

Presentation Materials for Investors

1st Quarter FY 2013

August, 2013



Note: The Company's fiscal year (FY) is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

FY2013 represents the fiscal year begun in April 1, 2013, and ending in March 31, 2014.

1st Quarter (1Q) represents three months period ended June 30, 2013.

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I Outline of Financial Results for Three-Months Ended June 30, 2013

Summary of Financial Results <1>

1

- Operating revenues decreased for the first time in three years after 1Q FY2010.
- We sustained an operating loss, ordinary loss and net loss for two consecutive years.

[Consolidated]

	2013/1Q (A)	2012/1Q (B)	(Billion yen,%) Change (A-B) (A-B)/B	
Operating revenues	623.3	629.5	(6.2)	(1.0)
Operating loss	(36.9)	(1.3)	(35.5)	-
Ordinary loss	(46.3)	(9.7)	(36.6)	-
Net loss	(29.5)	(12.5)	(17.0)	-

[Non-Consolidated]

	2013/1Q (A)	2012/1Q (B)	(Billion yen,%) Change (A-B) (A-B)/B	
Operating revenues	586.0	593.4	(7.4)	(1.3)
Operating loss	(39.6)	(3.5)	(36.1)	—
Ordinary loss	(45.9)	(9.5)	(36.4)	—
Net loss	(28.2)	(11.7)	(16.5)	—

[Principal Figures]

Item	2013/1Q (A)	2012/1Q (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales volume (TWh)	29.3	30.1	(0.8)
CIF price: crude oil (\$/b)	108.1*	122.6	(14.5)
FX rate (interbank) (yen/\$)	99	80	19
Nuclear power utilization rate (%)	—	—	—

* CIF crude oil price for 1Q FY2013 is tentative.

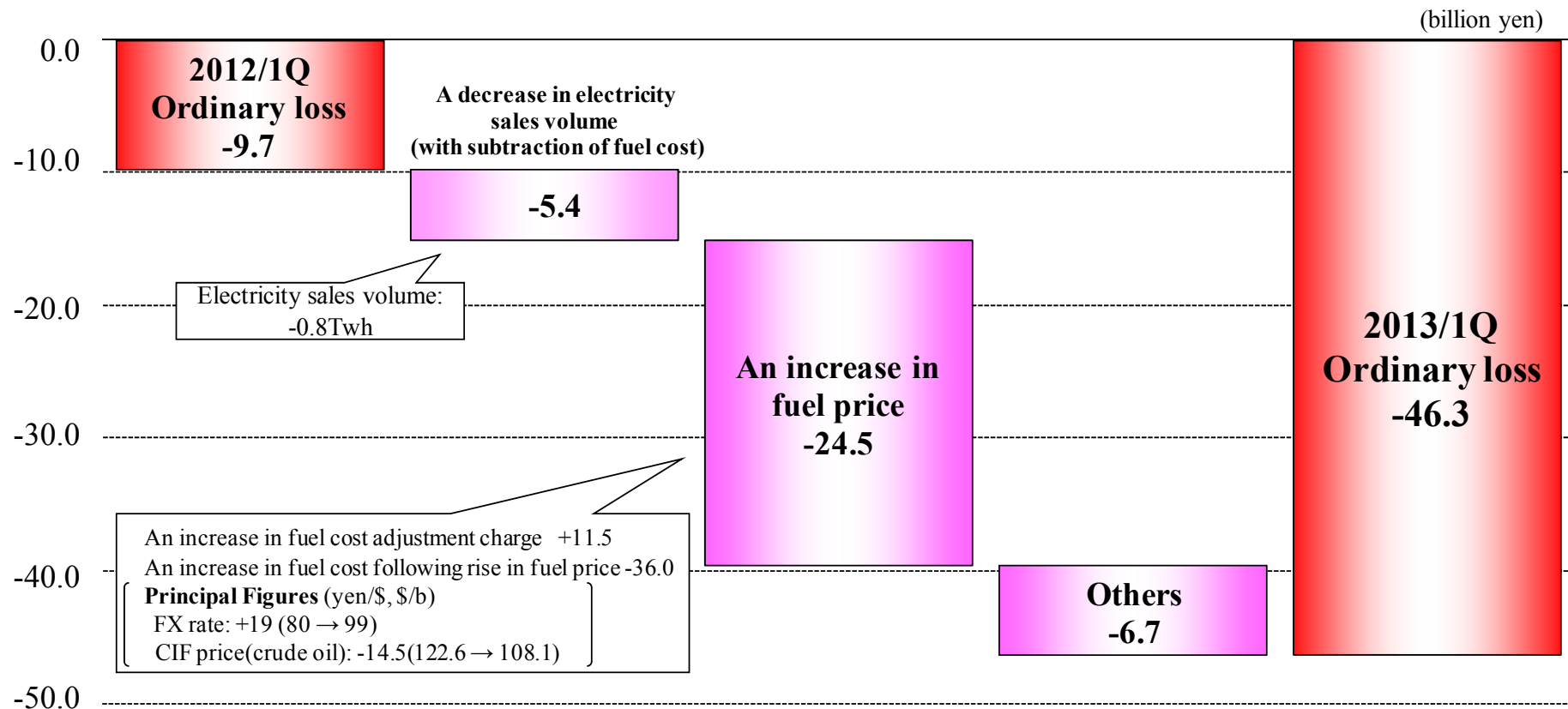
Summary of Financial Results <2>

2

< year-on-year comparison factors for change in consolidated ordinary loss >

- A decrease in electricity sales volume (with subtraction of fuel cost) -5.4 billion yen
- An increase in fuel price -24.5 billion yen
- Others (A decrease in hydroelectric power output, etc) -6.7 billion yen

【Factors for change in consolidated ordinary loss】



Electricity Sales Volume, Generated and Received Power

3

- Electricity Sales Volume

		(TWh, %)			
		2013/1Q (A)	2012/1Q (B)	Change (A-B) (A-B)/B	
Demand from customers under regulation	Electric lighting	7.6	7.9	(0.3)	(4.0)
	Electric power	1.3	1.4	(0.1)	(6.8)
	Subtotal	8.9	9.3	(0.4)	(4.4)
Demand from customers under liberalization	Commercial power	5.0	5.1	(0.1)	(1.6)
	Industrial power, etc	15.4	15.7	(0.3)	(2.0)
	Subtotal	20.4	20.8	(0.4)	(1.9)
Total		29.3	30.1	(0.8)	(2.7)

- Generated and Received Power

		(TWh, %)			
		2013/1Q (A)	2012/1Q (B)	Change (A-B) (A-B)/B	
Internally generated	Hydro	2.1	2.5	(0.4)	(13.7)
	<flow rate>	<83.0>	<100.1>	<(17.1)>	
	Thermal	27.0	28.5	(1.5)	(5.3)
	Nuclear	—	—	—	—
	<utilization rate>	<—>	<—>	<—>	
Renewable energy		0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(7.8)
Interchanged, Purchased power		2.5	1.0	1.5	143.6
Power used for pumped storage		(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	7.0
Total		31.4	31.8	(0.4)	(1.2)

Summary of Forecast for FY 2013

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[Principal factors affecting ordinary loss]

- Consolidated

	FY 2013 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2013 forecast (Apr.26) (B)	(billion yen) Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenues	2,720.0	2,710.0	10.0
Operating loss	(75.0)	(85.0)	10.0
Ordinary loss	(110.0)	(120.0)	10.0
Net loss	(75.0)	(85.0)	10.0

Emergency measures for management efficiency (Maintenance and overhead expenses)	+ 10.0
A change of fuel price (After taking fuel cost adjustment charge into account)	+ 9.0
A decrease of hydroelectric power output, etc	- 9.0
Effect on ordinary loss	+ 10.0

-Non-consolidated

	FY 2013 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2013 forecast (Apr.26) (B)	(billion yen) Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenues	2,560.0	2,550.0	10.0
Operating loss	(90.0)	(100.0)	10.0
Ordinary loss	(120.0)	(130.0)	10.0
Net loss	(80.0)	(90.0)	10.0

-Principal figures

Items		FY 2013 forecast (Current) (A)	FY 2013 forecast (Apr.26) (B)	Change (A)-(B)	(billion yen) Income sensitivity
Electricity sales volume	(TWh)	approx. 124.1	approx. 124.1	approx. 0	1% 3.0
CIF price: crude oil	(\$/b)	approx. 113	approx. 115	approx. (2)	1\$/b 9.0 ^{*1,2}
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/\$)	approx. 98	approx. 98	approx. 0	1yen/\$ 12.0 ^{*1}

*1 These figures represent income sensitivity for fuel cost. 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.

