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The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and Subsidiaries

Overview

Operating Income

Electric Power

In terms of revenue, total electricity sales volume fell, but due to adjustments in the per-unit price based on the fuel cost adjustment system, revenue from lighting and power actually increased. As a result, operating revenue increased ¥11,768 million to ¥2,426,863 million, up 0.5% from the previous fiscal year.

The menu of load leveling fees for households has been accepted by 78,000 households, while the system for contributing to load leveling, energy conservation, and low-carbon output for corporate customers has been accepted by 2,300 businesses.

In terms of expenditures, a great deal of effort has been put into reducing costs across all business operations, but because of the reduced usage of nuclear power plants, there were significant increases in thermal fuel costs and electricity purchases from other companies. As a result, we recorded an operating loss of ¥369,485 million, up ¥92,615 million from the previous fiscal year.

IT/Communications

Leveraging the optical fiber network it has established throughout the Kansai region, the Group provides comprehensive IT/Communications services for household and corporate customers with an extensive lineup of offerings to meet customer needs.

On the revenue front, the Group has been working to acquire customers through aggressive sales activities in a fiercely competitive climate. For mainstay FTTH services, the Group provided Internet, phone, and television services under the eo HIKARI brand, while taking full advantage of its 90% coverage ratio in the six prefectures that comprise the Kinki region. Contracts for these services numbered 1.4 million as of the end of the fiscal year under review, an increase of 7.6% versus the end of the previous fiscal year.

As a result of these efforts, operating revenue from the IT/Communications segment increased ¥6,661 million (4.5%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥155,186 million, while operating income increased ¥252 million (1.0%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥24,282 million.

Other

In the comprehensive energy supply business, the Group provides customers with optimal energy solutions through sales of gas and other energy sources as well as utility services. In the amenity services in daily life business, the Group provides real estate-related services such as the development of progressive apartment houses and buildings that conserve CO_2, as well as lifestyle-related services that help make customers feel more safe, secure, and comfortable in the fields of home security, health care, and nursing care.

Because of an increase in sales in real estate-related services, as well as an increase in the sales price of gas in the comprehensive energy supply business, this segment has seen an increase in revenue.

As a result, operating revenue from other business increased ¥29,199 million (11.8%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥277,003 million, while operating income increased ¥5,034 million (19.8%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥30,475 million.

Ordinary Loss

Non-operating revenue decreased ¥2,752 million (8.0%) compared to the previous fiscal year to ¥31,555 million. This was due to a decrease in gains from the sale of fixed assets. As a result, total ordinary revenue combined with operating revenue was up ¥44,877 million (1.6%) from the previous year to ¥2,890,609 million.

Non-operating expenses increased ¥277 million (0.4%) compared to the previous fiscal year to ¥70,733 million. This is due to an increase in interest payments. As a result, the total combined operating expenses and ordinary expenses increased ¥132,530 million (4.3%) from the previous year to ¥3,243,800 million.

As a result of the above, ordinary losses increased ¥87,653 million from the previous year to ¥353,190 million.

Net Loss for this Fiscal Year

This fiscal year, since the Group used ¥4,489 million of its reserve for fluctuations in water level pursuant to the Electric Utility Industry Law, the net loss for this fiscal year (before adjusting for tax and other factors) was ¥348,700 million. The net loss for this fiscal year, after subtracting corporate taxes and minority interests in subsidiaries, was ¥243,422 million, an increase of ¥1,164 million over the previous fiscal year.

Financial Position

Cash Flow

As for cash flow from business activities, the amount paid for thermal fuel costs and purchases of electricity from other companies increased, but painstaking efforts to reduce other costs, a reduction in reserves held for the reprocessing of spent fuel, and a reduction in corporate taxes led to an increase in income of ¥98,804 million (225.2%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥142,673 million.

Regarding cash flow from investment activities, increased expenditures on capital investments caused expenditures to increase ¥22,305 million (5.5%) over the previous fiscal year to ¥430,662 million.

As to cash flow from financial activities, the Group was able to control increases in interest-bearing liabilities in conjunction with improved free cash flow. Thus, income fell ¥85,497 million as compared with the previous fiscal year to ¥313,695 million.

As a result, the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year under review totaled ¥155,451 million, an increase of ¥26,937 million (21.0%) compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets

Assets

Capital investment increased ¥14,589 million (3.5%) from the previous fiscal year to ¥435,211 million. Net assets increased ¥113,798 million (1.5%) as compared with the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥7,635,150 million.

Liabilities

As a result of having to use loans to respond to the increase in expenditures on such costs as thermal fuel, our interest-bearing liabilities increased ¥345,257 million (8.9%) as compared with the end of the previous fiscal year. As a result, our total liabilities increased ¥365,534 million (6.1%) from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥6,357,043 million.

Net Assets

Due to a net loss for the current fiscal year totaling ¥243,422 million and the payment of dividends at the end of the previous period, total net assets fell ¥251,736 million (16.5%) to ¥1,278,106 million from the end of the previous fiscal year.

The capital adequacy ratio dropped 3.6% from the end of the previous fiscal year to 16.5%.

Also, net assets per share were ¥1,406.53, down ¥283.20 compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.

Financial Results and Analysis (Consolidated)

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and Subsidiaries

Dividend Policy

The business environment facing the Group continues to pose tough challenges, as there is no projected outlook for when other nuclear power plants, following suit behind Ohi Power Station Units 3 and 4, might resume operations, and thermal fuel costs are continuing to rise significantly.

The Group is pouring all of its efforts into resuming operations at the nuclear power plants, ensuring the safe and stable supply of electricity, and improving management efficiency, and is diligently working to restore a balanced budget.

To appropriately divide the results of business operations among all of its shareholders, the Company has made the stable payment of dividends a core part of its basic policy for returning profits to shareholders.

However, with the largest ever deficit having been recorded in FY 2012, an extremely challenging revenue situation is continuing, leaving considerable uncertainty with regard to the future of the business environment. Given these conditions, we are placing the highest priority on securing a robust financial basis and thus, regrettably, will not be paying a dividend for the current year.

Given the uncertain business conditions ahead, the question of whether a dividend will be paid next year is yet to be decided.

Business and Other Risks

The following is a description of the principal risks that could impact the operating results and financial position of the Kansai Electric Power Group (which is comprised of Kansai Electric Power and its consolidated subsidiaries).

The information shown here is based on information known as of June 27, 2013. Circumstances may be influenced by future changes in economic conditions or changes in energy policies or environmental policies related to nuclear power generation, particularly given the situation that resulted from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the resulting accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

(1) Economic Conditions

Because the total electricity sales volume in the electric power industry varies depending on economic trends and energy-saving efforts, the Group's business performance can be impacted by economic conditions and conditions of supply and demand.

(2) Changes in the Environment Surrounding the Electric Power Business

In the electrical power business, the selection of an optimal future energy mix and the direction taken in reviewing the details of the future electrical power system could end up leading to massive changes in the power supply structure and further increases in competition with other companies.

Back-end nuclear power operations, such as the reprocessing of spent fuel, have an extremely long time span and are subject to various uncertainties. However, risks faced by power utilities have been mitigated by the government's regulatory measures. Costs related to the nuclear fuel cycle, including back-end nuclear power operations, may increase due to future institutional changes, the application of new accounting principles, changes in future cost estimates, and other factors.

Also, our general contribution to the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund could increase, depending on changes in the total amount of the allocation and fluctuations in the way financial responsibility for paying into the fund is apportioned.

Furthermore, in our global warming policies, we may be held liable for additional costs in the future, depending on the environmental policies adopted in Japan and the trends in international frameworks.

These changes in the environment facing the electric power business could have an impact on the Group's performance.

(3) Other Businesses

The electric power business accounted for 84.9% of the Group's operating revenue for the fiscal year under review, but the Group is also focused on developing business operations in three other areas with a view toward ensuring sustained growth: IT/communications, comprehensive energy supply, and amenity services in daily life. The Group's business performance could be impacted by changes in the business conditions in these areas, including technological innovations and heightened competition with other companies.

(4) Climate Conditions

Because total electricity sales volumes in the electric power business are affected by heating and cooling demand, the Group's performance is potentially affected by climate conditions (particularly temperature), especially in summer and winter.

Thermal fuel costs fluctuate based on changes in the amount of power generated by hydroelectric power plants due to variations in annual rainfall and snowfall totals. Some adjustments can be made using the reserve for fluctuations in water level system, but the Group's business performance can still be affected by these fluctuations.

(5) Fuel Price Fluctuations

The main thermal fuels used in the electric power business are LNG, crude oil, and coal. Thus, the Group's business performance is potentially impacted by fluctuations in fuel costs caused by trends in crude oil prices, foreign exchange rates, price negotiations, and other factors.

However, Japan has a fuel cost adjustments system such that changes in crude oil prices, foreign exchange rates, and other factors are reflected in electricity rates. When fuel cost fluctuations are within a given range, electricity rates can be adjusted to mitigate their impact on the Group's business performance.

(6) Interest Rate Fluctuations

The Group's interest-bearing liabilities (consolidated) totaled ¥4,210,249 million as of the end of March 2013 (55.1% of total assets), suggesting that the Group's performance could be impacted by future fluctuations in market interest rates.

