Management Reference Materials

November 2025

The Okinawa Electric Power Company, Inc.

Characteristics of the Business Bases

Item	Overview	Reference Page
Demand for Energy	■ Increasing demand for energy, supported by Okinawa's advantages and potential. ■ As the proportion of energy for consumer use is high, effects of economic fluctuations are low for demand for Electric power. ■ Potential demand due to large-scale urban development projects	2 - 16
Competition Electricity rate	■ OEPC is outside the framework of wide-area power interchange because that is not connected with the transmission lines of other power companies. ■ OEPC has voluntarily released power of 10,000kW supplied by J-Power. ■ Competition is advancing due to the entry of energy suppliers. ■ Biomass power plant by power producer and supplier has started operation.	17 - 22
Power Generation Facilities	■ A high reserve supply capacity is required since the systems of Okinawa area are small and independent. ■ Reliant on fossil fuels only due to difficulties to develop nuclear or hydraulic power generation. ■ Coal-fired thermal power generation is indispensable not only for stable supply but also for maintaining electricity rates.	23 - 25
Global Warming Countermeasures	■ Currently, possible measures are limited due to reasons including the region’s geographic characteristics and constraints on the scale of demand. ■ The introduction of renewable energies contributes to reducing fuel consumption and cost on remote islands, where fuel unit price is high. ■ Since the systems of Okinawa area are small and independent, the limit of connection volume is likely to occur when using renewable energies.	26 - 31
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. ■ Need to go carbon neutral in independent remote island grids. ■ Through public-private collaboration, we will aim to realize sustainable regional development and local economic revitalization.	32 - 34
System	■ Situation differs from other areas, such as the application of exception to restrictions on concurrent business and means of electricity trading ■ Special tax measures are provided based on the Act on Special Measures for the Promotion and Development of Okinawa and other laws	35 - 36

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

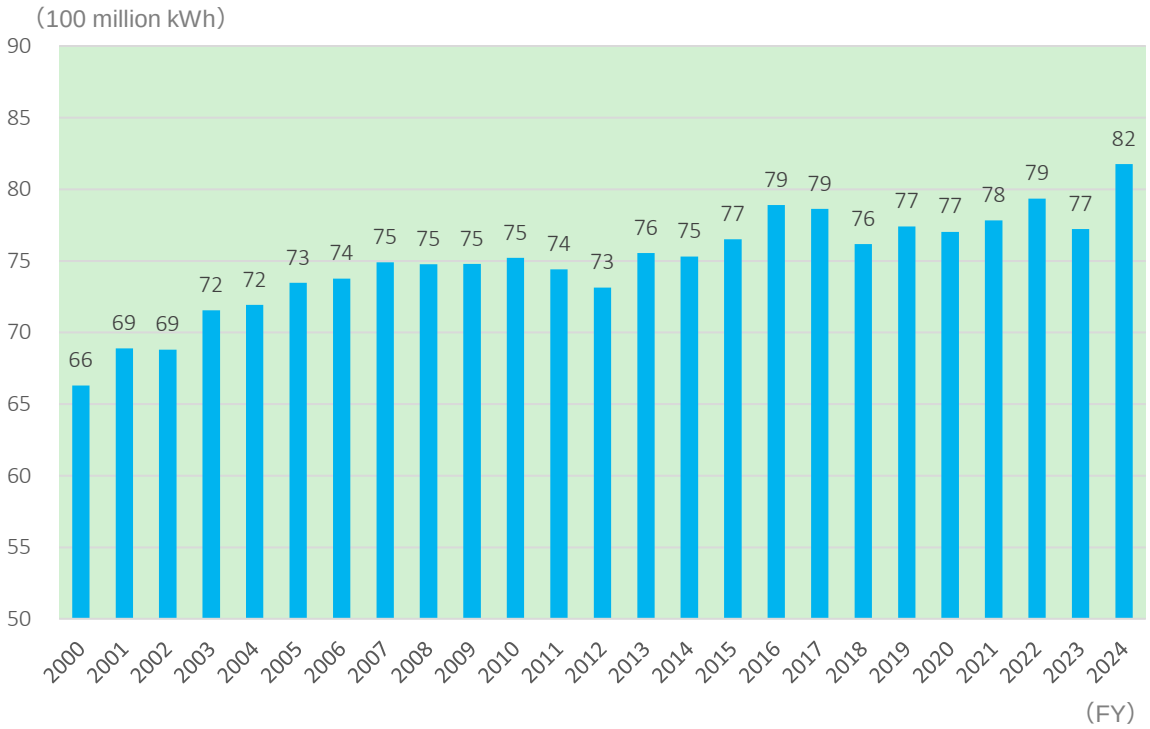
(v) Remote Islands

(vi) System

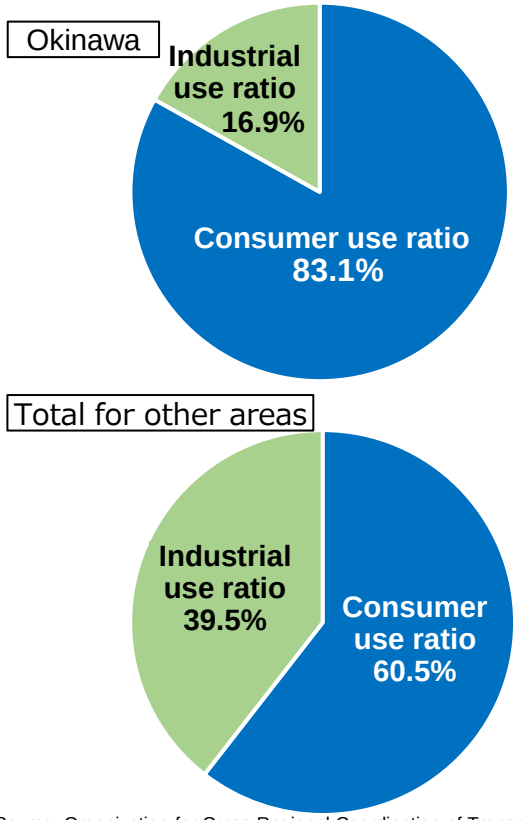
1. Trends in service area demand

- Electricity demand in the Okinawa area has remained almost flat in recent years, but it exceeded the previous year's level in FY2024 due to high temperatures in the summer. (Average growth rate over the past decade: 0.8%)
- Electricity demand in the Okinawa area is not easily affected by economic fluctuations, as about 80% of demand is for residential use, wholesale and retail businesses, schools, and other civilian uses. Meanwhile, residential demand tends to be influenced significantly by temperature conditions.

[Trends in service area demand]



[Residential and industrial demand ratios in the service area]



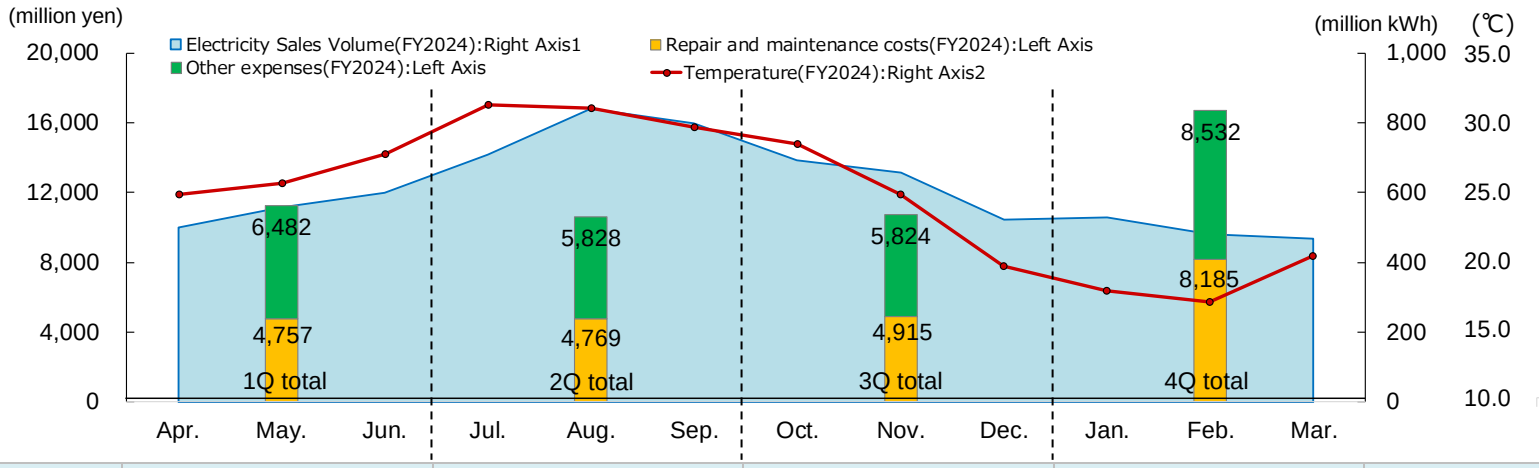
Source: Organization for Cross-Regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan
* FY2023 Results
* Consumer Use: (Household and Other) + Commercial, Industrial Use ＝Industrial and Other

2. Characteristics of quarterly results

- Our business has seasonal fluctuations in performance from quarter to quarter, and electricity demand and revenues tend to be particularly concentrated in the summer months.

- **1Q**: Costs are rising ahead of revenues, resulting in a deficit trend.
- **2Q**: Balance tends to be in the black as electricity demand increases due to peak demand for cooling in summer.
- **3Q**: Despite a drop in temperatures, the balance remains in the black as cooling demand will continue through September and October.
- **4Q**: Electricity demand is at its lowest throughout the year. A reduction in revenue, combined with increased costs from maintenance and inspections during the low-load period, leads to a deficit trend.

<Reference>



	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full year
Temperature (FY2024, quarterly average)	25.2 ℃	29.8 ℃	23.4 ℃	17.4 ℃	23.9 ℃
Electricity Sales Volume (FY2024, quarterly average)	1,657 million kWh	2,343 million kWh	1,869 million kWh	1,472 million kWh	7,341 million kWh
Ordinary revenues (Non-consolidated:2003-2024 average)	39,200 million yen	53,462 million yen	42,302 million yen	37,694 million yen	172,658 million yen
Ordinary expenses (Non-consolidated:2003-2024 average)	40,270 million yen	45,598 million yen	40,155 million yen	42,257 million yen	168,281 million yen
Ordinary income【Quarterly】 (Non-consolidated:2003-2024 average)	-1,070 million yen	7,863 million yen	2,147 million yen	-4,563 million yen	4,377 million yen
Ordinary income [Cumulative] (Non-consolidated:2003-2024 average)	-1,070 million yen	6,793 million yen	8,940 million yen	4,377 million yen	4,377 million yen

3. Current Status and Future Forecast of Okinawa's Economy

- The current state: The economy in the prefecture is on an expansionary trend, particularly in personal consumption and tourism-related sectors.
- Prospect: The outlook for the prefecture's economy is expected to continue to expand.

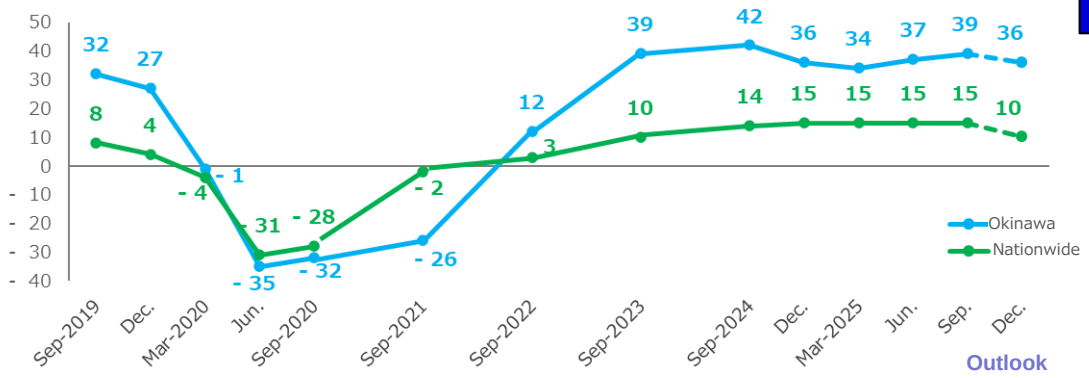
Trends in Main Economic Indicators of Okinawa Prefecture(Year-on-Year Comparison)

(Unit: %, X)

	FY2024			FY2025
	1st Half	2nd Half	FY	1st Half
Sales by large-scale retailers	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.1
No. of new car sold	-5.7	17.2	4.7	7.6
No. of incoming tourists	18.2	15.1	16.6	11.6
Value of public works contracts	-13.3	3.1	-4.3	13.9
New residential Construction starts	-3.8	2.9	-0.7	-7.6
Total unemployment rate	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2
Job Opening Ratio	1.07	1.15	1.11	1.06

Note 1: The figures for 'Sales by large-scale retailers' are calculated on an all-store base. The figures for the first half of 2025 are preliminary figures.
Note 2: The figures for 'Total unemployment rates' and 'Job Opening Ratio' are raw data. The number of job openings by place of employment is used.

Business conditions DI (all industries)



Source: Naha Branch, Bank of Japan

Personal consumption

Despite continued thriftiness, the recovery is gaining momentum.

Tourism

The number of incoming tourists, both domestic and international, continues to perform strongly and is expanding robustly.

Construction

Public investment is at a higher level. Residential investment has been weak.

Employment

The effective job opening ratio has remained at a high level of 1x for 38 consecutive months.

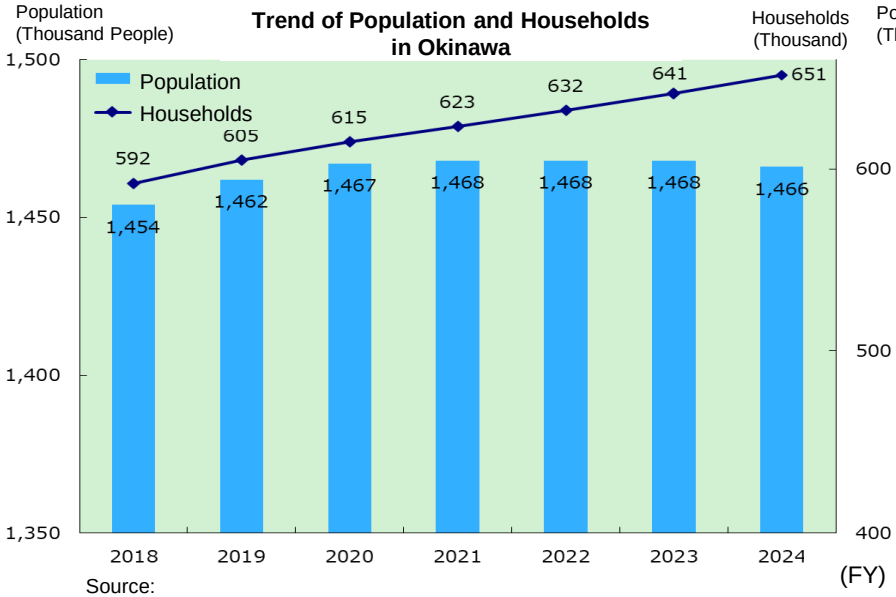
Overview of the Prefectural Economy

The business conditions DI in the BOJ's Tankan survey remained high compared to the nation as a whole, and has been positive for 13 consecutive quarters.

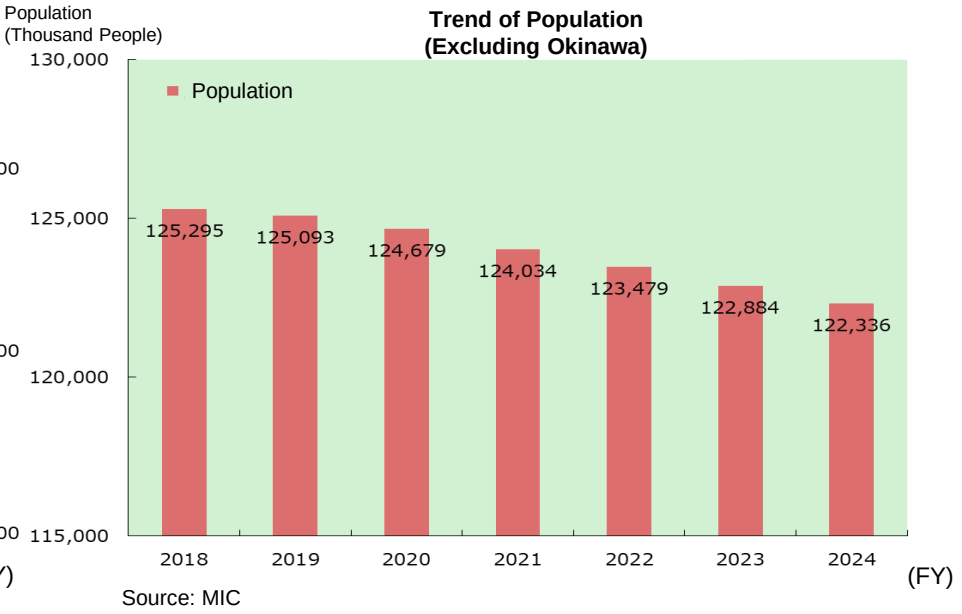
The outlook forecast is 36, down 3-point from September 2025, but still higher than the nation as a whole.

