Investors Meeting

1st Half FY 2011

November, 2011

CHUBU Electric Power

Note: The Company's fiscal year (FY) is from April 1 to March 31of the following year.
FY2011 represents the fiscal year began in April 1, 2011, and ends in March 31, 2012.
2nd Quarter (2Q) represents six months ended September 30, 2011.

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Ⅱ Management after the suspension of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

Ⅲ Reference Data

I Outline of Financial Results for Six-Months Ended September 30, 2011

Summary of Six-Months Financial Results <1>

[Consolidated]

In the latest 2Q (settlement of accounts for 2Q has been conducted since 2000), we sustained an ordinary loss and net loss for the first time .

(Billion yen,%)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Operating revenues	1,159.2	1,157.5	1.6	0.1
Operating income (loss)	8.1	145.3	-137.1	-94.4
Ordinary income (loss)	-6.1	128.3	-134.5	-
Net income (loss)	-19.0	74.2	-93.2	-

[Non-Consolidated]

In the latest 2Q, we sustained an ordinary loss and net loss for the first time since our foundation in 1951 .

(Billion yen,%)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Operating revenues	1,090.5	1,093.4	-2.8	-0.3
Operating income (loss)	1.7	139.8	-138.0	-98.8
Ordinary income (loss)	-10.9	122.0	-133.0	-
Net income (loss)	-22.2	69.8	-92.0	-

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal Figures]

Item		2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales volume	(TWh)	63.2	66.1	-2.9
CIF price: crude oil	($/b)	113.9*	78.4	35.5
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	80	89	-9
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	16.5	64.0	-47.5

* CIF crude oil price for 2Q FY2011 is tentative.

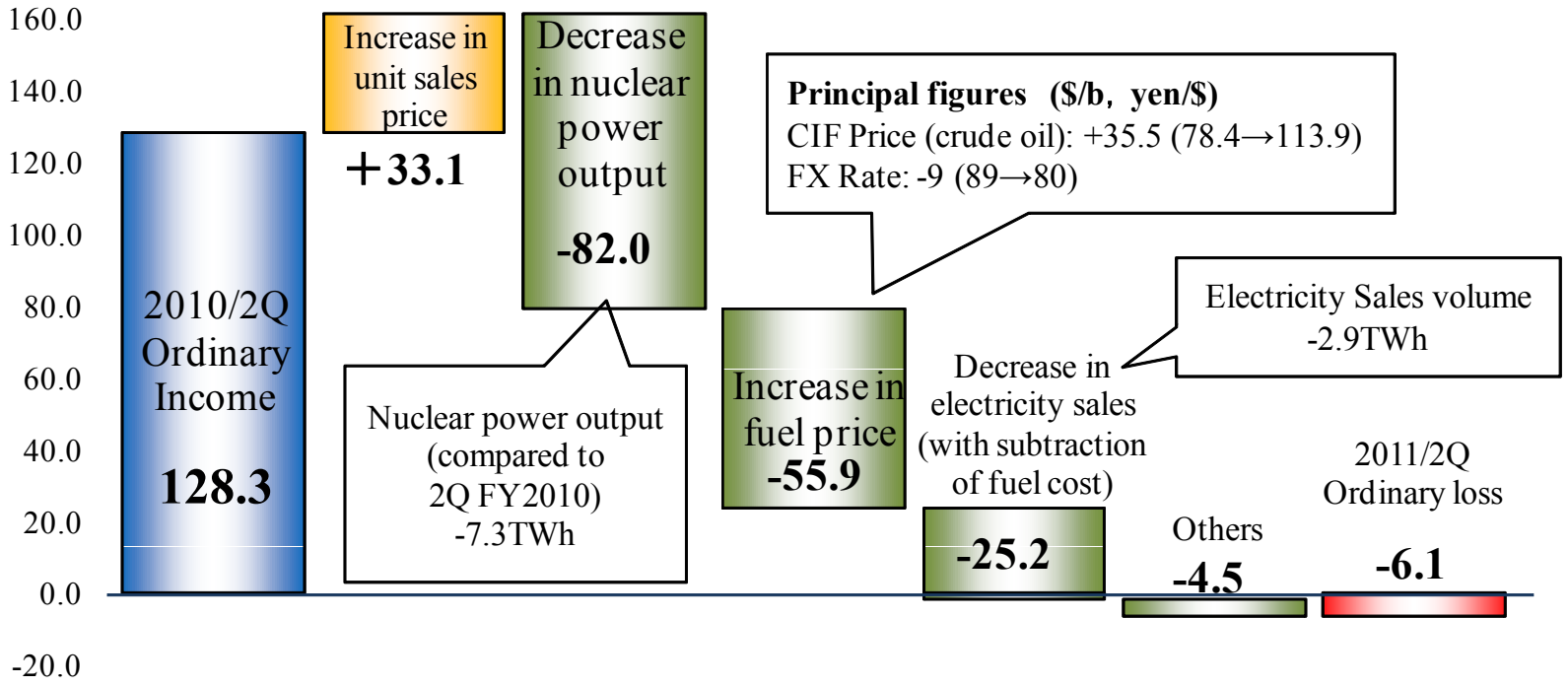
Summary of Six-Months Financial Results <2> 2

< year-on-year comparison Factors for change in consolidated ordinary income (loss) >

-Positive factors	**-Increase in unit sales price**	**+33.1 billion yen**
-Negative factors	**-Decrease in nuclear power output**	**-82.0 billion yen**
	- Increase in fuel price	**-55.9 billion yen**
	- Decrease in electricity sales volume (with subtraction of fuel cost)	**-25.2 billion yen**

【Factors for change in consolidated ordinary income (loss)】

(Billion yen)



Electricity Sales

<Demand from customers under regulation>

-Electric lighting Dropped 5.6% to 16.9 TWh as a result of moderate atmospheric temperatures leading to reduced air conditioner use, as well as customer's power-saving efforts.

-Electric power Dropped 7.0% to 3.3 TWh as a result of a decrease in the number of customers as well as moderate atmospheric temperatures leading to reduced air conditioner use.

<Demand from customers under liberalization>

-commercial power Dropped 7.7% to 11.4 TWh as a result of moderate atmospheric temperatures leading to reduced air conditioner use, as well as customer's power-saving efforts.

-Industrial power, etc. Dropped 2.1% to 31.6 TWh as a result of reduced production activities of automobile industries affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

(TWh, %)

		2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Demand from customers under regulation	Electric lighting	16.9	17.9	-1.0	-5.6
	Electric power	3.3	3.5	-0.2	-7.0
	Subtotal	20.2	21.4	-1.2	-5.8
Demand from customers under liberalization	Commercial power	11.4	12.4	-1.0	-7.7
	Industrial power,etc	31.6	32.3	-0.7	-2.1
	(Re-statement, large-lot demand)	(25.6)	(25.9)	(-0.3)	(-1.4)
	Subtotal	43.0	44.7	-1.7	-3.7
Total		63.2	66.1	-2.9	-4.4

Generated and Received Power

-Hydro Increase by 0.3 TWh on year on year basis due to high water flow (flow rate for 2011/2Q:114.2%, FY2010/2Q:111.5%)

-Nuclear Decreased by 7.3 TWh as a result of suspension of operations at the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Plant

-Thermal Increased by 5.6 TWh as a result of the above-mentioned reduced nuclear power generation, and the decrease in outsourced volume from other utilities.

(TWh, %)

		2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Internally generated	**Hydro**	5.8	5.5	0.3	4.4
	(flow rate)	(114.2)	(111.5)	(2.7)	
	Thermal	52.9	47.3	5.6	11.9
	Nuclear	2.6	9.9	-7.3	-73.4
	(utilization rate)	(16.5)	(64.0)	(-47.5)	
	Renewable energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	243.5
Interchanged power		0.5	2.5	-2.0	-78.4
Purchased power		7.0	7.0	0.0	0.1
Power used for pumped storage		-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	17.6
Total		68.0	71.5	-3.5	-4.8

Non-consolidated Statements of Income <1>

(Billion yen, %)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Electricity sales revenues	1,037.5	1,050.4	-12.9	-1.2
Sold power to other electric utilities, and transmission revenues, etc.	19.4	9.0	10.4	115.4
Other	11.4	12.3	-0.8	-6.9
Electric utility operating revenues	1,068.4	1,071.7	-3.3	-0.3
Incidental businesses operating revenues	22.1	21.6	0.4	2.1
Total operating revenues	1,090.5	1,093.4	-2.8	-0.3

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal changes]

Decrease in electricity sales revenues: -12.9
- Decrease in electricity sales volume: -46.0
- Increase in unit sales price: +33.1
  (including Fuel cost adjustment: +30.5)

Increase in sold power to other utilities : +7.2

Non-consolidated Statements of Income <2>

(Billion yen, %)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Salaries and employee benefits	101.4	113.9	-12.4	-10.9
Fuel	447.6	319.0	128.6	40.3
Nuclear back-end expenses	10.7	19.3	-8.6	-44.7
Purchased power, and transmission charges, etc.	117.8	104.6	13.1	12.6
Maintenance	108.6	88.2	20.3	23.1
Depreciation	126.5	131.8	-5.2	-4.0
Taxes other than income taxes	61.6	63.6	-1.9	-3.1
Others	90.7	94.6	-3.9	-4.1
Electric utility operating expenses	1,065.3	935.4	129.9	13.9
Incidental business operating expenses	23.4	18.1	5.2	29.1
Total operating expenses	1,088.8	953.6	135.2	14.2

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal changes]

- Retirement benefit: -14.1
  (Actuarial differences: -9.5)

- Thermal: +132.4
  (Increase of consumption volume: +76.5)
  (Increase of unit consumption price: +55.9)

- Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel : -5.6

- Thermal: +14.8

- Thermal: -3.4
- Nuclear: -1.0

- Gas sales business: +5.6

Non-consolidated Statements of Income <3>

(Billion yen, %)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Operating income	1.7	139.8	-138.0	-98.8
Other revenues	12.4	4.7	7.7	163.9
Interest expense	17.3	19.3	-1.9	-10.3
Other	7.7	3.1	4.6	147.3
Other expenses	25.1	22.4	2.6	11.8
Ordinary income (loss)	-10.9	122.0	-133.0	-
Reserve for fluctuation in water levels	5.0	3.4	1.6	46.6
Extraordinary loss	17.2	8.6	8.6	100.0
Income taxes	-11.1	40.1	-51.2	-
Net income	-22.2	69.8	-92.0	-

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal changes]

-Dividends income: +2.5

<2011/2Q>
- Loss on transition to a defined contribution pension plan +17.2

<2010/2Q>
-Application of the Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations: +8.6

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Billion yen, %)

		2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Electricity business	Operating revenues	1,067.6	1,070.8	-3.2	-0.3
	Operating expenses	1,060.8	929.5	131.2	14.1
	Operating income (loss)	6.7	141.2	-134.5	-95.2
Other business	Operating revenues	91.5	86.7	4.8	5.6
	Operating expenses	90.1	82.6	7.5	9.1
	Operating income (loss)	1.4	4.0	-2.6	-65.0
Total	Operating revenues	1,159.2	1,157.5	1.6	0.1
	Operating expenses	1,151.0	1,012.2	138.7	13.7
	Operating income (loss)	8.1	145.3	-137.1	-94.4
Non-operating	Non-operating revenues	12.0	6.8	5.2	76.3
	Non-operating expenses	26.4	23.8	2.6	11.0
Ordinary income (loss)		-6.1	128.3	-134.5	-
Net income (loss)		-19.0	74.2	-93.2	-

Internal transactions were cancelled. Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

Segment Information

(Billion yen)

		2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)	Major factors for change
Electricity	Sales from external customers	1,067.6	1,070.8	-3.2	
	Operating income*	3.0	136.3	-133.2	
Energy	Sales from external customers	25.9	22.9	3.0	
	Chubu Incidental business	15.8	13.1	2.7	-Increase in gas and LNG sales volume
	Subsidiaries	10.1	9.8	0.3	
	Operating income*	-1.0	1.2	-2.3	
	Chubu Incidental business	-1.7	0.7	-2.4	-Increased amount of purchase money due to rise in fuel price
	Subsidiaries	0.6	0.5	0.1	
	(Volume of Gas sales : thousnad ton)	(340)	(310)	(20)	
Other	Sales from external customers	65.5	63.7	1.8	
	Chubu Incidental business	1.1	3.7	-2.5	-Increase of interior wiring works in construction-related subsidiaries
	Subsidiaries	64.4	60.0	4.4	
	Operating income*	5.5	8.6	-3.0	
	Chubu Incidental business	0.3	2.7	-2.3	-Slimmer profit margin due to sales decrease in real estate incidental business
	Subsidiaries	5.1	5.8	-0.7	
Cancellation for Internal transaction (between segments)	Operating income	0.6	-0.8	1.5	
Total	Sales from external customers	1,159.2	1,157.5	1.6	
	Operating income	8.1	145.3	-137.1	

* Figures before cancellation of internal transactions (between segments)

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

Consolidated Financial Standing

(Billion yen)

	2011.9 (A)	2011.3 (B)	Change (A-B)	Major factors for change
Assets	5,518.0	5,331.9	186.0	-Increase in cash and deposits
Liabilities	3,867.4	3,633.5	233.8	-Increase in interest-bearing debt
Net assets	1,650.5	1,698.3	-47.8	-Decrease in retained earnings

(Billion yen, %)

Shareholder's equity ratio	29.2 (27.4)	31.1 (29.5)	Δ 1.9 (-2.1)
Outstanding interest-bearing debt	2,795.9 (2,835.7)	2,495.1 (2,509.9)	300.8 (325.8)
Average interest rate*	(1.30)	(1.32)	(-0.02)

*As of the end of each fiscal period

Non-consolidated figures in parentheses

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Billion yen)

	2011/2Q (A)	2010/2Q (B)	Change (A-B)
Cash flows from operating activities	12.6	228.1	-215.5
Cash flows from investment activities	-130.6	-168.5	37.9
Cash flows from financing activities	276.5	-97.1	373.7
Free cash flows	-117.9	59.6	-177.5

	2011.9 (A)	2011.3 (B)	Change (A-B)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	279.8	121.2	158.5

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

Summary of Forecast for FY 2011 <1>

- Consolidated

(billion yen)

	FY 2011 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2011 forecast (Oct.4) (B)	FY 2011 forecast (Jul.29) (C)	Change from Oct.4 (A)-(B)	Change from Jul 29 (A)-(C)
Operating revenues	2,420.0	2,420.0	2,440.0	–	-20.0
Operating income (loss)	-130.0	-130.0	-170.0	–	40.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-155.0	-155.0	-195.0	–	40.0
Net income (loss)	-110.0	-115.0	-140.0	5.0	30.0

-Non-consolidated

(billion yen)

	FY 2011 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2011 forecast (Oct.4) (B)	FY 2011 forecast (Jul.29) (C)	Change from Oct.4 (A)-(B)	Change from Jul 29 (A)-(C)
Operating revenues	2,260.0	2,260.0	2,280.0	–	-20.0
Operating income (loss)	-145.0	-145.0	-185.0	–	40.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-170.0	-170.0	-210.0	–	40.0
Net income (loss)	-120.0	-125.0	-150.0	5.0	30.0

-Principal figures

(billion yen)

Items		FY 2011 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2011 forecast (Jul.29) (B)	Change from Jul 29 (A)-(B)	Income sensitivity	
Electricity sales volume	(TWh)	approx. 127.6	approx. 127.1	approx. 0.5	1%	4.0
CIF price: crude oil	($/b)	approx. 110	approx. 110	–	1$/b	7.8 *1,2
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	approx. 80	approx. 85	approx. - 5	1yen/$	12.1 *1
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	approx. 8	approx. 8	–	1%	-

*1 These figures represent income sensitivity for fuel expenses. Fluctuation of CIF price (crude oil) and FX rate will be reflected in sales revenue, in cases where average fuel price fluctuates and fuel cost adjustment system will be applied.

*2 The impact value of crude oil price includes the impact of LNG price because LNG price is subject to crude oil price.

Summary of Forecast for FY 2011 <2>

< Factors for change in consolidated net income (loss) from Oct. 4 announcement >

-Positive factors

- Income through a legal settlement of a lawsuit + 5.0 billion yen (after tax)

< Factors for change in consolidated ordinary income (loss) from Jul. 29 announcement >

-Positive factors

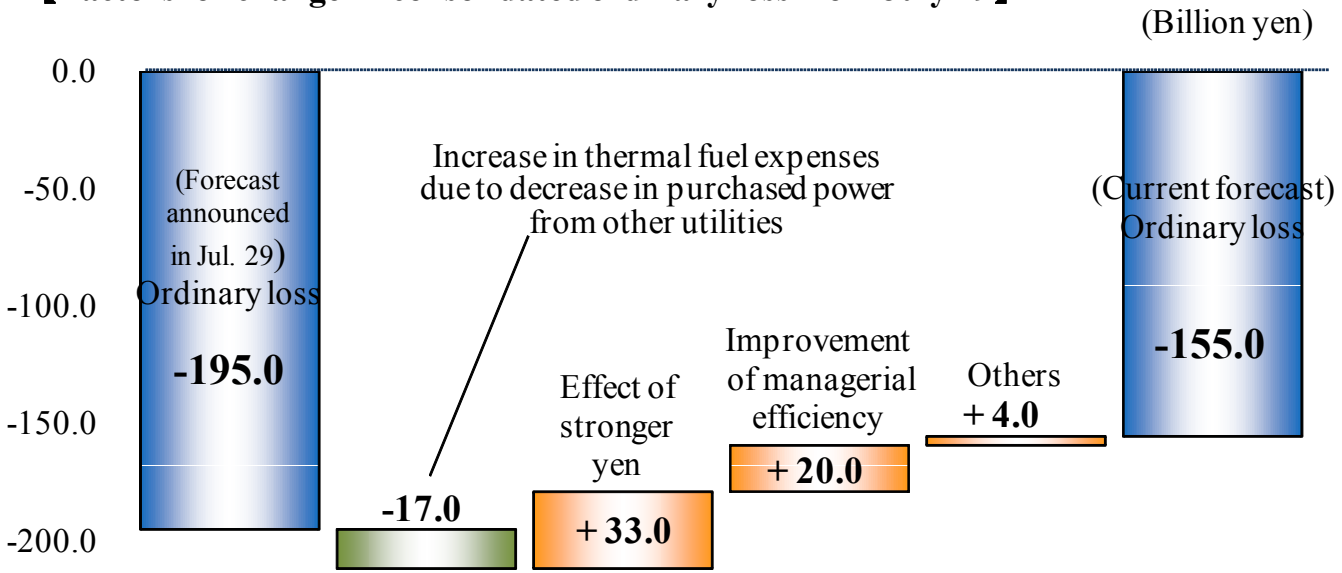
- Effect of stronger yen +33.0 billion yen
- Improvement of managerial efficiency +20.0 billion yen
- Others +4.0 billion yen

} +57.0 billion yen

-Negative factors

- Increase in thermal fuel expenses due to decrease in purchased power from other utilities -17.0 billion yen

【Factors for change in consolidated ordinary loss from July 29】



Non-consolidated Forecast for FY 2011 (compared to FY 2010 Results)

(Billion yen)

	FY 2011 Forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2010 Result (B)	Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenues	2,260.0	2,178.2	approx. 82.0
Operating expenses	2,405.0	2,020.4	approx. 385.0
Operating income (loss)	-145.0	157.8	approx. - 303.0
Ordinay income (loss)	-170.0	131.0	approx. - 301.0
Net income	-120.0	75.8	approx. - 196.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal factors affecting operating loss]

Decrease in sales volume (with subtraction of fuel cost)	- 29.0
Increase in unit sales price	+ 120.0
Increase in fuel price	- 186.0
Decrease in nuclear power output	- 160.0
Increase in thermal fuel expenses due to decrease in purchased power from other utilities, etc.	- 46.0
Effect on operating loss	- 301.0

- Principal Figures

Items		FY2011 Forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2010 Result (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales volume	(TWh)	approx.127.6	approx.130.9	approx. - 3.3
CIF price (crude oil)	($/b)	approx.110	84.2	approx.26
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	approx.80	86	approx. - 6
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	approx.8	49.7	approx. - 42

Policy on the Shareholder's Return

Announced in May 10, 2011

The company will work to maintain current level of dividend (60 yen per annum per share).