Non-consolidated Forecast for FY 2013 (compared to FY 2012)

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(Billion yen)

[Principal factors affecting ordinary loss]

	FY 2013 Forecast (A)	FY 2012 Result (B)	Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenues	2,560.0	2,485.6	approx. 74.0
Operating expenses	2,650.0	2,514.5	approx. 135.0
Operating loss	(90.0)	(28.9)	approx. (61.0)
Ordinary loss	(120.0)	(52.1)	approx. (68.0)
Net loss	(80.0)	(35.3)	approx. (45.0)

A decrease in electricity sales volume (with subtraction of fuel cost)	- 17.0
An increase of fuel price (After taking fuel cost adjustment charge into account)	- 31.0
An increase of personnel expenses	- 7.0
An increase of depreciation	- 7.0
Emergency measures for management efficiency	+ 10.0
An increase of interest expenses, etc	- 16.0
Effect on ordinary loss	- 68.0

[Principal Figures on Assumption]

Item		FY 2013 Forecast (A)	FY 2012 Result (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales	(TWh)	approx. 124.1	126.6	approx. (2.5)
CIF price: crude oil	(\$/b)	approx. 113	113.9	approx. (1)
FX rate(interbank)	(yen/\$)	approx. 98	83	approx. 15
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	—	—	—

- Dividends for the Fiscal Year 2013

The Company has not yet decided forecast dividends for the fiscal year 2013.

	Dividends per Share (yen)		
	Interim	Year-end	Total
FY 2013 (Forecast)	—	—	—
FY 2012	25	25	50

- The Policy on Shareholder Return(announced on July 30, 2012)

The Company will work to maintain stable dividends after taking account of financial condition and other factors, while continuously investing in building and operating facilities that are essential for a safe and stable supply of electricity.

Ⅱ Management Situation

Safety Measures at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station<1>: Progress in the Safety Measures

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-Our voluntary efforts based on the accident at the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant

-Tsunami countermeasures(aiming to complete by the end of FY 2014)

- Flood Prevention Measures (1) :Prevention of flood within the power station premises by constructing Tsunami protection walls (T.P.+22m), etc.
- Flood Prevention Measures (2) :Maintaining seawater cooling function in the submerged premises, Prevention of housing inundation
- Enhanced Emergency Measures : Maintaining cooling function in the event that all AC power and seawater cooling function are lost

-Severe accident countermeasures (Units 3 and 4: Aiming to complete by end of FY 2014;

Unit 5: Under consideration)

- Severe accident countermeasures, such as the installation of filter vent equipment and increasing the capacity of rechargeable batteries, are being implemented.

- Efforts to respond to the new regulatory standards (aiming to complete by the end of FY 2014)

- Countermeasures against overflow from intake ponds, etc. and construction work for the emergency response center and fire protection equipment is being implemented.

-Future action

We will take necessary measures to meet the new regulatory standards promptly.

Safety Measures at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <2>: Evaluation of Effects of Ground Motion and Status of review of Earthquake Countermeasures

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- Evaluation of ground motion

- The ground motion based on the Cabinet Office model is the same as the present seismic resistance (around 1,000 gals).
- The “hypothetical amplified ground motion” , which we set ourselves to leave some leeway for the possible amplification of vibration at Unit 5, is a maximum of around 1,900 gals.

- Evaluation of effects on the facilities

- We confirmed that the seismic safety of Hamaoka Nuclear Plant Units, which are currently suspended, is ensured.



- Review of earthquake countermeasures

- We will further enhance the seismic resistance of Unit 5 and facilities important to safety in the surrounding area.
 - After taking into account the review of ground motion by the Cabinet Office and the details of the new regulatory standards, we will study specific measures to work out a construction plan for facilities at Units 3 to 5.
- ⇒ Working out construction plan for facilities at Units 3 to 5, aiming to start construction at an early stage in FY2013

Outlook of Electricity Supply & Demand for Summer FY 2013 (generating end)

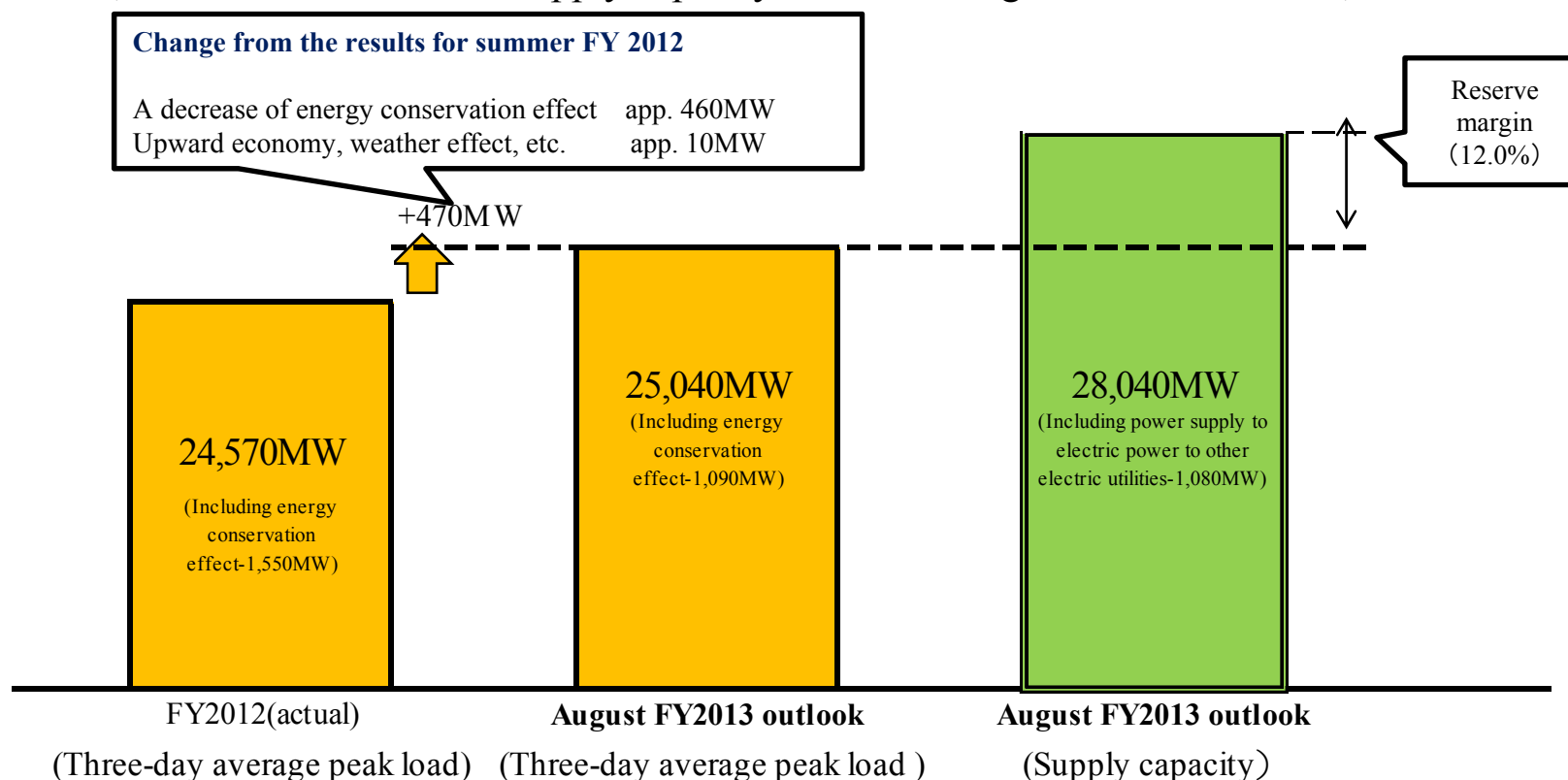
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■ Peak load (three-day average)

We estimated the peak load at 25,040MW with assumption of the effect of customers' energy conservation by 1,090MW in this coming summer.