4. Okinawa Prefecture Demographics (1/2)

- In FY2024, the population of Okinawa Prefecture decreased by 1,674 (0.11%) from the previous year. Although the population has declined for three consecutive years since FY2022, the first decline since Okinawa's return to Japan, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research forecasts that the rate of decline through 2050 will be the second lowest after Tokyo.
- The number of households has been on the rise, and was higher than in the previous year in FY2024.



Source:
Population: MIC, Households : Okinawa Prefecture



Source: MIC

Estimated future population
[Index of population in 2050 when the population in 2020 is 100]

	2050
Nationwide	83.0
No. 1	102.5
	Tokyo
No. 2	94.8
	Okinawa
No. 3	92.3
	Kanagawa

[Portion of under-15 in population (Unit: %)

	2020	2035	2050
Nationwide	11.9%	10.0%	9.9%
No. 1	16.6%	14.1%	13.8%
	Okinawa	Okinawa	Okinawa
No. 2	13.6%	11.4%	11.6%
	Shiga	Kumamoto	Kumamoto
No. 3	13.5%	11.2%	11.3%
	Saga	Fukuoka	Fukuoka

Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

4. Okinawa Prefecture Demographics (2/2)

- The total fertility rate of Okinawa Prefecture in FY2024 was 1.54, the highest among all prefectures in Japan (nationwide:1.15)
- The population change in Okinawa Prefecture for FY2024 was -1.1 persons per thousand, marking the third consecutive year of decline (nationwide: -4.4)

Okinawa Prefecture Demographics

(People)

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
The total fertility rate	Nationwide	1.34	1.30	1.26	1.20	1.15
	Okinawa	1.86	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.54
	Ranking	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
The Increase of population (Per Thousand people)	Nationwide	-3.2	-5.1	-4.4	-4.8	-4.4
	Okinawa	4.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1
	Ranking	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(6)
The Natural Increase of population (Per Thousand people)	Nationwide	-4.0	-4.8	-5.8	-6.7	-7.2
	Okinawa	1.9	0.9	-0.5	-1.4	-2.3
	Ranking	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
The Social Increase of population (Per Thousand people)	Nationwide	0.3	-0.3	1.4	1.9	2.7
	Okinawa	1.2	-0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1
	Ranking	(7)	(11)	(17)	(13)	(15)

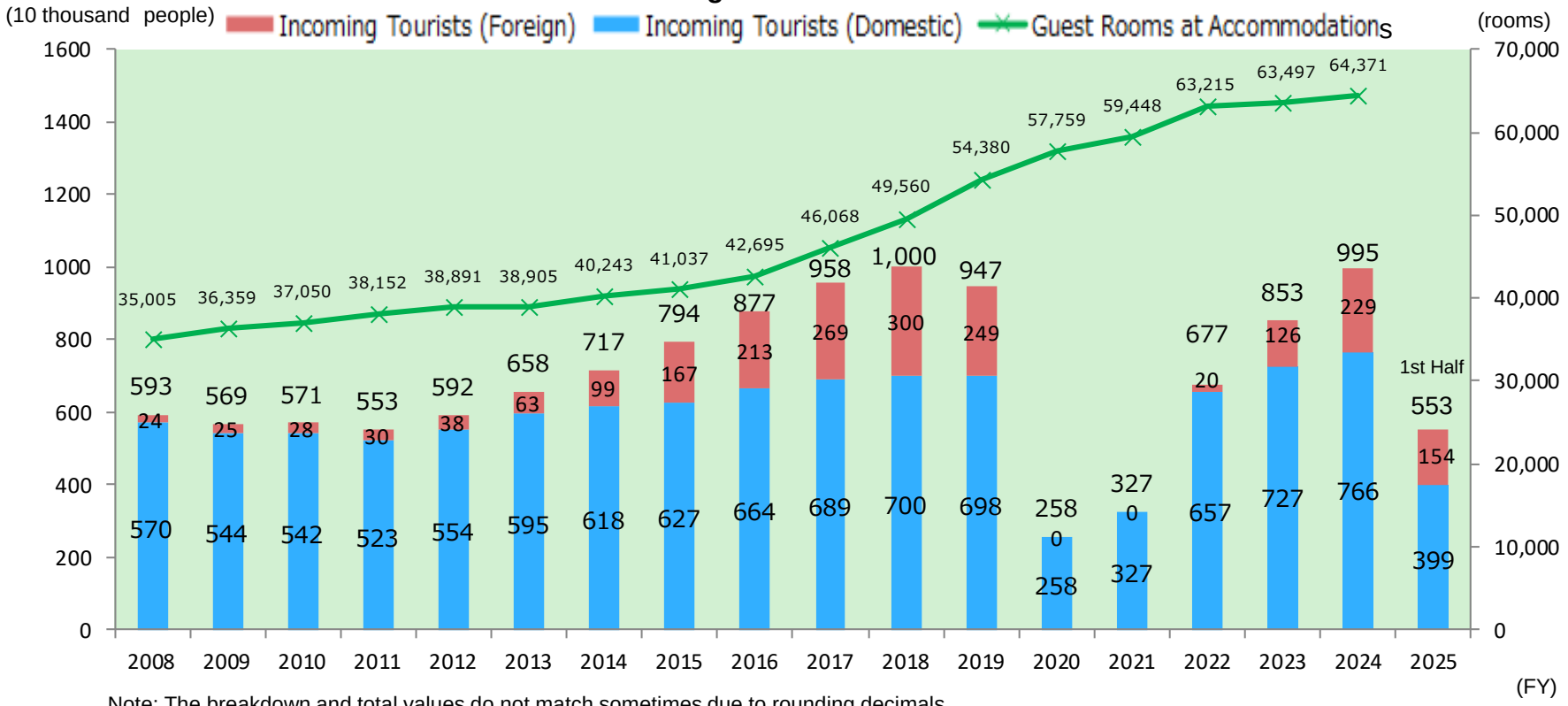
Source: "Vital Statistics" by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
"Population Estimates" by Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
The figures in brackets in the chart show Okinawa Prefecture's national ranking

5. Number of incoming tourists (1/2)

- The number of incoming tourists in FY2024 was 9.95 million (16.6% growth over the previous year), and the cumulative total for the first half of FY2025 was 5.53 million (11.6% growth over the same period last year), the highest ever.
- Domestic tourists exceeded the pre-COVID-19 levels to reach a record high, while foreign tourists increased for 36 consecutive months due to the resumption of international flights and strong performance by international cruise ships.
  *Compared to the first half of FY2019: 103.5% (domestic tourists: 107.2%, foreign tourists: 95.0%)

Reference: The electricity demand of hotels and inns accounts for about 6% of the total in the first half of FY2025, which is about 40% more than FY2019 before COVID-19.

Trends of the Numbers of Incoming Tourists and Guest Rooms at Accommodations

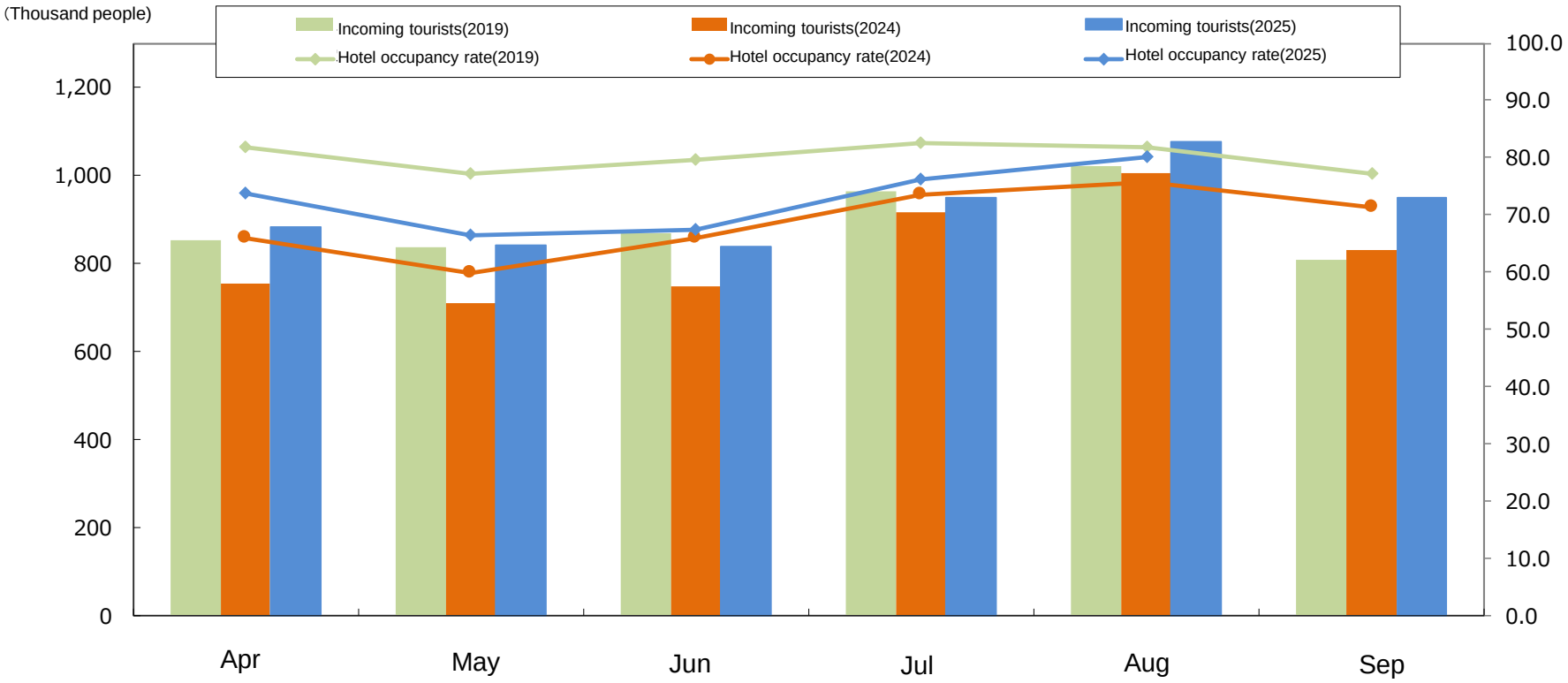


Note: The breakdown and total values do not match sometimes due to rounding decimals.
Source: "Tourism Guidebook", "Summary Statistics on Incoming Tourists to Okinawa", "2024 Accommodations Fact-finding Survey Result", published by Okinawa Prefectural Government

5.Number of incoming tourists (2/2)

- The number of incoming tourists in the first half of 2025 and the hotel occupancy rate from April to August were higher than the previous year, mainly due to extra flights, increased flights, and seasonal flights operated by airlines to meet travel demand during Golden Week and summer vacation, as well as strong sales of international cruise ships.
  (Hotel occupancy rate) April to August 2025: 72.8% (+4.6% YoY)

Trend of the number of incoming tourist and Hotel occupancy rate



Source: Okinawa Prefectural Government, "Summary of Incoming Tourists Statistics"; Bank of Japan NAHA Branch, "Prefectural Financial and Economic Overview"

Room occupancy rates for FY2025 up to August results.

6. Facilities to be Opened, etc.

- A theme park (JUNGLIA OKINAWA) with numerous attractions, hot spring facilities, restaurants, and shopping facilities opened in July 2025 in the northern part of Okinawa's main island.
- Further expansion of Okinawa's economy is expected from the ripple effects such as the revitalization of the northern region, driven by attracting domestic and international tourists and increasing the length of their stays.
- The restoration of the main hall of the Shuri Castle is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2026, after which a further increase in the number of tourists is expected.

● **Revitalization of the northern part of the main island**
(The theme park is scheduled to open in July 2025)

[Reference] Site area of major theme parks in Japan

- JUNGLIA OKINAWA: approx. 60 ha
- USJ (Universal Studios Japan): 54 ha
- Tokyo Disneyland (theme park area): 51 ha

[Reference] Estimated economic effect of theme parks

	First year	15-year cumulative since opening
Economic effect	Approx. 658.2 billion yen	Approx. 6,808.0 billion yen
Job creation	Approx. 70,000	Approx. 880,000

Source: Estimates by Katsuhiro Miyamoto, Professor Emeritus, Kansai University, and Xiufang Wang, Visiting Researcher, Osaka Prefecture University

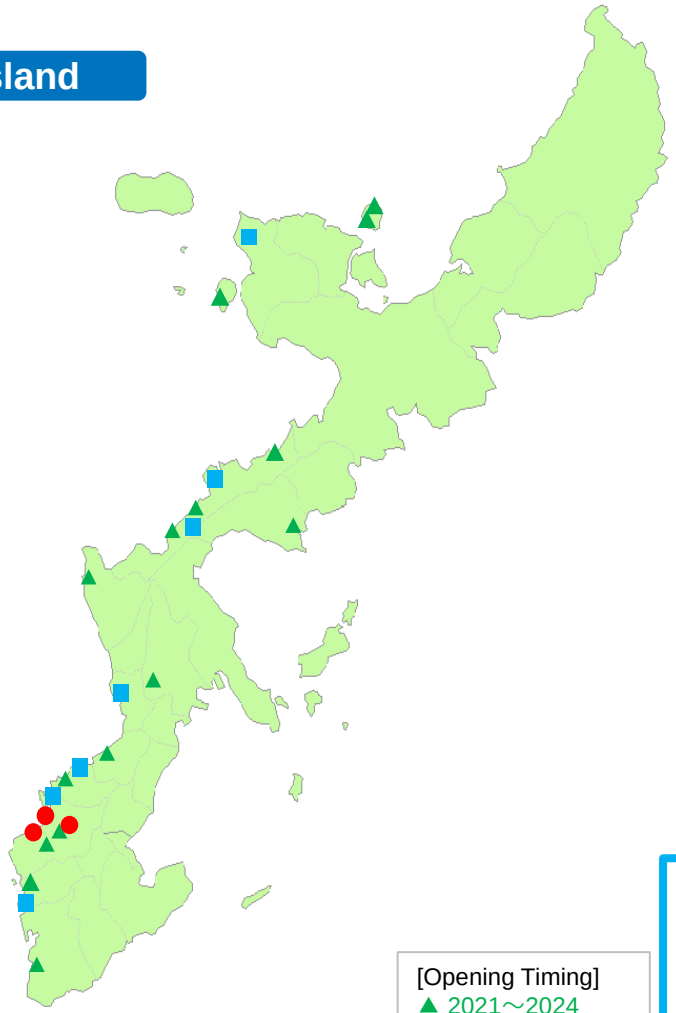
Source: JUNGLIA OKINAWA website

● **The restoration of the Castle scheduled for completion in fall 2026, is expected to attract an additional influx of tourists**

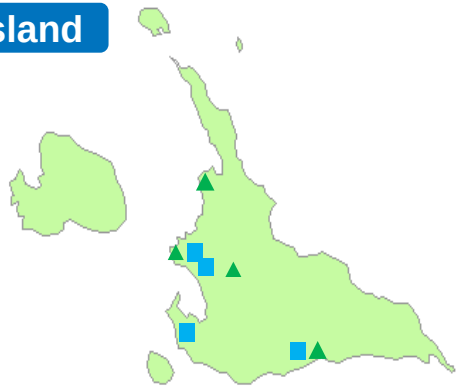
Status as of October 2025

7. Major Plans for Opening Accommodations

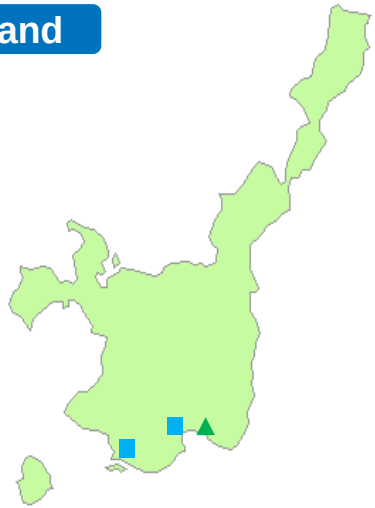
Okinawa Main Island



Miyako Island



Ishigaki Island



[Opening Timing]
- ▲ 2021～2024
- ● 2025
- ■ After 2026

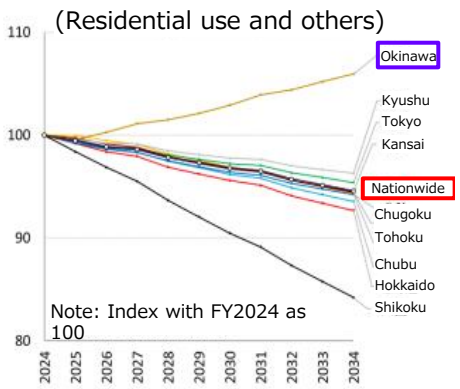
Opening Accommodations

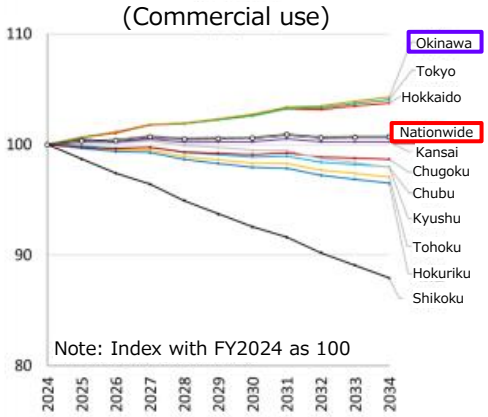
2021	:	10
2022	:	9
2023	:	4
2024	:	3
2025	:	3
After2026	:	22

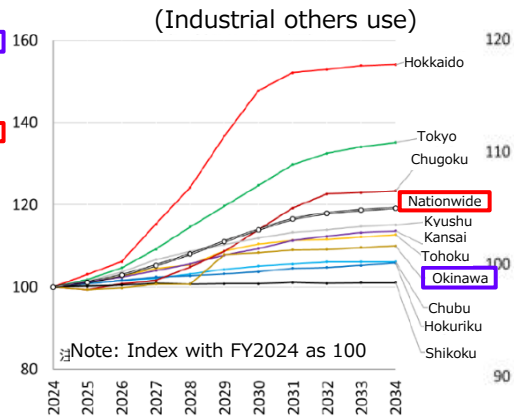
Source: Compiled by OEPC based on newspaper reports, etc.