It is based to meet shareholders' expectations steadily, as well as to continue investments for building and operating facilities, that are essential for a stable supply of electricity.

Ⅱ Management after the Suspension of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

- Progress of the Tsunami Countermeasures (announced on July 22, 2011)

- We have 30 items of measures on our action plan for enhancing the safety of the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station. Four of them, including the installation of emergency power generators, have already been implemented.

- On September 22, we started preparatory works for the construction of breakwaters which is planned to be commenced in mid-November.

Timeframe for Principal measures

Principal measures against Tsunami		FY2011 Apr-Jun	FY2011 Jul-Sep	FY2011 Oct-Dec	FY2011 Jan-Mar	FY2012 Apr-Jun	FY2012 Jul-Sep	FY2012 Oct-Dec
Inundation Prevention (1)	Construction of breakwater	▼Started on April 5th Investigation, preparatory work		▼Started on September 22nd Preparatory work		Breakwater construction (foundation work, wall construction)		
Inundation Prevention (2)	Installation of EWS			▼Started on October 13th Construction for installing EWS				
Reinforcing Emergency Measures	Installation of emergency AC generators (gas turbine generators) on the hill	Arrange and install gas turbine generators on the hill etc.		Develop hill site		Arrange and install fuel turbine generators on the hill etc.		

Construction / installation period and costs

Construction / Installation Period	Construction / Installation Costs
Completion by Dec. 2012 (target)	approx. 100.0 billion yen

Electric Power Supply and Demand Results for Summer 2011 17

- Electric Power Demand Result

Owing to

- the effort of many customers to conserve energy and adjust operating schedules
- poor weather in the high demand season from late July to early September (except for mid-August)

⇒ **Peak load had been continuously lower than the previous year's.**

<Peak load monthly three-day average (generation end)>

	July	August	September
FY 2011	23,140 MW	25,020 MW	23,390 MW
FY 2010	26,380 MW	26,980 MW	26,560 MW

(Reference)

Peak load (generation end)	
Aug. 10, 2011 (Wed.)	25,200 MW
Aug. 24, 2010 (Tue.)	27,090 MW

- Energy conservation effect **approx. 1,000 MW**

Peak load three-day average		Difference (A-B)	Breakdown of difference	
Aug. 2011 (A)	Aug. 2010 (B)			
25,020 MW	26,980 MW	-1,970 MW*	Energy conservation effect	approx. -1,000MW
			Customers suspending operations, etc.	approx. -200MW
			Weather effect, etc.	approx. -800MW

* The numbers do not add exactly as shown because of rounding

- Operating adjustment effect **approx. 2,600 MW**

Thrusday-Friday (A) (three-day average*)	Monday-Wednesday (B) (three-day average*)	Difference (A-B)	Breakdown of difference	
21,250 MW	24,040 MW	-2,800 MW	Operating adjustments effect	approx. -2,600MW
			Weather effect, etc.	approx. -200MW

* The three-day average is found by taking each three days of similar weather conditions and analyzing them.

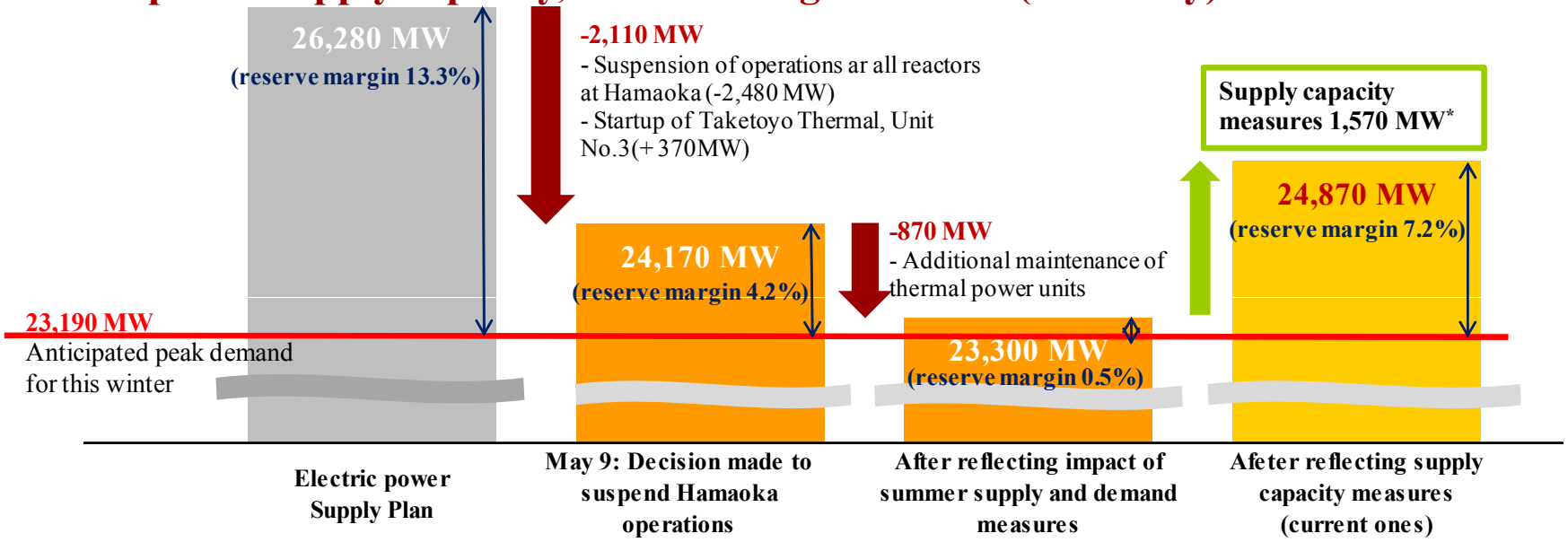
Electric Power Supply and Demand Measures for Winter 2011 18

- Electric power Supply and Demand for this winter

- It is estimated that our reserve margin in the coming winter will be around 7%, which is below the designated range of adequate reserve margin (of 8 to 10 %).

- We are asking our customers to continue their energy-saving efforts to the degree that does not interfere with their daily living or production activities.

- Electric power supply capacity, reserve margin outlook (February)



* Breakdown of supply capacity measures 1,570 MW

Change of thermal power unit periodic inspection schedule and shortening process	+ 1,620 MW	-Change and shorten periodic inspection schedule at thermal power station such as Hekinan units No.1 and 4, Chita units No. 6 and 6, Chita Daini unit No.1 etc.
Review of hydroelectric power station maintenance processes	+ 240 MW	-Change and shorten maintenance work schedule at okuyahagi Hydroelectric power stations, etc.
Resume operations of thermal power units under long-term planned shutdown	+ 430 MW	-Restore Taketoyo thermal power station, Unit No. 2 -Restore Chita Daini thermal power station, unit No.2 gas turbine
Purchase of electric power from other businesses	-720 MW	-Purchase electric power from businesses owning large-scale power generation facilities
Total supply capacity measures	+ 1,570 MW	

Additional Fuel Procurement 19

- Additional Fuel and Oil Procurement

	LNG	Oil
Electric Power Supply plan (announced in March 2011) Annual amount to be received <1>	8.42 million ton	0.73 million kl
Our demand for fuels in this fiscal year <2>	approx. 13 million ton	approx 1.7 million ton
Shortage that needs to be filled by additional procurements in this fiscal year <2-1>	approx. 4.6 million ton	approx 1.0 million ton
Procurement Progress	Sufficient procurement expected	Sufficient procurement expected

- Utmost care will be taken in handling of fuels, as operation is increased at handling facilities such as receiving docks and LNG tanks by increase in fuel procurement.

Progress in Efforts to Improve Managerial Efficiency

- Policy on improvement of managerial efficiency

- After achieving stable procurement of electricity and public security, the construction periods, ranges and methods will be reviewed to reduce capital investments and maintenance costs.

- Fuel costs will be reduced by economical fuel procurement and operation; at the same time, costs will be reduced by reviewing the content and scale of public relations and sales activities, as well as of research and development, including system development.

- Efforts for the further improvement in managerial efficiency

- In addition to the planned amount of cost reduction announced on July 29, about 30 billion yen of investments and other costs will be further cut out.

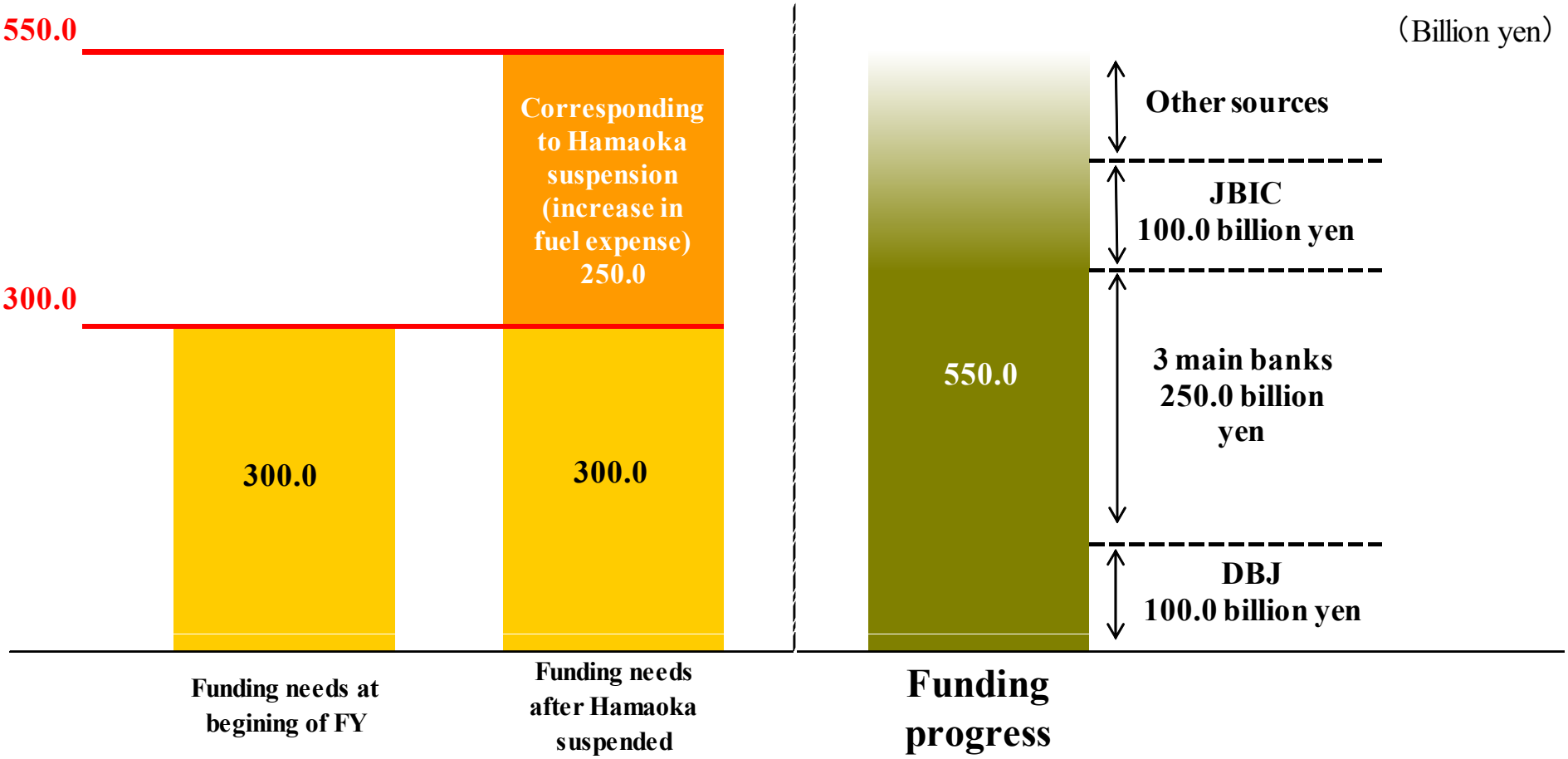
Agenda	Forecast	(Reference) announced on July 29
Reduction of investments	approx. 75.0 billion yen	approx. 65.0 billion yen
Reduction of expenses (maintenance, fuel and others)	approx. 55.0 billion yen	approx. 35.0 billion yen
Improvement of managerial efficiency	approx. 130.0 billion yen	approx. 130.0 billion yen

< Details of additional saving for improvement in managerial efficiency >

Reduction in investments (10.0 billion yen)	- About 10 billion yen will be saved, by means of deferred payment to the maximum feasible degree and other measures.
Cost reduction (20.0 billion yen)	- About 10 billion yen of fuel budget will be saved, by means of a change or curtailment of the scheduled period for regular inspections on coal-fueled thermal power units. - About 10 billion yen of maintenance cost and other budgets will be saved, by means of a company-wide review of in-house operations.

Outlook for Fund Raising for FY2011 21

- Progress in fund raising, and increase of the limit of long-term loan in FY 2011



Requests to METI

Responded or approved Items

1. Speed up procedures such as approving applications for medium- to long-term measures at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

2. Support for securing electric power supply and demand balance

- Further extension of periodic licensee's inspection schedule times for thermal power unit

3. Support for bearing additional costs

- Loans under the Development Bank of Japan's crisis response financing system
- Explanation by the national government to ratings organizations and private financial institutions that the period of suspended operations at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station is limited and that the national government gives its utmost support

Items under deliberation

1. Support for bearing additional costs

- Subsidies for interest on loans from financial institutions
- Reduction of/exemption from oil and coal taxes during the period of suspended operations at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station
- Special measures concerning a general contribution during the period of suspended operations at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station as based on the bill for the Act to Establish a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation

2. Consideration regarding CO_2 emissions

- Special measures related to CO_2 credit procurement and methods of calculating CO_2 emissions coefficient
- Retaining our right to participate in government agency bids based on the Green Contract Law

Ⅲ Reference Data

Safety Measures at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station 23

- Actions taken before the Great East Japan Earthquake

- We set the target resistance of buildings (to about 1,000 gals on a bedrock), and implemented safety measures, including seismic retrofitting works for Units 3 to 5.

- Actions taken after the Great East Japan Earthquake

March 11, The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.

March 30, The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry instructed that emergency safety measures be carried out.

April 20, Concerning the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency:
- "Emergency safety measures" were completed.
- "Medium- to long-term measures," including construction of breakwaters, were reported.

May 6, The government evaluated appropriateness of the Chubu's report on April 20, but issued "Request to Securely Implement Protective Measures Against Tsunami at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station and to Shut Down its Reactors Until Then" → Suspension of operation decided (May 9)

July 22, Comprehensive countermeasures against tsunami were established by expanding already announced medium- to long-term measures, and adding new measures.

* In addition to the above, the national government's instructions based on the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake were properly dealt with on a timely basis.

Measures to a Request for Suspension of Operation at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <1>

- Investigation of urgent safety measures by the government and request for suspension of operation at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station (May 6, 2011)

- Urgent safety measures reported from Chubu Electric to NISA on April 20, 2011 were assessed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and NISA as appropriate.

- However, on May 6, 2011, the Prime Minister announced a request to suspend operations at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station, with Chubu Electric receiving the following written request from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry:

[Request for complete implementation of protective measures against tsunami at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station and suspension of operation until completion of the measures]

Request	Grounds for Suspension Request
Future safety measures reported by Chubu Electric on April 20, 2011 should be completed: - Protective measures against tsunami - Maintenance of back-up supply of seawater pumps - Installation of air-cooled emergency power generators Until all of these measures are completed and assessed by NISA as appropriate, all reactors at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station should be suspended.	Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station is built in an area adjacent to the focal region of a possible Tokai earthquake. According to an assessment by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the probability of the occurrence of a Tokai earthquake of magnitude 8 on the Richter scale within 30 years is very high, at 87%. If the possible Tokai earthquake occurs, huge tsunami waves will probably attack the coastal areas.

Measures to a Request for Suspension of Operation at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <2>

- Risks related to the suspension

Peak load balance	- If all available measures possible at this point (restart of the thermal plant under scheduled long-term shutdown, and termination of power supply to Tokyo Electric) are considered, the power generation reserve rate in July 2011 would be very low, at 2%.
Output balance Fuel procurement	- If all power generation capacity lost by the suspension of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station are supplemented by thermal plants of Chubu Electric, additional fuels should be procured (for FY 2011, about 3.2 million tons of LNG and about 1.3 million kl of petroleum oil).
Effect to Operating income	- If all capacity lost by the suspension of Hamaoka are supplemented by thermal plants of Chubu Electric, Chubu Electric will experience a tough income situation for two to three years at the longest.
Funding	- Worsening of the income situation would result in increased funding requirements from outside sources. - Funding costs may increase or funding itself could become difficult due to the worsening of the income situation.
CO_2 emission	- If all capacity lost by the suspension of the Hamaoka Station are supplemented by thermal plants of Chubu Electric, CO2 emissions will increase by about 12 million tons/year.