■ Supply capacity

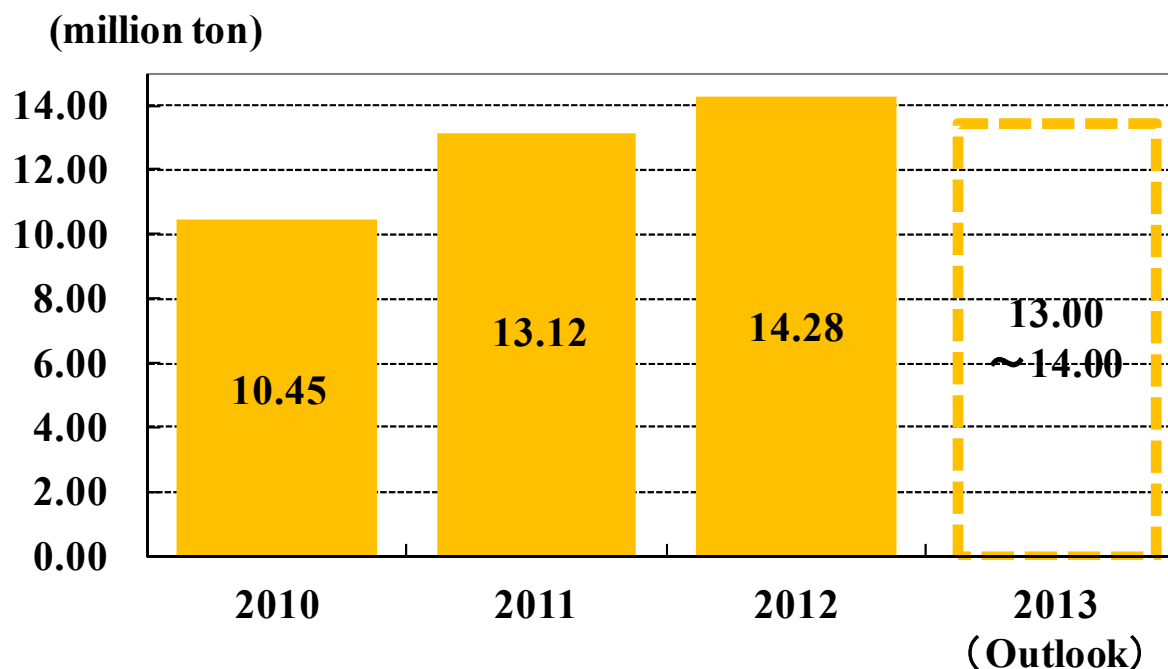
By reflecting the start-up of Joetsu Thermal Power Station Unit No. 2-1 in July 2013, and outward power interchange to other EPCOs whose power supply capacity are very tight by approximately 1,080MW, it is estimated that our supply capacity in this coming summer will be 28,040MW.



- Outlook for fuel procurement (LNG)

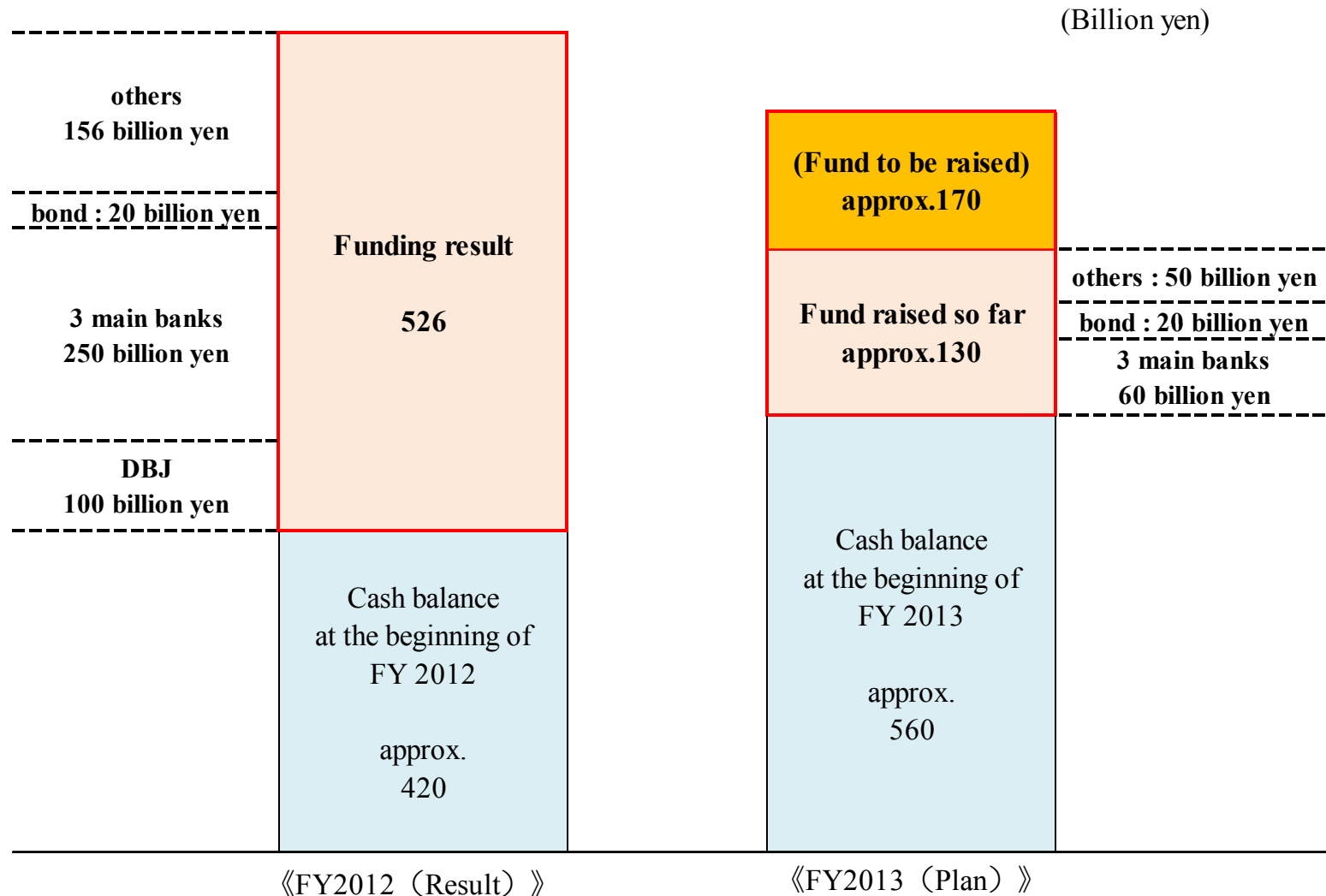
- For FY2013, assuming we need the amount of the same level as in FY2011 and FY2012, although this amount varies depending on supply-demand situation, we have already started negotiation with LNG sellers for additional LNG procurement, and we estimate that we will manage to secure the necessary volume.

(Reference) LNG procurement results



- Progress of fund raising in FY 2013

- We plan to raise approximately 300 billion yen in long-term funding in FY 2013.
- We have raised approximately 130 billion yen by the end of the first quarter (end of June 2013).



Efforts toward Promotion of Management Efficiency in FY2013

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- Efforts toward Promotion of Management Efficiency in FY2013 (change from previously published value)
(billion yen)

Item		FY2013	Contents
Capital investments reduction		approx.10.0	-To review the timing, scope and method of construction works -To reduce cost of material procurement and services
Expenses reduction	Maintenance	5.0	-To review the timing, scope and method of construction works -To reduce cost of material procurement and services
	overhead expenses	2.0	-To review the welfare program and the travel expense system -To cut back expenses including expendable office supplies
	Fuel	2.0	-To procure more economical fuels -To improve capacity utilization of thermal power stations with enhanced efficiency
	Salaries and employee benefits	1.0	-To cut back overtime work
	Subtotal	approx.10.0	
Total		approx.20.0	

III Reference Data

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Movement of Nuclear Regulation Authority <1>: Outline of "the New Regulatory Standards"

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Compared to the former safety standards, the new regulatory standards have been strengthened the standards to prevent a severe accident, and newly added the standards to cope with a severe accident or a terrorist attack.