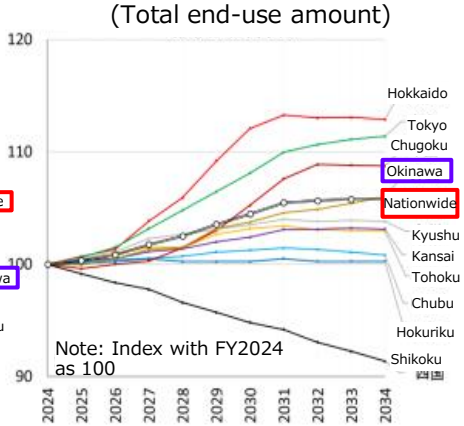
8. Trends in Electricity Demand in Okinawa Area

- Electricity demand for “Residential use and others” in the Okinawa area is expected to increase as **the number of households (number of units) will continue to increase**, although the population has turned to a declining trend. (Average annual growth rate of 0.6% after adjusting for temperature for FY2024-2034)
- In the “Commercial use” category, demand growth is expected to be driven by **new large-scale commercial facilities and an increase in the number of lodging facilities due to the rise in the number of tourists**. (Average annual growth rate of 0.4%)
- In the “Industrial use” category, demand growth is expected to be driven by **an increase in demand for facilities and services supporting daily life, resulting from the rising number of households and tourists.** (Average annual growth rate of 1.0%)
- Overall, the annual average growth rate of electricity demand in the Okinawa area for FY2024-2034 is 0.6%. (0.6% nationwide)
- In the mainland area, new data centers and semiconductor factories are the main drivers of demand growth, while in Okinawa, the expansion of the local economy, especially in the tourism and service sectors, is driving electricity demand.









Comparison of electricity demand by service area
(Residential use and others, industrial use, and total end-use amount: index with FY2024 as 100)
*FY2024 figures are estimated actual results

Source: Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan, FY2025 Demand Projections for Nationwide and by Service Area (released in January 2025)

9. Current State of U.S. Military Bases

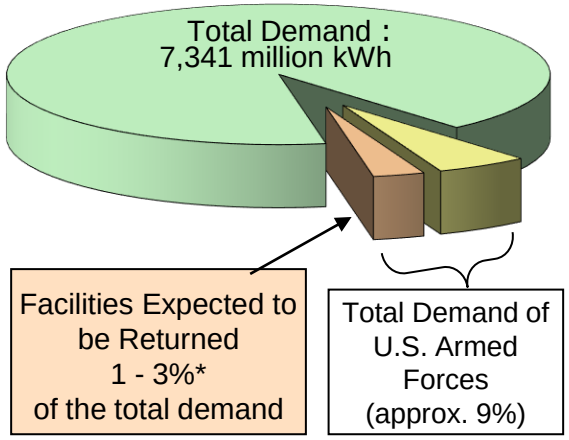
Outline of the U.S. military Forces in Okinawa

No. of Facilities	33
Area	186,682 thousand m^2

<Reference>
No. of employees working for the U.S. Armed Forces in Okinawa: 8,922
*As of the end of March 2024.

Sources : Japan Ministry of Defense “US Forces and SDF Bases in Okinawa July 2025”, Military Base Affairs Division, Executive Office of the Governor, Okinawa Prefecture

The U.S. Armed Forces’ share of total electricity demand（FY2024)



* Range in figures due to planned return of facilities includes partial return.

Principal electricity supply destination facilities *1

Name		Location *2	Area
Camp Gonsalves	[US Marine Corps]	Kunigamison, Higashison	36,590k㎡
Okuma Rest Center	[US Air Forces]	Kunigamison	546k㎡
Iejima Auxiliary Air Base	[US Marine Corps]	Ieson	8,015k㎡
Yaedake Communication Site	[US Air Forces]	Motobucho, Nago-shi	37k㎡
Camp Schwab	[US Marine Corps]	Nago-shi, Ginozason	20,626k㎡
Camp Hansen	[US Marine Corps]	Nago-shi, Ginozason, Onnason, Kincho	48,748k㎡
Kadena Ammunitions Storage Area	[shared use]	Onnason, Uruma-shi, Okinawa-shi, Kadenacho, Yomitanson	26,276k㎡
Camp Courtney	[US Marine Corps]	Uruma-shi	1,339k㎡
Camp Mc Tureous	[shared use]	Uruma-shi	379k㎡
Camp Shields	[shared use]	Okinawa-shi	700k㎡
Torii Station	[US Army]	Yomitanson	1,895k㎡
Kadena Airbase	[US Air Forces]	Okinawa-shi, Kadenacho, Chatancho, Naha-shi	19,856k㎡
White Beach Naval Facility	[shared use]	Uruma-shi	1,568k㎡
Camp Kuwae	[US Marine Corps]	Chatancho	676k㎡
Camp Zukeran	[US Marine Corps]	Uruma-shi, Okinawa-shi, Kitanakagusukuson, Chatancho, Ginowan-shi	5,342k㎡
Futenma Airport	[US Marine Corps]	Ginowan-shi	4,758k㎡
Makiminato Service Areas	[US Marine Corps]	Urasoe-shi	2,675k㎡
Naha port facilities	[US Army]	Naha-shi	559k㎡

*3

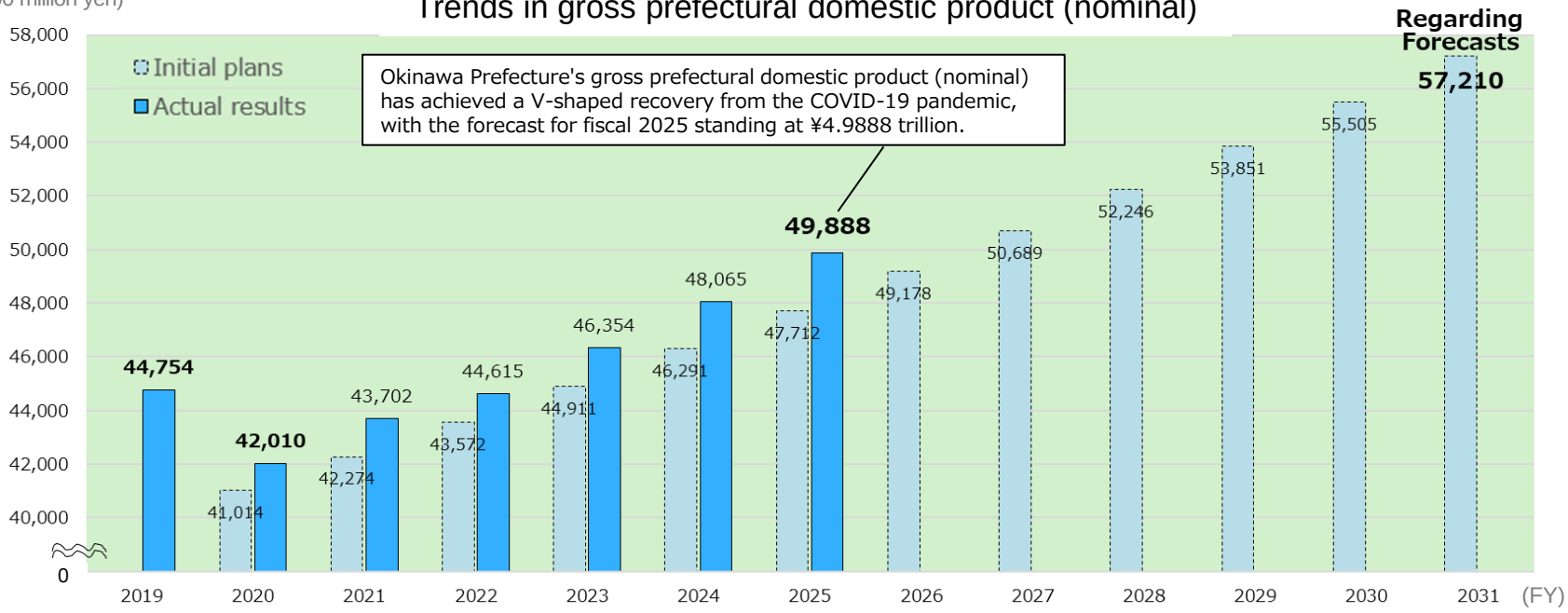
*1 Professional use and large-demand customers
*2 Areas where facilities exist on a cross-area basis
*3 Facilities south of Kadenacho are scheduled to be returned (Partial return applies to Camp Zukeran)

10. Gross prefectural domestic product (nominal)

- The "New Basic Plan for 21st Century Vision of Okinawa (released in May 2022)," a basic concept by Okinawa Prefecture, shows a projected nominal gross prefectural product of 5,721 billion yen in FY2031, and the implementation of various measures* based on this plan is expected to help develop the Okinawa economy.
  *The New Basic Plan for 21st Century Vision of Okinawa includes 36 basic measures, including “the formation of sustainable tourist destinations and the transformation of tourism in Okinawa," "the advancement and high value-added development of information and communication related industries," and "the formation of an international logistics base and the concentration of air- and port-based industries."
- In addition, the "GW2050 PROJECTS Promotion Council" (hereinafter referred to as the "Promotion Council"), established under the leadership of the private sector in cooperation with various economic organizations and related local governments in the prefecture, aims to promote the integrated use of the former base return site and the functional enhancement of Naha Airport, with the goal of driving the economic development of Okinawa, positioning it as an "Open Gateway to the World" that will truly lead Japan’s progress.

(100 million yen)

Trends in gross prefectural domestic product (nominal)



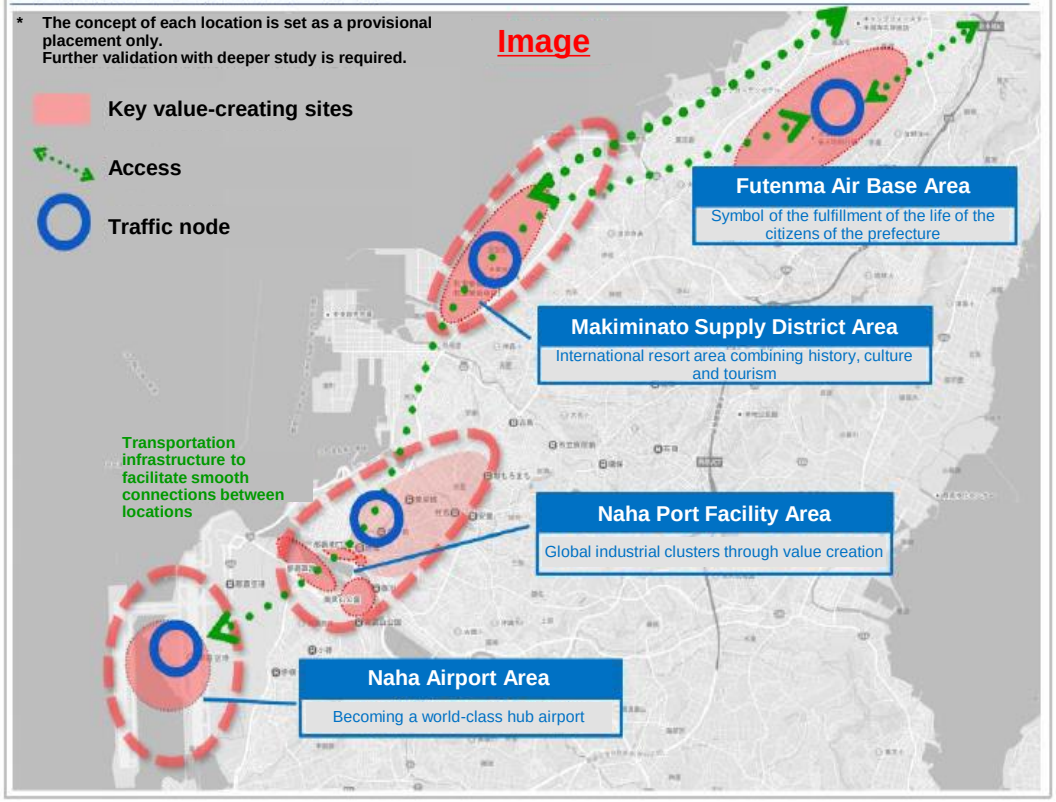
Sources: "New Basic Plan for 21st Century Vision of Okinawa," Okinawa Prefecture "Prefectural Accounts for FY2022," "Prefectural Economic Outlook for FY2025 (released in September 2025)"

Notes: The initial plan for FY2031 is the projected value in the "New Basic Plan for 21st Century Vision of Okinawa" (The initial plan for FY2020 is the estimated actual results for FY2020 as of May 2022)
Initial plan for FY2021-FY2030 is our estimate based on the average annual growth rate up to the projected value for FY2031
FY2019 to FY2022 are actual values, FY2023 and FY2024 are estimated actual values, and FY2025 is a forecast value, all of which are released by Okinawa Prefecture

11. GW2050 PROJECTS (1/3)

- The "GW2050 PROJECTS Promotion Council" (hereinafter referred to as the "Promotion Council") was established under the leadership of the private sector in cooperation with various economic organizations and related local governments in the prefecture, with the aim of realizing the future vision of Naha Airport as an "Open Gateway to the World" through the integrated use of the former base return site and functional enhancement of the airport. (August, 2024)
- The Promotion Council will conduct research and study in order to strengthen Okinawa's international competitiveness and sustainable development by taking advantage of the potential for extensive, areal development from cleared land in the area scheduled for base return from Naha Airport to Futenma Air Base.

Overall picture of key value-creating sites

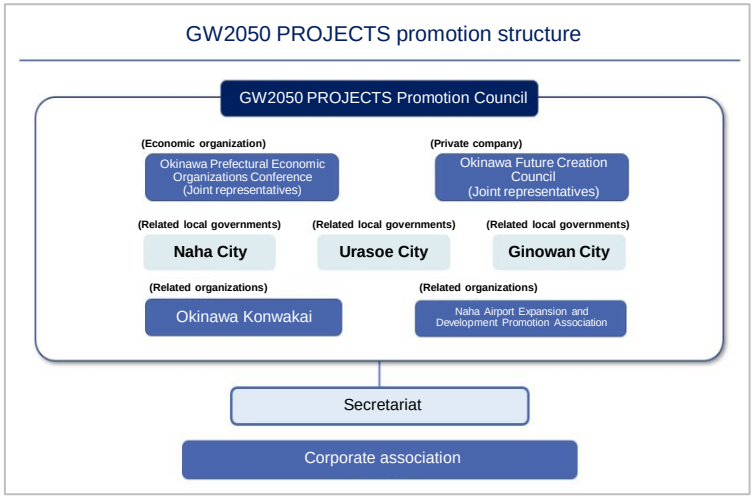


GW2050 PROJECTS promotion structure

- GW2050 PROJECTS Promotion Council

➢ Led by the private sector, with cooperation from various economic organizations and related local governments in the prefecture. In addition, a "corporate association" consisting of seven companies in the prefecture will support the operation.