-Risks related to continuing operation

Risks of suspension or prolongation of suspension	- Continuing operations will increase anxiety among people in the region. Chubu Electric may not gain agreement from local people to resume operation of not only Reactor No. 3 but also Reactors Nos. 4 and 5 after the next scheduled maintenance shutdown; thus, the shutdown period could become long.
Effects on business operations	- Confidence of local businesses, indispensable for operation of the power plant, would be lost, causing difficulties in our operations. - Acquisition of future government permits, approvals and licenses, or future operation may become difficult. - Degradation of the brand image or reputation could cause adverse effects on our business operations.

Measures to a Request for Suspension of Operation at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <3>

- Chubu Electric's Actions

-We accepted the Prime Minister's request very seriously since it is equivalent to a government directive or order in fact.
-If we continue the operation of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station against this request, we will lose confidence among local people, which is indispensable to the operation of the nuclear power plant. Without the community's support, we cannot make a definite schedule for resumption of operations after scheduled shutdown for maintenance, which could have serious adverse effects on our business operations.
-It was also confirmed with the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry that we can resume operation promptly upon completion of breakwater walls and other safety measures that are planned for the next two to three years.
-Therefore, Chubu Electric has decided as follows:

-Reactors Nos. 4 and 5 at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station will be suspended and the restart of Reactor No. 3 currently under scheduled shutdown will also be postponed for the time being.

-To further reinforce the safety of the Plant against tsunami, the building of breakwater walls and other safety measures will be implemented promptly. We will present details of those measures to people in the region as well as the general public in order to attain their understanding and to realize early restart of the Reactors shut down.

-The suspension of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station will cause severe supply-demand balance conditions. Therefore, a power supply-demand task force will be established within Chubu Electric to take all possible measures to ensure stable power supply.

Outline of Countermeasures against Tsunami at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

− Outline of countermeasures against tsunami at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station (Announced in July 22, 2011)

- To "prevent inundation," taking inundation-prevention measures for (1) the power station premises, including the construction of breakwaters, and (2) housings in the submerged premises

- "Reinforcing emergency measures" to secure cooling function even under "loss of all AC power sources" and "loss of seawater cooling function," which occurred at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

Inundation prevention (1) : **The power station premises**

Prevention of inundation within the power station premises by constructing breakwaters（T.P.+18m）, etc.

Inundation prevention (2) : **Inundation of Housings**

Maintaining seawater cooling function in the submerged premises, Prevention of housing inundation

Reinforcing emergency measures : **Maintaining seawater cooling function**

Maintaining cooling function in the event that all AC power and seawater cooling function are lost
- By taking alternative measures for the functions of injection, heat removal and power sources, through combining diverse methods, high temperature suspension of nuclear reactors should be kept stable, and the reactors should be securely and safely led to cold shutdown.

Inundation Prevention <1>

- Outline of "Inundation Prevention(1)" (power station premises)

- Preventing inundation caused by tsunami direct entry into power station premises
- Taking measures to control seawater overflow from the water intake chambers etc., due to the water rise therein due to tsunami-driven sea level rise

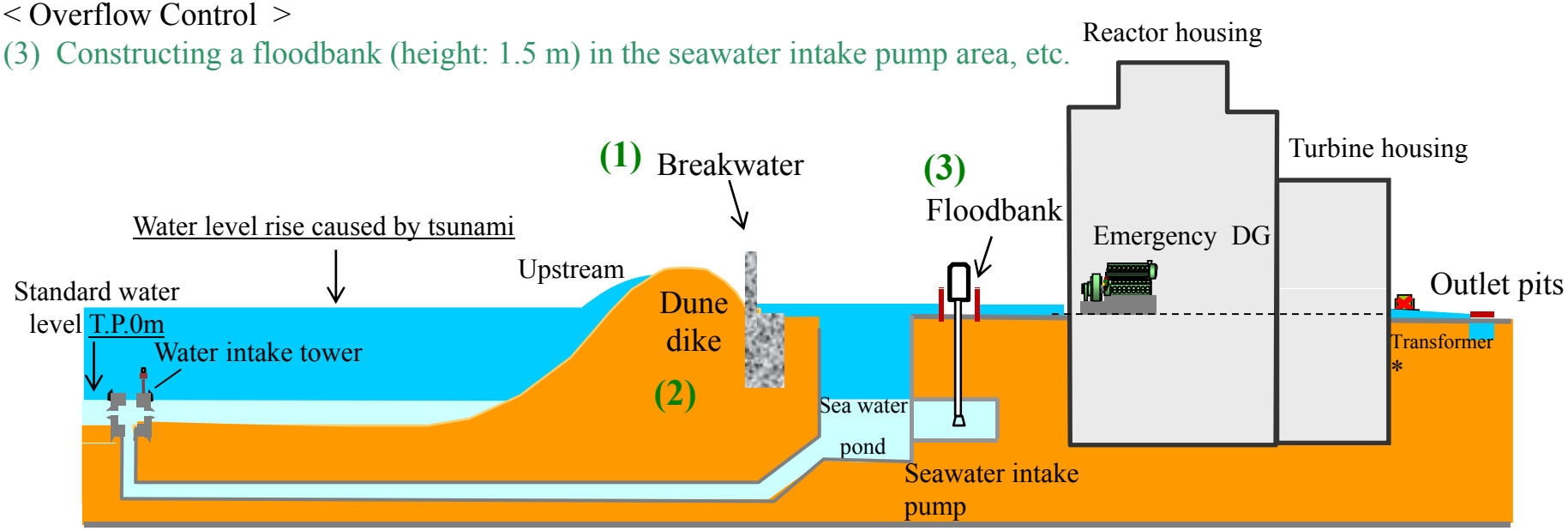
< Inundation Prevention >

(1) Constructing a breakwater of T. P. (Tokyo Bay Average Sea Level) + 18 m (height of top edge) on the seaside of the power station premises

(2) Raising height of the dune dike in front of the power station and the embankment on its eastern and western sides

< Overflow Control >

(3) Constructing a floodbank (height: 1.5 m) in the seawater intake pump area, etc.



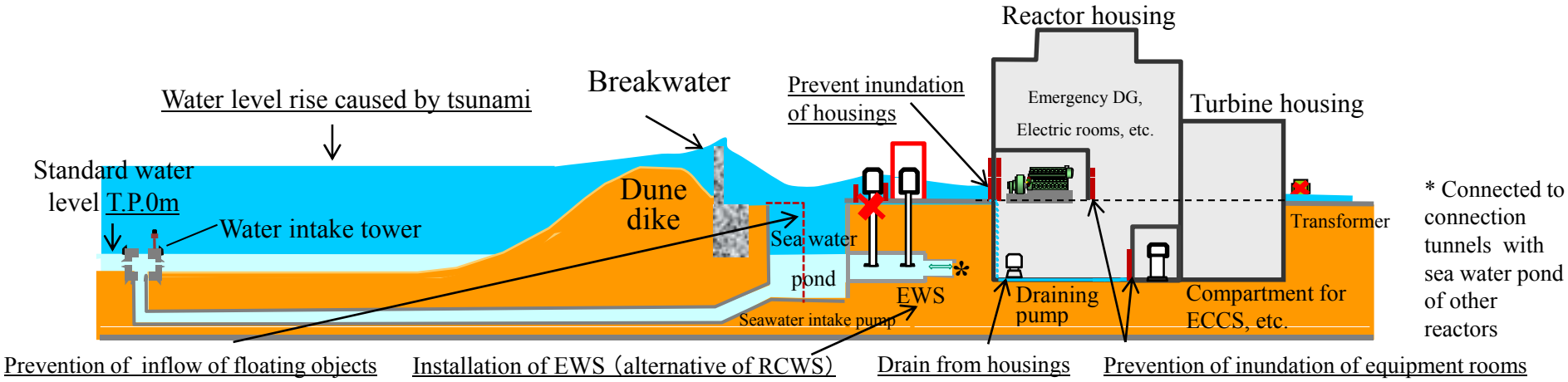
* It should be assumed that the outdoor transformer will be rendered inoperable due to inundation of the premises. Even if the external power supply is recovered, the power supply from the outdoor transformers should not be expected in the early stage.

Inundation Prevention <2>

- Outline of "Inundation Prevention (2)" (Inundation of housing)

- If tsunami overtops the breakwater and the premises are inundated;
  - The seawater intake pumps outside of housing may be submerged and stopped, and the nuclear facility cooling system using seawater may cease functioning (loss of seawater cooling function).
  - In addition, serious inundation of housings is a threat.

→ Thus, following measures should be taken; (1) maintain the seawater cooling system, (2) prevent inundation of housings and (3) prevent inundation of equipment rooms.



(1) Maintaining seawater intake function

- Installing the Emergency Sea Water System (EWS) in each waterproof housing for Plants No. 3- No. 5
- Connecting the intake chambers for Plants No. 3 - No. 5, to combine intake sources

(2) Prevention of inundation of housings

- Reinforcement of waterproof doors of the exterior walls etc.

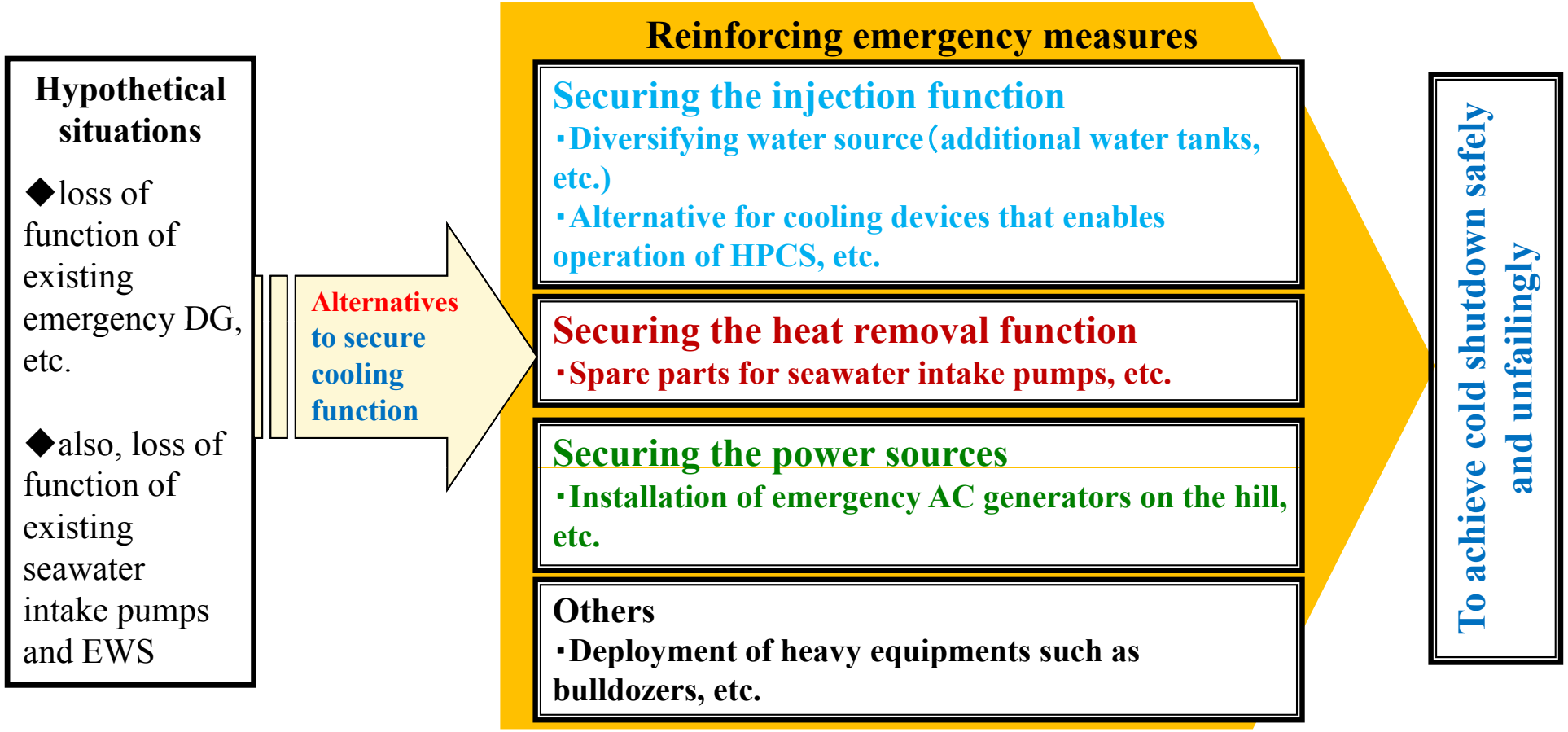
(3) Prevention of inundation of equipment rooms

- Addition and reinforcement of water-tight doors, etc.

Reinforcing Emergency Measures 30

- Outline of "Reinforcing Emergency Measures" (Maintaining seawater cooling function)

- A safe and secure cold shutdown system should be prepared by "securing cooling function", even assuming “loss of all AC power supplies” and “loss of seawater cooling function,” both of which took place at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Such measures shall be combining diverse methods.

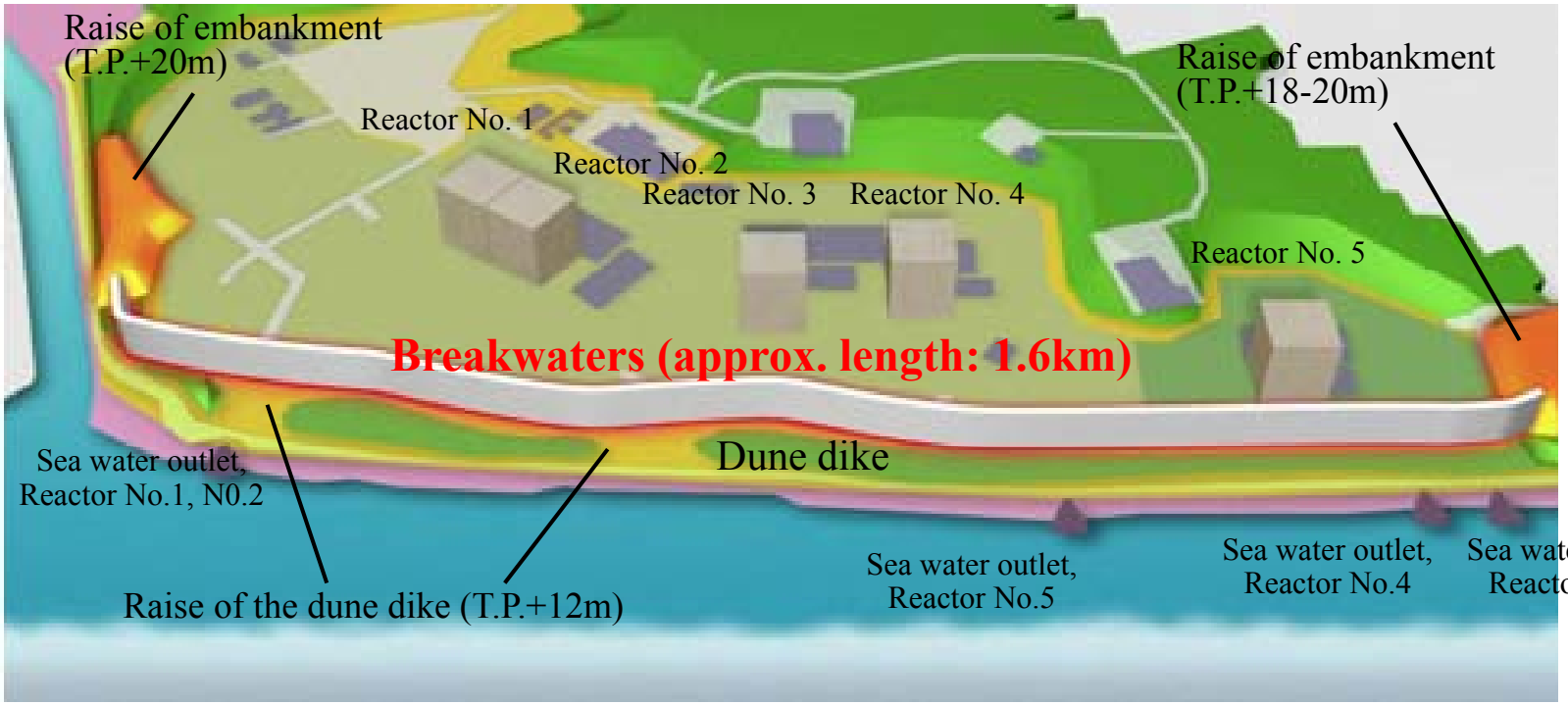


Construction of Breakwater, etc. 31

- Breakwater Construction Plan

- A breakwater wall of **T.P. +18 meters** in height and about 1.6 kilometers in total length will be constructed behind and to the flank of the sand dunes facing the ocean on the plant premises. Also, at the both ends of the wall, embankment of **T.P. +18 to 20 meters** tall will be constructed so that there will be no gap between the wall and the natural ground of **T.P. + 20 meters** or taller.

→Prevention of tsunami inflow from the front and sides of the premises, as well as from waves coming around to the back



- Progress of the Construction

- Preparatory works started on September 22, 2011, and the installation of steel sheet piles* is underway.

* Steel sheet piles play a role as an erosion barrier and need to be hammered into the ground prior to the construction of the breakwater, in a way that forms a continuous structure on both the ocean side and the land side of the breakwater.