<Former safety standards>

Consideration for a natural phenomenon
Consideration for a fire
Reliability of power supply
Performance of other facilities
Capacity of earthquake resistance and tsunami countermeasures

<New regulatory standards>

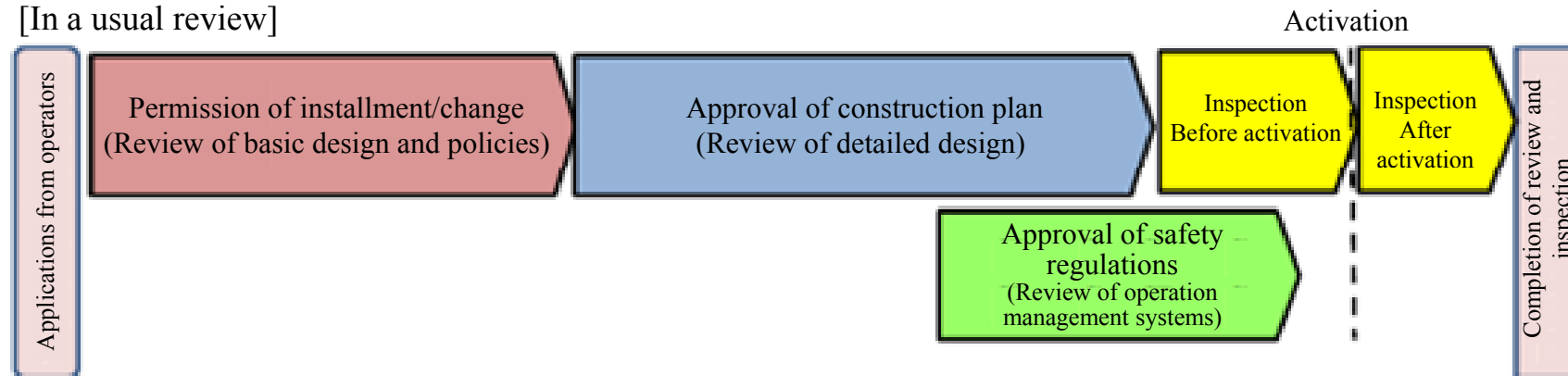
Response to a intentional aircraft collision	New (Terrorist attack Countermeasures)
Measures to prevent a large-scale discharge of radioactive materials	
Measures to prevent damage to a reactor containment vessel	New (Severe Accident Countermeasures)
Measures to prevent damage to a reactor core (Under assumption of multiple failure of equipments)	
Consideration for a internal overflow water (New)	Reinforcement or New
Consideration for a natural phenomenon (New: volcano, tornado, forest fire)	
Consideration for a fire	
Reliability of power supply	
Performance of other facilities	Reinforcement
Capacity of earthquake resistance and tsunami countermeasures	

Movement of Nuclear Regulation Authority <2>: Method for Conducting Review and Inspection After Enforcement of the New Regulatory Standards (Image)

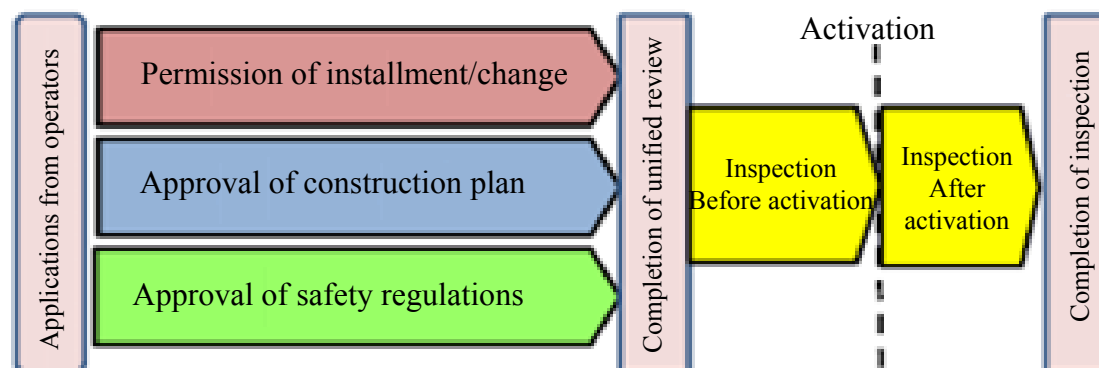
14

- In a normal review, reviews of the permission of installment/change, the approval of construction plans and the approval of safety regulations are conducted in a step-by-step manner.
- In this review, the effectiveness of the both hardware and software, such as the design of facilities and the operation management systems, etc., will be reviewed in a unified manner. Applications from operators for the permission of installment/change, the approval of construction plans and the approval of safety regulations will be accepted at the same time and be reviewed in parallel.

[In a usual review]



[In this review]



Movement of Nuclear Regulation Authority <3>: Influence of 40-years regulation

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■ Influence on Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

	Output (MW)	Commencement of commercial operation	Age of reactors at the end of July 2013
Unit No.3	1,100	August 28 1987	25 years
Unit No.4	1,137	September 3 1993	19 years
Unit No.5	1,380	January 18 2005	8 years

◆CEPCO's units are mostly young. 40 years regulation will not significantly influence on our units compared with those of other EPCOs.

Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <1>: Progress in the Safety Measures

16

- Tsunami countermeasures

Principal measures		FY2011				FY2012				FY2013				FY2014			
		Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
Flood Prevention Measures (1)	-Construction of Tsunami protection walls , etc.			▼Started on November 11th				▼ 18 meters high from sea level						Our aim is to complete construction by the end of FY2014. (※)			
	-Countermeasures against Overflow from Intake Ponds etc. (Measures for Compliance with New Regulatory Standards)			Tsunami protection walls construction (foundation work, wall construction)								Raising the height of protection walls					
Flood Prevention Measures (2)	-Reinforcement of watertight doors					▼Started on January 7th								Our aim is to complete construction by the end of FY2014. (※)			
	-Installation of EWS					▼Started on October 13th								Our aim is to complete construction by the end of FY2014. (※)			
Enhanced Emergency Measures	Installation of emergency AC generators (gas turbine generators) on high ground			Arranging and Installing gas turbine generators on high ground, etc.										Our aim is to complete construction by the end of FY2014. (※)			
						▼Started on November 21st								Our aim is to complete construction by the end of FY2014. (※)			
						Develop high ground,Installing power panel on the upper floor and high ground											

(※) we decide a detailed process after having conducted a detailed analysis of earthquake resistance

- Severe accident countermeasures

Severe accident countermeasures	-Units 3 and 4					▼Started on June 14th	
	-Unit 5					Installation of filter vent equipment	
						A specific implementation schedule under consideration (construction period : two to three years)	

- Earthquake countermeasures

Earthquake countermeasures						Working out the project plan at the earliest possible date in the current fiscal year, with the aim of starting early-stage construction.	
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Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <2>: Installation of a filter vent equipment

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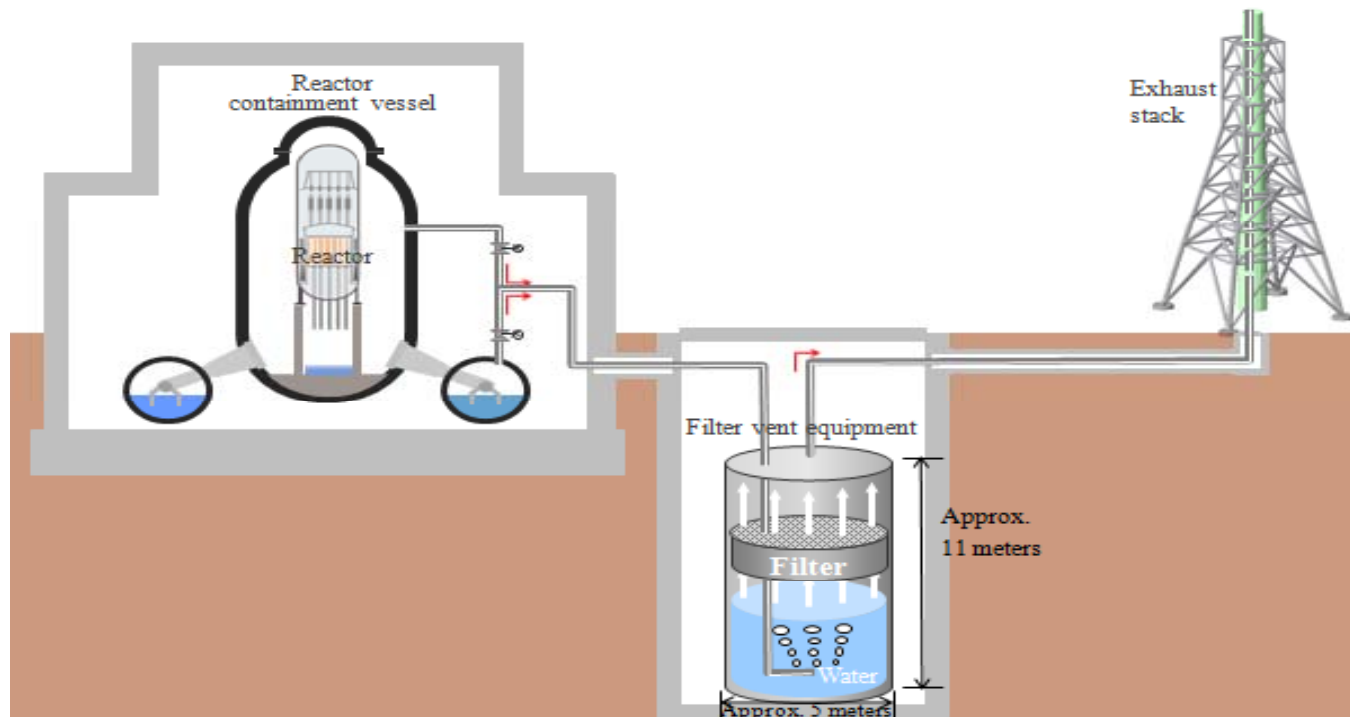
Measures to prevent a large-scale discharge of radioactive materials