However, 96.5% (¥4,064,241 million) of those interest-bearing liabilities are in the form of long-term loans and bonds, most of which have fixed interest rates. Thus, the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the Group's business performance is limited.

(7) Operational Risk

The Group, which is primarily involved in the electric power business, possesses a large number of facilities, including power distribution facilities. To ensure safe and stable supplies of electricity and other products and services, the Group develops and maintains facilities including nuclear power-related facilities, ensures that operations are conducted with safety as the highest priority, and implements robust measures to ensure full compliance. However, if a natural disaster such as a typhoon, earthquake, or tsunami were to strike, or if an equipment failure or compliance problem were to in some way impede the operation of the Company's facilities or the power supply facilities of other companies from which the Company receives electricity, the business performance of the Group could be affected.

In addition, in the event that changes in nuclear power policies or the addition of new regulations result in a prolonged suspension of operations at some or many of our nuclear power plants, the rate of nuclear power generation could decline substantially. Because the Company has a higher ratio of nuclear power production than other power companies, the business performance of the Group could be greatly impacted by an increase in costs for substitute thermal fuel.

(8) Information Management

The Group is working to ensure strict and appropriate management of the customer information and other important business-related information in its possession by reinforcing information systems, establishing internal rules, and training employees on related issues, but the Group's business performance may be affected in the event that such information is divulged outside the Group.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
March 31, 2013

ASSETS

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	2013
PROPERTY:			
Utility plant and equipment	¥ 14,182,762	¥ 14,023,710	$ 150,896,504
Other plant and equipment (Note 6)	1,598,129	1,509,534	17,003,185
Construction in progress	501,907	464,973	5,340,009
Contributions in aid of construction	(465,850)	(456,460)	(4,956,389)
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,154,817)	(10,872,227)	(118,680,896)
Plant and equipment - net (Note 3)	4,662,131	4,669,530	49,602,416
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization (Note 2.d)	536,691	527,737	5,710,095
Property - net	5,198,823	5,197,267	55,312,512
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 4 and 15)	173,917	160,408	1,850,384
Investments in and advances to associated companies	336,072	320,940	3,575,616
Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (Notes 2.j and 15)	593,530	611,762	6,314,822
Deferred tax assets (Note 11)	506,439	386,582	5,388,230
Other assets	118,852	120,489	1,264,526
Total investments and other assets	1,728,812	1,600,184	18,393,581
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	155,451	128,514	1,653,910
Accounts receivable (Note 15)	188,175	181,966	2,002,082
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,803)	(2,413)	(19,189)
Inventories (Note 5)	159,988	166,068	1,702,183
Deferred tax assets (Note 11)	44,943	46,208	478,168
Other current assets (Notes 4, 14 and 15)	160,759	203,556	1,710,393
Total current assets	707,514	723,900	7,527,549
TOTAL	¥ 7,635,150	¥ 7,521,352	$ 81,233,643

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	2013
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt, less current maturities (Notes 6 and 15)	¥ 3,651,723	¥ 3,345,156	$ 38,852,256
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 7)	370,360	365,689	3,940,422
Reserve for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (Note 2.j)	684,129	699,043	7,278,748
Asset retirement obligations (Notes 2.k and 8)	452,200	437,311	4,811,159
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 11)	297	251	3,163
Other long-term liabilities	100,255	81,290	1,066,665
Total long-term liabilities	5,258,967	4,928,742	55,952,416
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current maturities of long-term debt (Notes 6 and 15)	436,854	362,093	4,647,881
Short-term borrowings (Notes 9 and 15)	146,008	184,347	1,553,442
Accounts payable (Notes 6 and 15)	233,725	233,518	2,486,704
Payable to associated companies	22,661	21,745	241,108
Accrued income taxes (Note 15)	10,148	14,873	107,976
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	238,562	231,584	2,538,171
Total current liabilities	1,087,961	1,048,161	11,575,285
RESERVE FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL	10,114	14,604	107,616
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 13 and 18)			
EQUITY (Note 10):			
Common stock - authorized, 1,784,059,697 shares; issued, 938,733,028 shares in 2013 and 2012	489,320	489,320	5,206,093
Capital surplus	66,634	66,634	708,954
Retained earnings	754,319	1,024,581	8,025,531
Treasury stock - at cost: 45,215,808 shares in 2013; 45,191,617 shares in 2012	(96,270)	(96,256)	(1,024,267)
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	43,411	26,669	461,871
Deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting	4,611	4,930	49,058
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5,269)	(6,035)	(56,061)
Total	1,256,757	1,509,845	13,371,179
Minority interests	21,349	19,998	227,144
Total equity	1,278,106	1,529,843	13,598,324
TOTAL	¥ 7,635,150	¥ 7,521,352	$ 81,233,643

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Operations

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Electric	**¥ 2,426,863**	¥ 2,415,095	**$ 25,820,448**
Other	**432,190**	396,329	**4,598,259**
Total operating revenues	**2,859,054**	2,811,424	**30,418,707**
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 12):			
Electric	**2,795,044**	2,691,455	**29,737,677**
Other	**378,022**	349,357	**4,021,942**
Total operating expenses	**3,173,066**	3,040,812	**33,759,619**
OPERATING LOSS	**(314,012)**	(229,388)	**(3,340,912)**
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES:			
Interest and dividend income	**(13,644)**	(12,628)	**(145,171)**
Interest expense	**55,102**	51,324	**586,262**
Equity in earnings of associated companies	**(8,114)**	(7,514)	**(86,334)**
Other - net	**5,834**	4,967	**62,073**
Total other expenses	**39,177**	36,148	**416,830**
LOSS BEFORE (REVERSAL OF) PROVISION FOR RESERVE FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL, INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTERESTS	**(353,190)**	(265,537)	**(3,757,742)**
(REVERSAL OF) PROVISION FOR RESERVE FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL	**(4,489)**	9,134	**(47,768)**
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTERESTS	**(348,700)**	(274,671)	**(3,709,973)**
INCOME TAXES (Note 11):			
Current	**18,528**	19,592	**197,131**
Deferred	**(124,052)**	(52,889)	**(1,319,848)**
Total income taxes	**(105,524)**	(33,296)	**(1,122,717)**
NET LOSS BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	**(243,176)**	(241,374)	**(2,587,256)**
MINORITY INTERESTS IN NET INCOME	**246**	882	**2,618**
NET LOSS	**¥ (243,422)**	¥ (242,257)	**$ (2,589,875)**

	Yen		Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Notes 2.r and 19):			
Basic net loss	**¥ (272.43)**	¥ (271.12)	**$ (2.89)**
Cash dividends applicable to the year	**0.00**	60.00	**0.00**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
NET LOSS BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	**¥ (243,176)**	¥ (241,374)	**$ (2,587,256)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 17):			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**12,839**	600	**136,602**
Deferred loss on derivatives under hedge accounting	**(319)**	(686)	**(3,395)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(41)**	(6,600)	**(437)**
Share of other comprehensive income in associates	**6,035**	942	**64,214**
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**(18,514)**	(5,745)	**(196,982)**
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**¥ (224,661)**	¥ (247,119)	**$ (2,390,273)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the parent	**¥ (226,233)**	¥ (247,063)	**$ (2,406,998)**
Minority interests	**1,571**	(56)	**16,725**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

		Millions of Yen									
						Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2011	938,733,028	¥ 489,320	¥ 66,634	¥ 1,320,745	¥ (96,227)	¥ 25,120	¥ 5,617	¥ (366)	¥ 1,810,844	¥ 21,572	¥ 1,832,416
Net loss				(242,257)					(242,257)		(242,257)
Cash dividends, ¥60 per share				(53,633)					(53,633)		(53,633)
Effect of change of fiscal terms of subsidiaries (Note 2.b)				(266)					(266)		(266)
Purchase of treasury stock					(47)				(47)		(47)
Disposal of treasury stock			(6)		18				12		12
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings			6	(6)							
Net change in the year						1,549	(686)	(5,669)	(4,806)	(1,573)	(6,380)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2012	938,733,028	489,320	66,634	1,024,581	(96,256)	26,669	4,930	(6,035)	1,509,845	19,998	1,529,843
Net loss				(243,422)					(243,422)		(243,422)
Cash dividends, ¥30 per share				(26,816)					(26,816)		(26,816)
Effect of change of fiscal terms of subsidiaries (Note 2.b)				(18)					(18)		(18)
Purchase of treasury stock					(22)				(22)		(22)
Disposal of treasury stock			(4)		7				3		3
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings			4	(4)							
Net change in the year						16,741	(319)	766	17,188	1,351	18,539
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	938,733,028	¥ 489,320	¥ 66,634	¥ 754,319	¥ (96,270)	¥ 43,411	¥ 4,611	¥ (5,269)	¥ 1,256,757	¥ 21,349	¥ 1,278,106

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)									
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2012	$ 5,206,093	$ 708,954	$ 10,900,960	$ (1,024,109)	$ 283,752	$ 52,454	$ (64,214)	$ 16,063,890	$ 212,769	$ 16,276,659
Net loss			(2,589,875)					(2,589,875)		(2,589,875)
Cash dividends, $0.31 per share			(285,308)					(285,308)		(285,308)
Effect of change of fiscal terms of subsidiaries (Note 2.b)			(194)					(194)		(194)
Purchase of treasury stock				(242)				(242)		(242)
Disposal of treasury stock		(51)		83				32		32
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings		51	(51)							
Net change in the year					178,118	(3,395)	8,153	182,876	14,375	197,252
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	$ 5,206,093	$ 708,954	$ 8,025,531	$ (1,024,267)	$ 461,871	$ 49,058	$ (56,061)	$ 13,371,179	$ 227,144	$ 13,598,324