➢ Okinawa Electric Power Company participates as one of the companies in the corporate association.



11. GW2050 PROJECTS (2/3)

- In May 2025, the Promotion Council released a grand design that outlines the overall picture of growth industries to be addressed and the gross prefectural domestic product in 2050.
- The grand design identifies four growth industries: high value-adding of existing industries, the blue economy, advanced medical care, and aeronautics and space, and aims for sustainable growth by solving Okinawa's problems through building a foundation that includes human resources development and other measures to support these industries.

【Overview of the Grand Design】

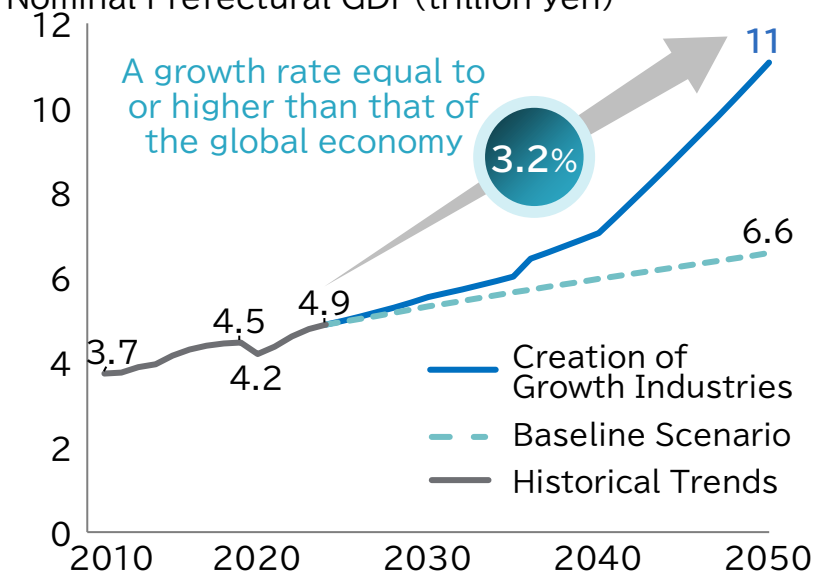
Growth industries based on Okinawa's strengths and global industrial trends

Promoting exchange of people and goods centering on Asia	Information gathering center utilizing nature	Supporting an aging society and remote islands and increasing the value of residences	Expanding frontier areas to lead Japan
High value-adding of existing industries	Blue economy	Advanced medical care	Aeronautics and space

※MRO:Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul

【Outcome in 2050】

	2024	2050
Nominal Prefectural GDP (trillion yen)	4.9	11
Number of Employed Personal (million)	0.77	0.93
Total Population (million)	1.47	1.67
Per Capita Prefectural Income (million yen)	2.54	6.24



11. GW2050 PROJECTS (3/3)

(i) Demand	(ii) Competition	(iii) Power
(iv) Global warming	(v) Remote Islands	(vi) System

- GW2050 PROJECTS aims to lead Japan as a gateway to the world and Japan, and realize a truly self-sustaining Okinawa economy through measures in four pillars (4 Pillar Initiatives), which consist of (1) creating a framework for urban development on the former base site, (2) creating a framework for the creation of growth industries, (3) strengthening the functions of Naha Airport, and (4) improving core transportation systems, and key areas (human resources development, next generation platform, environment-related areas, etc.) that support these pillars.

GW2050 PROJECTS 4 Pillar Initiatives

Initiative 1
Creating a framework for urban development on the former base site

Expansion of the prior acquisition system, etc. for the formation of strategic city core functions through collaboration between the public and private sectors

Initiative 2
Creating a framework for the creation of growth industries

Realization of an innovation park for industry-academia collaboration to promote growth industries and development of functions to promote relocation and high value-adding of existing industries

Initiative 3
Strengthening the functions of Naha Airport

Improvement of airport functions to contribute to the gateway for tourism and industry in anticipation of 36 million airport users (1.7 times the current number)

Initiative 4
Improving core Transportation systems

Early introduction of BRT as a key transportation system before the return of the base, to reduce initial investment and to be consistent with the new transportation system after the return of the base

Measures in key areas that support the pillars

Next generation platform area
- Regional digital platform
- Medical data platform

Human resources development area
- Improvement of business management skills
- Expansion of the introduction of global education
- Development of an environment for accepting foreign human resources

Environment-related area
- Development of an environment for hydrogen ammonia use
- Utilization of local resources such as iodine
- Establishment of next-generation renewable energy technologies

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

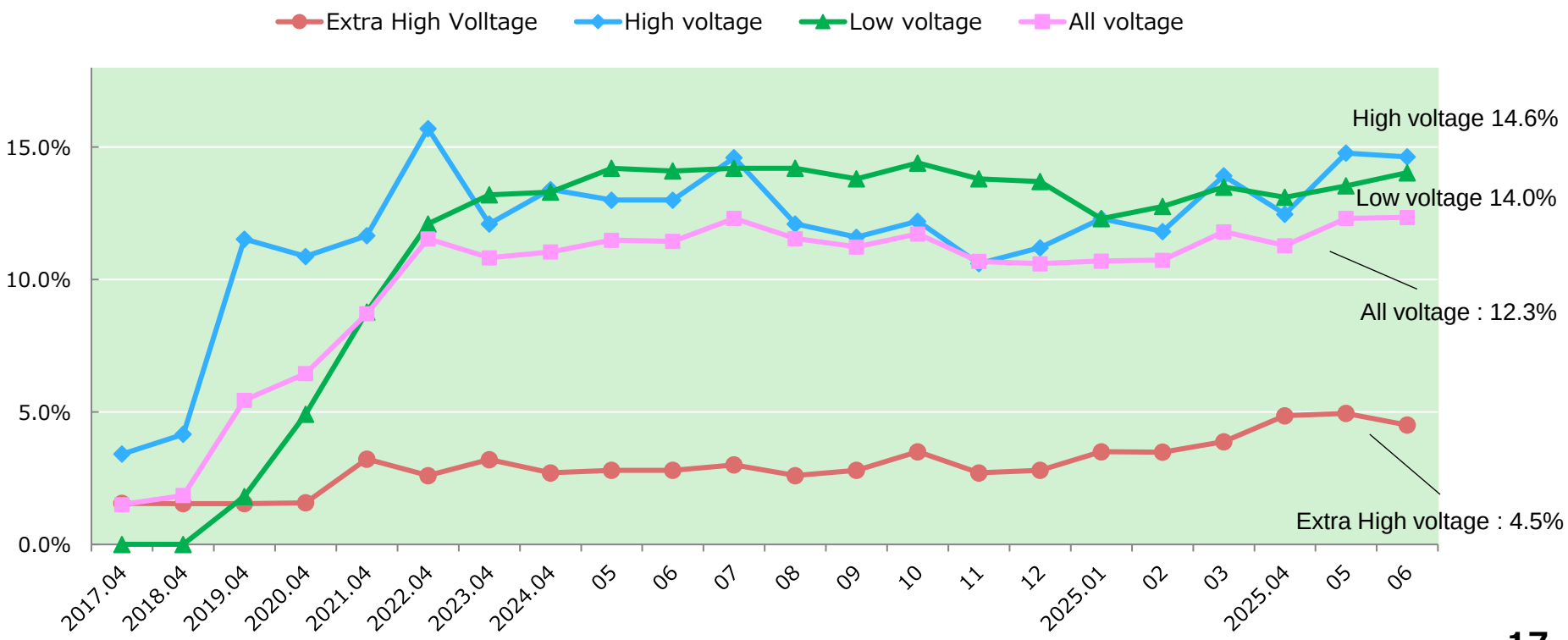
(v) Remote Islands

(vi) System

1. Full liberalization of the Electricity Market

- As part of a voluntary initiative to enhance the competitive environment in the Okinawa area, which functions as an independent power system, in April 2016, a segment of the Ishikawa Coal-Fired Power Plant, managed by Electric Power Development Co., Ltd., was divested. In April 2018, the Company initiated the provision of a “wholesale electricity menu for supply and demand adjustment.”
- In July 2021, a biomass power plant by a power producer and supplier (PPS) started operation, and further competition has been in progress.
- While currently, the share of electricity sold by PPS is 12.3% of the total for all voltages (as of June 2025), and competition is also steadily increasing in the Okinawa area, we will continue to strive to be the company of choice by developing comprehensive energy services through the concerted efforts of the entire group.

Trend of PPS’s Share in Electricity Sales Volume (By voltage)



Source : “Electricity Trading Report”.

2. Status of Transitional Measures for Retail Charges

- With the elimination of regional monopolies due to the complete liberalization of entry into the electricity retail sector, rate regulations will become unnecessary in principle.
- On the other hand, it has been decided with the liberalization that rate regulations will be abolished after a transitional period so as not to interfere with the stable supply of electricity or cause confusion among consumers.
- At the national council meeting held in March 2025, the decision was made to terminate the transitional changes in the high-voltage field, which had been in effect only in the Okinawa area, in April 2026. The necessary preparations will be made in advance.

	OEPC			< Reference > Nine electric power companies in the mainland		
	Retail department		Transmission and distribution department	Retail company		Transmission and distribution company
Extra-high voltage ⇒Large factories, large shopping centers, etc.	Free rate 【20%】（18%）		Last resort supply rate	Free rate		Last resort supply rate
High voltage ⇒Supermarkets, office buildings, etc.	Transitional treatment fee *Regulated rate 【13%】（17%） ⇒ Upper limit abolished from April 2026.	Free rate 【22%】（19%）	–	Free rate		Last resort supply rate
Low voltage ⇒For household use, small stores, etc.	Transitional treatment fee *Regulated rate 【28%】（31%）	Free rate 【17%】（15%）	–	Transitional treatment fee (Regulated rate)	Free rate	–

- The percentage of retail electricity sales to total electricity sales in FY2024 is shown in【 】, and the percentage when remote islands are included is shown in ( ).
- Areas for which transitional measures have been lifted may receive last resort supply from the general electricity transmission and distribution utility.

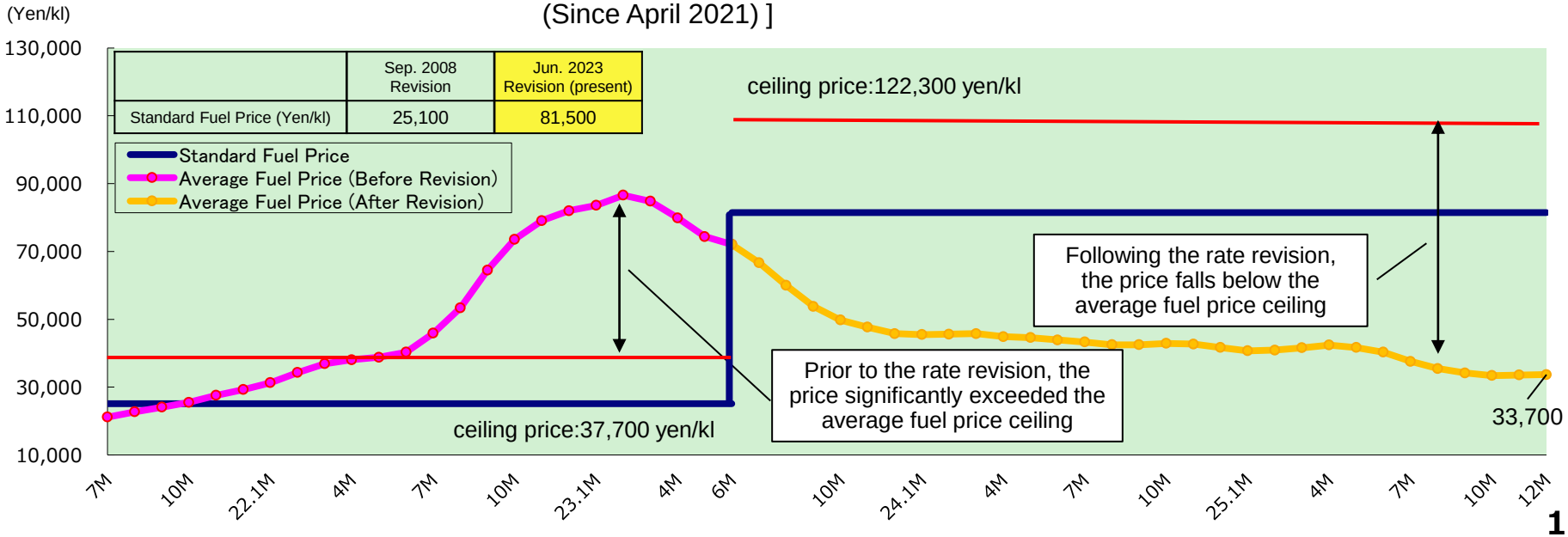
3. The Fuel Cost Adjustment System

- The fuel cost adjustment system was introduced for the purpose of clarifying the “internal factors” such as the results of efforts to promote management efficiency at electric power companies and reflecting “external factors” onto electricity rates such as exchange rates and oil and coal and LNG prices that alter the economic situation.
- The average fuel price is calculated using trade statistics for crude oil, coal, and LNG from the three-month period before the five-month period prior to adjustment. It is then compared with the benchmark fuel price at the time of the rate revision. As a result of this comparison, automatic monthly adjustments are made to electricity rates.

[Fuel price ceiling under the fuel cost adjustment system]

- The fuel price ceiling under the fuel cost adjustment system is established with consumer protection in mind, as it has the effect of suppressing the increase in electricity prices that often accompanies a rise in fuel prices.
- Regulated rates with fuel adjustment caps account for approximately 40% of the Company's total customer base. Since the June 2023 rate revision, which saw the revision of the fuel adjustment cap (from 37,700 yen to 122,300 yen,) fuel prices have continued to decline, reaching 33,700 yen/kl in December of this year. Therefore, at present, the likelihood of exceeding the limit is minimal.

[Trend of Average Fuel Price and Standard Fuel Price (Since April 2021)]



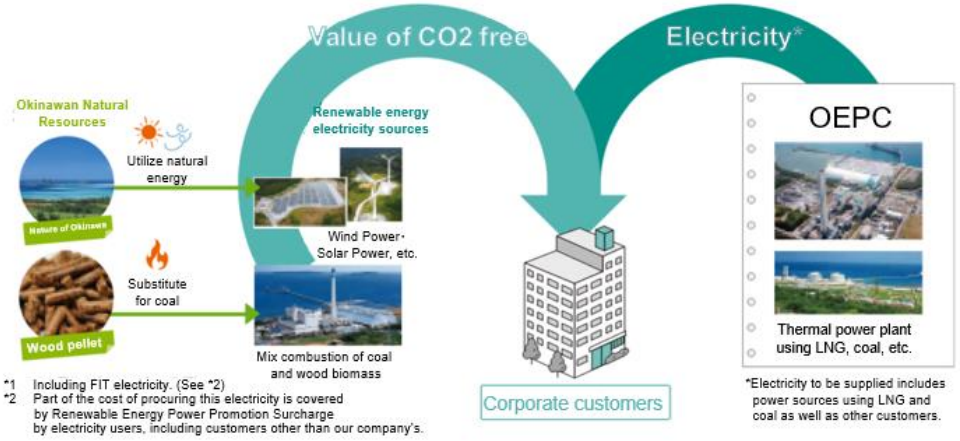
4. Enrichment of Electricity rate Menus

- Deploying an electricity rate menu with the value of CO2 free derived from renewable energy electricity sources.
- We continue to actively promote efforts to realize a sustainable society and become carbon neutral through the introduction and increased use of renewable energy.

[Corporate sector]

■Uchina CO_2 free menu

This is a locally produced, locally consumed CO_2 free menu that uses non-fossil certificates derived from renewable energy sources that utilize Okinawa's resources, such as power generation from mixed-combustion of prefectural woody biomass that effectively utilize construction waste generated in the prefecture and solar power generation.



[Household sector]

■ECO nchu plan

By subscribing to the ECO nchu plan as an option, customers who use electricity can use electricity used at home as CO2-free electricity* that is virtually 100% renewable energy.