- Venting containment vessels is indispensable for prevention of their damage. We will install a filter vent equipment to minimize discharge of particulate radioactive materials (cesium, etc.) and thereby prevent soil contamination.
- A filter vent equipment is expected to cut the discharge of particulate radioactive materials to 1/1000 or less.

Measures to prevent damage to the containment vessel

- We will reduce containment vessel pressure to protect the vessels from overpressure.

Measures completion aim : The end of FY 2014 (Units 3 and 4)



Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station <3>:

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

Fact

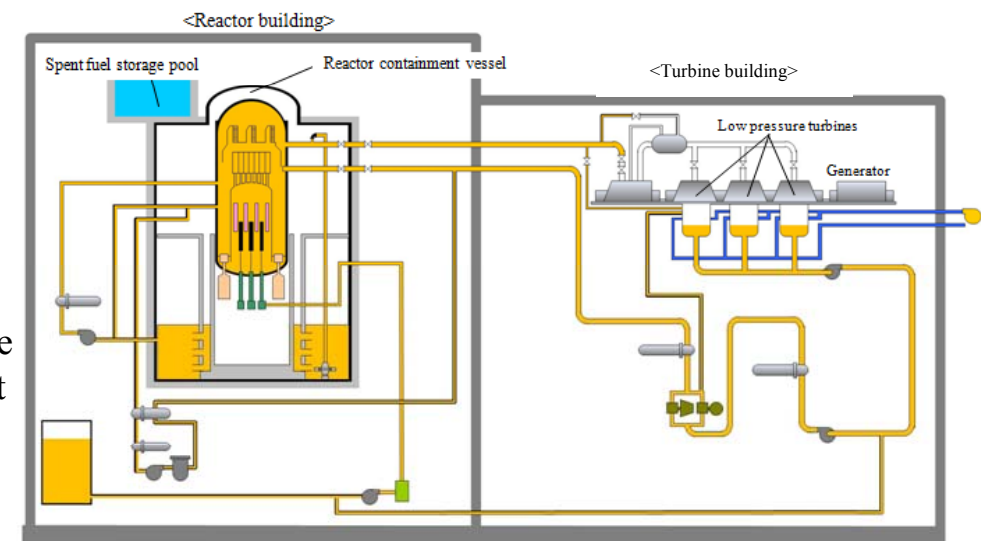
- On May 14, 2011, when preparing for cold shutdown after reactor No. 5 was suspended, a portion of the tubes in the main condenser, through which seawater flowed to cool steam, was damaged. 400 tons of seawater flowed into the main condenser and 5 tons of sea water into the reactor.

The situation of the investigation

- We are conducting an environmental simulation test that reproduces seawater inflow and an inspection to see if seawater inflow caused equipment to corrode by disassembling and opening the reactor.
- So far, we have confirmed the following facts concerning reactor equipment:
 - We inspected the nuclear pressure vessels for corrosion of lined portions or other abnormality. The result did not show any abnormality that would affect the integrity of the nuclear reactors and turbine systems.
 - We also inspected the fuels that had been loaded before seawater intrusion. As a result, their external appearance did not show any sign of negative effect of seawater.

Future plan

- Inspection of the nuclear pressure vessel and core internals of Unit No. 5 has temporarily been suspended until the end of FY2013 since this plant receives fuels spent by Units 1 and 2. We will complete the integrity inspection and evaluation of this plant by the end of September 2014.
- Excepting the nuclear pressure vessel and core internals, we will complete the inspection and evaluation of the equipment and fuels within FY2013.
- As required, we will report the progress of the integrity inspection and evaluation to the national investigation committee for review by the committee members.



※ Yellow areas are flowed by seawater

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Reinforcement of disaster prevention measures of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

- Review and Strengthening of Nuclear Disaster Prevention System

- In addition to construction of tsunami protection wall and other tangible measures, we will strengthen its disaster prevention system and other intangible measures so that our group companies can jointly resolve the situation within the shortest possible time even if a nuclear disaster occurs.
- To enhance its preparedness for nuclear disasters resulting from earthquakes/tsunamis, we will strengthen its education/training systems and improve the related procedures.

- Improving and Strengthening of Disaster Prevention Materials and Equipment

- We will strengthen the materials and equipment that are indispensable for coping with a nuclear disaster, such as communication systems (e.g., teleconference systems) necessary for information exchange inside and outside the site, radiation meters for use in the event of a nuclear disaster, and means for securely transporting the above equipment and other disaster prevention materials and equipment.

- Enhancing Cooperation with the Central Government and Local Governments

- We will actively cooperate with local governments around the nuclear power plant in revising regional disaster prevention plans. We will also actively participate in disaster drills hosted by the central government or local governments so that we can appropriately implement necessary countermeasures in cooperation with the various governments if a nuclear disaster occurs.



<In-house training>

Training at 0.5 million V switching station on power plant's premises Trainees measure the contamination level of evacuating site workers using survey meters.



<Participation in disaster prevention drill hosted by Shizuoka Prefectural Government >

A dispatched electric power transmission line inspector is trained to transport his inspection vehicle by Self-Defense Forces helicopter.

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- Ordinary 2013 Diet session

The bill for the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act was submitted to the Diet session, but the bill was abandoned