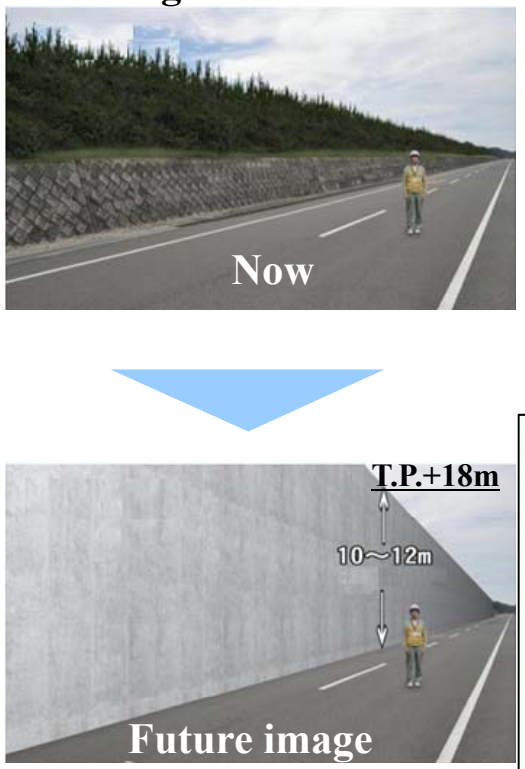
Structure of Breakwater

- Height of top edge: T.P. 18 m

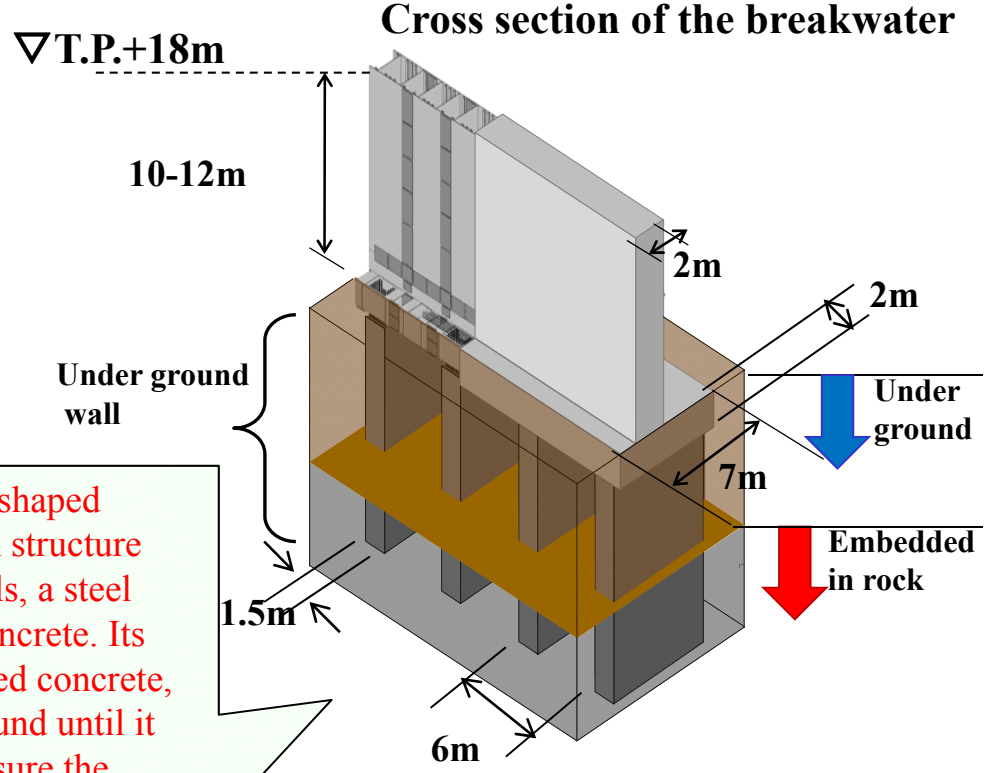
  The height of the breakwater will be T.P. +18m, by consideration on sand dune in front of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station (T.P. +10 - 15m) and upstream of tsunami at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (approx. T.P. +15m).

- Base structure: Underground wall (made of reinforced concrete; embedded in rock)
- Wall structure: L-shaped revetment (complex of steel, iron frames and reinforced concrete)

Image of Breakwater



Cross section of the breakwater



◆The breakwater is an L-shaped retaining wall of multiplex structure composed of steel materials, a steel skeleton and reinforced concrete. Its footstall, made of reinforced concrete, will be driven into the ground until it reaches the bedrock, to ensure the structure's robust resistance to earthquake and tsunami.

Seawater inflow via damaged tubes in the main condenser for Hamaoka Reactor No.5

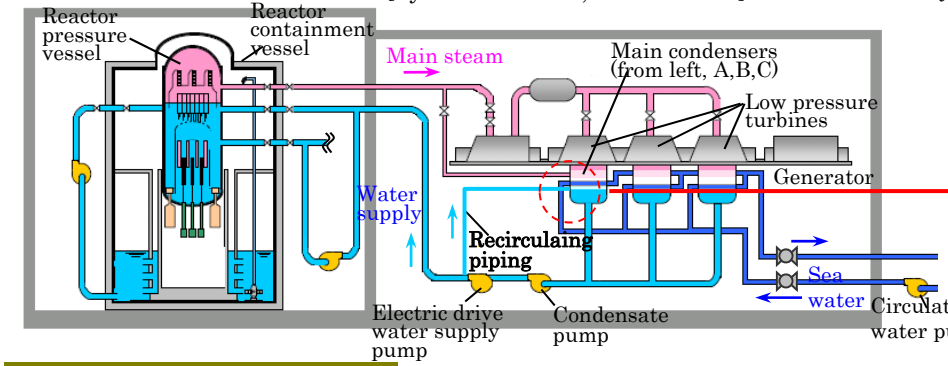
Fact

- On May 14, 2011, when preparing for cold shutdown after reactor No. 5 was suspended, a portion of the tubes in the main condenser, through which seawater flowed to cool steam, was damaged. It is assumed that 400 tons of seawater flowed into the main condenser and 5 tons of sea water into the reactor.

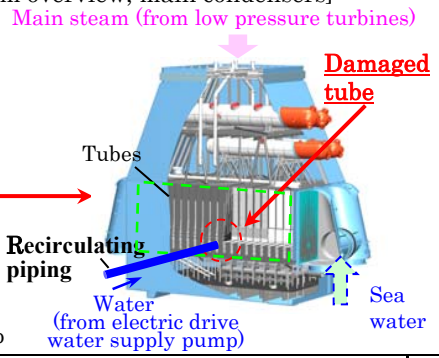
Cause and measures

Cause	Measures
・It is assumed that a portion of the tubes was damaged by jet flow due to the end cap falling from a recirculation pipe connected to the main condenser.	・To prevent falling of end caps, facility structures and welding method were reviewed. ・Preventive measures will be taken for other portions connected with the main condenser that could cause similar incident.

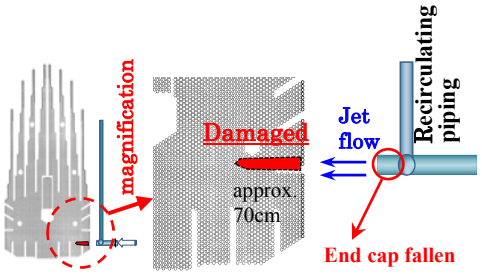
[System overview, Reactor No.5]



[System overview, main condensers]



[Side view, inside of main condenser]



Future measures

- Currently seawater is being removed.
- We will hear opinions of experts and finalize our view on expectable impacts of seawater on our equipment and machines by the end of the first half of FY2012.
- All procedures, including equipment checkup and soundness assessment, will be completed by the end of December, 2012.

Agenda	FY 2011		FY 2012
	1 H	2 H	1 H
Investigations of causes of damaged tubes in condenser (A)	Checkups of the Main Condenser (A) and similar sections Checkups of the Main Condenser (B) (C) Investigations of causes ▼Annoucement of Preventive measures		
Removal of salt content	Reactors Turbines		
Equipment checkups and soundness assessment (1) Equipment checkups and assessment (2) Fuel checkups and assessment (3) Equipment soundness assessment and review committee	▽	▽	▽

Comprehensive Assessment on the Safety Performance (Stress Test) 34

- Outline of the Comprehensive Assessment on the Safety Performance (Stress Test)

	Primary assessment	Secondary assessment
Target	Those reactors which completed a periodic inspection and are ready for the start of operation.	All reactors and power generation facilities (including those under construction)
Assessment items	<1>Earthquake <2>Tsunami <3>Combined effects of earthquake and tsunami <4>Loss of all AC power sources <5>Loss of an ultimate heat sink <6>Effects of accidents management measures	<1>Earthquake + other natural disasters (typhoons, heavy snow ,etc.) <2>Tsunami + other natural disasters (typhoons, heavy snow ,etc.) <3>Combined effects of earthquake and tsunami <4>Loss of all AC power sources <5>Loss of an ultimate heat sink <6>Combined effects of the loss of all AC power sources and the loss of an ultimate heat sink <7>Identification of possible “cliff-edge effects” * and prevention measures against them as part of severe accident countermeasures
Report schedule	In case of completion of periodic inspection, and being ready for the satart of operation	Within a year (target)

* A “cliff-edge effect” is characterized by a sudden turn of events triggered by a phenomenon that any factor adversely affecting a plant has exceeded a certain level of severity.

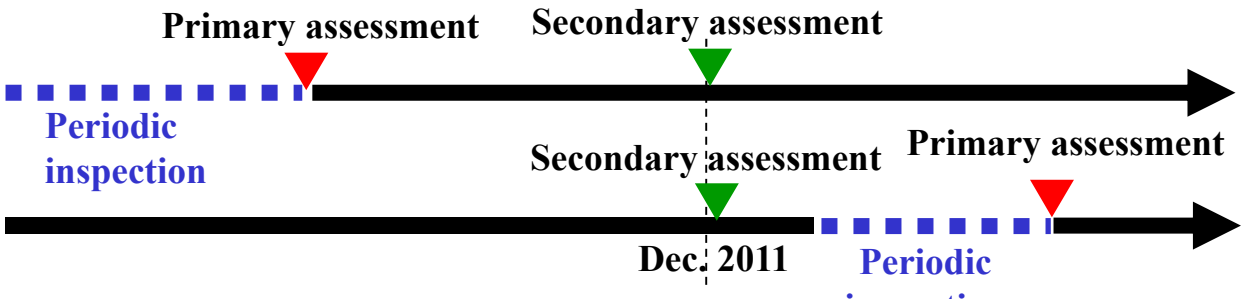
- Schedule for the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

- Assessment operations for the Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station are scheduled as follows.

Status of nuclear power stations

・Reactors under suspension due to a periodic inspection
・Reactors in operation, with the next periodic inspection scheduled to be implemented and completed within a year

・Reactors in operation, with the next periodic inspection scheduled to be implemented and completed next year
・**Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station**



Development of LNG Thermal Power Plants with Enhanced Efficiency

- Outline of development of LNG thermal power plants with enhanced efficiency

(FY)

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

▼Jul.-05: construction started

Shin-Nagoya Group No.8
1,600MW

▲Apr - Oct.-08: operation started

▼Mar.-07: construction started

▼Unit 1-1 Jul.-12: operation to start

Joetsu Group No.1
1,190MW, Thermal efficiency 58% or more

▲Unit 1-2 Jan.-13: operation to start

Unit 2-1 Apr.-08: construction started ▼

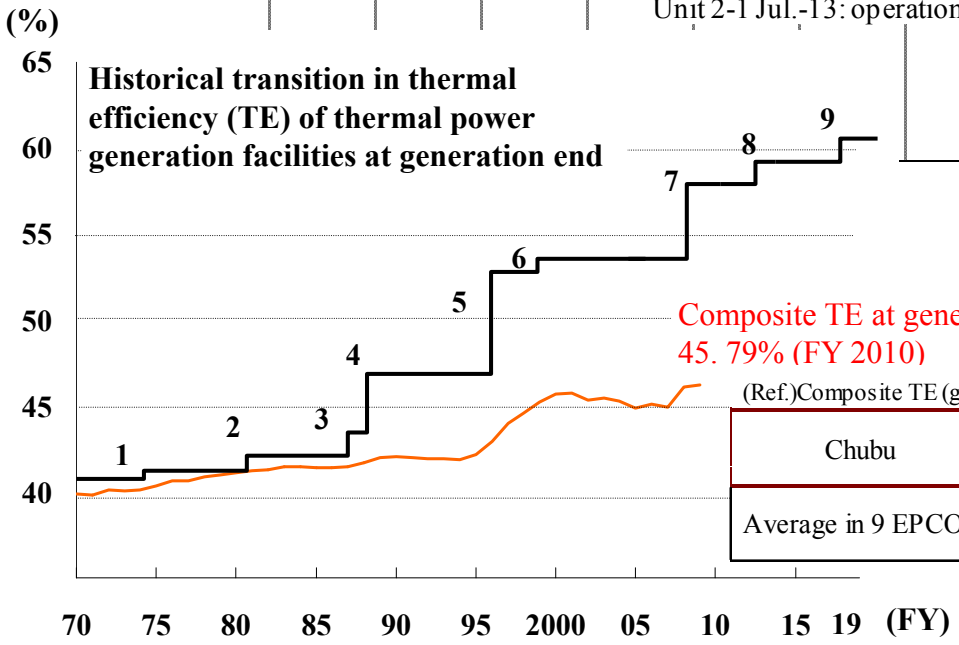
▼ Unit 2-2 Feb.-10: construction started

Joetsu Group No.2
1,190MW, Thermal efficiency 58% or more

Unit 2-1 Jul.-13: operation to start ▲

▲Unit 2-2 May.-14: operation to start

Nishi-Nagoya Group No. 7
2,200MW class, Thermal efficiency approx. 60%



(Ref.)Composite TE (generation end) (FY 2009)

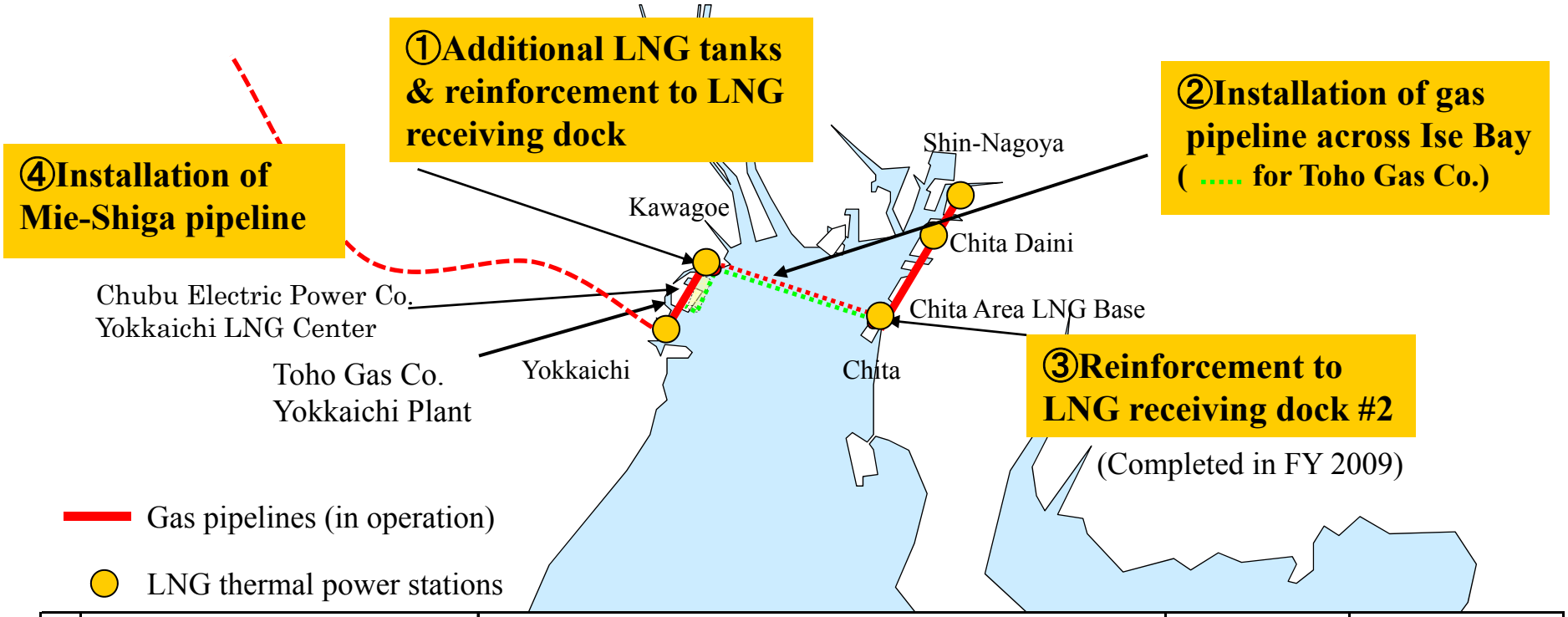
Chubu	**46.21%**
Average in 9 EPCOs	**44.9%**

	Unit	TE*(%)	Principal fuel
1	Chita No.4	41.7	Heavy / crude oil
2	Atsumi No.3	42.5	Heavy / crude oil
3	Owase Mita No.3	44.0	Heavy / crude oil
4	Yokkaichi No.4	47.3	LNG
5	Kawagoe Gr. No.3	53.9	LNG
6	Shin-Nagoya Gr. No.7	54.0	LNG
7	Shin-Nagoya Gr. No.8	58.0	LNG
8	Joetsu	58 or more	LNG
9	Nishi-Nagoya	approx.60	LNG

*TE: Thermal efficiency

Reinforcement Plan for LNG Handling Facilities 36

- Supporting stable yet flexible LNG procurement



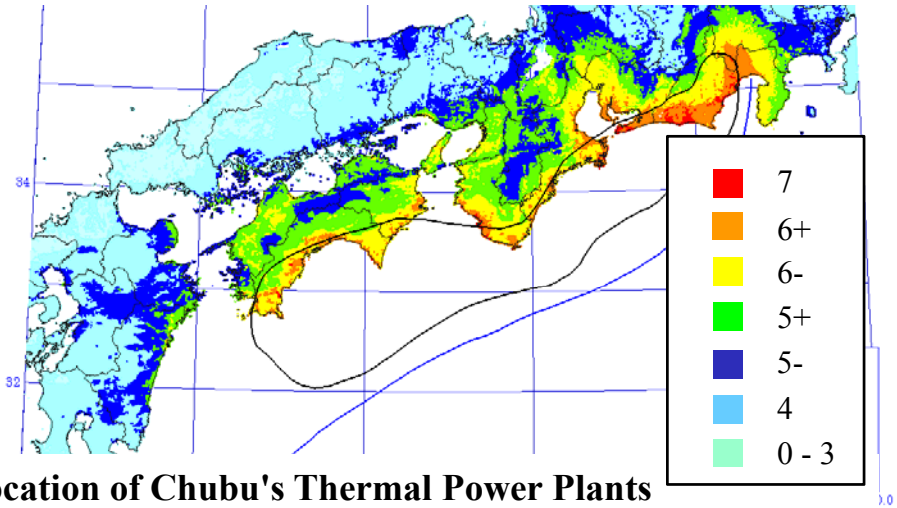
	Project name	Project outline	Construction begins	Construction completes
①	Additional LNG tanks in Kawagoe	Two additonal tanks in Kawagoe Thermal Power Station (capacity: 180,000㎥ each)	FY2007	around FY2012
	Reinforcement to receiving dock in Kawagoe	Enabling to accomodate LNG super tankers with class of over 200,000㎥	FY2010	FY2010
②	Gas pipeline across Ise Bay	Kawagoe Thermal Power Station - Chita Area LNG Base approx.13.3km	FY2008	around FY2013
③	Reinforcement to No.2 receiving dock in Chita	Enabling to accomodate LNG super tankers with class of over 200,000㎥	FY2008	FY2009
④	Mie-Shiga pipeline	Yokkaichi Thermal Power Station - Taga Governor Station (Osaka Gas Co.) approx. 60 km	FY2004	FY2014

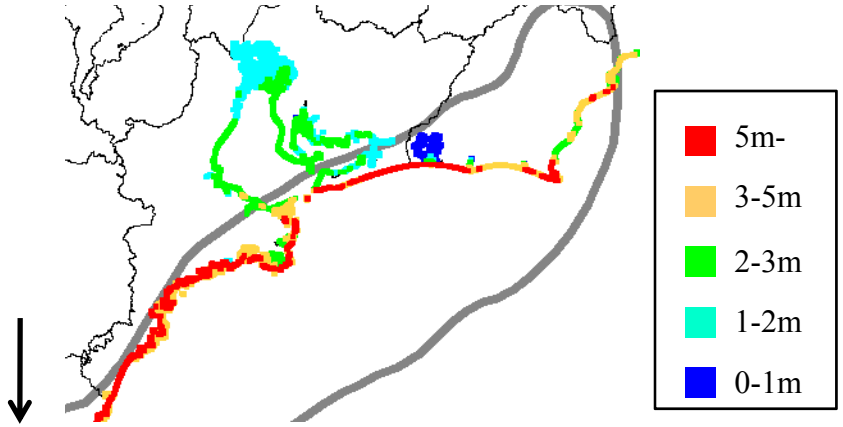
Actions at Thermal Plants against Earthquakes <1> 37

- Actions for a scenario of triple interrelated earthquakes (Tokai, Tonankai and Nankai Earthquakes)

Based on the assumed seismic waves and tsunami heights of the triple interrelated earthquakes published by the Central Disaster Prevention Council of the Cabinet Office, we have been taking actions to secure public safety of our thermal plants and to improve their aseismic resistance to ensure quick recovery of power supply.