CO_2フリー
ECOんちゅ

Plan name	Details
ECO nchu Plan A	・In addition to the environmental value, the plan offers triple Okiden more-E points awarded on electricity bills
ECO nchu Plan B	・In addition to the environmental value, 1% of the electricity bill is donated to environmental protection organizations in Okinawa Prefecture

※ The use of non-fossil certificates derived from renewable energy sources adds environmental value 。

5. Electricity rate Menus based on Changes in Electricity Usage

- In recent years, the spread of solar power generation and progress in energy conservation have changed the way electricity is used, and the difference in electricity demand between daytime and nighttime has become smaller.
- In light of these changes, a new electricity rate menu “Ee Smart” designed specifically for customers with all-electric homes was launched in October 2025, and the rate unit price of “Ee Life”, a rate menu for all-electric homes, will be revised in April 2026.

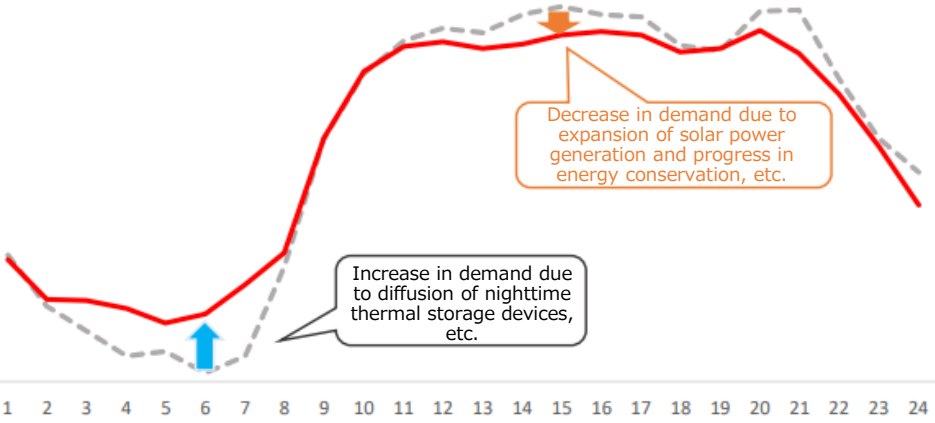
New All-Electrification Menu:”Ee Smart”

- Started accepting application on October 1, 2025.
- Compared to existing all-electric rate menus, daytime rates are lower and nighttime and basic rates are higher.
- In addition to conventional nighttime thermal storage devices, “Ohisama EcoCute” is also covered in the new menu.

Revision of “Ee Life” unit price, etc.

- This menu has been suspended for new applications since 2017, but based on changes in electricity supply and demand, daytime unit prices have been reduced and nighttime unit prices have been increased.

<Image: Changes in electricity use over the course of a day>



* Percentage of electricity consumption per hour when 24 hours is set as 100%

6. Current State of Promotion of Electrification

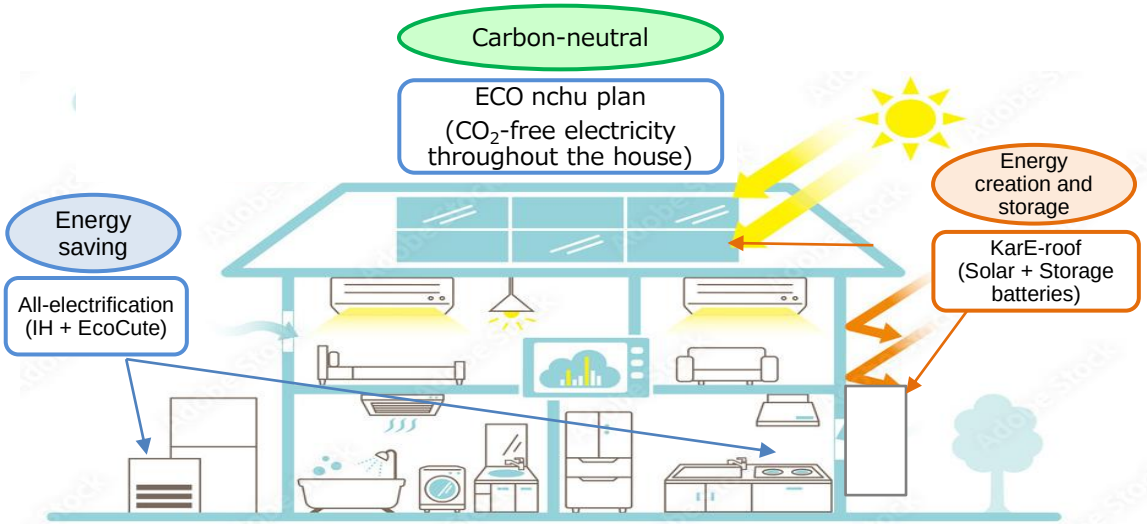
■ Initiatives to Promote Sales in the Corporate Sector

① Acquisition from other heat sources through electrification proposals
② Collaboration with sub-users such as manufacturers and design offices
③ Proposals for utilizing public subsidy programs

■ Initiatives to Promote Sales in the Lifestyle Sector

① Promote transition to free rate menus
② Acquire members by expanding services and improving the convenience of the “Okiden more-E” membership site
③ Implement effective promotions based on customer needs and awareness of our services
④ Propose a new lifestyle combining “All-electric,” “KarE-roof” and “ECO nchu plan”

<Image of All-electric + KarE-roof + ECO nchu plan introduction>



We will promote initiatives to provide customers with a sense of value in addition to electricity, such as proposing a new lifestyle that combines “KarE-roof,” the free installation of solar power and storage batteries, and “ECO nchu plan,” which are highly compatible with “All-electric.”

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

(v) Remote Islands

(vi) System

1. Demand - Supply balance

- Not being connected to the mainland power system (power grid) and being outside the scope of wide-area power pooling necessitates high reserve capacity to ensure stable supply. To ensure a reliable power supply, even in the event of an accident involving the largest unit, reserve capacity is maintained at a level that exceeds the maximum single unit capacity.
- We would ensure long-term and stable supply.

Demand-supply balance of maximum electric power (August)

(Unit : Thousand kW, %)

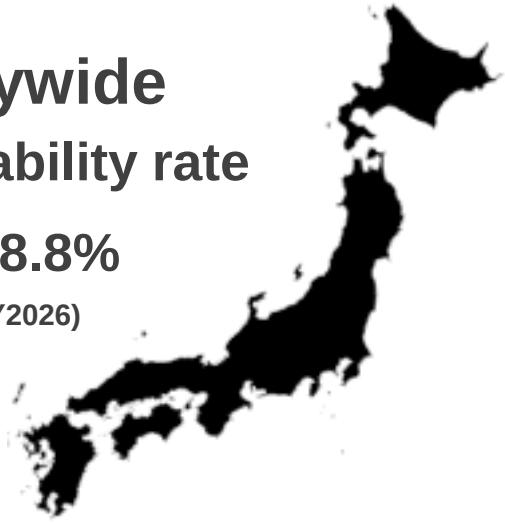
		2024 【Reference】	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Demand-supply balance	Supply capacity	1,893	2,167	2,135	2,225	2,271	2,287	2,289	2,291	2,293	2,318	2,320
	Peak load	1,616	1,603	1,612	1,620	1,628	1,655	1,664	1,673	1,682	1,691	1,700
	Reserve capability	277	564	523	605	643	632	625	618	611	627	620
	Reserve capability rate	17.1	35.2	32.4	37.3	39.5	38.2	37.5	36.9	36.3	37.1	36.5

Note: Based on FY2025 Supply Plan Notification. (general transmission / distribution business)

Okinawa
Reserve capability rate
35.2%-32.4%
(FY2025-FY2026)

>

Countrywide
Reserve capability rate
17.5%-18.8%
(FY2025~FY2026)



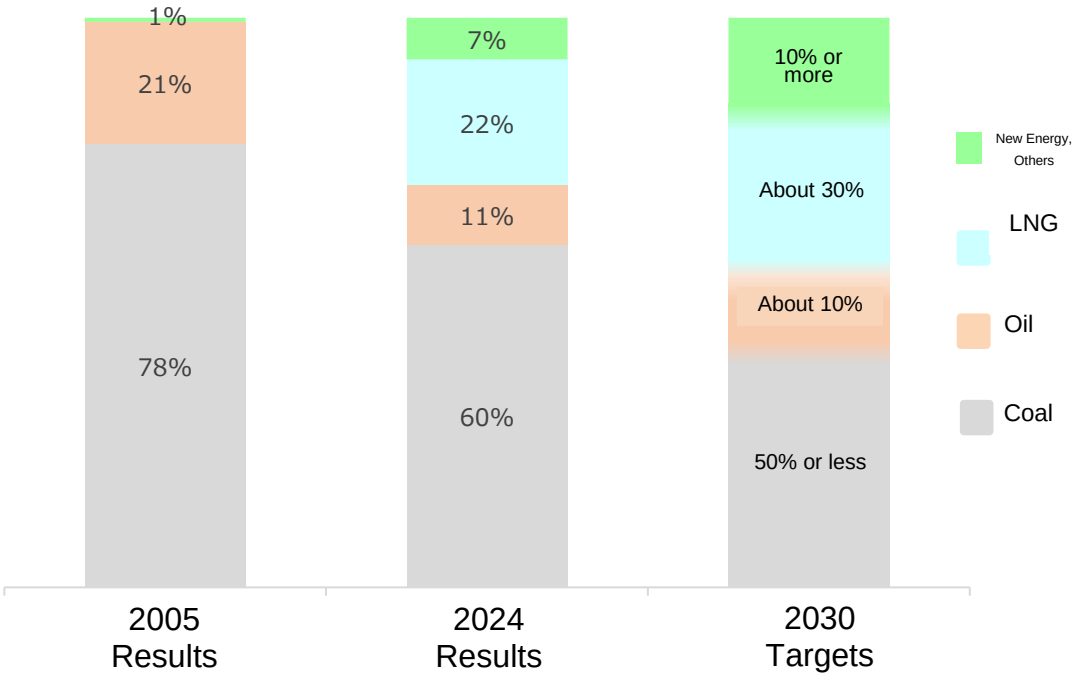
* The mainland's reserve capability rate is the median value for each company in August.

2. Power Generation Facilities (Power Supply Composition)

- The composition of electric power source centered on fossil fuel such as oil, coal and LNG. The developing nuclear or hydroelectric power generation is difficult in Okinawa due to the reasons of geographic condition and the small scale of demand.
- Through the operation start (from 2012) of the Yoshinoura Thermal Power Plant whose energy source is LNG, the first of its kind in the Company, the Company has secured long-term supply capacity and effective tools for enhancing energy security and global warming preventive measures.
- To realize the Company's FY2030 ambitious target of "a 30% reduction of CO2 emissions (compared to FY2005)," the Company will steadily push forward with "Making renewable energy the mainstream" and "Reduction of CO2 emissions from thermal power sources."

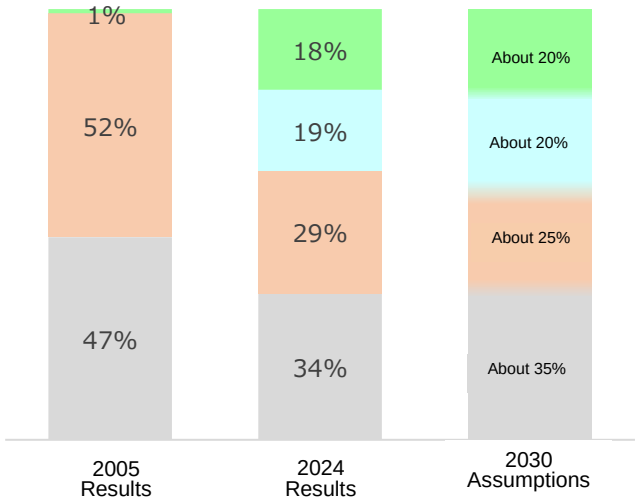
Power Supply Composition Ratio(kWh)

(Electricity sold by the company the figures include other companies. Excludes wholesale sales.)



Reference：Amount of facilities in Okinawa area(kW)

Composition of the installed capacity (kW) for the entire Okinawa area by power source type (assumed values based on the FY2025 supply plan), which is the premise for calculating the power source composition (electric energy) shown on the left.



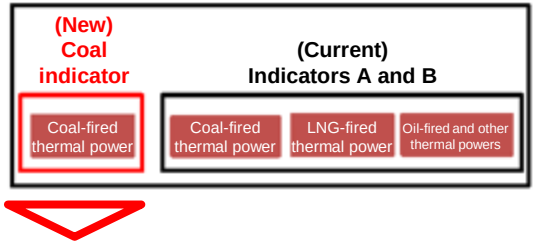
3. Response to the Fade-out of Inefficient Coal-fired Thermal Power Generation

■ For Okinawa, where thermal power generation has to be the mainstay, coal-fired thermal power generation is indispensable for stable supply, etc. On the other hand, it is necessary to respond appropriately in light of the direction of the national government, such as the 2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration.

＜The policy package for the Fade-out of Inefficient Coal-Fired Thermal Power Generation＞

① Regulatory measures (Energy Saving Act)

New thermal power indicator (Conceptual diagram)



Target level: Power generation efficiency of 43%

* Corrective measures for calculation of power generation efficien
- ✓ Correction of biomass co-firing, etc.
- ✓ Correction of ammonia/hydrogen co-firing
- ✓ Correction of reduction in power generation efficiency due to adjusting operation

② Guidance by the capacity market

⇒ Not applicable to Okinawa

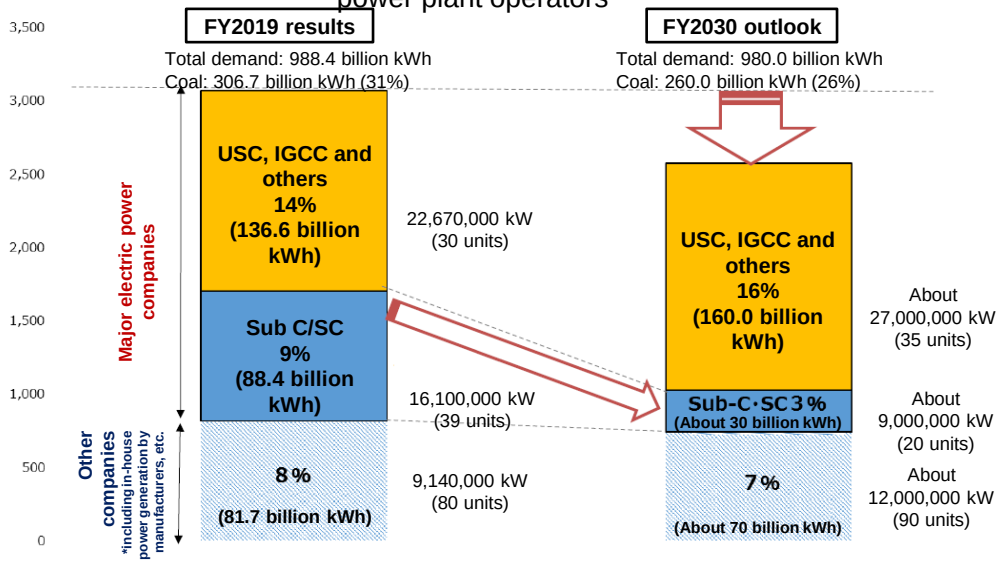
(Reference) The requirement is that the annual facility utilization ratio for the subject coal-fired power units must be reduced to 50% or less, and a penalty of 20% of the contract amount will be collected for power sources that exceed this ratio.

* "As coal-fired thermal power generation plays a role in supporting local employment, the local economy, and the stable supply of electric power, it is important to continue making efforts while listening to the opinions of relevant parties, in light of concerns expressed about the impact of its suspension and abolition."

Source: Interim Report of Coal-fired Power Study WG (April 23, 2021)

③ Fade-out plan (Annual submission)

(Diagram) Outlook of the inefficient coal-fired thermal power generation fade-out
*Estimated results based on the fade-out plans submitted by specific coal-fired power plant operators



*Estimation are based on transmission end power generation.
*The remaining SCs and Sub-Cs in FY2030 will be important facilities for stable supply and local employment, for which it is also necessary to take measures such as reduction of the operating rate and co-firing.

<Reference: Coal-fired thermal power stations owned by the Company>

Power station/unit		Maximum output	Power generation system	Start of operation
Gushikawa Thermal Power Plant	No. 1 Unit	156,000 kW	Sub-C	1994.3
	No. 2 Unit	156,000 kW		1995.3
Kin Thermal Power Plant	No. 1 Unit	220,000 kW		2002.2
	No. 2 Unit	220,000 kW		2003.5

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

(v) Remote Islands

(vi) System

1. Introduction status of renewable energy Facilities

■ The OEPC Group has introduced various forms of renewable energy such as wind power, solar power, biomass, and small hydroelectric power, maintaining and operating facilities for 41,526 kW in total.