- Extraordinary Diet session in the fall of 2013

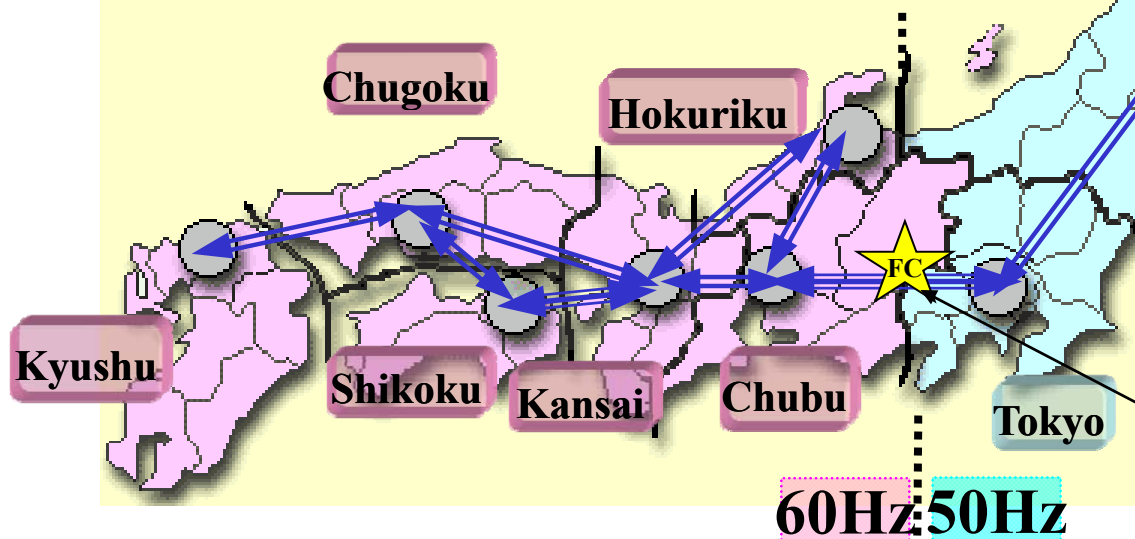
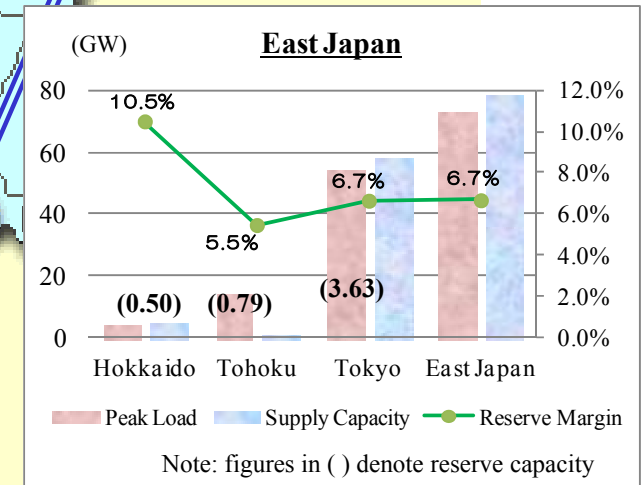
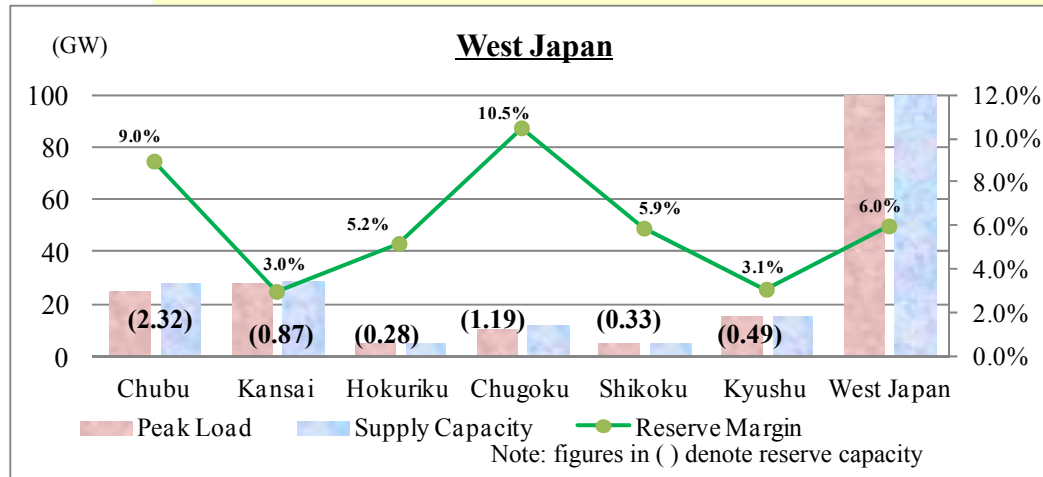
The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry plans to resubmit the bill.

(Reference) Cabinet Decision on the Bill for the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act
(Disclosed on April 12, 2013)

	Schedule for implementing the measures	Schedule for submitting the bill
1st phase: Establishing the Organization for Operations of Wide-area Electrical Grids (tentative title)	In about 2015	To this session of the Diet (formulating provisions for implementing the reform of the 2nd and 3rd phases)
2nd phase: Fully liberalizing the electricity retail market into which retail entities are able to enter	In about 2016	To the ordinary Diet session in 2014
3rd phase: Further securing neutrality of the power transmission/distribution sector through legal unbundling; Fully liberalizing electricity rates	By about 2018-2020	The Government of Japan shall aim to submit the bill to the ordinary Diet session in 2015

Electricity Supply & Demand <1> Outlook of Electricity Supply and Demand for Summer (August 2013) in Japan

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Capacity of Frequency Converter

- ◇ ShinsShinano (Tokyo) × 2 : 600MW
- ◇ Sakuma (J-Power) : 300MW
- ◇ HigashiShimizu (Chubu) : 300MW

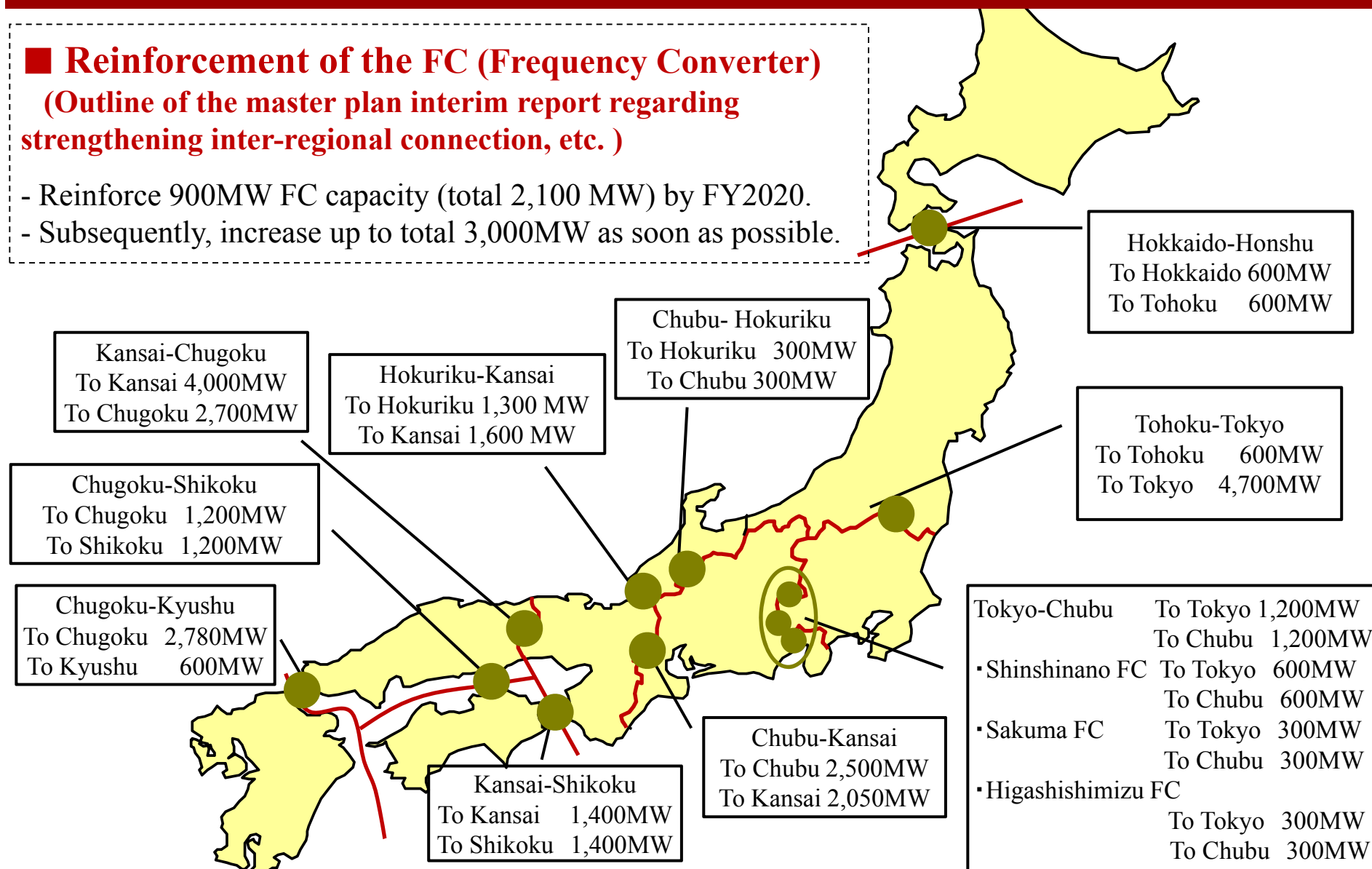
Electricity Supply & Demand <2>: Strengthen Mutual Support among power companies

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■ Reinforcement of the FC (Frequency Converter)

(Outline of the master plan interim report regarding strengthening inter-regional connection, etc.)

- Reinforce 900MW FC capacity (total 2,100 MW) by FY2020.
- Subsequently, increase up to total 3,000MW as soon as possible.