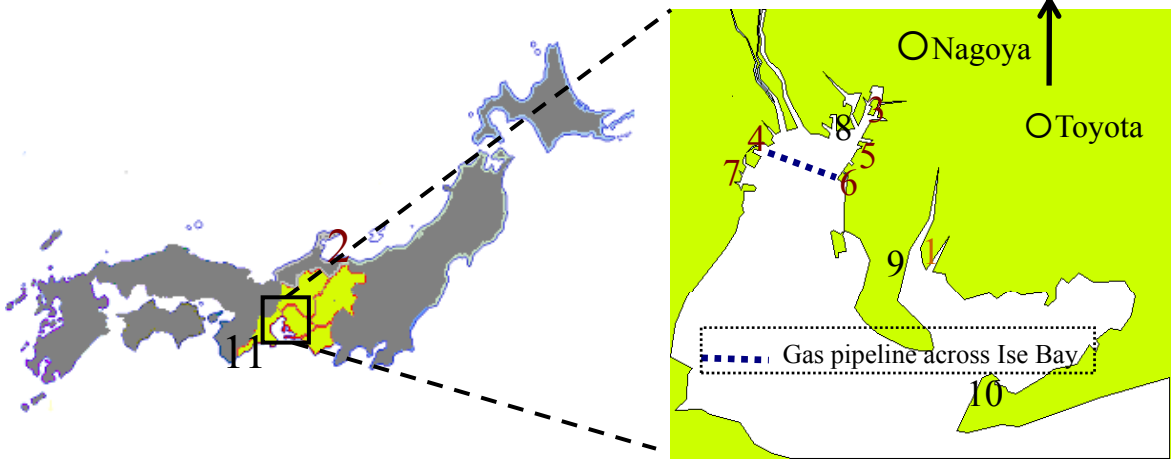
- Assumed seismic waves and tsunami heights of the triple interrelated earthquakes published by the Central Disaster Prevention Council





Based on results of the examination of the heights of the thermal electric power generating plant sites, it was confirmed that they are safe from tsunami that may be caused by the triple interrelated earthquakes.

- Location of Chubu's Thermal Power Plants



No.	Site name	Approved output capacity (MW)
1	Hekinan	4,100
2	(Joetsu - under construction)	<2,380>
3	Shin-Nagoya	3,058
4	Kawagoe	4,802
5	Chita Daini	1,708
6	Chita	3,966
7	Yokkaichi	1,245
8	Nishi-Nagoya (Refreshment plan)	1,190 <2,200>
9	Taketoyo	1,125
10	Atsumi	1,900
11	Owase Mita	875

Actions at Thermal Plants against Earthquakes <2> 38

- Measures been taken at thermal plants

Safety measures

Measures to ensure safety will be promoted at all thermal plants.

Improvement of aseismic resistance

Priority will be placed on measures to secure quick recovery of power supply after an earthquake strikes and to improve the aseismic resistance of LNG bases.

Reinforcement of prompt recovery system

Secure availability of personnel, materials, equipment and back-up supplies and parts after occurrence of disaster.

Power plants for quick recovery, and LNG base
(Photo from left: Hekinan thermal, Kawagoe thermal, an LNG base)

- Actions against earthquakes at other facilities

Hydropower plants

- It was confirmed that the dam itself will be safe and will not be seriously affected by the potential triple interrelated earthquakes.
- Aseismic performance of dam-related structures (hydraulic iron pipes, dam floodgate columns) will be assessed gradually, and measures to improve their aseismic resistance will be taken as necessary.
- To be completed by the end of fiscal 2011.

Distribution facilities

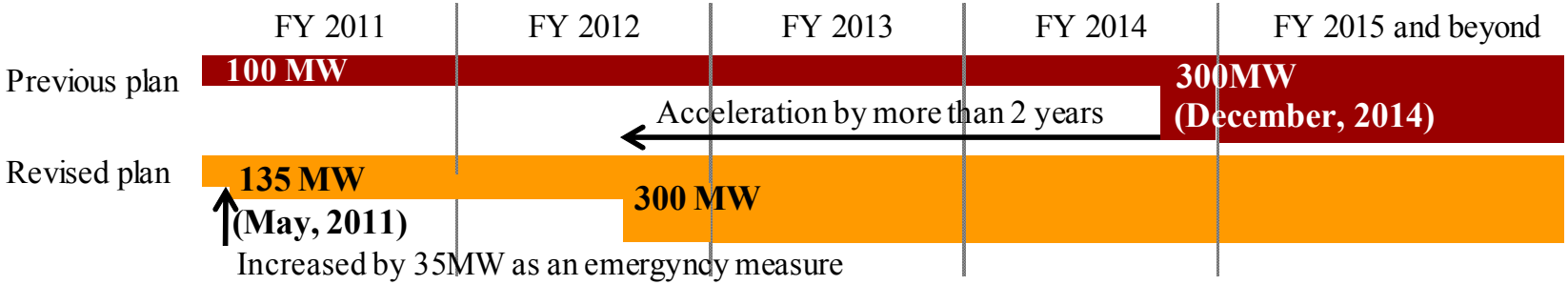
- Existing major installations within substations (ultra high voltage, primary and secondary substations) will be moved to higher locations, water-resistant walls will be installed; portable substation facilities will also be added to improve the aseismic resistance of substations.
- To be completed by the end of fiscal 2015

Communication facilities

- Backup lines via wireless communications between specific sites will be implemented or reinforced.

Strengthen Mutual Support among Power Companies

- Higashi Shimizu FC: efforts to accelerate commencement of 300MW operations
- Revised schedule for 300 MW operation after the Great East Japan Earthquake



275 kV power lines are now under construction.
Connected to 154 kV power lines as a transitional arrangement

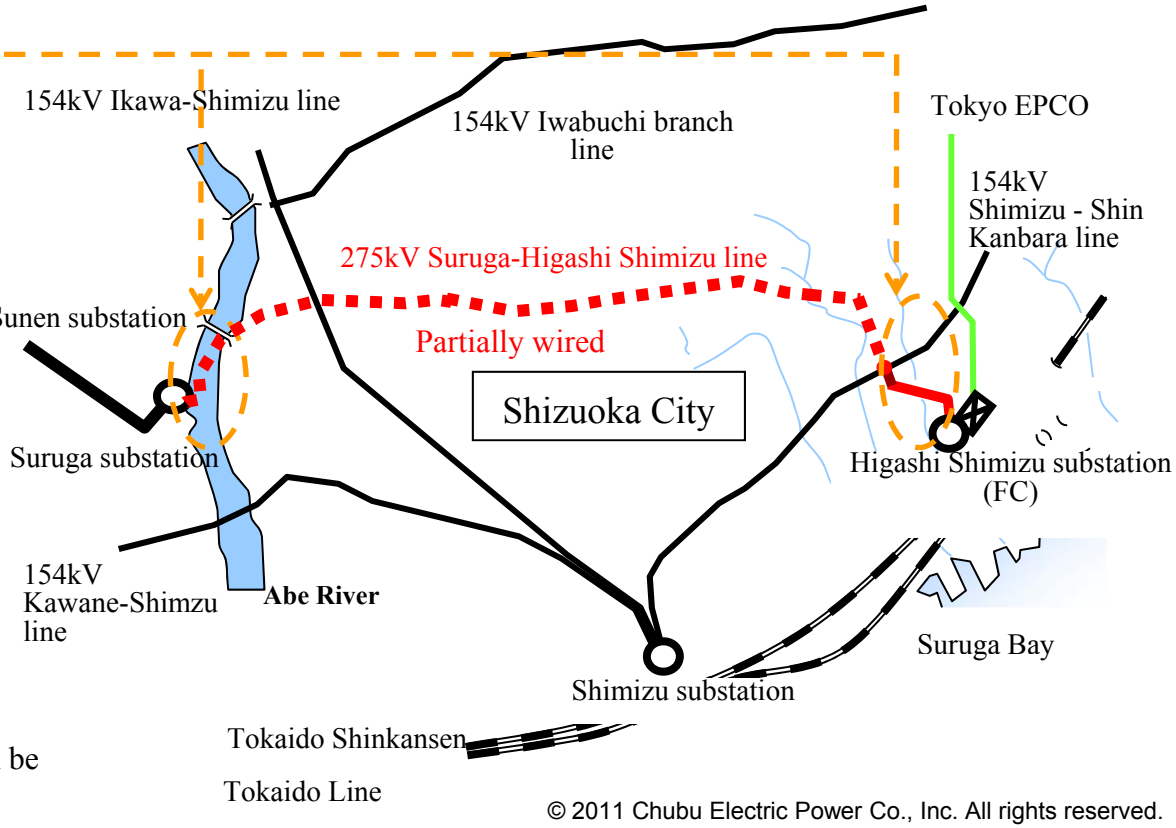
Volume that can be supplied and transmitted is limited. Only about 100MW can be transmitted.

Efforts for acceleration

- Construction of underground lines is in progress 24/7.
- Installation of one of the 275 kV transmission lines first.

By 2012, transformation capacity will increase to 300MW.

By relaying via 275 kV transmission lines, stable power supply will become possible and 300MW can be provided to other power companies.



Promotion of Renewable Energy

- Details for promotion of renewable energy

	Detailed plans		Output (MW)	CO_2 reduction* (t-CO_2 / year)	Operation commences
Solar	Mega Solar Iida		1	400	FY 2010
	Mega Solar Taketoyo		7.5	3,400	FY 2011
	Mega Solar Shimizu		8	4,000	FY 2014 (Plan)
	Total for solar power generation		16.5	7,800	—
Wind	Chubu Electric	Omaezaki (Phase 1)	6	29,000	FY 2009
		Omaezaki (Phase 2)	16		FY 2010
	Subtotal developed by Chubu Electric		22		—
	Group companies	Wind Park Misato	16	150,000	FY2005
		Wind Park Kasadori	20		FY2009
			18		FY2010
		AOYAMA-KOGEN WIND FARM	15		FY2002
			80		FY2016 (Plan)
	Total for wind power generation		171	179,000	—
Hydro	New development	Susado	0.24	600	FY 2010
		Tokuyama	153.4	150,000	FY 2014 (Plan)
		Generation with minimum water level	0.26	—	FY 2014 (Plan)
			0.22	—	FY 2016 (Plan)
	Improvement	Wagoh	0.1*2	200	FY 2012 (Plan)
	Total for hydro power generation		154.22	150,800	
Biomass	Mixture of wooden chip		—	200,000～300,000	FY 2010
	Mixture of fuel from carbonized sewage sludge		—	4,000	FY 2012 (Plan)
Grand toal			341.72	Approx. 500,000-600,000	—

*1 Approximate estimations made at announcement of plans

*2 Represents amount of improvement(3.0MW→3.1MW)

Reduction of CO_2 Emissions

-Initiatives on reduction of CO_2 emission

-Promote the adoption of power generation using renewable energy

-Improving thermal efficiency of thermal power

-Participate in CO2 reduction projects in developing countries

-Heighten awareness of energy conservation (advocate eco-friendly lifestyle)

-Develop proposals and technologies for more efficient energy utilization

- Principal measures for CO_2 reduction and its effect

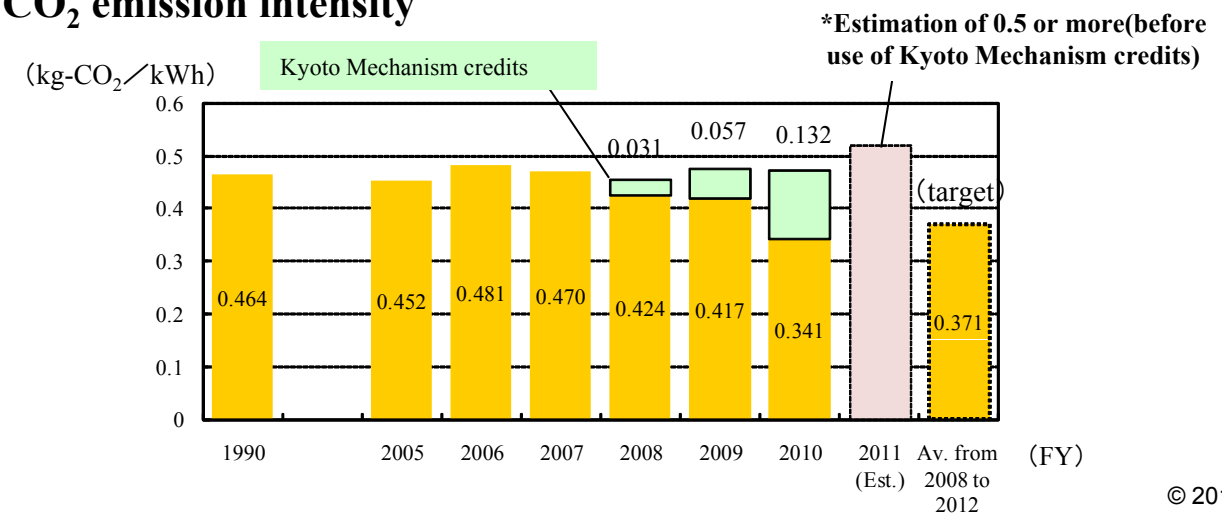
Measures	Effect on CO_2 reduction*
Shin-Nagoya Group No.8	approx. 1 mil. ton-CO_2/yr.
Nishi-Nagoya Group No.7	approx. 1 mil. ton-CO_2/yr.
Joetsu Group Nos. 1 and 2	approx. 1.6 mil. ton-CO_2/yr.
Wooden biomass mixture at Hekinan	approx. 0.2 mil. - 0.3 mil. ton-CO_2/yr.
Mega Solars Taketoyo, Iida, & Shimizu	approx. 7,800 ton-CO_2/yr.
Omaezaki Wind Power Station	approx. 29,000 ton-CO_2/yr.

* Approximate estimations made at announcement of plans

-Corporate target on CO_2 reduction (setting in 1996)

Reduction of CO_2 emission by 20% in terms of intensity on 5-year average basis from FY2008 to FY2012 – the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (compared with the level of FY1990)

- CO_2 emission intensity



Industrial Large-lot Demand

(Year-on-year change)

		1H FY 2010	Oct	Nov	Dec	2011 Jan	Feb	Mar	2H FY 2010	Total FY 2010	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	1H FY 2011	(%) Composition*
Material Suppliers	Steel	39.4	25.1	14.3	15.7	17.6	10.8	3.6	14.1	25.5	-3.2	-0.9	4.6	2.1	10.5	10.4	4.0	12.1
	Chemicals	4.2	7.3	6.8	-1.2	-0.2	0.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	12.1	12.7	2.9	0.9	-0.2	4.9	5.4
	Glass & Ceramics	18.9	22.7	23.0	20.0	32.4	27.8	22.6	24.6	21.9	12.2	8.8	11.1	7.1	1.9	0.0	6.6	5.1
	Pulp & Paper	9.1	-3.2	0.3	2.0	1.9	3.9	5.2	1.6	5.3	5.9	2.8	1.0	2.6	-6.5	-4.9	0.3	3.2
	Nonferrous Metal	23.6	18.6	12.5	12.5	13.2	14.7	12.4	14.0	18.5	15.2	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-1.8	-15.0	-1.2	3.0
	Subtotal	22.5	16.8	12.4	11.0	13.9	11.2	7.6	12.1	17.0	3.3	3.4	6.1	3.0	3.9	2.2	3.6	28.8
Manufactures	Machinery	14.8	5.2	4.9	4.0	2.8	2.2	-9.9	1.4	7.9	-12.3	-11.1	-3.8	-3.3	0.6	-2.0	-5.0	39.7
	Foods	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.3	4.2	6.6	3.6	0.1	-1.3	-3.9	1.2	5.2
	Textile & Apparel	18.4	15.7	13.1	11.4	5.7	2.4	5.7	9.0	13.5	-2.3	3.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.2	-6.1	-1.1	2.1
	Others	10.9	3.4	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.2	-2.9	1.4	6.1	-5.2	-2.9	-2.0	-3.0	1.0	-2.7	-2.4	12.6
	Subtotal	13.0	5.1	5.0	3.8	2.7	2.4	-6.6	2.0	7.4	-9.0	-7.3	-2.7	-2.8	0.5	-2.4	-3.7	59.6
Utilities	Railway	-1.3	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7	0.1	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	0.3	-2.2	-2.5	-3.4	-1.4	5.3
	Others	1.9	-2.1	-1.9	-2.7	-0.2	-1.3	-2.6	-1.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-2.1	-1.2	6.3
	Subtotal	0.4	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	−0.0	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4	−0.0	-0.7	-1.9	-1.9	-2.6	-1.3	11.6
Total		13.8	7.4	6.3	5.0	5.4	4.4	-2.1	4.3	9.0	-4.4	-3.2	0.0	-1.2	1.1	-1.2	-1.4	100.0

Note: Figures in "Composition" represent that of FY 2010.