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	**¥ (348,700)**	¥ (274,671)	**$ (3,709,973)**
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes - refund (paid)	**16,509**	(107,124)	**175,653**
Depreciation and amortization	**380,025**	401,813	**4,043,252**
Decommissioning cost of nuclear power units	**7,863**	6,665	**83,662**
Amortization of nuclear fuel	**9,082**	19,383	**96,636**
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**8,667**	13,096	**92,218**
Nuclear fuel transferred to reprocessing costs	**14,803**	15,708	**157,499**
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**18,232**	(77,611)	**193,984**
Increase in trade receivable	**(5,934)**	(15,193)	**(63,136)**
Decrease in interest and dividends receivable	**6,729**	4,182	**71,595**
(Decrease) increase in trade payable	**(498)**	66,183	**(5,300)**
Increase in interest payable	**280**	434	**2,986**
Increase in liability for retirement benefits	**4,659**	7,586	**49,569**
(Decrease) increase in reserve for fluctuations in water level	**(4,489)**	9,134	**(47,768)**
Decrease in reserve for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**(14,913)**	(5,370)	**(158,670)**
Other - net	**50,355**	(20,347)	**535,755**
Total adjustments	**491,374**	318,540	**5,227,939**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**142,673**	43,869	**1,517,965**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(436,893)**	(410,242)	**(4,648,299)**
Payments for investments and advances	**(17,141)**	(13,408)	**(182,371)**
Proceeds from sales of investments or collections of advances	**9,599**	7,209	**102,138**
Other - net	**13,772**	8,083	**146,528**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(430,662)**	(408,357)	**(4,582,005)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	**149,694**		**1,592,662**
Proceeds from long-term debt (exclusive of bonds)	**596,784**	885,480	**6,349,441**
Proceeds from short-term loans	**312,742**	316,061	**3,327,401**
Proceeds from issuance of commercial papers	**487,000**	508,000	**5,181,402**
Redemption of bonds	**(136,536)**	(170,017)	**(1,452,667)**
Repayments of long-term debt (exclusive of bonds)	**(227,217)**	(258,485)	**(2,417,465)**
Repayments of short-term loans	**(321,081)**	(316,750)	**(3,416,123)**
Repayments of commercial papers	**(517,000)**	(508,000)	**(5,500,585)**
Dividends paid	**(26,907)**	(53,609)	**(286,285)**
Other - net	**(3,782)**	(3,485)	**(40,244)**
Net cash provided by financing activities - (Continued)	**313,695**	399,193	**3,337,537**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2013	2012	**2013**
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING, INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES - (Forward)	**¥ 25,706**	¥ 34,705	**$ 273,497**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,259**	(805)	**13,396**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**26,965**	33,900	**286,893**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**128,514**	95,450	**1,367,316**
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RESULTING FROM CHANGE OF FISCAL TERMS OF SUBSIDIARIES	**(28)**	(836)	**(299)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	**¥ 155,451**	¥ 128,514	**$ 1,653,910**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Japanese Electricity Utilities Industry Act, and the related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Japanese yen figures less than a million yen are rounded down to the nearest million yen, except for per share data.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥93.99 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2013. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

U.S. dollar figures less than a thousand dollars are rounded down to the nearest thousand dollars, except for per share data.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. **Principles of Consolidation and Accounting for Investments in Associated Companies** - The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2013, include the accounts of the Company and all (57 in 2013 and 58 in 2012) subsidiaries (collectively, the "Companies").

Under the control or influence concept, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

Investments in four (four in 2012) associated companies are accounted for by the equity method. Investments in the remaining associated companies are stated at cost. Had the equity method been applied to the investments in these companies, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would be immaterial.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary or associated company and business at the date of acquisition is amortized over a period of 5 to 20 years.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Companies is also eliminated.

b. **Subsidiaries' Fiscal Year End** - The fiscal year end of three subsidiaries is December 31. The Company consolidates such subsidiaries' financial statements using their financial results for the year ended December 31. The effects of any significant transactions during the period between the subsidiaries' fiscal year-end and the Company's fiscal year end are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, two subsidiaries changed their year-end closing dates from December 31 to March 31. During the current fiscal year, one subsidiary changed its year-end closing date from December 31 to March 31. The effect of those changes on retained earnings is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

c. **Business Combination** - In October 2003, the Business Accounting Council issued a Statement of Opinion, "Accounting for Business Combinations," and in December 2005, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) issued ASBJ Statement No. 7, "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" and the ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance for Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures." The accounting standard for business combinations allowed companies to apply the pooling-of-interests method of accounting only when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. For business combinations that do not meet the uniting-of-interests criteria, the business combination is considered to be an acquisition and the purchase method of accounting is required. This standard also prescribes the accounting for combinations of entities under common control and for joint ventures.

In December 2008, the ASBJ issued a revised accounting standard for business combinations, ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations." Major accounting changes under the revised accounting standard are as follows: (1) The revised standard requires accounting for business combinations only by the purchase method. As a result, the pooling-of-interests method of accounting is no

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

longer allowed. (2) The previous accounting standard required research and development costs to be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development costs acquired in the business combination are capitalized as an intangible asset. (3) The previous accounting standard provided for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes the bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation. The revised standard was applicable to business combinations undertaken on or after April 1, 2010.

d. **Property, Depreciation, and Amortization** - Property is stated at cost. Contributions in aid of construction, which include certain amounts assessed to and collected from customers, are deducted from the costs of the related assets in accordance with the regulations.

Depreciation is principally computed by the declining-balance method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Effective April 1, 2012, as a result of the revision of Japanese corporate tax law, the Companies changed their depreciation method of plant and equipment acquired on or after April 1, 2012 to the method stipulated under the revised corporate tax law. The effect of this change was immaterial.

Amortization of nuclear fuel is computed based on the quantity of heat produced for the generation of electricity. Accumulated amortization of nuclear fuel at March 31, 2013 and 2012, was ¥103,511 million ($1,101,307 thousand) and ¥94,429 million, respectively.

e. **Impairment of Fixed Assets** - The Companies review their fixed assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

f. **Investment Securities** - The Companies' securities are classified and accounted for as follows: (1) held-to-maturity debt securities, which management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost; (2) available-for-sale securities whose fair value is not readily determinable are reported at cost; and (3) available-for-sale securities whose fair value is readily determinable are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported as a separate component of equity.

The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method.

g. **Cash Equivalents** - Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and bond funds, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

h. **Inventories** - Inventories, mainly fuel, are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method or net selling value.

i. **Retirement and Pension Plan** - The Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution pension plans, unfunded defined benefit pension plan, contributory funded pension plans, and unfunded lump-sum severance payment plans.

The Companies account for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date.

Prior service cost is being amortized by the straight-line method over a period of principally three years. Actuarial gains or losses are being recognized by the straight-line method over a period of principally three years.

j. **Reserve for Reprocessing of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel** - The Company provided a reserve for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel at the present value of the amount that would be required to reprocess only the irradiated nuclear fuel actually planned to be reprocessed in accordance with the accounting standard applicable to the electricity industry.
The cumulative effect of the adoption of the accounting standard of ¥312,810 million as of April 1, 2005, which was adjusted in accordance with the Irradiated Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Fund Act, is being amortized over 15 years. The effect of this adjustment was immaterial. The unrecognized portion of such cumulative effect was ¥145,167 million ($1,544,503 thousand) and ¥165,906 million at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The estimated future reprocessing costs are discounted at 1.6% at March 31, 2013 and 2012, for the quantity of the irradiated nuclear fuel covered by the definite reprocessing plan.

The unrecognized estimation gain of ¥12,400 million ($131,939 thousand) and loss of ¥7,242 million at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, resulting from the difference in assumptions for calculations of the reserve, such as expected future cash flows and the discount rate, will be recognized over a period for which irradiated fuel actually planned to be reprocessed is generated.

The Company appropriated ¥35,822 million ($381,131 thousand) and ¥132,329 million for "Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel" at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, in accordance with the Japanese Electricity Utilities Industry Act and related accounting regulations.

Regarding the quantity of the irradiated nuclear fuel not covered by the definite reprocessing plan, the reserve was established from April 1, 2006, in accordance with the accounting standard applicable to the electricity industry. The estimated future reprocessing costs are discounted at 4% at March 31, 2013 and 2012.

k. **Asset Retirement Obligations** - In March 2008, the ASBJ published the accounting standard for asset retirement obligations, ASBJ Statement No. 18 "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and the normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense in appropriate manners. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost. This standard was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010.

The Company applied this accounting standard effective April 1, 2010. The Company mainly recognizes an asset retirement obligation with regard to the costs for decommissioning of nuclear power units, which are regulated under the Act on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Reactors. The amount of this asset retirement obligation is based on the total estimation amount of decommissioning of nuclear power units. The estimated useful life is equal to the operation period of a specific nuclear power unit, which is a basis of calculation of the total estimation amount of electric energy, and a discount rate of 2.3% is used. In addition, in accordance with the ASBJ Guidance No. 21 and the Ministerial Ordinance Concerning Reserve for Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Units, the asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expenses along with the actual nuclear power generation.

l. **Reserve for Fluctuations in Water Level** - A reserve for fluctuations in water level is provided for costs expected to be incurred from insufficient water levels in accordance with the Japanese Electricity Utilities Industry Act and related accounting regulations.

m. **Leases** - In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions issued. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2007.