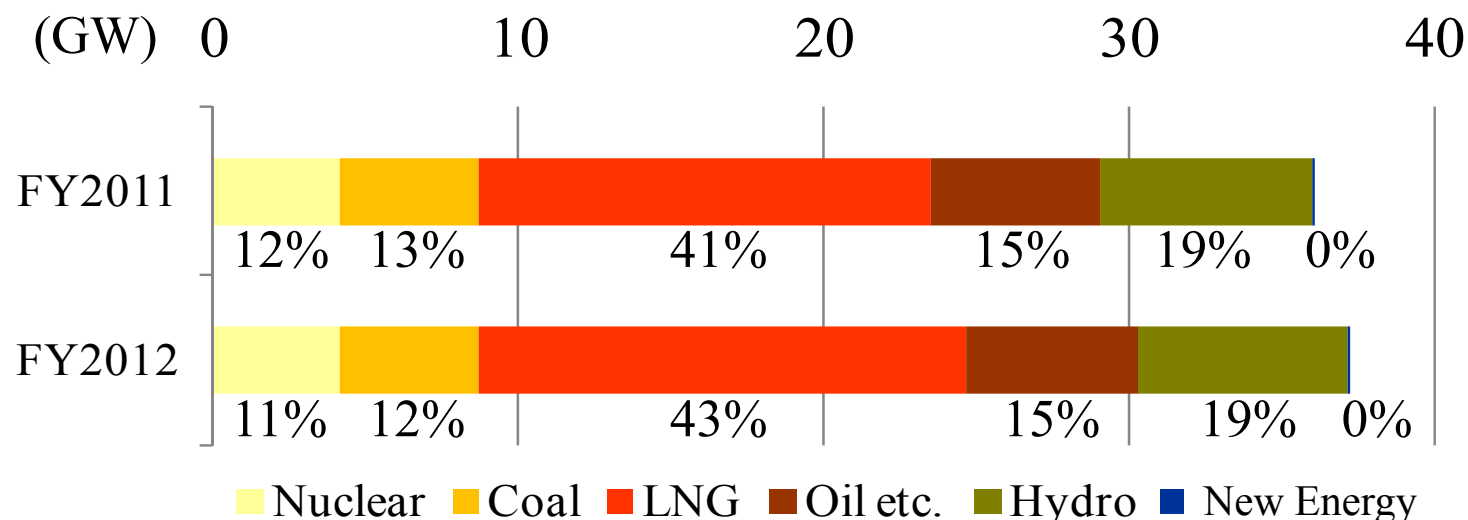
Note: The figures for the operating capacity during the day time (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) in August are derived from data of the Electric Power System Council of Japan.

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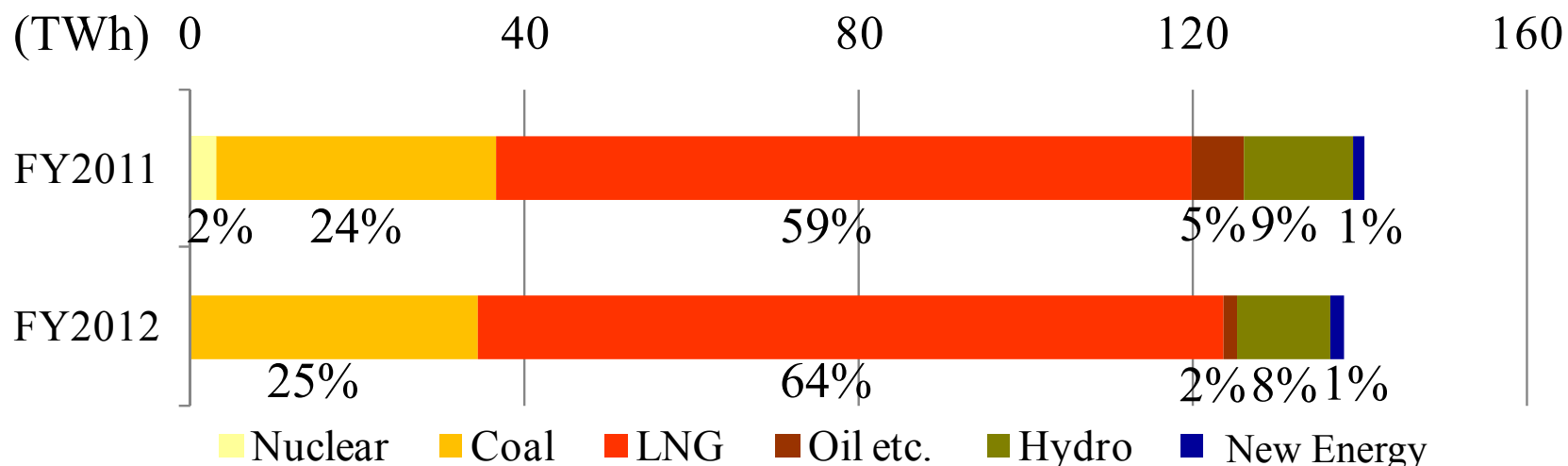
Electricity Supply & Demand <3>: Composition of Power Sources and Electric Energy Output

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- Composition of Power Sources



- Composition of Electric Energy Output



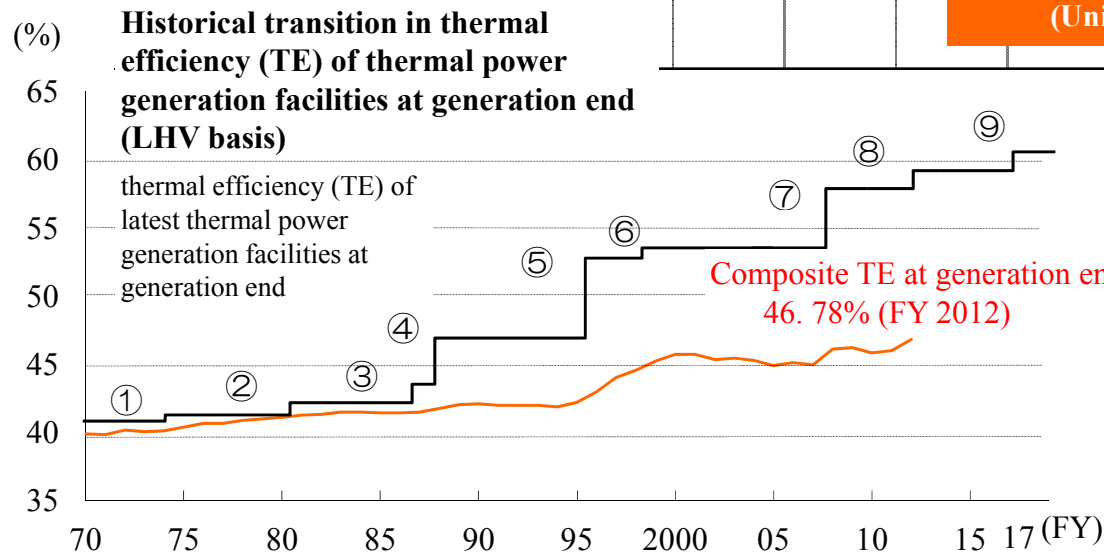
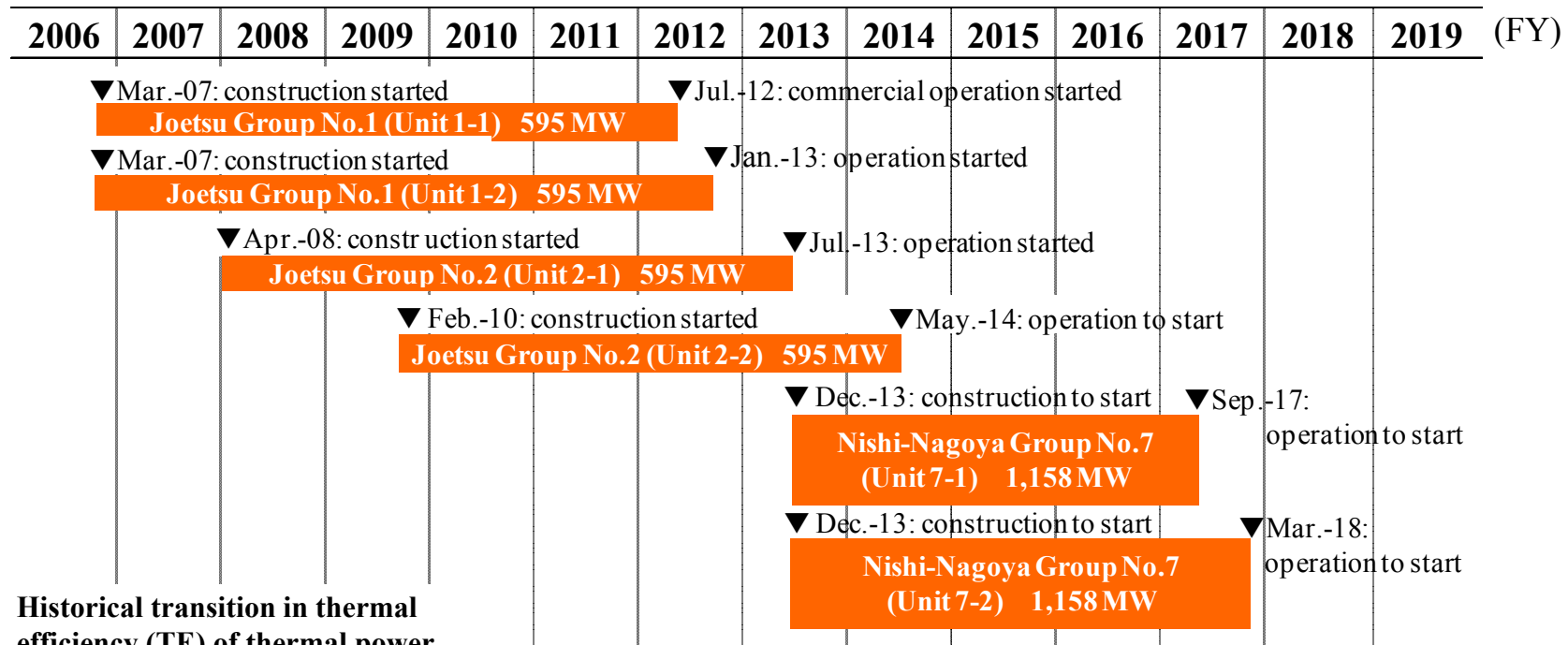
Note: Figures include output from Interchanged, Purchased power