Supply and Demand Measures for Summer 2011 43

- Supply-side Measures

Items	Agenda	Announcement	Extra supply capacity
Changing and shortening periodic inspection times for thermal power equipment	Change in period for periodic inspection of Shin-Nagoya Thermal Power Station Unit 7-2 (243MW)	Jun. 28	**Up to 1,260 MW**
	Change in period for periodic inspection of Kawagoe Thermal Power Station Unit 4-4 (243MW)	Jun. 28	
	Change in period for periodic inspection of Yokkaichi Thermal Power Station Unit No. 3 (220MW)	May. 23 Jun. 28	
	Shortening of periodic inspection process for Kawagoe Thermal Power Station Unit No.2 (700MW)	May. 23 Jun. 28	
	Change in period for periodic inspection and shorening of inspection process, etc for Shin-Nagoya Termal Power Station Unit 7-4 (243MW)	May. 23	
Cessation of power supplementation by Chubu Electric Power	Stop the supplementation of electric power to the 50 Hz (East Japan) region	May. 9	**Up to 750 MW**
Postponing the long-term planned shutdown	Taketoyo Thermal Power Station Unit No. 3 (375MW)	May. 9	**375 MW**
Resuming operations of thermal power units under long-term planned shutdown	Resume operations at Taketoyo Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 2 from July 31st (375 MW)	May. 23 Jul. 26	**Up to 529 MW**
	Resume operations at gas turbines of Chita Daini Thermal Power Station, Unit No. 2 from August 2nd (154 MW)	May. 23 Jul. 26	
Change in periods for work stoppages at hydroelectric power station	Changing work stoppage times at Nikengoya (26 MW), Kitamatado (242 MW) and Miho (6 MW) power stations, etc.	May. 23	**Up to 30 MW**
Purchase of electric power from other businesses	Purchase of power from businesses with large-scale generator facilities	Jun. 28	**30 MW**
Urgent operating capacity of Mie Higashiomi Line connecting to network of Kansai Electric Power	Provisionally expand the operating capacity of the connecting line from Kansai Electric Power (+280 MW)	May. 23	
Focusing inspections on power stations, related power transmission and transformer equipment, etc.	Before the start of summer, focus our inspection on power stations, related power transmission and transformer equipment, etc. to ensure supply stability	May. 23	

- Demand-side Measures

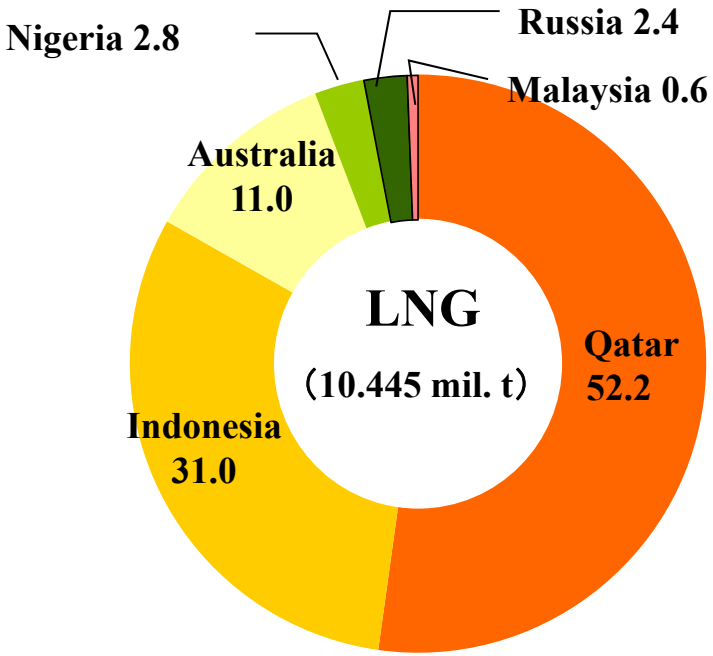
Asking private power plants to increase output	Requests to our customers (large factories, etc.) to increase generation using private generators between 13:00 and 16:00 from Monday to Wednesday are expected to dcrease the power supplied by Chubu Electric by approx. 60 MW.	Jun. 28
Expanding supply and demand adjustment contrancts (planned adjustment contracts)	Requests to our customers (large factories, etc.) for measures including increasing the number of days for adjustment on planned adjustment contracts (contracts that change factory holidays from weekends to weekdays) have enabled us to ensure an additional adjustment capacity of approx. 90 MW.	Jun. 28

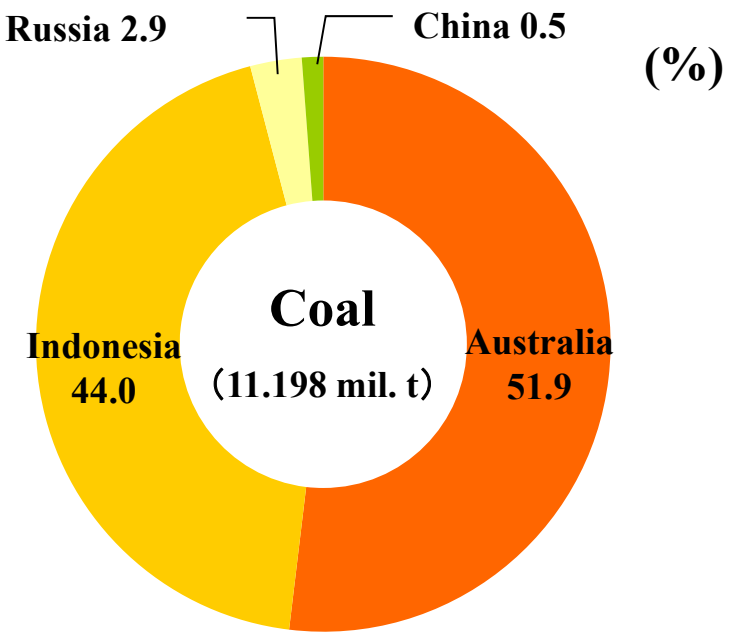
Other Measures on Demand-side

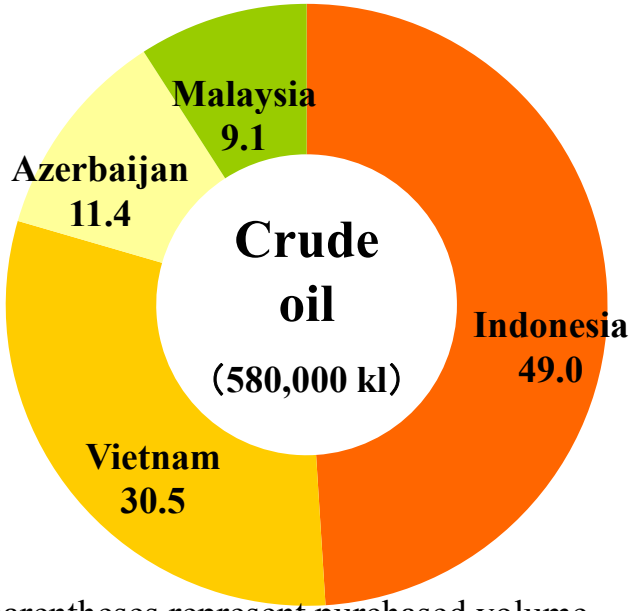
- Visiting customers and using our web site, etc. to ask for energy conservation

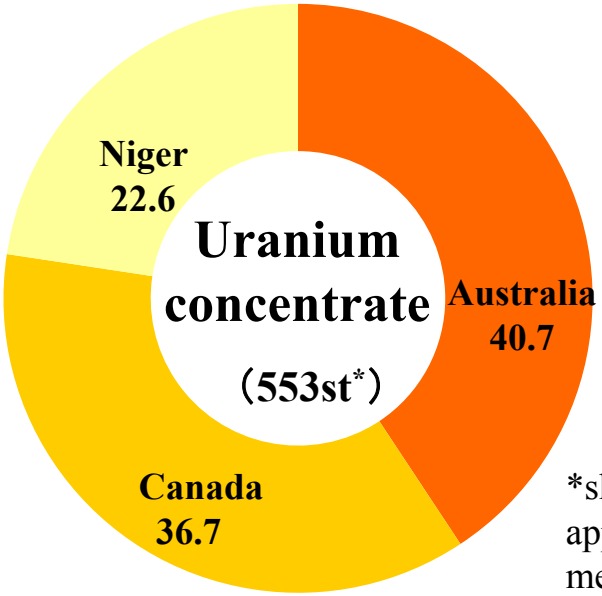
- Thorough implementation of energy-saving measures at all Chubu Electric Power and Group company workplaces

Fuel Procurement (FY 2010)









Figures in parentheses represent purchased volume.

*short ton: approx. 0.907 metric ton

LNG Contracts

- Principal LNG Contracts

(1,000 t/year)

	Projects / <delivery>	Period of contract		Contract volume (approximate figure)
Existing	Qatar / <Ex-ship>	1997 - 2021	(approx.25 years)	4,000
	Australia (extension) / <Ex-ship>	2009 - 2016	(approx.7 years)	500
	Australia (expansion) / <Ex-ship>	2009 - 2029	(approx.20 years)	600
	Malaysia / <Ex-ship>	2011 - 2031	(approx.20 years)	max. 540
	Sakhalin II / <Ex-ship>	2011 - 2026	(approx.15 years)	500
	Indonesia (re-extension) / <FOB/Ex-ship>	2011 - 2015	(approx.5 years)	950
	Total			max. 7,090
Future	Indonesia (re-extension) / <FOB/Ex-ship>	2016 - 2020	(approx.5 years)	630
	Gorgon / <FOB/Ex-ship>	2014 - 2038	(approx.25 years)	max. 1,440
	Donggi-Senoro / <Ex-ship>	2014 - 2027	(approx. 13 years)	1,000
	BG Group / <Ex-ship>*1	2014 - 2035	(approx.21 years)	*2
	Ichtys / <FOB>	2017 - 2032	(approx.15 years)	490
	Total 〔excludes BG Group〕			max. 3,560

*1 Contract to purchase LNG from multipul sources through BG Group

*2 Max. of 122 cargos in the contract term (or max. of 8.54 million ton if using ships with 70,000 ton cargo capacity)

- More stable, more economical and more flexible LNG procurement

Donggi-Senoro project

- Establish a marketing company to sell LNG procured from the Donggi-Senoro Project.

BG Group

- Long-term LNG purchase scheme not limiting supply sources
- Long-term purchase of LNG obtained from Coal bed methane (CBM)

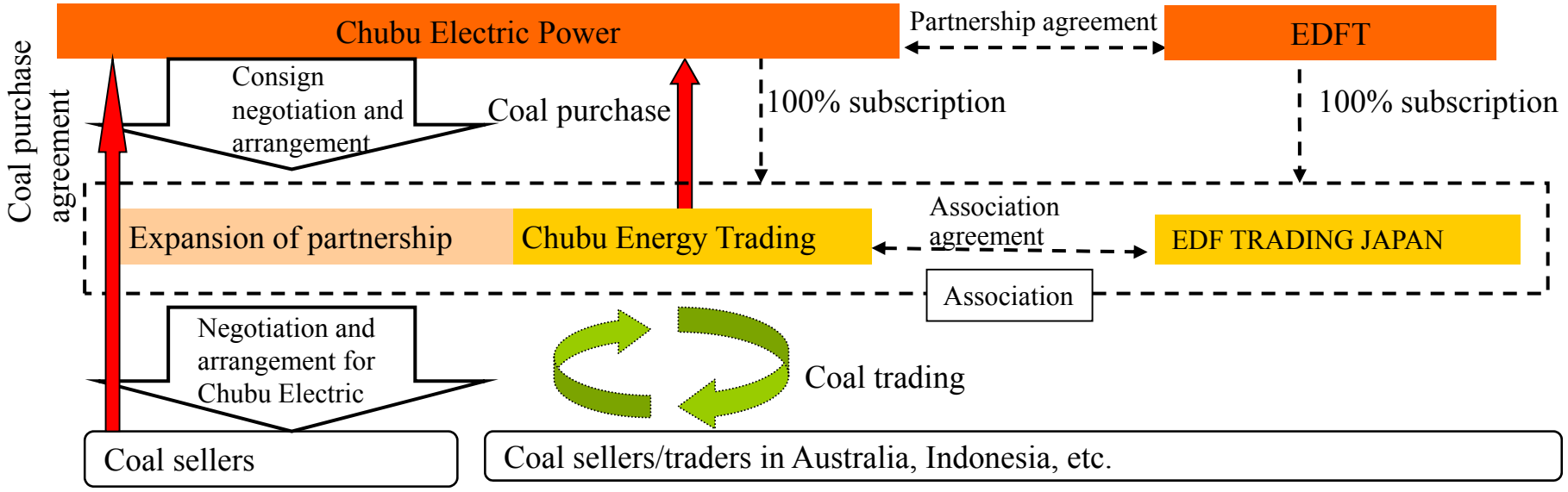
Advancement of Coal Trading

- Coal trading business

-Chubu Electric and Electricite de France's subsidiary EDFT each established 100% subsidiaries in Japan and started fuel trading business under partnership agreement in FY2008.

-Effective in April, 2010, Chubu Energy Trading controls Chubu Eclectic's whole coal procurements in unitary.

⇨ **Expectation on enhanced bargaining power by handling more volume, and flexibility in operation**



Acquisition of Interests in Energy Resources 47

	Project	Outline of project and interest	Participation and its purposes
LNG	Gorgon	- Major interest holders Shevron, Shell, Exxon Mobil, etc. - Project site Australia - Project output capacity Approx. 15 million ton/year (planned)	- Participation Interest holding ratio 0.417% - Purposes/effects - Fuel procurement ability will increase - Relationship with the seller will be strengthened
	Cordova Embayment (Shale gas)	- Major interest holders Mitsubishi Co., Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, etc. - Project site British Columbia, Canada - Project output capacity 500 million feet^3 per day in 2014 (3.5 million ton/year in LNG)	- Paricipation Interest holding ratio 7.5% (Chubu's stake at share of Mitsubishi's subusidiary) - Purposes/effects - Knowledge about shale gas development will be gained - Possibility of imports by liquefaction
Coal	Integra	- Major interest holders Vale, Toyota Tsusho, Several iron companies - Project site New South Wales, Australia - Project output capacity Approx. 3.3 million ton/year, reserve: 70 - 80 million ton	- Participation Interest holding ratio 5.95% (construction and operation costs will be born and proceeds from coal sales will be reveived, in proportion to the interest holding ratio) - Purposes/effects - Fuel procurment ability will increase. - Relation ship with the seller will be strengthened. - New revenue source will be secured.
Nuclear fuel	Kharasan	- Major interest holders Marubeni Co., Tokyo EPCO, Kazatomprom, etc. - Project site Kazakhstan - Project output capacity Approx. 5,000 ton/year (planned)	- Participation Company's investment ratio to Japanese participants' group: 10% - Purposes/effects Fuels will be secured for long term and in stable manner.

Overseas Business Deployment

- Outline of overseas business

	Investment amount (approximate)	Output based on Chubu's stake*
At the end of Sep. 2011	Cumulative total 90 billion yen	Cumulative total 3,220 MW

* represents Chubu's stake in total output of whole projects it participates

- Projects in participation

Hatching represent projects Chubu's participation or additional acquisition in FY 2011

	Region	Project	Output (MW)	Chubu's stake	Participation	Operation commences
Power generation	North America	Investments in various existing IPPs, United States	50x5	5%	FY 2004	2004 through 2013 (acquisition and sale phase)
		Aquisition of Tenaska's interest in gas thermal IPP (5 sites), USA	4,780	approx.11%-18%	FY 2010	2001 - 2004
		Gas thermal IPP, Goreway, Canada	875	50%	FY 2009	Jun. 2009
		Gas thermal IPP, Valladolid, Mexico	525	50%	FY 2003	Jun. 2006
		Aquisition of Falcon's interest in gas thermal IPP (5 sites), Mexico	2,233	20%	FY 2010	2001-2005
	Asia	Gas thermal IPP, Thailand	1,400	15%	FY 2001	Jun. 2008
		Cogeneration in industrial park (3 sites), Thailand	approx.110×3	19%(2 sites) 24%(1 site)	**FY2011**	2014 (planned)
	Middle East	Power generation & desalination, Ras Laffan B, Qatar	1,025	5%	FY 2004	Jun. 2008
		Power generation, Mesaieed A, Qatar	2,007	10%	FY 2008	Jul. 2010
		Power generation & desalination, Ras Laffan C, Qatar	2,730	5%	FY 2008	Mar. 2011
		Gas thermal IPP, Sur, Oman	2,000	30%	**FY 2011**	2014 (planned)
Environmental	Asia	Rice husk power generation, Thailand	20	34%	FY 2003	Dec. 2005
		Palm oil biomass power generation, Malaysia (expected to acquire approx. 2 million ton of CO2 credits*)	10×2	18%	FY 2006	Jan. 2009 (site 1) Mar. 2009 (site 2)
		Asia Environment Fund	-	26%	FY 2003	2004 - 2014 (fund operation phase)

* Amount of CO_2 credits is corresponding to the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Sales Strategy

- Electricity sales

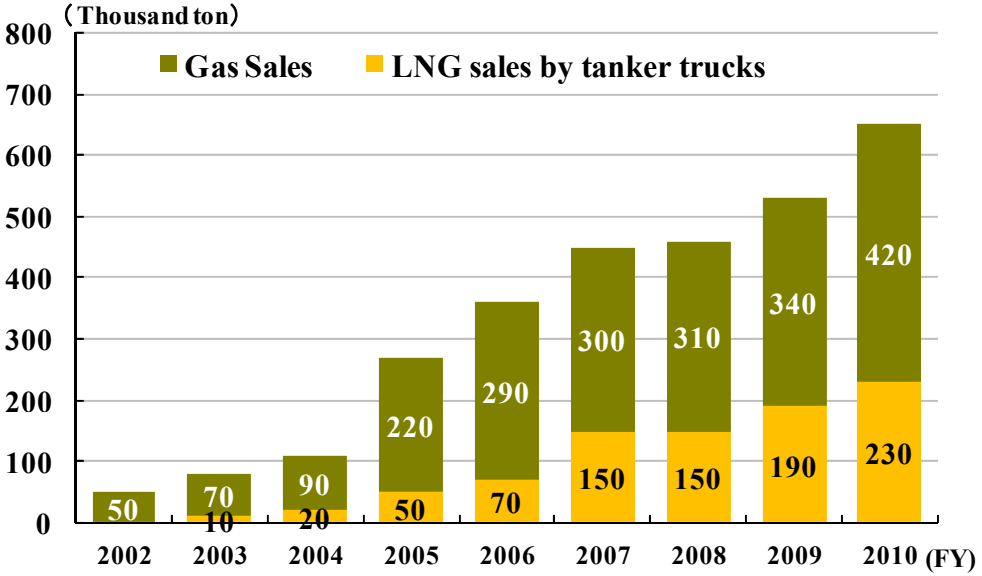
- First priority should be given to efforts toward stable provision of electricity through public relations campaigns on energy saving, including education on effective use of electricity.