【 OEPC 】 (As of March 31, 2025)

	Name	No. of Units	Output	Remark
Wind Power	Ogimi Wind Power	2	4,000 kW	
	Aguni Tiltable Wind Power	1	245 kW	
	Minamidaito Tiltable Wind Power	2	490 kW	
	Tarama Tiltable Wind Power	2	490 kW	
	Hateruma Tiltable Wind Power	2	490 kW	
	subtotal（5）	**9**	**5,715 kW**	
Solar Power	Abu Mega Solar Power	—	1,000 kW	
	Kitadaito Daini Solar Power	—	100 kW	
	Tarama Solar Power	—	250 kW	
	Hateruma Solar Power	—	10 kW	
	Yonaguni Solar Power	—	150 kW	
	subtotal（5）	—	**1,510 kW**	
Others	Mix combustion of coal and wood biomass (at Gushikawa Thermal Power Plant)	2	—	*2
	Mix combustion of coal and wood biomass (at Kin Thermal Power Plant)	2	—	*2
	Miyako Small Hydroelectric Power	1	65 kW	
	subtotal（3）	**5**	**65 kW**	

【 Group company 】 (As of March 31, 2025)

	Name	No. of Units	Output	Remark
Wind Power	Sosu Wind Power	2	3,600 kW	
	Nakijin Wind Power	1	1,995 kW	
	Sashiki Wind Power	2	1,980 kW	
	Iejima wind Power	2	1,200 kW	
	Iejima Daini wind Power	2	1,490 kW	
	Karimata Wind Power	2	1,800 kW	
	Sadefune Wind Power	2	1,800 kW	
	subtotal（7）	**13**	**13,865 kW**	
Solar Power	Iejima Solar Power	—	10 kW	
	Tokashiki Solar Power	—	198 kW	
	Nago Mega Solar Power No.1	—	1,990 kW	*1
	Nago Mega Solar Power No.2	—	1,200 kW	*1
	Itoman Mega Solar Power	—	1,500 kW	*1
	KarE-roof business	—	7,029 kW	*1,3
	Other businesses (PPA, etc)	—	8,444 kW	*1,3
	subtotal（5） *3	—	**20,371 kW**	

Total : 41,526 kW

*1 Renewable energy facilities installed in FY2020 or later: 20,163 kW
*2 Mix combustion of coal and wood biomass (The total output of the Gushikawa Thermal Power Plant is 312 thousand kW, Kin Thermal Power Plant is 440 thousand kW).
*3 KarE-roof business, other businesses, and off-region business are not included in the number of location in the solar power subtotal.

2.Issues to Achieve Carbon Neutrality(1/5)

- We are diligently taking various measures and initiatives, while there are issues specific to the Okinawa area due to structural disadvantages, and those to achieve “Mainstreaming of renewable energy” and “Reducing CO2 emissions from thermal power plants.”

Structural disadvantages in the Okinawa area

- Geographical, topographical, and **demand scale constraints** compel reliance on fossil fuels

☞ Management Reference Materials p.24

- It is necessary to have **a high supply reserve capacity** because it is not connected to the mainland power system and is outside the framework of wide-area grid interconnection

☞ Management Reference Materials p.23

- Large area of ocean dotted with islands and **a large percentage of demand is from remote islands**

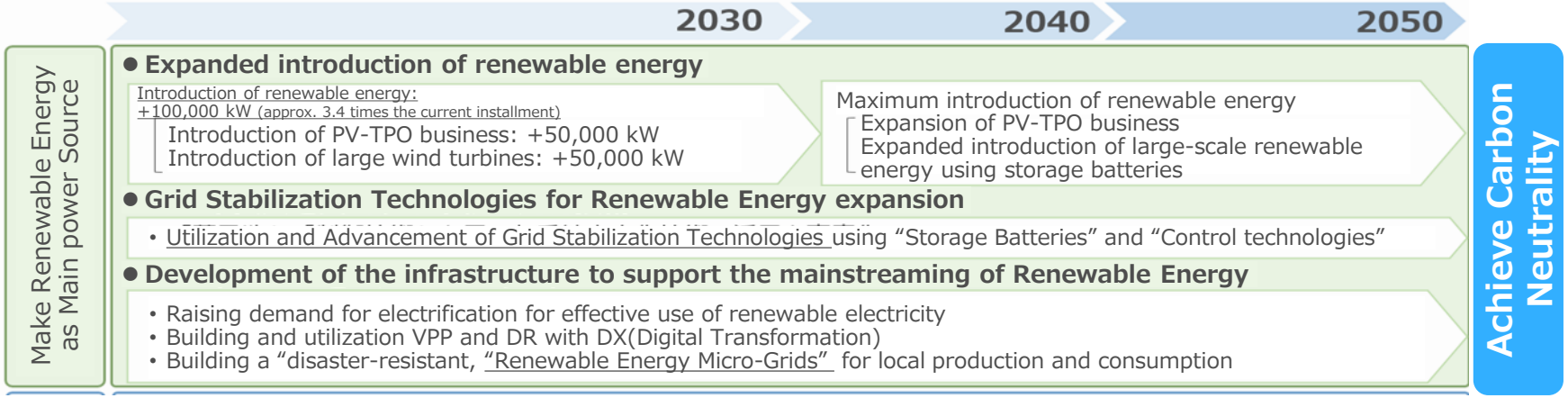
☞ Management Reference Materials p.32

Issues to achieve carbon neutrality

- **Limited options for decarbonized power sources** that can be introduced at the moment
- **To achieve both stable supply and decarbonization with the resources of the Okinawa region alone**, **thermal power sources that can ensure supply, coordination, and inertia are also needed**,**requiring investment in decarbonizing more thermal power** than on the mainland
- **Decarbonization needs to be aimed for** through **a fair transition based on regional characteristics**, **as it is necessary to take into account economic feasibility to avoid significant impacts on the local economy (which has different time horizon from the mainland)**

2.Issues to Achieve Carbon Neutrality(2/5)

(i) Demand	(ii) Competition	(iii) Power
(iv) Global warming	(v) Remote Islands	(vi) System



Issues for “Make Renewable Energy as Main Power Source ”

- The area is a regular site of typhoons, and from the viewpoint of extreme wind speeds, there are issues for introducing new large wind turbines (500 kW or more)

☞ Management Reference Materials p.29

- Offshore wind has economic and other issues compared to onshore wind, and environmental aspects such as the impact on coral reefs must also be considered
- Land is limited due to the narrow prefectural land area, and there are few suitable sites for mega solar power plants (sunlight hours are also short compared to the rest of the country)

☞ Management Reference Materials p.30

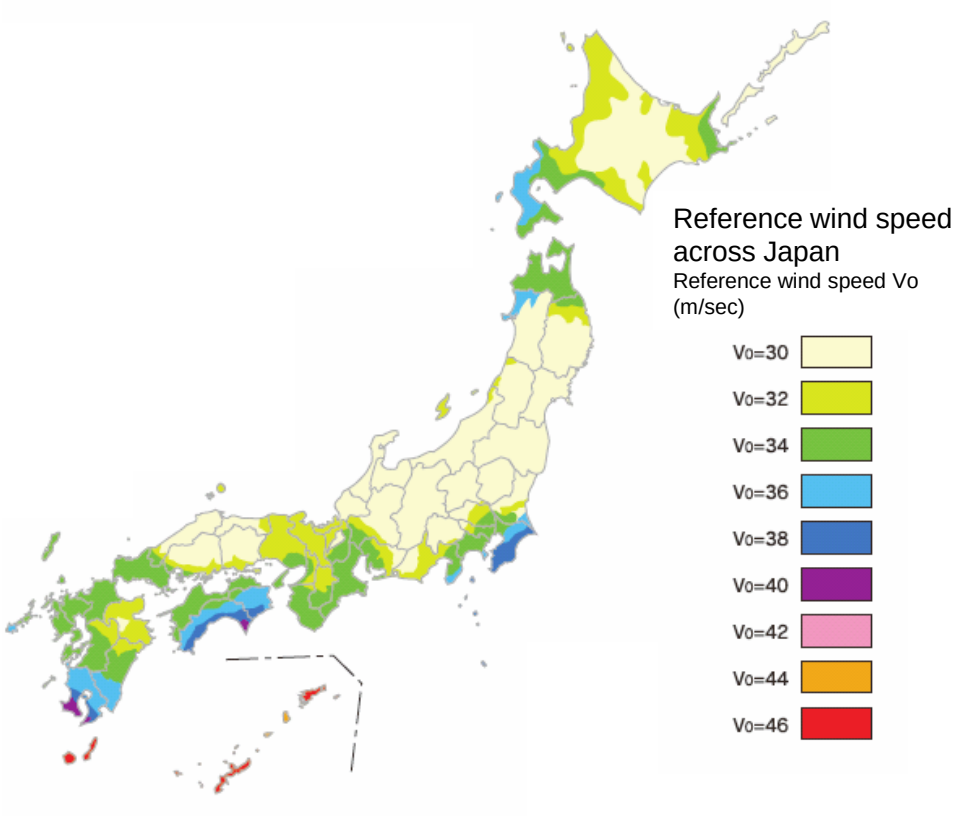
- In the PV-TPO business, the number of roofs that meet the installation conditions (roof shape, age, etc.) is limited
- Given that it is a small independent system, it is necessary to secure adjustment power against output fluctuations and to deal with inertia in the power system

Progress in addressing issues

- ✓ Concurrently, we are conducting wind condition surveys on Miyako Island and other sites, leveraging subsidies from the Okinawa Prefectural Government as part of a feasibility study for the introduction of large-scale wind power.
- ✓ We are also exploring the potential for solar power in new locations, including on water, and are working to expand the use of renewable energy through off-site power purchase agreement (PPA) schemes.
- ✓ The PV-TPO business is currently underway. We will continue to promote electrification by combining “KarE-roof” and "All-Electric" systems for general households.
  In addition, for business operators, we will work to expand the lineup to include carport types and ground mounted types.
- ✓ Makiminato gas engine is being operated as an adjusting power source.
- ✓ We will continue working on grid stabilization and aim to advance grid stabilization technology using storage batteries and other means.

1 Wind power generation

- Wind power generation has tended to move toward larger scale for the purpose of reduce costs through economies of scale, the capacity of the mainstream in recent years is 3,000 to 4,000 kW.
- Examination criteria tightened for construction of wind power generation facilities more than 500kW in Japan (2016).
- “Extreme wind speed”* ,which is the construction standards in Okinawa, is or more “90 m/s “equivalent.
- At present, we have not been able to identify any wind turbine manufacturers around the world is producing wind power generation facilities more than 500kW that meet these standards. As a result, it is challenges to introduce new ones.
- To solve the issue, we are conducting wind condition surveys to select possible installation sites, and examining the feasibility of introducing wind power generation.



[Design reference wind speed distribution]
*Image of "Building Standards Act Notice No.1454" categories

Source: Japan Exterior Industry Association website

* Extreme wind speed
Extreme mean wind speed that may be experienced in the next 50 years

Extreme wind speed (90 m/s)
= Reference wind speed (46 m/s) × a × b × c

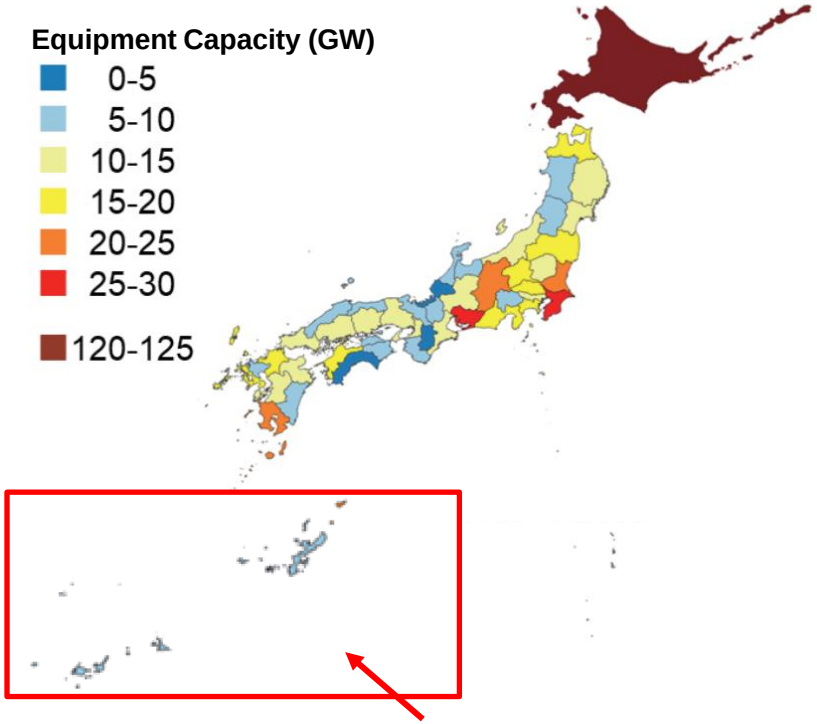
a: Coefficient corresponding to the terrain
b: Coefficient corresponding to the hub height, etc.
c: Coefficient corresponding to the maximum instantaneous wind speed

2.Issues to Achieve Carbon Neutrality(4/5)

2 Solar power generation

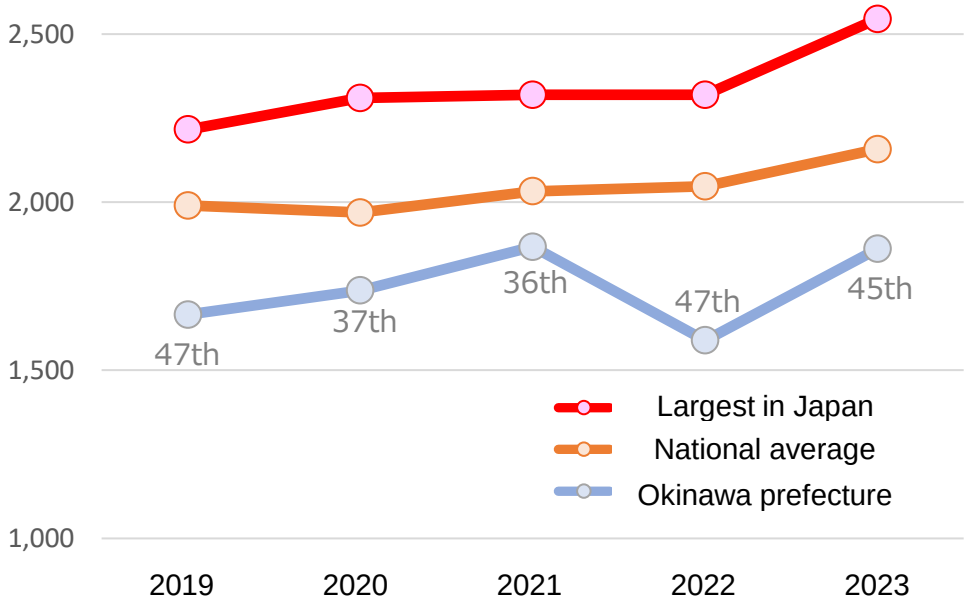
- The small island of Okinawa Prefecture has limited land availability and a scarcity of suitable sites for large-scale solar power plants.
- Okinawa Prefecture is surrounded by sea, resulting in frequent cloud cover and fewer sunshine duration compared to the national average.

< Potential for Solar Power Generation in 2050 >
(Japan Science and Technology Agency)



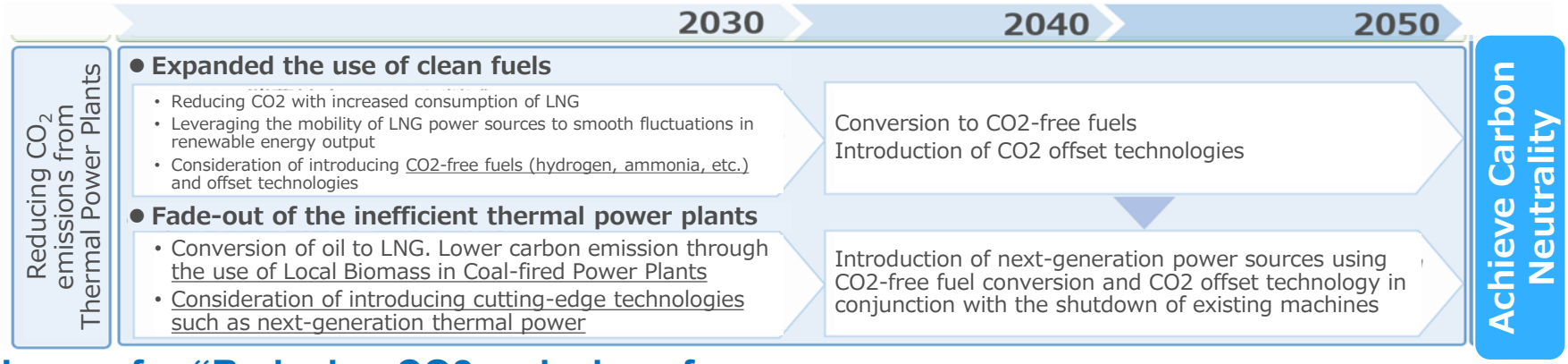
While the potential for 700 GW is indicated nationwide, Okinawa Prefecture is relatively small, with an estimated 10 GW.