As lessee

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information was disclosed in the notes to the lessee's consolidated financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions be capitalized by recognizing lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. In addition, the revised accounting standard permits leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee to be accounted for as operating lease transactions with certain "as if capitalized" information disclosed in the notes to the lessee's consolidated financial statements.

The Companies applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. In addition, the Companies accounted for leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee as operating lease transactions. However, the Companies do not disclose "as if capitalized" information because there is an immaterial effect on the consolidated financial statements.

As lessor
Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were to be treated as sales. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if sold" information was disclosed in the notes to the lessor's consolidated financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee should be recognized as lease receivables, and all finance leases that do not deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee should be recognized as investments in leases.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

n. **Income Taxes** - The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of operations. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

o. **Foreign Currency Transactions** - All receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations to the extent that they are not hedged by the forward exchange contracts.

p. **Foreign Currency Financial Statements** - The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Revenue and expense accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date. Differences arising from such translation are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity.

q. **Derivatives and Hedging Activities** - The Companies use principally foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps and commodity swaps in the normal course of business to manage their exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange, interest rates, fuel price, and so on. The Companies do not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: (1) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and (2) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if such derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on those derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies for which foreign exchange forward contracts and currency swaps are used to hedge the foreign currency fluctuations are translated at the contracted rate if the forward contracts and currency swaps qualify for hedge accounting.

The interest rate swaps that qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at fair value, but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income.

r. **Per Share Information** - Basic net income or loss per share is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding in each period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations are dividends applicable to the respective years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

s. **Accounting Changes and Error Corrections** - In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows:

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies - When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(2) Changes in Presentations - When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(3) Changes in Accounting Estimates - A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors - When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

t. **New Accounting Pronouncements**

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits - On May 17, 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," which replaced the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009.

Major changes are as follows:

(a) Treatment in the balance sheet

Under the current requirements, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are not recognized in the balance sheet, and the difference between retirement benefit obligations and plan assets (hereinafter, "deficit or surplus"), adjusted by such unrecognized amounts, is recognized as a liability or asset.

Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss shall be recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus shall be recognized as a liability (liability for retirement benefits) or asset (asset for retirement benefits).

(b) Treatment in the statement of income and the statement of comprehensive income

The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and past service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts would be recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining working lives of the employees.

However, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss shall be included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period shall be treated as reclassification adjustments.

(c) Amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases

The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (a) and (b) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (c) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosure in March 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Company expects to apply the revised accounting standard for (a) and (b) above from the end of the annual period beginning on April 1, 2013, and for (c) above from the beginning of the annual period beginning on April 1, 2014, and is in the process of measuring the effects of applying the revised accounting standard in future applicable periods.

3. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment, at carrying value, at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Hydroelectric power production facilities	**¥ 313,583**	¥ 326,256	**$ 3,336,349**
Thermal power production facilities	**425,681**	452,128	**4,529,005**
Nuclear power production facilities	**379,859**	362,976	**4,041,484**
Transmission facilities	**1,001,226**	1,044,832	**10,652,477**
Transformation facilities	**411,440**	416,525	**4,377,490**
Distribution facilities	**845,045**	853,765	**8,990,800**
General facilities	**116,441**	115,780	**1,238,873**
Other utility facilities	**29,518**	22,245	**314,055**
Other plant and equipment	**637,427**	610,044	**6,781,869**
Construction in progress	**501,907**	464,973	**5,340,009**
Total	**¥ 4,662,131**	¥ 4,669,530	**$ 49,602,416**

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The information for available-for-sale securities, whose fair values are readily determinable, and held-to-maturity securities at March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**¥ 33,541**	**¥ 51,707**	**¥ 275**	**¥ 84,972**
Debt securities	**2,815**	**1,111**	**3**	**3,924**
Held-to-maturity debt securities	**7,172**	**284**	**53**	**7,403**

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2012	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 33,854	¥ 35,595	**¥ 2,175**	¥ 67,274
Debt securities	3,539	569	**36**	4,072
Held-to-maturity debt securities	10,216	270	**173**	10,313

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2013	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$ 356,861**	**$ 550,134**	**$ 2,932**	**$ 904,063**
Debt securities	**29,960**	**11,826**	**36**	**41,750**
Held-to-maturity debt securities	**76,310**	**3,031**	**569**	**78,772**

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Merchandise and finished products	**¥ 5,213**	¥ 5,921	**$ 55,465**
Work in process	**4,840**	4,752	**51,498**
Raw materials and supplies	**102,916**	101,498	**1,094,977**
Real estate for sale	**47,017**	53,895	**500,241**
Total	**¥ 159,988**	¥ 166,068	**$ 1,702,183**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Secured bonds:			
0.497% to 3.175%, due serially through 2020	**¥ 1,641,220**	¥ 1,627,690	**$ 17,461,653**
0.65% to 3.4% secured loans from principally the Development Bank of Japan maturing serially through 2025:			
The Company	**371,959**	338,146	**3,957,435**
Subsidiaries	**8,340**	9,954	**88,739**
0.259% to 6.0% (0.18% to 6.0% in 2012) unsecured loans from banks, insurance companies and other sources maturing serially through 2036	**2,042,720**	1,704,852	**21,733,380**
Obligations under finance leases	**24,336**	26,604	**258,929**
Total	**4,088,578**	3,707,249	**43,500,138**
Less current maturities	**436,854**	362,093	**4,647,881**
Long-term debt, less current maturities	**¥ 3,651,723**	¥ 3,345,156	**$ 38,852,256**

Annual maturities of long-term debt at March 31, 2013, were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2014	¥ 436,854	$ 4,647,881
2015	426,045	4,532,883
2016	568,954	6,053,349
2017	403,798	4,296,182
2018	589,224	6,269,016
2019 and thereafter	1,663,700	17,700,824
Total	¥ 4,088,578	$ 43,500,138

All of the Company's assets are pledged as collateral for the secured bonds and secured loans from the Development Bank of Japan.

The carrying amounts of subsidiaries' assets pledged as collateral for accounts payable of ¥1,740 million ($18,513 thousand) and the above secured loans at March 31, 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	**2013**
Property and other	**¥ 23,230**	**$ 247,158**

7. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLAN

The Company and its certain consolidated subsidiaries have retirement benefit plans for employees.

Under most of the circumstances, employees terminating their employment with the Companies, either voluntarily or upon reaching mandatory retirement age, are entitled to retirement benefits based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are made in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from its certain consolidated subsidiaries and annuity payments from a trustee.

The liability for employees' retirement benefits at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Projected benefit obligation	**¥ 361,959**	¥ 350,007	**$ 3,851,043**
Fair value of plan assets	**(3,525)**	(3,242)	**(37,509)**
Unrecognized actuarial gain	**11,585**	18,539	**123,258**
Unrecognized prior service cost	**334**	377	**3,561**
Prepaid pension cost	**6**	7	**68**
Net liability	**¥ 370,360**	¥ 365,689	**$ 3,940,422**

The components of net periodic retirement benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Service cost	**¥ 16,079**	¥ 15,638	**$ 171,077**
Interest cost	**6,787**	6,893	**72,216**
Expected return on plan assets	**(58)**	(58)	**(622)**
Recognized actuarial gain	**(6,900)**	(4,579)	**(73,416)**
Amortization of prior service cost	**(42)**	(51)	**(454)**
Other	**4,866**	4,779	**51,778**
Net periodic retirement benefit costs	**¥ 20,732**	¥ 22,622	**$ 220,577**

For the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the contributions to the defined contribution pension plan of ¥4,647 million ($49,445 thousand) and ¥4,567 million, respectively, are included in "Other" in the above table.

Principal assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, are set forth as follows:

	2013	2012
Discount rate	**2.0%**	2.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**1.25% - 2.5%**	1.25% - 2.5%
Allocation method of the retirement benefits expected to be paid at the retirement date	**Straight-line method based on years of service**	Straight-line method based on years of service
Amortization period of prior service cost	**3 years**	3 years
Recognition period of actuarial gain/loss	**3 years**	3 years

In addition, certain consolidated subsidiaries participate in a contributory multiemployer pension plan covering substantially all of their employees.

8. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The changes in asset retirement obligations for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Balance at beginning of year	**¥ 437,311**	¥ 427,284	**$ 4,652,745**
Additional provisions	**22,139**	10,068	**235,550**
Reduction	**(7,250)**	(41)	**(77,136)**
Balance at end of year	**¥ 452,200**	¥ 437,311	**$ 4,811,159**

9. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings at March 31, 2013 and 2012, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Short-term loans from banks and other sources, weighted-average interest rate of 0.542% and 0.506% at March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	**¥ 146,008**	¥ 154,347	**$ 1,553,442**
Commercial paper, weighted-average interest rate of 0.12% at March 31, 2012		30,000	
Total	**¥ 146,008**	¥ 184,347	**$ 1,553,442**

10. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

(a) Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholder's meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria such as (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors is prescribed as one year rather than two years of normal term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, the Company cannot do so because it does not meet all the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (noncash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitation and additional requirements. If the articles of incorporation of the company stipulate, semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

(b) Increases/decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve, and surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total aggregate amount of the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus, and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(c) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, which is determined by a specific formula. Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity. The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

11. INCOME TAXES

The Companies are subject to taxes based on income, such as corporate income tax and inhabitant tax which, in the aggregate, resulted in normal statutory tax rates of approximately 33.3% and 36.2% for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Deferred tax assets:			
Net operating tax loss carryforwards	**¥ 194,195**	¥ 83,606	**$ 2,066,130**
Liability for retirement benefits	**115,237**	113,872	**1,226,064**
Depreciation and amortization	**82,510**	77,169	**877,862**
Asset retirement obligations	**63,036**	61,249	**670,668**
Reserve for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel (with definite plans, Note 2.j)	**28,666**	28,820	**304,992**
Intercompany profit elimination	**27,051**	27,603	**287,816**
Other	**142,801**	133,719	**1,519,330**
Less valuation allowance	**(61,006)**	(58,312)	**(649,071)**
Total deferred tax assets	**¥ 592,493**	¥ 467,728	**$ 6,303,794**
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Capitalized asset retirement costs	**¥ 17,974**	¥ 16,440	**$ 191,237**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**14,955**	10,398	**159,122**
Deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting	**2,168**	2,355	**23,074**
Other	**6,309**	5,995	**67,125**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**¥ 41,408**	¥ 35,189	**$ 440,560**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 551,085**	¥ 432,539	**$ 5,863,234**

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2013, with the corresponding figures for 2012, is as follows:

	2013	2012
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**33.3%**	36.2%
Effect of tax rate reduction	**(3.2)**	(22.1)
Other - net	**(0.2)**	(2.0)
Actual effective tax rate	**30.3%**	12.1%

On December 2, 2011, new tax reform laws were enacted in Japan, which changed the normal effective statutory tax rate from approximately 36.2% to 33.3% effective for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2015, and to 30.7% afterwards.

Valuation allowance was disclosed separately in the reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2012. Since the amount of the item is immaterial, the item is included in Other - net for the year ended March 31, 2013. The corresponding amount included in Other - net for the year ended March 31, 2012 was (1.3)%.

12. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs charged to income were ¥16,839 million ($179,165 thousand) and ¥18,188 million for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

13. RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related-party transactions of the Company with an associated company for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

(1) 2013

Category	Name	Address	Capital Stock or Stake (Millions of Yen)	Description of Business
Associated company	Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited	Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori prefecture	¥400,000	Uranium enrichment, reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, temporary storage of nuclear fuel materials and wastes, and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes

Voting Right	Relation of Related Party	Detail of Transactions	Transaction Amount: Millions of Yen	Transaction Amount: Thousands of U.S. Dollars
16.6%	Contract on uranium enrichment, reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, temporary storage of nuclear fuel materials and wastes, and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. One director concurrently serves as the Company's director. Three directors were transferred from the Company.	Co-guarantees or guarantees of loans and bonds	¥ 181,645	$ 1,932,600

(2) 2012

Category	Name	Address	Capital Stock or Stake (Millions of Yen)	Description of Business
Associated company	Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited	Rokkasho-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori Prefecture	¥400,000	Uranium enrichment, reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, temporary storage of nuclear fuel materials and wastes, and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes

Voting Right	Relation of Related Party	Detail of Transactions	Transaction Amount: Millions of Yen
16.6%	Contract on uranium enrichment, reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, temporary storage of nuclear fuel materials and wastes, and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. One director concurrently serves as the Company's director. Three directors were transferred from the Company.	Co-guarantees or guarantees of loans and bonds	¥ 184,641

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

14. LEASES

Lessor

The net investments in lease are summarized as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Gross lease receivables	**¥ 9,006**	¥ 9,571	**$ 95,824**
Residual values	**44**	42	**472**
Unearned interest income	**(1,634)**	(2,128)	**(17,392)**
Investments in lease, current	**¥ 7,416**	¥ 7,485	**$ 78,904**

Maturities of lease receivables and investments in lease at March 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Lease Receivables		Investments in Lease	
	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year Ending March 31				
2014	¥ 2,884	$ 30,689	¥ 2,558	$ 27,220
2015	2,807	29,873	1,709	18,193
2016	2,765	29,426	1,161	12,359
2017	2,688	28,602	916	9,746
2018	2,617	27,853	670	7,135
2019 and thereafter	5,140	54,688	1,989	21,168
Total	¥ 18,904	$ 201,133	¥ 9,006	$ 95,824

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) Policy for Financial Instruments

The Companies use long-term debt including bonds and loans to fund capital expenditures and debt repayments for operating electric power and other businesses if funds on hand are insufficient. Short-term borrowings, mainly commercial papers, are used to fund the ongoing operations.

The Companies raise the capital, mainly denominated in Japanese yen, with fixed interest rates. The redemption periods are decided considering the financial environment and other factors in total.

Investment securities are held principally in relation to the business of electric power.

The reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel is reserved and refunded for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel in accordance with the Irradiated Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Fund Act and other regulations.

Derivatives are used, not for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to financial risks as described in (2) below.

(2) Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Although accounts receivable are exposed to customer credit risk, electricity charges, the major part of accounts receivable, are generally collected within 20 days after reading meters. Investment securities, mainly equity securities, held for operation of electric power business are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations.

Payment terms of accounts are generally less than one year. Imports of fuels are payable in foreign currencies and are exposed to the market risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates. Long-term loans with a variable interest rate are exposed to the market risks from changes in interest rates.

Bonds, loans, and commercial papers are exposed to liquidity risk.

Derivatives mainly include forward foreign currency contracts, interest rate swaps and commodity swaps, which are used to manage exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates of payables, changes in interest rates of long-term loans, and changes in fuel price. Please see Note 16 for more detail about derivatives.

(3) Risk Management for Financial Instruments

Market Risk Management

Investment securities are managed by reviewing their necessity in the business of electric power, and by monitoring market values and financial position of issuers on a regular basis.

Foreign exchange risk of foreign currency trade payables is hedged principally by forward foreign currency contracts.

Interest rate swaps are used to manage exposure to market risks from changes in interest rates of long-term loans with variable interest rates.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Companies manage liquidity risk by ensuring ready liquidity at the required level, along with financial planning, prepared and updated timely by the Accounting Department of the Company and each subsidiary.

(4) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If a quoted price is not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead. And also please see Note 16 for the detail of fair value for derivatives.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Investment securities	**¥ 96,069**	**¥ 96,300**	**¥ 231**
Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**593,530**	**593,530**	**—**
Cash and cash equivalents	**155,451**	**155,451**	**—**
Accounts receivable (exclusive of associated companies)	**187,290**	**187,290**	**—**
Total	**¥ 1,032,341**	**¥ 1,032,572**	**¥ 231**
Long-term debt	**¥ 4,064,241**	**¥ 4,164,191**	**¥ 99,950**
Short-term borrowings	**146,008**	**146,008**	**—**
Accounts payable (exclusive of accrued amount payable)	**180,358**	**180,358**	**—**
Accrued income taxes	**10,148**	**10,148**	**—**
Total	**¥ 4,400,756**	**¥ 4,500,707**	**¥ 99,950**
Derivatives	**¥ 6,196**	**¥ 6,196**	**—**

A part of investment securities is included in other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Long-term debt includes current maturities of long-term debt in the consolidated balance sheets.

Derivatives are stated at the net amount.

March 31, 2012	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Investment securities	¥ 81,563	¥ 81,660	¥ 96
Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	611,762	611,762	—
Cash and cash equivalents	128,514	128,514	—
Accounts receivable (exclusive of associated companies)	181,023	181,023	—
Total	¥ 1,002,863	¥ 1,002,960	¥ 96
Long-term debt	¥ 3,680,644	¥ 3,779,122	¥ 98,477
Short-term borrowings	184,347	184,347	—
Accounts payable (exclusive of accrued amount payable)	180,439	180,439	—
Accrued income taxes	14,873	14,873	—
Total	¥ 4,060,304	¥ 4,158,782	¥ 98,477
Derivatives	¥ 12,789	¥ 12,789	—

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Investment securities	**$ 1,022,124**	**$ 1,024,586**	**$ 2,461**
Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**6,314,822**	**6,314,822**	**—**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,653,910**	**1,653,910**	**—**
Accounts receivable (exclusive of associated companies)	**1,992,662**	**1,992,662**	**—**
Total	**$ 10,983,521**	**$ 10,985,982**	**$ 2,461**
Long-term debt	**$ 43,241,208**	**$ 44,304,625**	**$ 1,063,416**
Short-term borrowings	**1,553,442**	**1,553,442**	**—**
Accounts payable (exclusive of accrued amount payable)	**1,918,916**	**1,918,916**	**—**
Accrued income taxes	**107,976**	**107,976**	**—**
Total	**$ 46,821,544**	**$ 47,884,961**	**$ 1,063,416**
Derivatives	**¥ 65,930**	**¥ 65,930**	**—**

Investment securities

The fair values of investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for the equity instruments, or at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution. The information related to the fair value of the investment securities by classification is included in Note 4.

Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel

The Company provides a reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel in order to carry out properly the plan of reprocessing the irradiated nuclear fuel for practically running the nuclear power unit in accordance with the Irradiated Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Fund Act. Upon refunding the reserve, the Company needs to follow the plan of refunding the reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel that was approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry. The carrying values of the reserve approximate fair value because the carrying values are determined by discounting the cash flow from the future refunding of the reserve.

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Long-term debt

The fair values of loans are determined by discounting the cash flows related to the debt at the Companies' assumed corporate borrowing rate.

The fair values of corporate bonds approximate market value.

Short-term borrowings, accounts payable, and accrued income taxes

The carrying values of short-term borrowings, accounts payable, and accrued income taxes approximate fair values because of their short maturities.

Derivatives

Fair value information for derivatives is included in Note 16.

(b) Financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined

	Carrying Amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	**¥ 73,998**	¥ 73,850	**$ 787,306**
Invested instruments and other	**3,252**	7,219	**34,606**

(c) Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities	¥ 1,105	¥ 3,860	¥ 1,715	¥ 500
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities	125	662	313	208
Cash and cash equivalents	155,451	—	—	—
Accounts receivable	185,278	1,982	12	16

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2013	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities	$ 11,756	$ 41,068	$ 18,246	$ 5,319
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities	1,330	7,045	3,331	2,216
Cash and cash equivalents	1,653,910	—	—	—
Accounts receivable	1,971,262	21,096	130	173

The redemption amount from the reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel within one year is ¥51,615 million ($549,161 thousand).

Please see Note 6 for annual maturities of long-term debt.

16. DERIVATIVES

The Companies use principally foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps and commodity swaps in the normal course of business to manage their exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange, interest rates, fuel price, and so on. The Companies do not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities.

The counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions with high credit ratings. The Companies, therefore, do not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Companies have been made in accordance with internal policies which regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Currency swaps:				
(U.S.$ payment, ¥ receipt)	¥ 40,524	¥ 35,750	¥ (583)	¥ (583)
March 31, 2012				
Currency swaps:				
(U.S.$ payment, ¥ receipt)	¥ 42,663	¥ 40,524	¥ 5,503	¥ 5,503
Foreign exchange forward contracts:				
Buying Australia $	3			

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2013	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Currency swaps:				
(U.S.$ payment, ¥ receipt)	$ 431,155	$ 380,369	$ (6,203)	$ (6,203)

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps: (fixed rate payment, floating rate receipt)	Long-term debt	¥ 495,307	¥ 479,778	(*)
Commodity swaps: (fixed price payment, floating price receipt)	Fuel held for sale	2,489	1,879	¥ 6,779
March 31, 2012				
Interest rate swaps: (fixed rate payment, floating rate receipt)	Long-term debt	¥ 319,461	¥ 317,807	(*)
Commodity swaps: (fixed price payment, floating price receipt)	Fuel held for sale	3,998	2,489	¥ 7,285

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2013	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps: (fixed rate payment, floating rate receipt)	Long-term debt	$ 5,269,791	$ 5,104,573	(*)
Commodity swaps: (fixed price payment, floating price receipt)	Fuel held for sale	26,487	19,997	$ 72,133

(*) The fair value of interest rate swaps is included in that of the hedged item because the interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria.

The fair value of derivative transactions is measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.

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The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2013

17. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	2013
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains (loss) arising during the year	**¥ 18,770**	¥ (2,531)	**$ 199,711**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(92)**	608	**(982)**
Amount before income tax effect	**18,678**	(1,922)	**198,728**
Income tax effect	**(5,839)**	2,523	**(62,125)**
Total	**¥ 12,839**	¥ 600	**$ 136,602**
Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting:			
Gains (loss) arising during the year	**¥ 1,230**	¥ (732)	**$ 13,093**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(17)**	(101)	**(189)**
Adjustments to acquisition costs of assets	**(1,718)**	(690)	**(18,282)**
Amount before income tax effect	**(505)**	(1,523)	**(5,378)**
Income tax effect	**186**	836	**1,982**
Total	**¥ (319)**	¥ (686)	**$ (3,395)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥ (41)**	¥ (6,600)	**$ (437)**
Share of other comprehensive income in associates:			
Gains arising during the year	**¥ 6,033**	¥ 952	**$ 64,189**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**2**	(9)	**23**
Total	**¥ 6,035**	¥ 942	**$ 64,213**
Total other comprehensive income	**¥ 18,514**	¥ (5,745)	**$ 196,982**

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At March 31, 2013, the Companies had firm purchase commitments, principally related to utility plant expansion, of approximately ¥364,941 million ($3,882,774 thousand). Additionally, the Companies had a number of fuel purchase commitments, most of which specify quantities and terms. Purchase prices are contingent upon fluctuations of principally market prices.

At March 31, 2013, the Companies had the following contingent liabilities:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2013
Co-guarantees or guarantees of loans and bonds of other companies:		
Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (Note 13)	**¥ 181,645**	**$ 1,932,600**
Other	**65,158**	**693,254**
Total	**¥ 246,804**	**$ 2,625,854**

19. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Diluted net income per share (EPS) for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is not disclosed because the Companies do not issue dilutive securities.

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	Dollars
	Net Loss	Weighted-Average Shares	EPS	
For the year ended March 31, 2013				
Basic EPS:				
Net loss available to common shareholders	¥ (243,422)	893,529	¥ (272.43)	$ (2.89)
For the year ended March 31, 2012				
Basic EPS:				
Net loss available to common shareholders	¥ (242,257)	893,553	¥ (271.12)	$ (3.30)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

1. Description of reportable segments

The Companies' reportable segments are those for which separate financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company's management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Companies; therefore, the Companies consist of electric power, IT/communications and other.

2. Methods of measurement for the amounts of sales, profit (loss), assets, and other items for each reportable segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent to those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Information about sales, profit (loss), assets and other items is as follows:

	Millions of Yen						
	2013						
	Reportable Segment						
	Electric Power	IT/Communications	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	**¥ 2,426,863**	**¥ 155,186**	**¥ 2,582,050**	**¥ 277,003**	**¥ 2,859,054**		**¥ 2,859,054**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**12,571**	**55,064**	**67,635**	**261,565**	**329,201**	**¥ (329,201)**	
Total	**2,439,435**	**210,251**	**2,649,686**	**538,568**	**3,188,255**	**(329,201)**	**2,859,054**
Segment (loss) profit	**(369,485)**	**24,282**	**(345,202)**	**30,475**	**(314,726)**	**714**	**(314,012)**
Segment assets	**6,420,927**	**415,860**	**6,836,787**	**1,313,114**	**8,149,902**	**(514,751)**	**7,635,150**
Other:							
Depreciation	**294,799**	**59,137**	**353,937**	**31,617**	**385,554**	**(5,529)**	**380,025**
Increase in property and intangible assets	**334,405**	**63,119**	**397,525**	**43,770**	**441,295**	**(6,083)**	**435,211**

	Millions of Yen						
	2012						
	Reportable Segment						
	Electric Power	IT/Communications	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	¥ 2,415,095	¥ 148,525	¥ 2,563,620	¥ 247,803	¥ 2,811,424		¥ 2,811,424
Intersegment sales or transfers	14,842	58,332	73,174	273,638	346,812	¥ (346,812)	
Total	2,429,937	206,857	2,636,794	521,442	3,158,237	(346,812)	2,811,424
Segment (loss) profit	(276,870)	24,030	(252,839)	25,441	(227,398)	(1,990)	(229,388)
Segment assets	6,330,472	401,115	6,731,588	1,250,358	7,981,947	(460,594)	7,521,352
Other:							
Depreciation	317,076	55,958	373,035	33,242	406,277	(4,463)	401,813
Increase in property and intangible assets	319,133	70,536	389,670	36,299	425,970	(5,348)	420,621

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	2013						
	Reportable Segment						
	Electric Power	IT/Communications	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:							
Sales to external customers	**$ 25,820,448**	**$ 1,651,099**	**$ 27,471,547**	**$ 2,947,159**	**$ 30,418,707**		**$ 30,418,707**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**133,750**	**585,857**	**719,608**	**2,782,903**	**3,502,511**	**$ (3,502,511)**	
Total	**25,954,198**	**2,236,957**	**28,191,156**	**5,730,062**	**33,921,219**	**(3,502,511)**	**30,418,707**
Segment (loss) profit	**(3,931,112)**	**258,355**	**(3,672,757)**	**324,243**	**(3,348,513)**	**7,601**	**(3,340,912)**
Segment assets	**68,315,007**	**4,424,517**	**72,739,524**	**13,970,786**	**86,710,311**	**(5,476,667)**	**81,233,643**
Other:							
Depreciation	**3,136,499**	**629,191**	**3,765,691**	**336,392**	**4,102,083**	**(58,831)**	**4,043,252**
Increase in property and intangible assets	**3,557,883**	**671,556**	**4,229,439**	**465,688**	**4,695,128**	**(64,728)**	**4,630,399**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 26, 2013