- Features of electric apparatuses and heat pumps should be informed to those who appreciate the safety, convenience and cleanness of electricity.

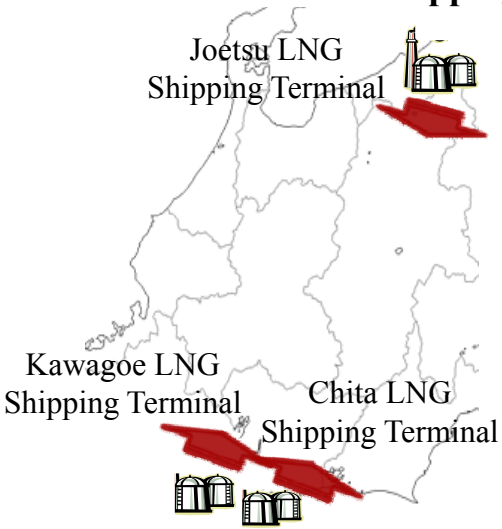
- Propose energy solutions to business customers

In addition to electricity, in collaboration with all group companies we will propose energy solution services that comprehensively satisfy the diverse needs of our business customers, by combining gas, LNG and onsite energy systems.

Sales volume of gas and LNG



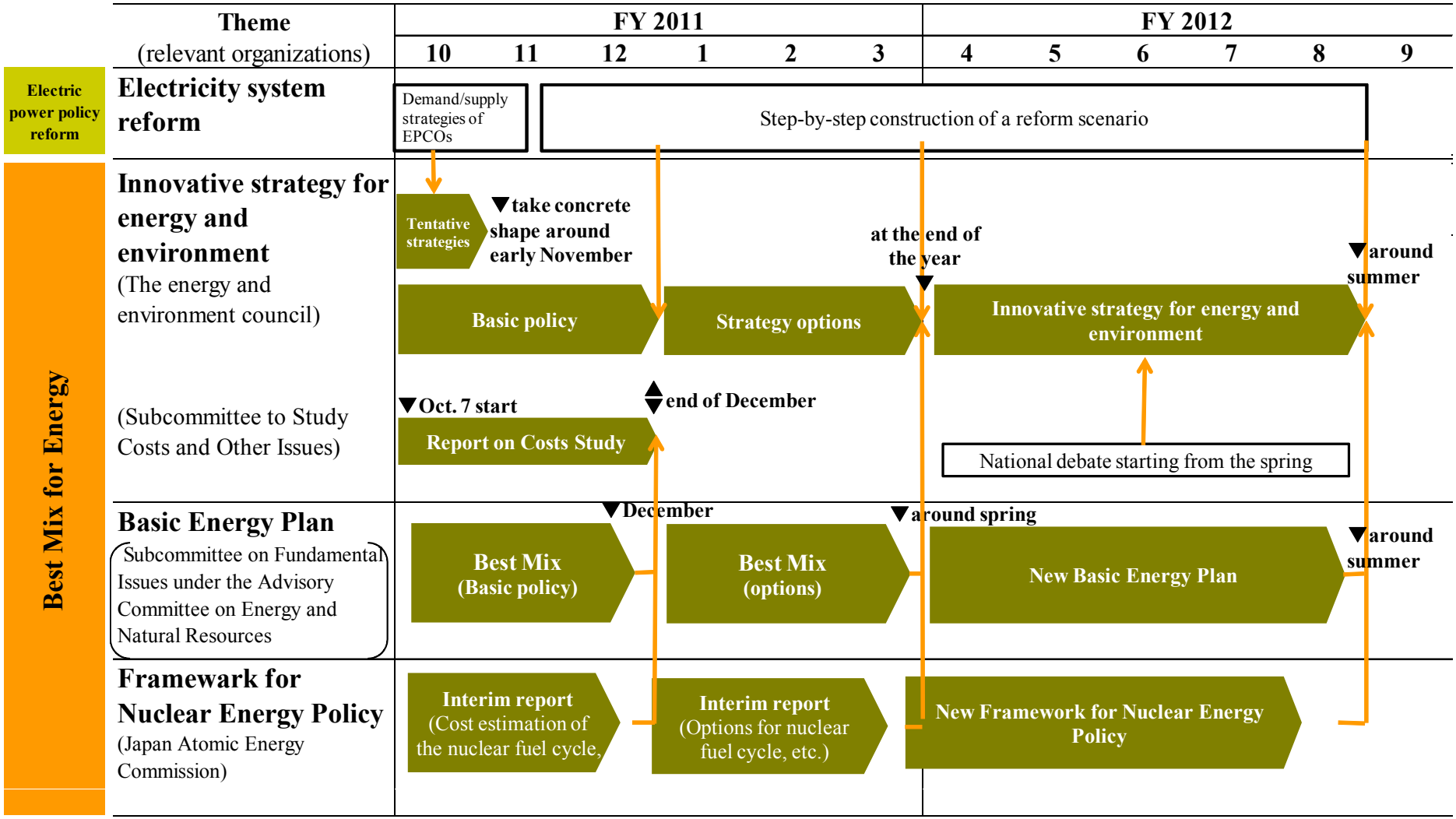
Utilize Joetsu LNG Shipping Terminal.



- Future: Shipping facilities will be installed within the Joetsu Thermal Power Station site. Sales of LNG to customers far from existing terminals will become possible.
- Past and current: LNG by tanker trucks is shipped from Kawagoe and Chita LNG terminals.

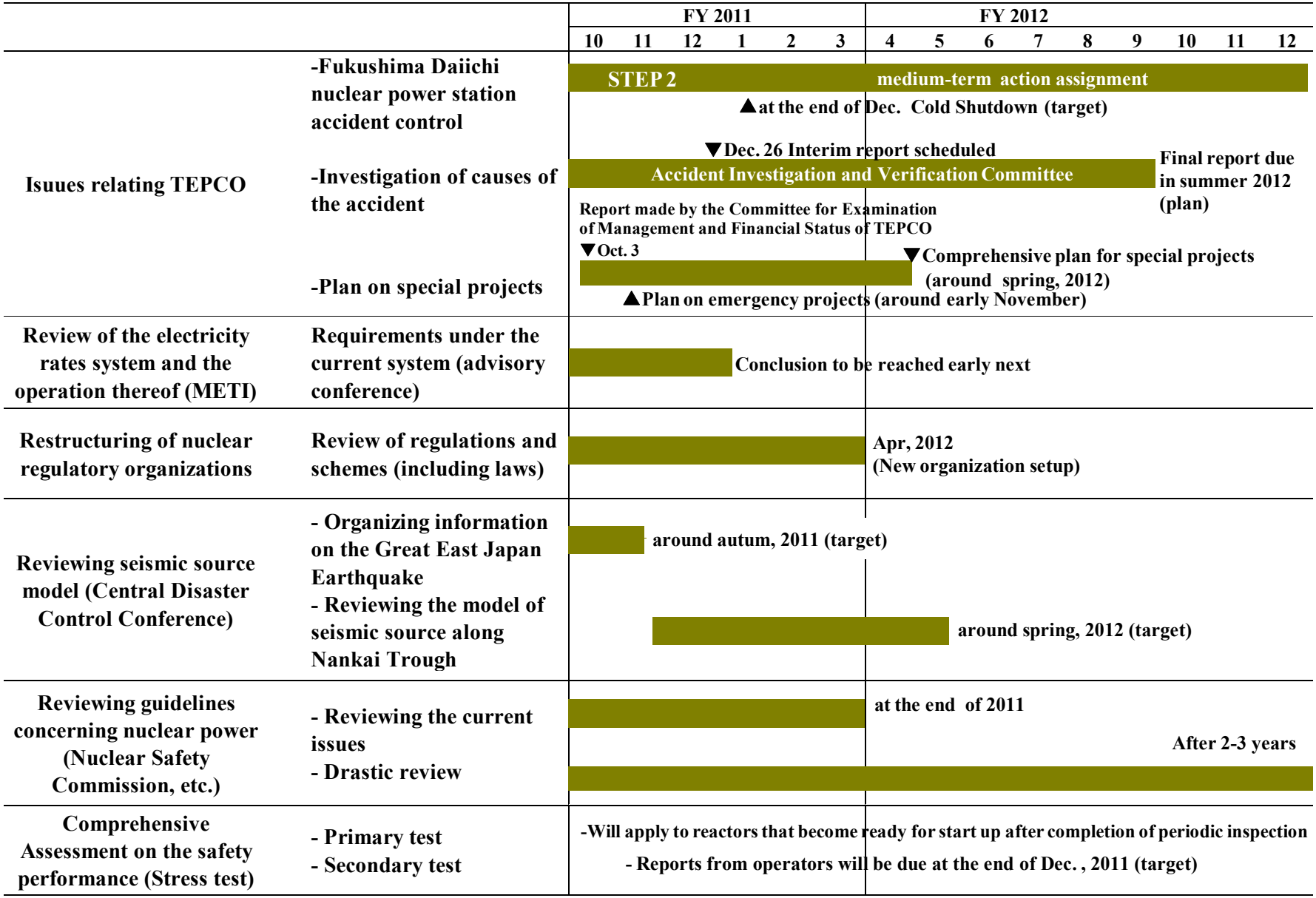
Electricity Business Environment <1> 50

-Timetable for Establishment of Energy Policy



Electricity Business Environment <2>

- Other External environments



The Act to Establish a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation 52

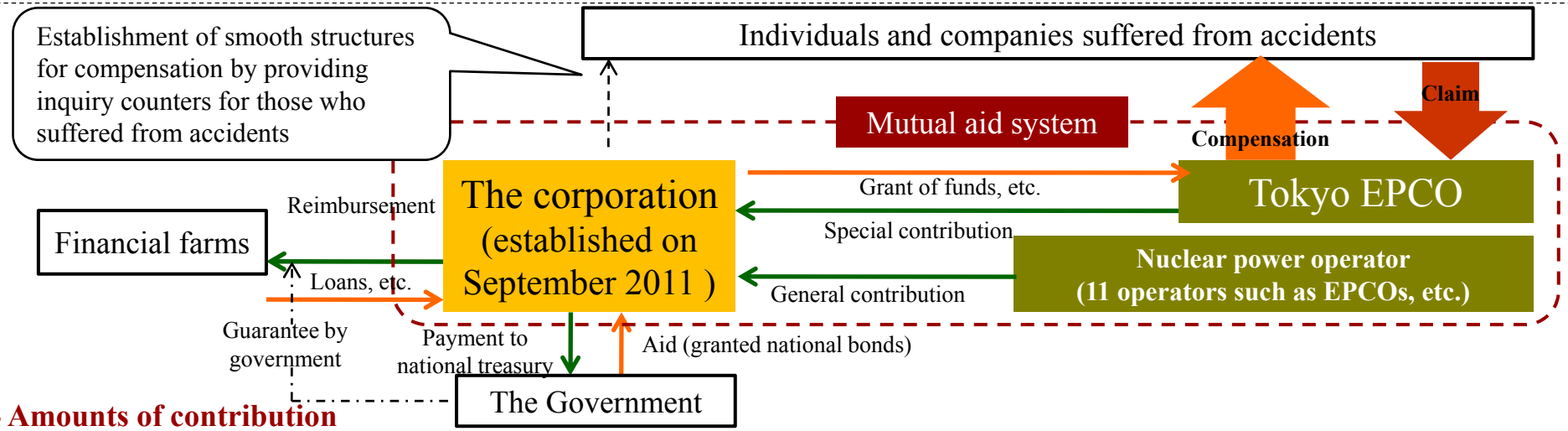
- Overview of the Act to Establish a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation

- Given the possibility of large damage compensation requirements, nuclear power operators will establish the following system to pay such compensation,

(1) to mutually contribute funding in preparation for payments in the spirit of "mutual aid", and
(2) to offer the national government's support for payment of compensation, if necessary.

→ Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation is established on September 12.

- The organization will financially assist by offering loans etc., regarding accident control costs and capital investments for stable provision of electricity.



- Amounts of contribution

-For the establishment of the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation, the National Government paid 7 billion yen and 12 electric power companies collectively paid 7 billion yen. Our share was about 600 million yen. (Shares of respective power companies are determined based on power output proportions.)

- The amounts of general contribution and special contribution will be determined by a management committee.
- Contribution for each fiscal year must be paid within three months from the end of that fiscal year. However, payment of the amount worth one half of the contribution may be made within three months starting from the day on which six months have passed from the day following the end of that fiscal year.
- The amount of contribution for each fiscal year is included in deductible expenses of that fiscal year.
- In two years from now, how to share a burden among a nuclear operator receiving financial assistance, government, and the other nuclear operators will be reviewed.

Outline of the revision of the electricity rates system (FDC method) 53

- What is the FDC ("fully distributed cost") method?

-The "fully distributed cost (FDC)" method defines "FDC" as an aggregate of "adequate costs and expenses needed by a power company to supply electricity under efficiency-conscious business management" and "a reasonable amount of profit."
-In this method, expectable future efficiency improvement is taken into account to the maximum degree, on the basis of demand forecasts and supply plans established through the so-called "forward looking" approach.
-The employment of the FDC method has been approved by the national government after discussions of experts at its advisory council, and this method is being applied to gas rates, water rates and passenger fares of railway companies as well.

- Calculation of electricity rates

-"Adequate costs" and "reasonable amount of profit" determined based on assumptions and future plans for a logistically appropriate period of time to come (cost calculation period) will be used in the calculation.

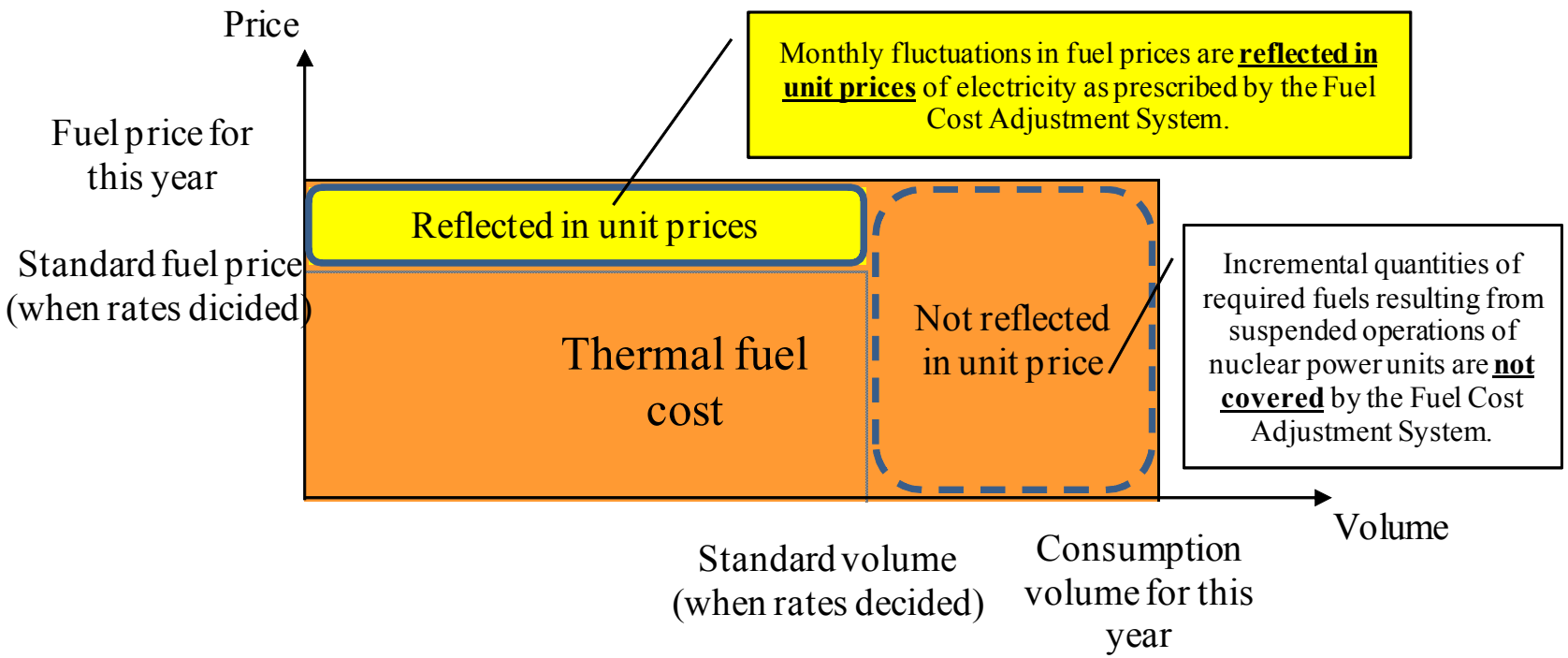
Income of electricity rates = FDC = "adequate costs" + "reasonable amount of profit"

< Operating expenses >	−	<Income for subtraction>	+	<Business returns*>
-Salaries and employee benefits -Fuel -Depreciation -Maintenance -Tax and public dues - Purchased power from other utilities - Other expenses		-Sold power to other utilities -Sold power to other suppliers -Transmission revenue -Other electricity revenue - Other revenues		Rate base × Rate of business returns

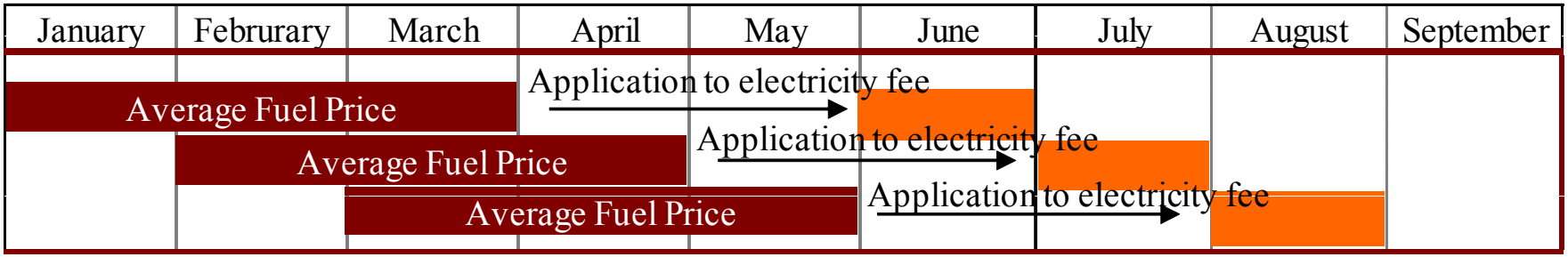
*Business returns are not "profits" but are corresponding to fund raising costs needed for electricity business facilities, and are equivalent to something like interest expenses or dividends.

