	-	-
	Total	8,109	100.0%	8,055	100.0%	2,458	100.0%

<Lighting>

Although lower temperature excluding summer compared with previous year, the demand for Lighting increased compared with previous year due to increase of new customers.

<Power>

The demand for Power decreased compared with previous year due to lower temperature excluding summer compared with previous year and switching to other suppliers.

<Power Generation Infrastructure>

- The maximum electric power output decreased 4,930 kW.*
 - Miyako power plant No.10 : -4,500kW Shin tarama power plant No.4 : -230kW Shin tarama power plant No.5 : -200kW

<Power Generated and Received>

- Power generated and received was 8,055 million kWh, down 0.7%.*
- Ratio of OEPC's coal-fired thermal power was down 2.2 points.*
- Ratio of Other company's coal-fired thermal power was up 2.0 points.*
- Ratio of LNG-fired thermal power was down 0.8 point.*

*Comparison with the same period of the previous year.



Electric Energy Demand (Results)(2/2)

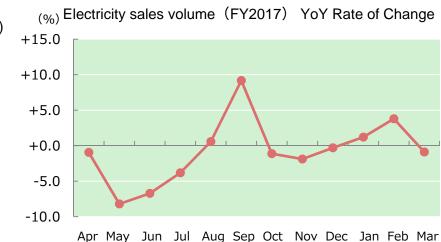
- Electricity sales volume for FY2017 stood at 7,761 million kWh, a decrease of 0.7% year on year.
- FY 2017's average temperature was 0.6°C higher than the average year, and the electricity sales volume was the second largest ever. (Electricity sales marked a record high in FY2016).

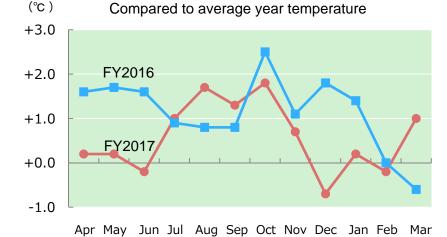
Electricity s	(Unit: m	illion kWh,%			
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	FY
FY2017 results	1,722	2,475	1,956	1,608	7,761
FY2016 results	1,822	2,426	1,978	1,587	7,813
(Rate of Change)	(-5.4)	(+2.0)	(-1.1)	(+1.4)	(-0.7)



Note: Average year temperature denotes the average for the 1981-to-2010 period

Average temperature





Electric Energy Demand (FY2018 and Long-term Outlook)

Electricity sales volume (FY2018 Outlook)

(Unit: million kWh, %)						
	FY2017 FY2018 Results Forecasts		YoY Rate of Change			
Lighting	3,140	3,045	-3.0			
Power	4,621	4,505	-2.5			
Total	7,761	7,550	-2.7			

Electricity sales volume (Long-term Outlook)

(Unit:million kWh, %)							
	FY2006 Results	FY2016 Results	FY2027 Forecasts	2006-2016 Annual average growth rate	2016-2027 Annual average growth rate		
Lighting	2,881	3,115	3,188	0.8 (0.5*)	0.2 (0.5*)		
Power	4,495	4,698	4,707	0.4 (0.1*)	0.0 (0.4*)		
Total	7,376	7,813	7,895	0.6 (0.3*)	0.1 (0.5*)		

* Adjusted for the influence of temperature.

(Lighting)

Demand for lighting is expected to be lower year-on-year due to reactionary fall from an increase in the demand caused by high temperatures in the previous summer although demand is expected to increase due to an increase in the number of customers. (YoY growth:-3.0%)

(Power)

Demand for power is expected to be lower than the previous year, due to a reactionary fall from demand due to high temperature in the summer of last year and a decrease in demand due to switching to other suppliers.

However is expected to be increase in the number of commercial and other facilities and the construction-related demand (steel industry and ceramic industry).(YoY growth:-2.5%)

(Total)

As explained above, the total electricity sales volume is expected to be 7,550 million kWh, short of the previous year. (YoY growth:-2.7%)

(Lighting)

Demand for lighting is expected to increase moderately owning to an increase in the number of customers resulting from growth in the number of population and households. (Annual average growth:0.5%*)

(Power)

Demand for power is expected to grow modestly due to increase in the number of commercial and other facilities as well as larger livelihood-related demand (food manufacturing,etc.) in the background of increases in the population and tourists, although despite to impact of contract switching to other suppliers. (Annual average growth:0.4%*)

(Total)

As explained above, the total electricity sales volume is expected to be 7,895 million kWh, marking a moderate increase. (Annual average growth:0.5%*)



Capital Expenditures Plan (Electric Business)

- Capital investment in FY 2018 is expected to be around 25 billion yen.
- Large-scale power source development is not planned for the next few years.
- Although costs for responding to aging of supply facilities are expected to increase, efforts are made to level off investment amounts.

Trends in the Capital Investment Amount

(Unit: 100million yen)

FY By facilities		2013 【Results】	2014 【Results】	2015 【Results】	2016 【Results】	2017 【Results】	2018
Powe	er sources	126	109	40	29	34	41
ies	Transmission	32	37	51	56	39	88
Supply facilities	Transformation	40	37	22	35	21	32
	Distribution	51	58	51	59	59	79
	Subtotal	124	133	125	151	120	200
Others		18	2	17	11	14	7
Total		268	245	184	193	168	247

Note: The figures may not exactly match the figures because of rounding.