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated

Unaudited Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2013

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated
March 31, 2013

ASSETS

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
PROPERTY:			
Plant and equipment	**¥ 14,546,514**	¥ 14,383,604	**$ 154,766,618**
Construction in progress	**480,672**	425,517	**5,114,086**
Contributions in aid of construction	**(448,236)**	(439,519)	**(4,768,984)**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(10,460,815)**	(10,232,810)	**(111,297,116)**
Plant and equipment - net	**4,118,134**	4,136,792	**43,814,603**
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	**536,691**	527,737	**5,710,095**
Property - net	**4,654,826**	4,664,529	**49,524,699**
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities	**102,174**	85,932	**1,087,080**
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and associated companies	**429,383**	414,691	**4,568,392**
Reserve fund for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**593,530**	611,762	**6,314,822**
Long-term loans receivable	**359**	903	**3,823**
Deferred tax assets	**444,219**	333,396	**4,726,240**
Other assets	**91,786**	96,303	**976,555**
Total investments and other assets	**1,661,453**	1,542,990	**17,676,915**
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**121,978**	92,976	**1,297,777**
Accounts receivable	**159,846**	194,625	**1,700,675**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(1,431)**	(1,504)	**(15,225)**
Inventories	**94,502**	94,220	**1,005,456**
Deferred tax assets	**38,173**	38,825	**406,144**
Other current assets	**28,313**	33,822	**301,230**
Total current assets	**441,382**	452,964	**4,696,058**
TOTAL	**¥ 6,757,662**	¥ 6,660,484	**$ 71,897,673**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt, less current maturities	**¥ 3,280,706**	¥ 2,976,631	**$ 34,904,846**
Liability for retirement benefits	**353,239**	350,728	**3,758,263**
Reserve for reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel	**684,129**	699,043	**7,278,748**
Asset retirement obligations	**449,344**	434,661	**4,780,767**
Other long-term liabilities	**88,752**	66,437	**944,274**
Total long-term liabilities	**4,856,171**	4,527,502	**51,666,900**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current maturities of long-term debt	**366,775**	297,627	**3,902,278**
Short-term borrowings	**130,000**	130,000	**1,383,125**
Commercial papers		30,000	
Accounts payable	**174,451**	178,437	**1,856,064**
Payable to subsidiaries and associated companies	**130,084**	113,194	**1,384,026**
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	**195,068**	185,617	**2,075,417**
Total current liabilities	**996,379**	934,876	**10,600,912**
Reserve for fluctuations in water level	**10,114**	14,604	**107,616**
EQUITY			
Common stock - authorized, 1,784,059,697 shares; issued, 938,733,028 shares in 2013 and 2012	**489,320**	489,320	**5,206,093**
Capital surplus:			
Additional paid-in capital	**67,031**	67,031	**713,173**
Retained earnings:			
Legal reserve	**122,330**	122,330	**1,301,523**
Unappropriated	**276,843**	576,603	**2,945,459**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**30,997**	19,465	**329,800**
Deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting	**4,611**	4,874	**49,058**
Treasury stock - at cost: 44,886,799 shares in 2013; 44,862,608 shares in 2012	**(96,139)**	(96,124)	**(1,022,864)**
Total equity	**894,995**	1,183,501	**9,522,244**
TOTAL	**¥ 6,757,662**	¥ 6,660,484	**$ 71,897,673**

U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen, for convenience, at the rate of ¥93.99 = U.S.$1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2013.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Operations

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2013	2012	**2013**
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Electricity operating revenues:			
Residential	**¥ 1,010,697**	¥ 1,008,852	**$ 10,753,244**
Commercial and industrial	**1,343,556**	1,329,826	**14,294,677**
Other	**85,180**	91,258	**906,276**
Sub-total	**2,439,435**	2,429,937	**25,954,198**
Incidental operating revenues	**81,278**	73,217	**864,757**
Total	**2,520,713**	2,503,155	**26,818,956**
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Electricity operating expenses:			
Personnel expenses	**231,226**	236,029	**2,460,120**
Fuel costs	**919,884**	776,842	**9,787,050**
Cost of purchased power	**567,923**	530,374	**6,042,377**
Maintenance costs	**202,615**	272,524	**2,155,708**
Depreciation	**294,733**	316,990	**3,135,800**
Taxes	**141,271**	144,417	**1,503,052**
Other	**451,264**	429,627	**4,801,201**
Sub-total	**2,808,920**	2,706,807	**29,885,310**
Incidental operating expenses	**75,181**	72,973	**799,890**
Total	**2,884,102**	2,779,780	**30,685,201**
OPERATING LOSS	**(363,388)**	(276,625)	**(3,866,244)**
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES:			
Interest and dividends income	**(19,339)**	(20,262)	**(205,762)**
Interest expense	**49,949**	46,331	**531,429**
Other - net	**(1,435)**	(679)	**(15,269)**
Total	**29,174**	25,388	**310,397**
LOSS BEFORE (REVERSAL OF) PROVISION FOR RESERVE FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL, INCOME TAXES	**(392,562)**	(302,014)	**(4,176,641)**
(REVERSAL OF) PROVISION FOR RESERVE FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL	**(4,489)**	9,134	**(47,768)**
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**(388,072)**	(311,148)	**(4,128,873)**
INCOME TAXES			
Deferred	**(115,134)**	(53,491)	**(1,224,963)**
Total	**(115,134)**	(53,491)	**(1,224,963)**
NET LOSS	**¥ (272,938)**	¥ (257,657)	**$ (2,903,909)**

U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen, for convenience, at the rate of ¥93.99 = U.S.$1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2013.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated
Year Ended March 31, 2013

	Millions of Yen									
			Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings					
	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Other Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropri-ated	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2011	938,733,028	¥ 489,320	¥ 67,031		¥ 122,330	¥ 887,900	¥ (96,095)	¥ 18,860	¥ 5,518	¥ 1,494,865
Net loss						(257,657)				(257,657)
Cash dividends, ¥60 per share						(53,633)				(53,633)
Purchase of treasury stock							(47)			(47)
Disposal of treasury stock				(6)			18			12
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings				6		(6)				
Net change in the year								605	(643)	(38)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2012	938,733,028	¥ 489,320	¥ 67,031		¥ 122,330	¥576,603	¥ (96,124)	¥ 19,465	¥4,874	¥ 1,183,501
Net loss						(272,938)				(272,938)
Cash dividends, ¥30 per share						(26,816)				(26,816)
Purchase of treasury stock							(22)			(22)
Disposal of treasury stock				(4)			7			3
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings				4		(4)				
Net change in the year								11,532	(263)	11,268
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	938,733,028	¥ 489,320	¥ 67,031		¥122,330	¥ 276,843	¥ (96,139)	¥ 30,997	¥ 4,611	¥ 894,995

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars								
		Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings					
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Other Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropri-ated	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2012	$ 5,206,093	$ 713,173		$ 1,301,523	$ 6,134,728	$ (1,022,706)	$ 207,102	$ 51,862	$ 12,591,777
Net loss					(2,903,909)				(2,903,909)
Cash dividends, $0.31 per share					(285,308)				(285,308)
Purchase of treasury stock						(242)			(242)
Disposal of treasury stock			(51)			83			32
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings			51		(51)				
Net change in the year							122,697	(2,803)	119,894
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	$ 5,206,093	$ 713,173		$ 1,301,523	$ 2,945,459	$ (1,022,864)	$ 329,800	$ 49,058	$ 9,522,244

U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen, for convenience, at the rate of ¥93.99 = U.S.$1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2013.