Fuel cost adjustment system and thermal fuel cost 54

<Diagram of impacts of thermal fuel cost on the Fuel Cost Adjustment System>



<Mechanism of reflection in prices> A three-month average fuel price will be reflected in a monthly rate.



Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy 55

- Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy

- On August 26, 2011, the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity by Electricity Utilities was established. The Act is planned for implementation from July 1, 2012.

Item to be purchased

- Electricity generated by solar light,* wind energy, hydraulic energy, geothermal, and biomass

* Electric utilities continue purchasing surplus electricity generated by photovoltaic systems at homes, etc.

Purchase obligation

- With respect to purchase prices and purchase periods, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry will give notice, depending on the types of renewable energy sources, the types of power generator installation, the sizes of power generators, etc., subject to consultation with ministers concerned (the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; the Minister of the Environment; and the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs), and on the basis of opinions from a neutral third-party committee (whose members will be designated with the approval of the Diet) planned to be newly established.

Recovery of purchase costs

- To appropriate for the costs spent for electricity purchases, each electric utilities is allowed to request each customer to pay a surcharge in proportion to the amount of electricity used by the customer.
- If an operator of a business whose electricity purchase amount (kWh)/sales (thousand yen) exceeds a specified value purchases a greater amount of electricity than a specified amount, that operator will be exempted from 80% or more of the surcharge that it would otherwise have been charged with.

Smart Meter

-Progress of argument regarding the introduction of smart meters

"Basic Energy Plan" decided at the cabinet meeting (June 18, 2010)	"Tentative plan for the energy supply-demand balance (draft)" (finalized by the Energy and Environment Council)
- Aim to introduce smart meters to basically all users by the 2020s or as early as possible, fully taking cost performance and other factors into consideration.	- The previous plan to introduce smart meters basically to all users by the end of the 2020s will be replaced with a more aggressive plan that aims to increase the ratio of smart meter users to 80% of total demand base within the next five years.

- Major Activities by the Company

- Onsite experiments have been conducted to collect necessary knowledge and to examine feasibility.

<Onsite experiments in Kasugai City for remote meter reading with a new type of electricity meter (FY2011) >

About 1,500 units of the new-type electricity meter have been installed. Remote meter reading and visualization effects of electricity use status via the Internet have been tested.

Upper unit: communication
- Sending metering data

Middle unit: metering
- Metering electricity usage

Lower unit: Switching, etc.

Image of next-generation meter

Customers

Notification of electricity usage via internet

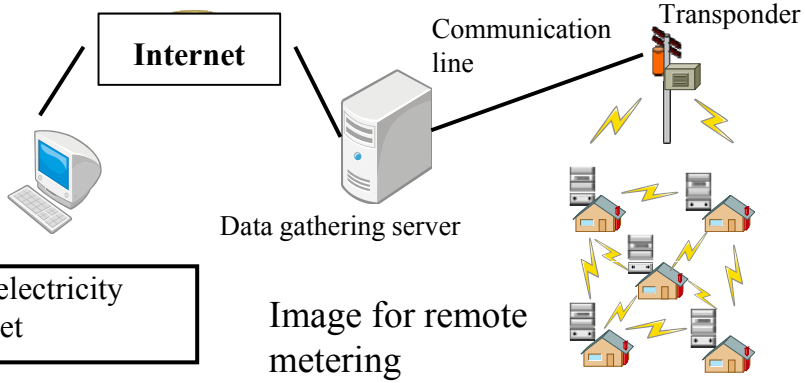


Image for remote metering

Smart Grid

- Chubu's own initiatives

< Next-generation home "smart home" (FY 2009 - FY 2011) >

Testing of next-generation home that can use renewable energies to their fullest extent

< Power generation characteristics of solar power generation (FY 2009 - FY 2011)>

Evaluation of various solar panels to determine the effect of progressive installation of solar power generation to the power system

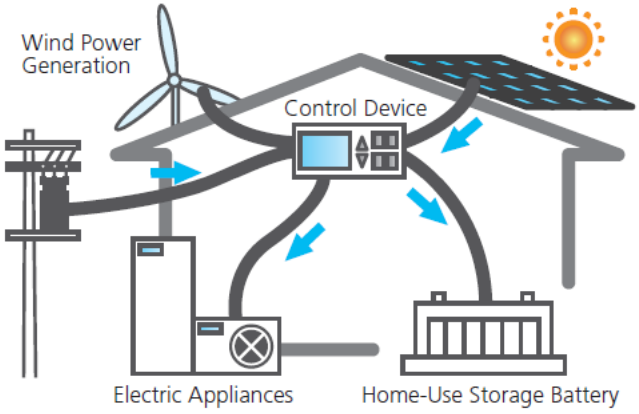


Image for next-generation home "smart home"

- Participation in national projects

< Demonstration project for “residential and community” low-carbon social system, in Toyota City (demonstration of HEMS establishment) (FY 2010 - FY 2014) >

Provide visualization of electricity use status for customers. Effective use of electricity generated by solar power systems for “Eco Cute,” energy-storing devices for next-generation automobiles, and other electric devices.

< Research regarding assessment of impacts of wide spread of solar power units on our system (FY2009 - FY2011)>

At 61 sites in our service area, the amount of solar radiation and output from the solar power system were measured, and analysis of leveling effect was conducted from the viewpoints of output fluctuation and wide area use.

< Optimal control technologies for next generation power grids (FY 2010 - FY 2012)>

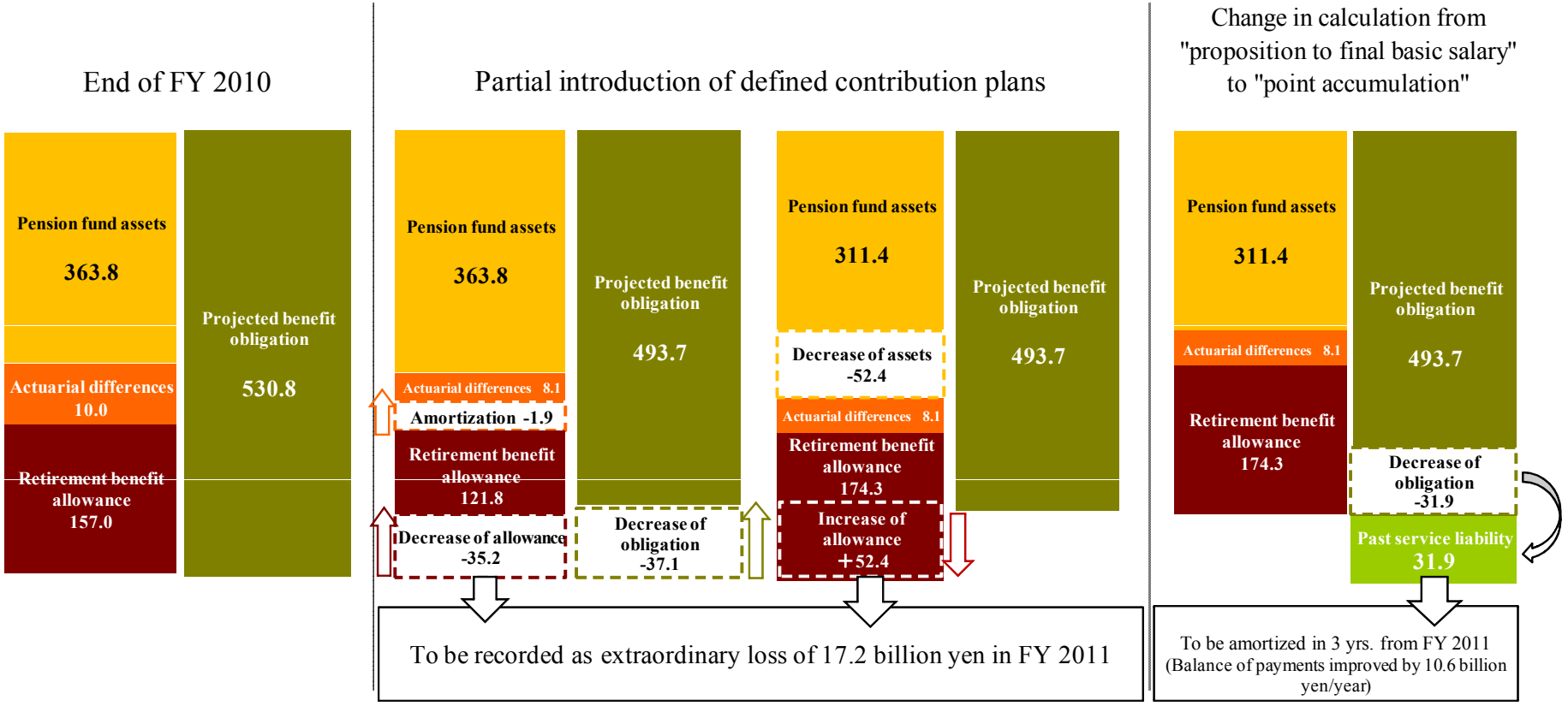
Development of technologies to control fluctuation in voltage in the grid, and development of low-loss, low-cost devices that utilize next-generation converter technology in preparation for wide spread of solar power generation

Reforms to Retirement Benefits 58

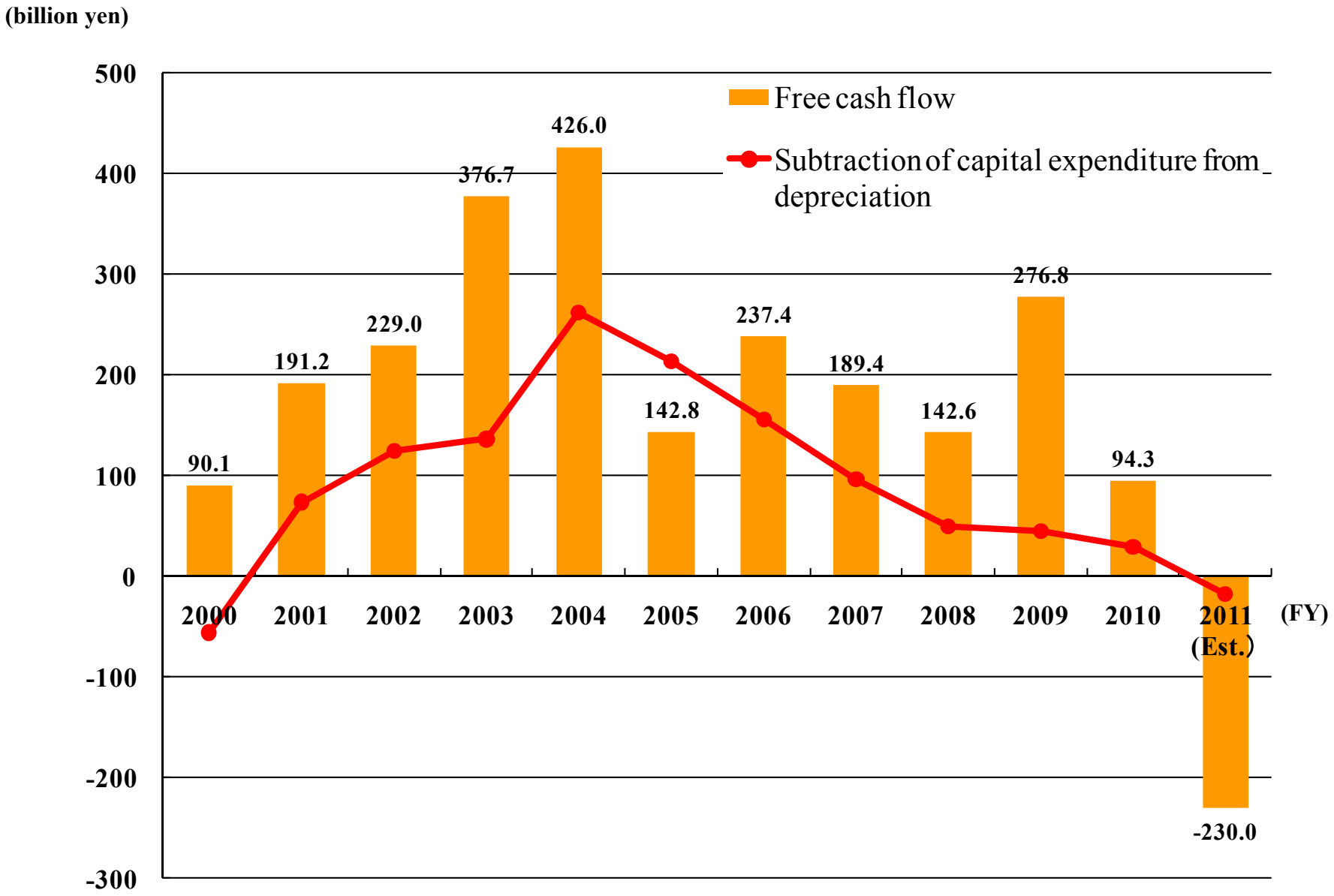
- Outline of reforms to retirement benefits (effective since April 2011)

- A switchover of portion of defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans
- A change in calculation method for retirement lump-sum grants and defined benefit plans from "proportion to final basic salary" to "point accumulation"

- Effects of the reforms to financial statements

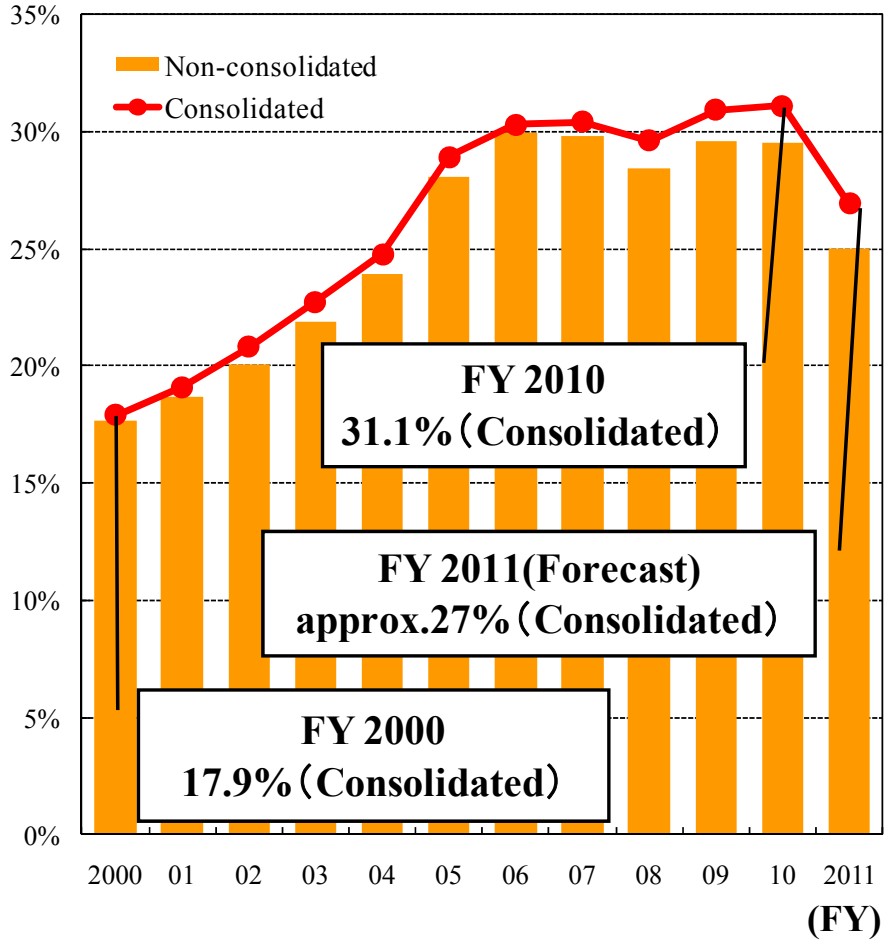


Free Cash Flow (Non-consolidated)

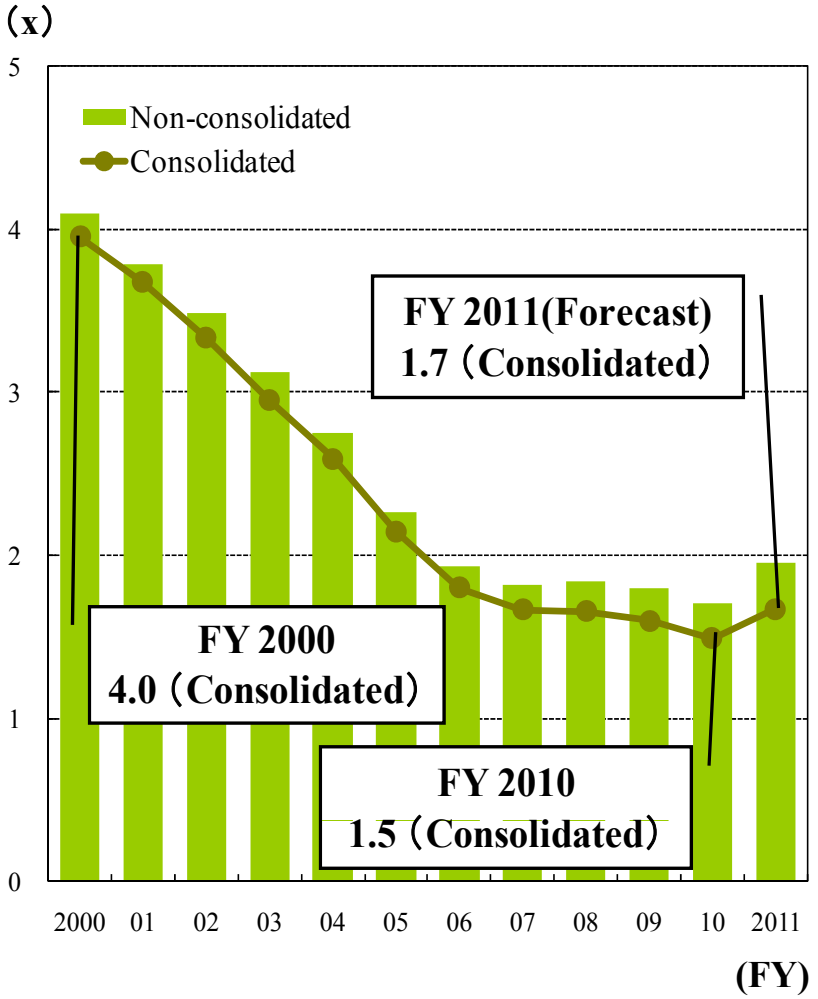


Shareholders' Equity Ratio, Debt - Equity Ratio

- Shareholders' equity ratio



- Debt - equity ratio



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These assumptions involve certain risks and uncertainties, and may cause actual results materially differ from them, by changes in the managerial environment such as economic activities and market trends.

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