[Major Projects in Upcoming Capital Investments] Supply facilities: Expansion of Tomoyose Substation

Business environment and challenges

Item	Overview and Challenges
Sales	 The business environment including increase in population and tourists remains the same. However, the growth in power demand will slow down. Challenges will be sales expansion of electricity and gas.
Profitability	 Due to shift from coal to LNG, burden of fuel cost reduces profit. A challenge will be to improve profitability. The cost structure must be reviewed.
CF	 No large-scale electric power development is planned for the time being. A certain level of free cash flow will be secured. The Company has a certain capacity for additional investment.
Capital composition	 Interest-bearing debt is diminishing. Equity capital is secured at the level necessary for financial stability. A challenge is to improve capital efficiency.



The OEPC Group Medium- to long-term growth strategy

1. What we at the OEPC Group aim to be

The OEPC Group Vision sets out our vision for the future, pledging to "design and propose new value through services to support both corporate and individual customers" through our core business as a total energy supplier and to "become a unified business group that grows and develops hand-in-hand with the community."

2. Financial target (consolidated)

	2017(Results)	2020(Target)	2025(Target)	
Ordinary income	8.3 billion yen	<u>9 billion yen or more</u>	<u>12 billion yen or more</u>	
ROE	<u>4.1%</u>	4% or greater	<u>5% or greater</u>	
Capital adequacy ratio	<u>37.7%</u>	Maintaining the <u>30%</u> mark	Maintaining the <u>30%</u> mark	

3. Focused activities for "what we aim to be"

(1) Active development of total energy services (electricity and gas sales expansion)

- O Launching new electricity rate choices and options that attract customers
- O Strengthening electrification promotion activities that reflect customer needs
- Continuing promoting sales of natural gas, which is excellent in the environmental and safety perspectives
- O Promoting ESP projects and actively participating in large-scale urban development projects

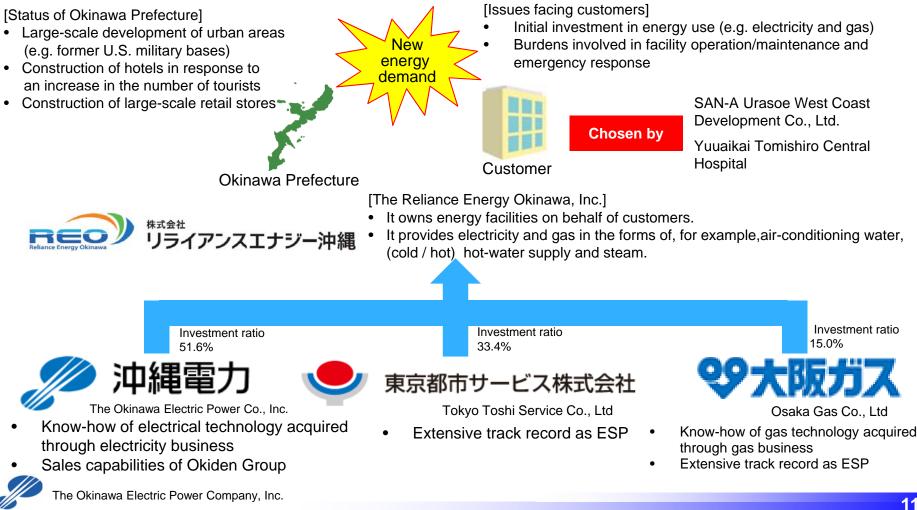
(2) Fundamental reform of the cost structure

- O Examining and conducting a zero-based review on operations of individual business fields
- Considering the medium- and long-term power source composition, which can contribute to reduction in the power generation cost



Energy Service Provider (ESP) Business

- We have established a new company called The Reliance Energy Okinawa, Inc., which is an energy service provider (ESP).
- We own energy facilities on behalf of customers, process energy, supply it.



Characteristics of the Business Bases

Demand for Electric power	 Increasing demand due to population growth and increasing tourists. As the proportion of energy for consumer use is high, effects of economic fluctuations are low. Potential demand due to large-scale urban development projects.
Competition	 OEPC is outside the framework of wide-area power interchange because it has an isolated system. OEPC has voluntarily released power of 10,000kW supplied by J-Power. Power producer and supplier is currently implementing plans to construct power plants.
Electric Power Generation Facilities	 A high reserve supply capacity is required due to an isolated system. Reliant on fossil fuels only due to difficulties to develop nuclear or hydraulic power generation. A sufficient supply capacity is secured after Yoshinoura Thermal Power Plant has started operations.
Fuel	 Having introduced LNG, OEPC now provides total energy services.
Remote Islands	 OEPC supplies power to 11 isolated systems including those in the main island. The region has a high cost structure because it has small islands and also because the scale of the economy is small. This leads to constant loss recording.
Renewable Energy	 Reducing fuel consumption and cost is highly effective on remote islands, where fuel unit price is high. Since the system in the main island of Okinawa is small and independent, the limit of connection volume is likely to occur when using renewable energy.





This document includes statements concerning future results. Such statements are based on calculations and predictions and are neither definite nor guaranteed. Please be aware that future results may change in accordance with changes in assumptions related to the management environment and the like.

[Enquiries regarding this document]

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