Five-Year Summary of Selected Operational Data

The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31

	Non-Consolidated Basis					Consolidated Basis				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Operating Revenues (Millions of Yen)	2,565,372	2,347,477	2,475,931	2,503,155	**2,520,713**	2,789,575	2,606,592	2,769,783	2,811,424	**2,859,054**
Operating Income (Millions of Yen)	(13,424)	177,182	225,193	(276,625)	**(363,388)**	31,049	227,661	273,885	(229,388)	**(314,012)**
Ordinary Income (Millions of Yen)	(51,931)	146,550	202,454	(302,014)	**(392,562)**	(12,581)	193,132	237,987	(265,537)	**(353,190)**
Net Income (Millions of Yen)	(41,775)	92,533	103,330	(257,657)	**(272,938)**	(8,796)	127,170	123,143	(242,257)	**(243,422)**
Electricity Operating Revenues (Millions of Yen)										
Residential	1,016,051	965,291	1,028,943	1,008,852	**1,010,697**					
Commercial and Industrial	1,398,620	1,264,203	1,318,674	1,329,826	**1,343,556**					
Total	2,414,672	2,229,495	2,347,618	2,338,679	**2,354,254**					
Electricity Operating Expenses (Millions of Yen)										
Personnel Expenses	235,845	236,300	238,790	236,029	**231,226**					
Fuel Costs	638,190	351,434	387,452	776,842	**919,884**					
Costs of Purchased Power	471,312	352,934	378,220	530,374	**567,923**					
Maintenance Costs	263,490	286,203	275,838	272,524	**202,615**					
Depreciation	313,990	322,819	339,694	316,990	**294,733**					
Taxes Other than Income Taxes	147,330	141,586	148,463	144,417	**141,271**					
Other	449,235	432,800	433,147	429,627	**451,264**					
Total	2,519,395	2,124,079	2,201,606	2,706,807	**2,808,920**					
No. of Totally Electric Homes (Thousand Homes)	679	774	867	941	**998**					
No. of FTTH Contracts (Thousand Lines)	864	1,007	1,182	1,298	**1,396**					
Gas Sales Volumes (LNG conversion) (Thousand Tons)	780	810	810	950	**960**					
Interest Expense (Millions of Yen)	51,408	49,776	46,935	46,331	**49,949**	55,533	55,109	52,216	51,324	**55,102**
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	(2.7)	6.3	7.0	(19.2)	**(26.3)**	(0.5)	7.3	6.9	(14.6)	**(17.6)**
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.0	3.1	3.9	(3.9)	**(5.1)**	0.6	3.5	4.0	(2.9)	**(3.9)**
Net Income per Share (Yen)	(45.83)	102.00	115.47	(288.25)	**(305.35)**	(9.65)	140.24	137.66	(271.12)	**(272.43)**
Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	**0.00**					
Capital Investments (Millions of Yen)	343,611	321,600	362,193	319,963	**334,527**	510,866	430,597	455,508	420,621	**435,211**
Total Assets (Millions of Yen)	6,243,434	6,275,570	6,457,593	6,660,484	**6,757,662**	6,970,120	7,116,632	7,310,178	7,521,352	**7,635,150**
Net Assets (Millions of Yen)	1,449,410	1,477,673	1,494,865	1,183,501	**894,995**	1,706,710	1,789,429	1,832,416	1,529,843	**1,278,106**
Equity Ratio (%)	23.2	23.5	23.1	17.8	**13.2**	24.4	25.0	24.8	20.1	**16.5**
Interest-bearing Debt (Millions of Yen)	3,075,394	2,946,618	2,943,697	3,430,159	**3,774,148**	3,466,989	3,391,673	3,409,831	3,864,991	**4,210,249**
Net Assets per Share (Yen)	1,591.81	1,638.37	1,672.30	1,324.02	**1,001.29**	1,868.08	1,972.44	2,026.53	1,689.73	**1,406.53**
Free Cash Flows (Millions of Yen)						(229,129)	189,394	62,551	(364,487)	**(287,989)**
Operating Cash Flows (Millions of Yen)						281,289	667,150	610,548	43,869	**142,673**
Operating Revenues from Group Businesses (external sales) (Billions of Yen)						295.7	321.3	355.6	391.2	**428.4**
Ordinary Income from Group Businesses (Billions of Yen)						52.5	62.4	54.8	52.8	**62.9**

	Non-Consolidated Basis				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	**2013**
Electricity Sales Volume (Million kWh)					
Residential	49,227	48,841	52,316	49,991	**49,012**
Commercial and Industrial	96,641	92,763	98,762	96,036	**92,742**
Total	145,867	141,604	151,078	146,028	**141,754**
Number of Customers (Thousands)					
Residential	12,289	12,346	12,412	12,464	**12,527**
Commercial and Industrial (Excluding the liberalized segment)	1,128	1,105	1,085	1,065	**1,046**
Total	13,418	13,452	13,497	13,529	**13,574**
Electricity Generation Capacity (MW)					
Nuclear	9,768	9,768	9,768	9,768	**9,768**
Thermal	15,907	16,357	16,907	16,907	**16,972**
Hydropower	8,190	8,196	8,196	8,197	**8,208**
Total	33,865	34,321	34,871	34,882	**34,958**
System Peak Demand (MW)	30,835	28,178	30,950	27,844	**26,816**
Load Ratio (%)	58.8	62.8	60.5	65.4	**65.3**
Power Sources (%)					
Nuclear	41	45	44	20	**10**
Thermal	49	44	45	69	**80**
Hydropower	9	10	10	10	**9**
Renewable Energies	1	1	1	1	**1**
Total	100	100	100	100	**100**
CO_2 Emission (kg-CO_2/kWh)	0.299	0.265	0.281	0.414	**0.475**
Nuclear Capacity Factor (%)	72.4	77.0	78.2	37.6	**17.7**
Thermal Efficiency of Thermal Power Plants (%)	40.0	41.8	42.7	42.2	**42.2**
Number of Employees	20,177	20,217	20,277	20,484	**20,714**

Corporate Information

Company Name:	The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated
Head Office:	6-16, Nakanoshima 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-8270, Japan Phone: +81-6-6441-8821 Fax: +81-6-6441-0569
Date of Establishment:	May 1, 1951
Paid-in Capital:	¥489.3 billion
Operating Revenues:	¥2,520.7 billion (consolidated ¥2,859.0 billion)
Total Assets:	¥6,757.6 billion (consolidated ¥7,635.1 billion)
Number of Employees:	20,714 (consolidated 33,537)
URL:	http://www.kepco.co.jp
E-mail:	finance@kepco.co.jp
Rating (Moody's):	A3 (as of July 30, 2013)

Major Consolidated Subsidiaries

Information and Telecommunications (IT)[1]	Issued Share Capital (Millions of yen)	Interest Voting	Principal Business
K-Opticom Corp.	33,000	100.0%	Telecommunications services (Internet services for individual customers, services for corporate customers) cable broadcasting, and lease of telecommunications equipment
Kanden System Solutions Co., Inc.	90	100.0%	Consulting of information system and telecommunications, development, use, and maintenance of system, design, sales, lease of such as software, design, establishment, and maintenance of information processing facilities and telecommunications facilities
Comprehensive Energy Supply[2]			
SAKAI LNG Corp.	1,000	70.0%	Operation of LNG terminal
Kanden Energy Solution Co., Inc.	15,200	100.0%	Gas sales agent, operations maintenance services, including the construction and maintenance of utilities equipment (electricity, heat)
Amenity Services in Daily Life Business[2]			
KANDEN FUDOSAN CO., LTD.	810	100.0%	Sale, lease and administration of real estate
Clearpass Co., Ltd.	465	100.0%	Billing service and loan business
KANDEN Security of Society, Inc.	400	71.0%	Home security service
Kanden E House Co., Ltd.	300	100.0%	Sales of residential facilities and equipment, construction subcontracting, renovation work
KANSAI Medical Net Co., Inc.	300	80.0%	Support business of the health care
Kanden Joy Life Co., Ltd.	950	100.0%	Operation of private old people's homes, nursing care business of the visit, home care support business, day service business, etc.
MID Urban Development Co., Ltd.	100	99.5%	Building development, sales of housing, greening projects
MID Facility Management Co., Ltd	100	100.0%	Administration of office buildings, commercial facilities, hospitals; parking lot management
Group Business Support[2]			
Kanden Engineering Corp.	786	100.0%	Maintenance and construction of electricity circulation facilities, electric facilities and communication systems
NIHON NETWORK SUPPORT CO., LTD.	412	80.5%	Production and sales of overhead wire hardware, insulator, bushing, steel tube pillars, concrete pillars, material and machine parts which supplies electricity
Kanden Plant Corp.	300	100.0%	Maintenance and construction of fossil-fired and nuclear plant
NEWJEC INC.	200	84.0%	Investigation, designing and construction management of civil engineering and construction
THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOS CO., LTD.	80	100.0%	Investigation, analysis and consulting, construction about environment, engineering and architecture
The Kanden L&A Co., Ltd.	30	100.0%	Lease business, car maintenance and insurance agent

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 57 (all subsidiaries)

Affiliates Accounted for by Equity Method

Other	Issued Share Capital (Millions of yen)	Interest Voting	Principal Business
Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited	400,000	16.6%	Uranium enrichment, reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel, temporary storage of nuclear fuel materials and wastes, and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes
KINDEN CORPORATION	26,411	42.1%	Construction of electric facilities, communication systems, and environmental-related facilities
ENEGATE Co., Ltd.	497	49.0%	Production, sales and maintenance of electric meters and production and sales of electric control machinery
San Roque Power Cooperation	41	50.0%	Hydraulic power business in Philippines

Note 1: Included in "IT/communications" in the industrial segment information
Note 2: Included in "Other" in the industrial segment information

Stock Information

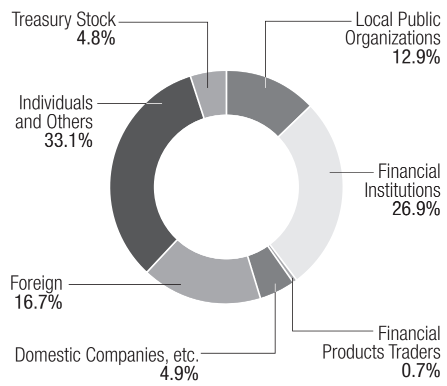
Number of Common Shares Issued:	938,730 thousand
Number of Shareholders:	384 thousand
Stock Exchange Listings: (Common Stock)	Tokyo Stock Exchange Nagoya Stock Exchange
Transfer Agent:	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation 6-3, Fushimimachi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-8502, Japan

Major Shareholders

As of March 31, 2013	Number of Shares Held (thousands)	Percentage of Shares Held (%)
Osaka City	83,748	9.37
Nippon Life Insurance Company	42,909	4.80
Kobe City	27,351	3.06
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	26,453	2.96
Kansai Electric Power Employee Stockholder Program	21,731	2.43
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	18,232	2.04
Kochi Shinkin Bank	16,480	1.84
SSBT OD05 OMNIBUS ACCOUNT-TREATY CLIENTS	16,155	1.81
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	12,978	1.45
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	11,128	1.24

Note: The table above excludes 44,886,799 shares of treasury stock.

Distribution of Shares



Stock Prices and Trading Volume