< Annual Sunshine Hours Comparison by Prefecture >
(Source: Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan(e-Stat))



In 2019 and 2022, Okinawa Prefecture had the lowest ranking nationwide.

2.Issues to Achieve Carbon Neutrality(5/5)



Issues for "Reducing CO2 emissions from Thermal Power Plants"

- Introducing high-efficiency coal-fired power generation (SC/USC) is challenging due to constraints such as demand scale

☞ Management Reference Materials p.25

- In the face of output fluctuations resulting from expanding the integration of renewable energy, thermal power sources emerge as a pivotal asset, playing a crucial role in ensuring system balance
(The Gushikawa coal-fired power plant experiences more than 200 start-ups & shutdowns per year)
- At present, there are no institutional measures for investment recovery applicable to the Company
(Okinawa is excluded from the "Long-Term Decarbonized Power Source Auction" and the "Price Differential Support and Base Development Support" for hydrogen and ammonia require demand from consumers other than our company. However, demand within the prefecture remains unclear)

☞ Management Reference Materials p.25,35

- Hydrogen and ammonia, promising decarbonization technologies, face significant future uncertainty regarding technology, price, and procurement
(Island regions generally have higher costs due to the challenges associated with leveraging economies of scale)

Progress in addressing issues

- ✓ We will continue our efforts to expand the use of LNG, and to use and expand prefectural biomass co-firing for coal-fired power generation.
- ✓ To expand the use of biomass, we are examining ways to effectively use felled trees generated internally.
- ✓ The hydrogen co-firing power generation validation tests is underway at the Yoshinoura Multi Gas Turbine Power Plant from March 2024.
- ✓ We will work diligently to establish the necessary technology for the transition to thermal zero emission and to achieve economic feasibility.
- ✓ While keeping a close eye on local demand for hydrogen and ammonia, we will utilize subsidies and lobby the government and other entities, as policy and financial support is important.

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

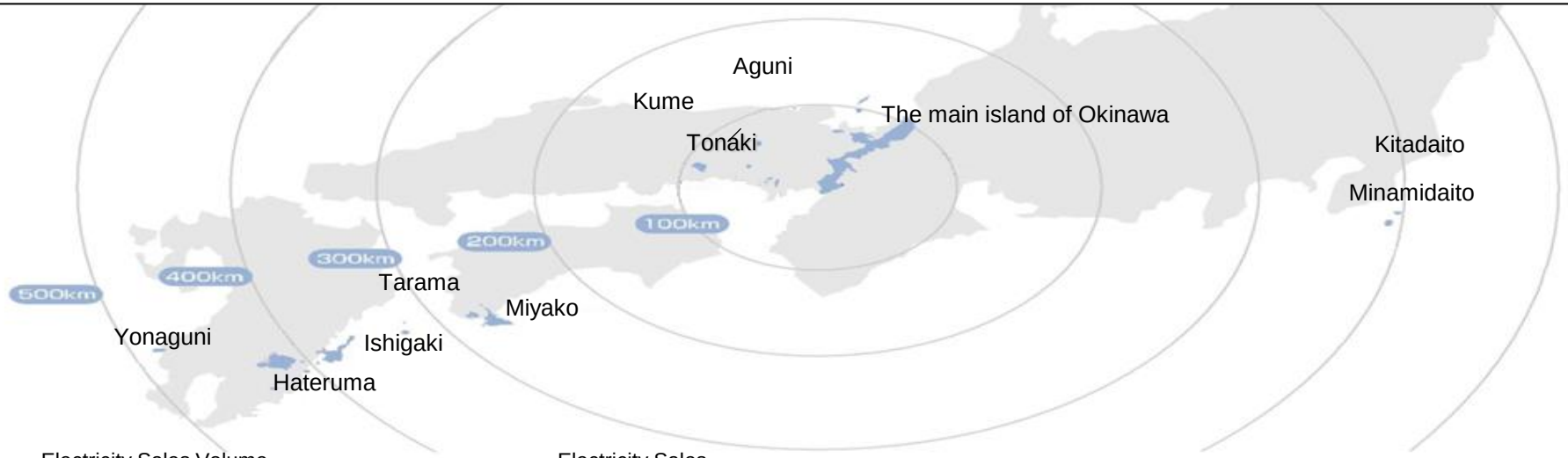
(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

(v) Remote Islands

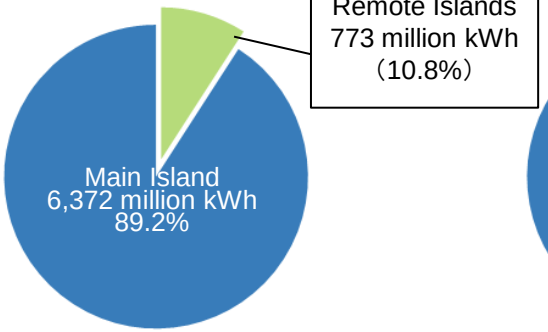
(vi) System

1. Efforts to Improve Income and Expenditure on Remote Islands in the Prefecture

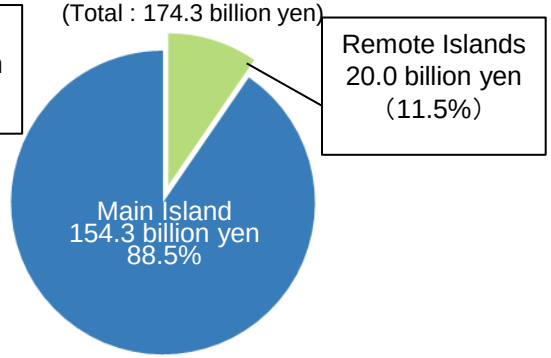
- We supply power to 38 remote islands, including the main island of Okinawa, and operate 10 isolated power systems outside the main island.
- The region has a high cost structure because of such reasons as having small islands scattered about a vast sea area and the narrow scale of the economy.
- Remote island business occupies about 10% of electricity sales and residential, commercial and industrial use charges.



Electricity Sales Volume
(FY2025 Estimate)
(Total : 7,145 million kWh)



Electricity Sales
(FY2025 Estimate)
(Total : 174.3 billion yen)



(Efforts to improve remote island income and expenditure)

- Reducing fuel consumption by introducing renewable energies (Tiltable wind power generators, etc.)
- Effective utilization of waste oil
- Reduce fuel and replacement parts costs through the introduction of highly economical units
- Reduction of fuel cost and regular inspection cost by enhancing the power generation facility utilization rate
- Reduce repair costs by extending the periodic inspection cycle of power generation facilities

2. Initiatives to Expanding the Introduction of Renewable Energy on Remote Islands in the Prefecture

(i) Demand	(ii) Competition	(iii) Power
(iv) Global warming	**(v) Remote Islands**	(vi) System

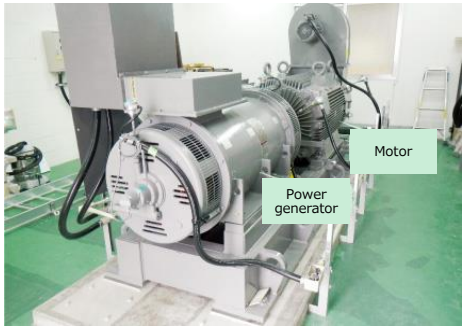
- Remote islands have a high cost structure due to their small size and geographic remoteness. As an initiative to reduce costs, we are promoting the reduction of burning fuels through the utilization of renewable energy.
- When introducing a high percentage of renewable energy to a small power system such as a remote island, the stable supply of electricity is an issue due to the variability and instability of the renewable energy output.
- Along with the introduction of renewable energy, we have been working on the development of grid stabilization technology using storage batteries, etc.
- Based on the idea to avoid strong winds, such as typhoons, we have introduced a tiltable wind power generation equipment, whose tower can be tilted nearly 90 degrees to the ground, to four remote islands (Haterumajima, Minamidaitojima, Taramajima, and Agunijima).

[Examples of initiatives on remote islands in the prefecture]

●Tiltable wind power generation equipment

●Solar demonstration facility

●MG set demonstration

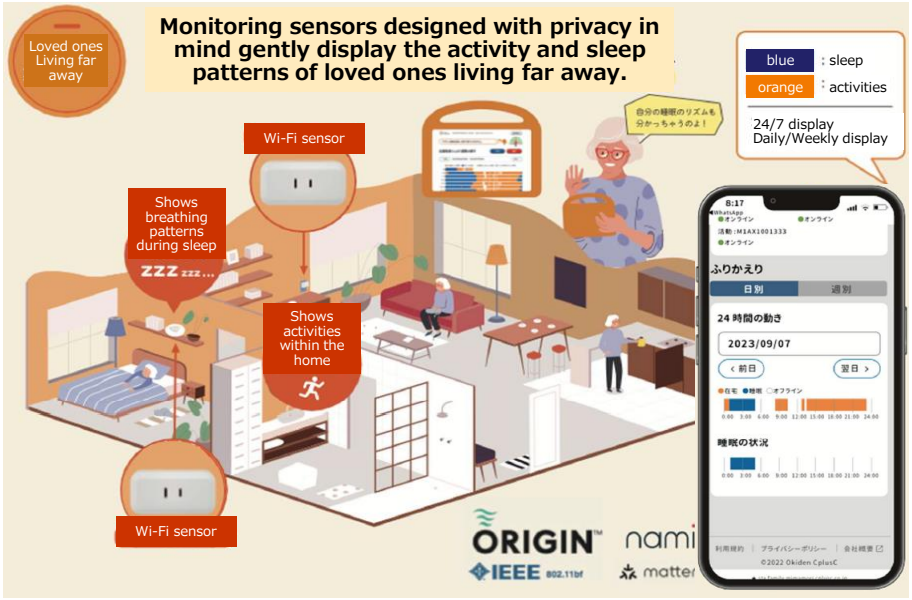


Achieved 100% renewable energy operation for about consecutive 10 days by using MG sets driven by surplus electricity generated by wind power on Haterumajima.

3. Partnership Agreement on the Promotion of Sustainability in Remote Islands

- Okinawa Electric Power Company, Okinawa Financial Group, Okinawa Cellular Telephone Company and 10 remote island towns and villages have signed a "Partnership Agreement on the Promotion of Sustainability in Remote Islands" in order to work closely together to promote regional development and community development in each remote island. (Date of agreement: June 28, 2024)
- Additionally, as part of the initiatives, a total of 90 million yen was donated to 10 remote island municipalities through the Regional Revitalization Support Tax System (the corporate version of the hometown tax donation system).
- We are continuing to visit them and exchange views on challenges unique to remote islands, with the aim of achieving sustainable regional development and revitalization of the regional economy in collaboration with municipal governments.
- Okiden Group is proposing solutions that address the specific challenges of each municipality, including Okiden CplusC's "Yasashii Mimamori" for an aging society and Okiden Kigyo's "Residential Trailer House" to encourage relocation and settlement.

Yasashii Mimamori（Okiden CplusC)



Residential Treiler House（Okiden Kigyo)

(i) Demand for Energy

(ii) Competition・Electricity rate

(iii) Power Generation Facilities

(iv) Global Warming Countermeasures

(v) Remote Islands

(vi) System

1. Differences from other areas based on the uniqueness of the Okinawa area

■ The Okinawa area has distinct circumstances regarding the application of exception to restrictions on concurrent business and the means of electricity transactions, given its small and independent power grid.

Exception to Restrictions on Concurrent Business

- To maintain the neutrality of the power transmission and distribution division, it is standard practice to spin off the division into a separate company in the nine areas, with the exception of Okinawa **(Restrictions on concurrent business)**
- On the other hand, the Company continues to maintain an integrated power transmission and distribution framework as an **"approved general power transmission and distribution business operator."** This encompasses power transmission and distribution, retail, and power generation divisions under a single company as an exception to the restrictions on concurrent business.

1 Due to the limited capacity of the independent power system, it is imperative that the power source operations be highly flexible

2 It is imperative that the power transmission and distribution, retail, and power generation divisions collaborate on integrated activities in the context of disaster response

Means of trading electricity

- The Okinawa area is not covered by various markets except for non-fossil value transaction markets because it is physically difficult to transfer electricity outside the wide-area interconnection system. Therefore, various power source values are traded mainly through the following means:

Value of power supply, etc.	Value traded	Various trading markets *Except for Okinawa		The primary means of transactions in the Okinawa area
Electric power **kWh value**	Electricity actually generated	Wholesale power market (spot and baseload markets, etc.)	➡	**Transactions through negotiated wholesale contracts (between power generators and retailers)**
Capacity (supply power) **kW value**	Capacity to generate electricity	Capacity market (including long-term decarbonized power auctions)	➡	**Transactions through negotiated wholesale contracts (between power generators and retailers)**
Adjustability **Negative kW value**	Capacity to adjust supply and demand in a short period of time	Supply-demand adjustment market	➡	**Request for proposal issued publicly by a general power transmission and distribution business operator**
Environmental value	Environmental value associated with non-fossil power sources	Non-fossil value trading market	➡	**Non-fossil value trading market**

2. Special Tax Measures

- OEPC has received “Preferential Measure for Standard Taxable Values Relating to Fixed Property Tax" and "Exemption from the Oil and Coal Tax Relating to Specific Coal, etc. (Coal and LNG) Used for Power Generation in Okinawa" based on the Special Measures Law for the Promotion of Okinawa.
- We consider that special taxation measures are necessary for promoting business in Okinawa Prefecture and improving the lives of Okinawa residents on the grounds that disadvantages inherent in Okinawa’s electricity business have remained unchanged. For example, there are many small and isolated systems and Okinawa is dependent on thermal power.
- The amount of tax exemption based on the special taxation measures is deducted electricity costs, and the benefit is returned to residents through lower electricity rates.

Currently Applied Special Tax Measures

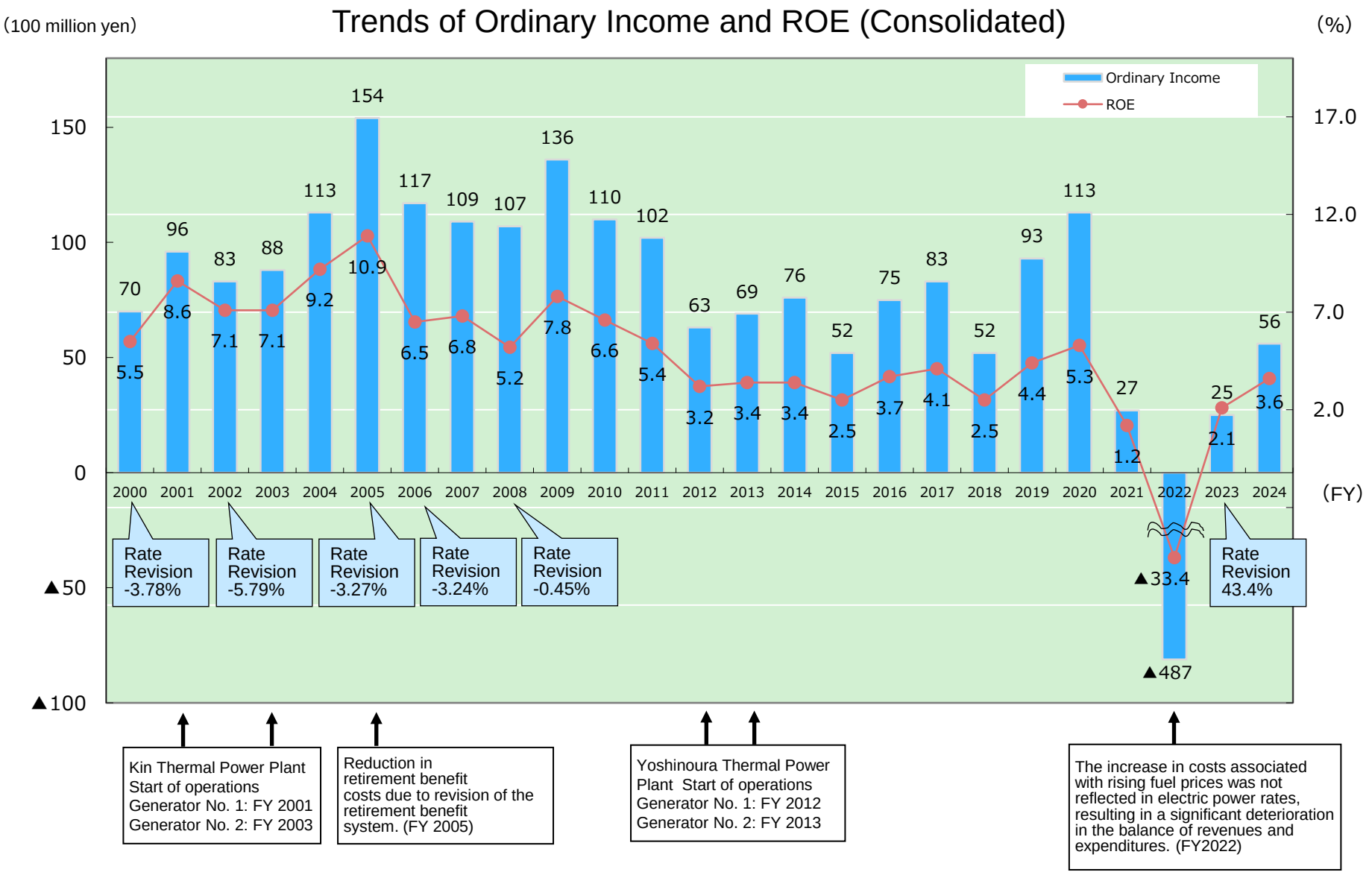
	Preferential Measure for Standard Taxable Values Relating to Fixed Property Tax	Exemption from the Oil and Coal Tax Relating to Specific Coal, etc. (Coal and LNG) Used for Power Generation in Okinawa
Details	Alleviation to 2/3 of Standard Taxable Values	(1) Exemption from the Oil and Coal Tax for coal (2) Exemption from the Oil and Coal Tax for LNG
Period	April 1, 1982 - March 31, 2027 * Extended for 3 years from April 1, 2024	(1) October 1, 2003 – March 31, 2027 * Extended for 3 years from April 1, 2024 (2) April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2027 * Extended for 3 years from April 1, 2024
Basic Law	Supplementary Provisions of the Local Tax Law (Article 15.4)	Special Measures Law for the Promotion of Okinawa (Article 64) Special Taxation Measures Law (Article 90.4.3.1)

Value of Tax Alleviation Due to the Special Measures

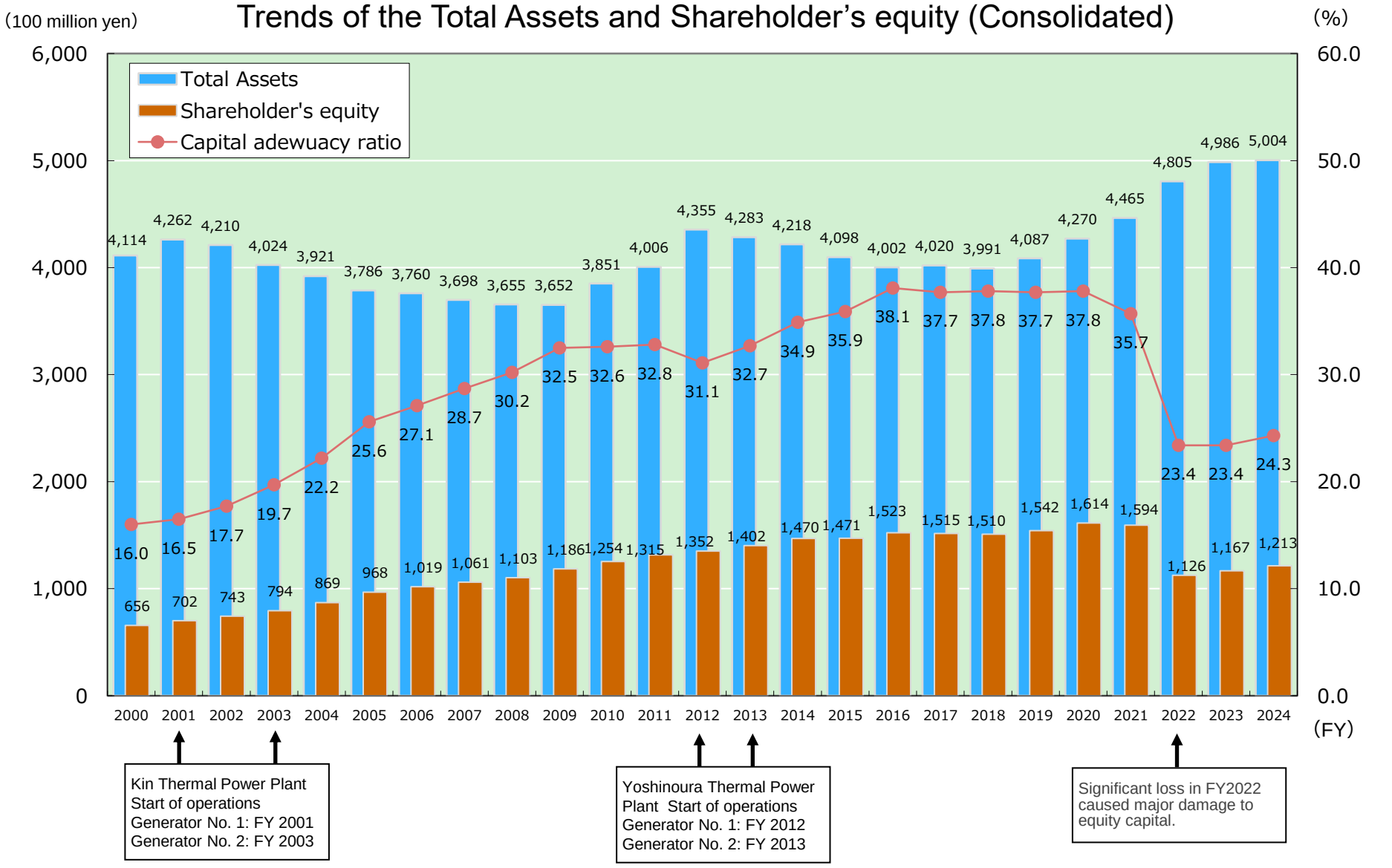
■ FY2023 : about 3.1 billion yen. ■ FY2024 : about 3.5 billion yen. ■ FY2025(forecast) :about 3.5 billion yen.

Data Collection

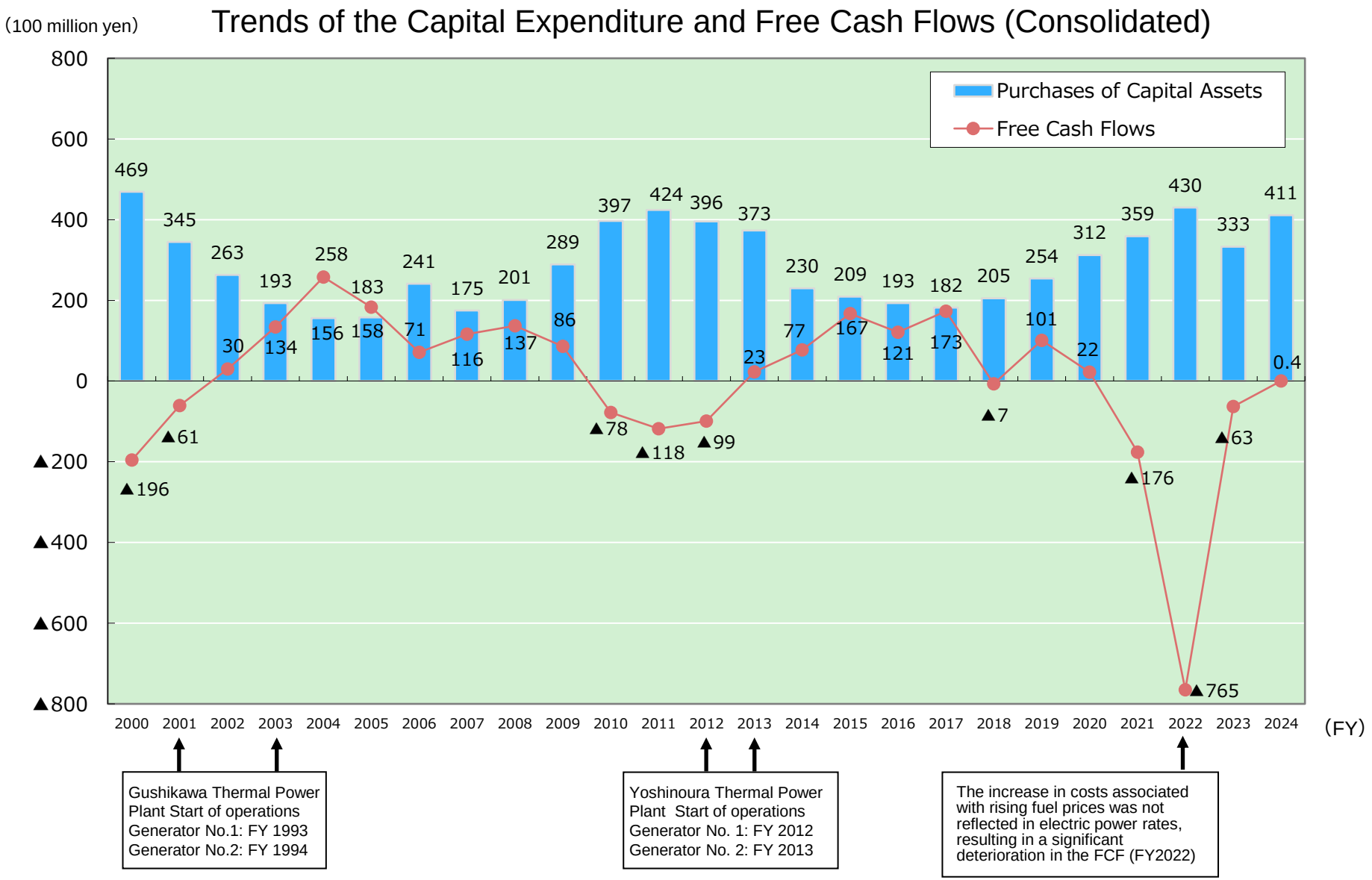
1. Trends of Ordinary Income and ROE



2. Trends of the Total Assets and Shareholder's equity



3: Trends of the Capital Expenditure and Free Cash Flows



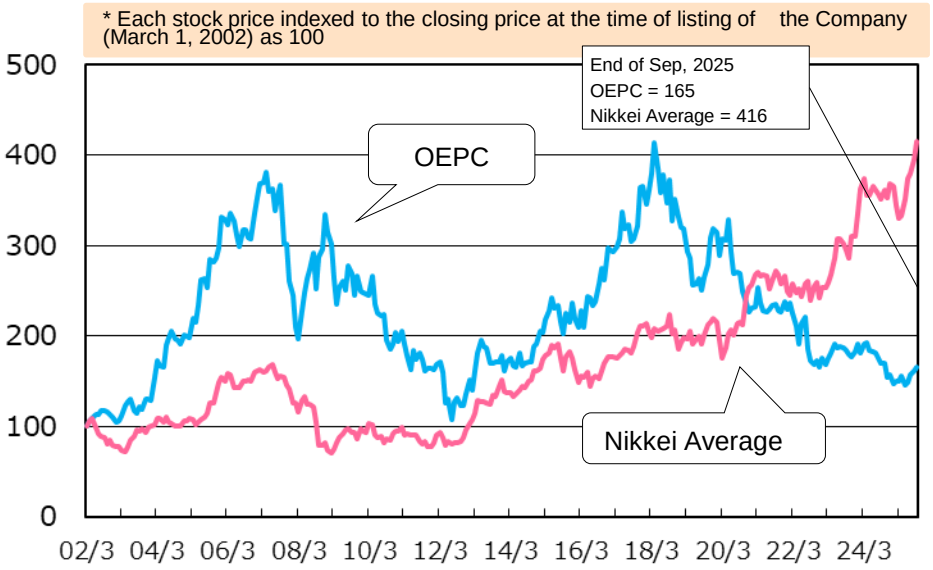
4. Change in Okinawa Electric Power's Stock Price

Recent stock price changes: from January 6, 2025 to September 30, 2025

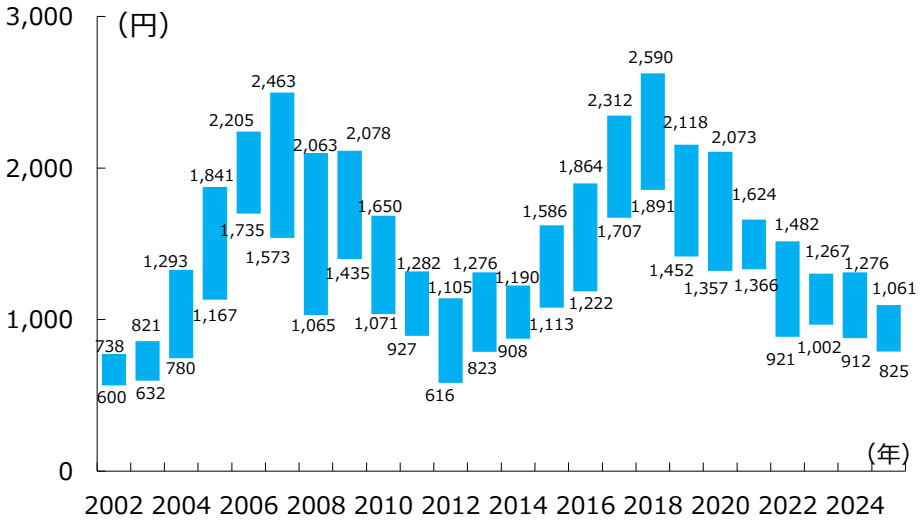
	Okinawa Electric Power Company, Inc.	Nikkei Average
Stock price as of January 6, 2025 (closing price)	961 yen	39,307 yen
All-time high (closing price)	1,048 yen (+9.1%) as of Sep.26, 2025	45,755 yen (+16.4%) as of Sep. 25, 2025
All-time low (closing price)	856 yen (-10.9%) as of Apr. 7, 2025	31,137 yen (-20.8%) as of Apr. 7, 2025
Stock price as of September 30, 2025 (closing price)	1,013 yen (+5.4%)	44,933 yen (+14.3%)

(Note) Figures in bracket indicate percentage change in the stock price from its closing price on January 6, 2025.

Changes in the Stock Price of the Company and the Nikkei Stock Average (month-end closing price)



Changes in the Highest and Lowest Prices of the Stock of the Company



(Note) The stock split was implemented seven times in the indicated period (Record date :End of March 2005, End of March 2007, End of May 2015 ,End of May 2016, End of May 2017, End of May 2018 and End of May 2020), and adjustment has been made for the figures before the end of May 2020.

5. Earnings Per Share and Payout Ratio

Earnings per Share and Payout Ratio

	FY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Net income *1	Million yen	3,647	5,517	6,273	3,751	6,705	8,341	1,959	-45,457	2,391	4,322
Earnings per Share *1	yen	139.22	140.41	147.00	72.38	129.39	153.29	36.05	-836.98	44.02	79.59
(Post-adjustment after stock split) *2		(64.29)	(97.25)	(112.00)	(68.94)	(123.22)					
Dividend per Share	yen	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	10	20
(Post-adjustment after stock split) *2		(28)	(42)	(46)	(57)	(57)					
Payout Ratio *1	%	43.1	42.7	40.8	82.9	46.4	39.1	166.4	–	22.7	25.1
Dividend Yield	%	1.98	2.27	1.96	3.18	3.03	3.87	4.35	0	0.86	2.18
Price Book-value Ratio *1	x	0.54	0.68	0.84	0.65	0.67	0.52	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.41
Price Earning Ratio *1	x	21.8	18.8	20.8	26.0	15.3	10.1	38.2	-1.3	26.6	11.5

*1 Net Income, EPS, Payout Ratio, PBR, PER are on a consolidated basis
*2 Shown in the brackets are numbers adjusted for the effects of past stock splits.

Dividends for the year ended March 2026 (FY2025)

- For details, please refer to "Effective Utilization of Management Results: Shareholder Return Policy" on p.32 of the "Management Overview.

Statements regarding future performance included in this document is based on calculations and predictions, and contain potential risks and uncertainties.

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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