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Thermal Power Plants <1>: Development of LNG Thermal Power Plants with Enhanced Efficiency

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



	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 No.1, 2	58 or more	LNG
9	Nishi-Nagoya No.7	approx.62	LNG

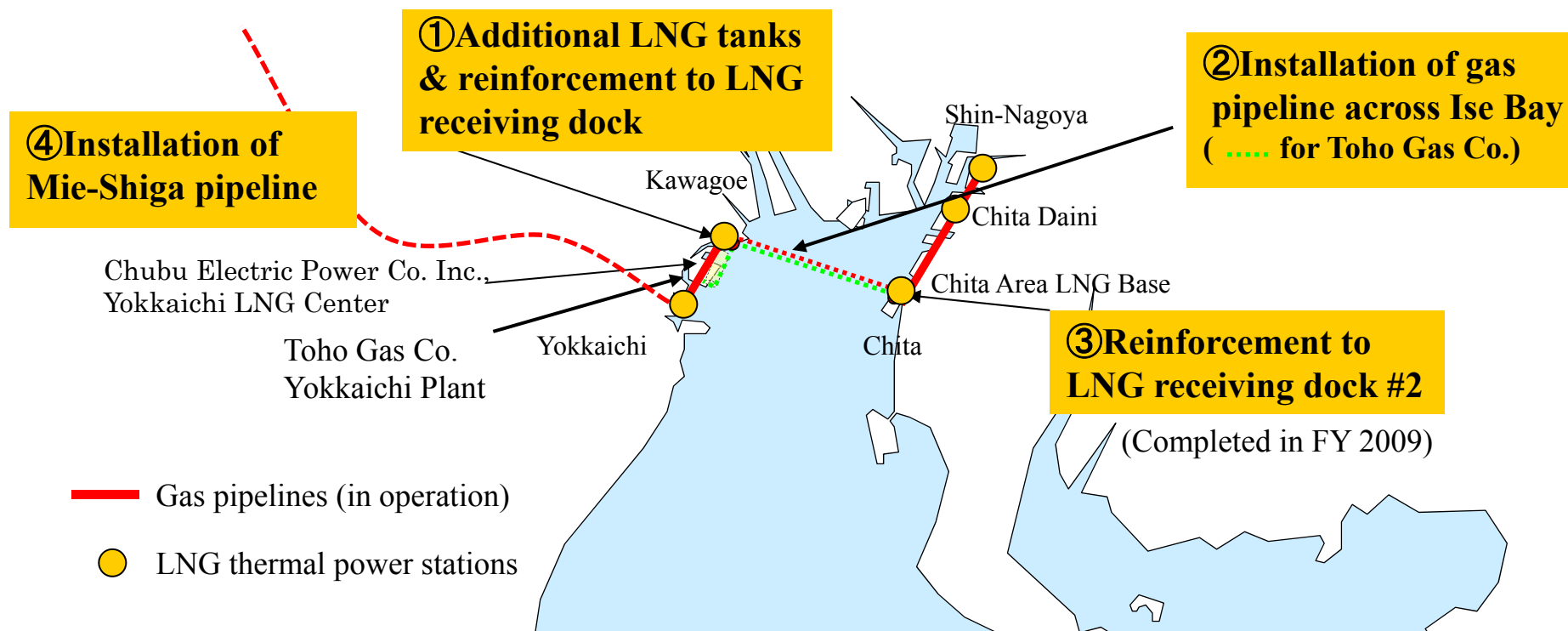
*TE: Thermal efficiency

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Thermal Power Plants <2>: Reinforcement Plan for LNG Handling Facilities

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- Supporting stable and flexible LNG procurement



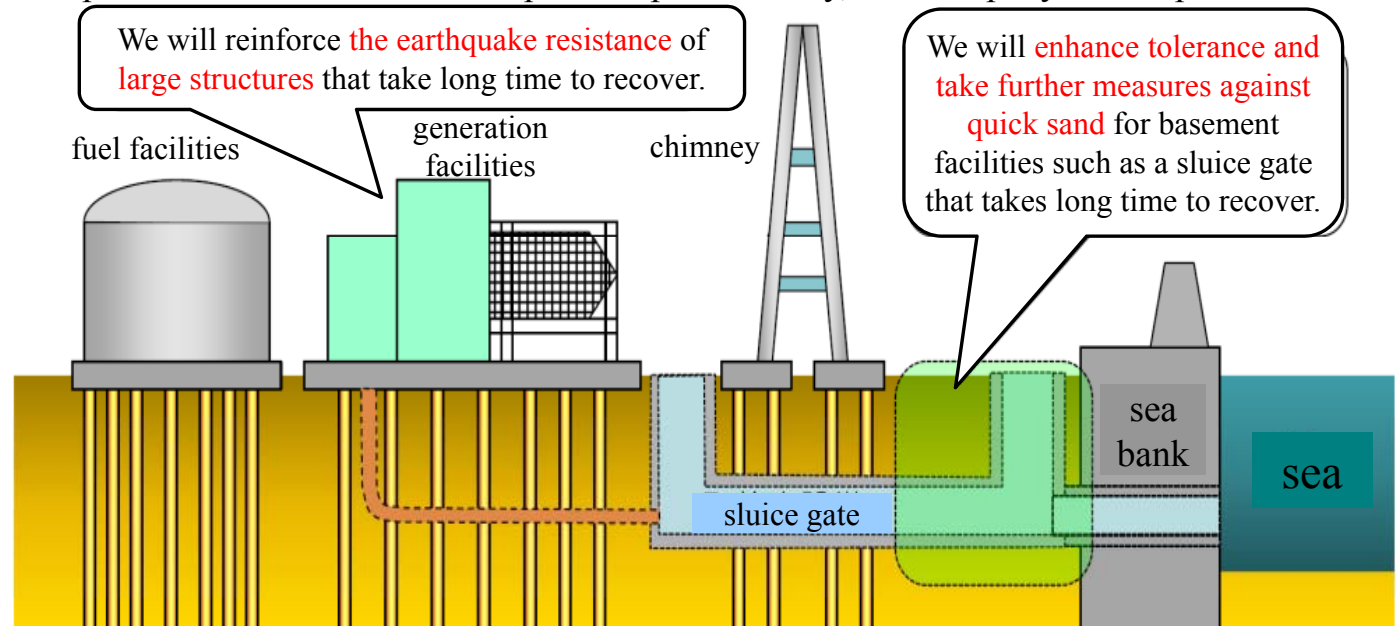
	Project name	Project outline	commencement	completion
①	Additional LNG tanks in Kawagoe	Two additional tanks in Kawagoe Thermal Power Station (capacity: 180,000m ³ each)	FY2007	FY2012
	Reinforcement to receiving dock in Kawagoe	Enabling to accommodate LNG super tankers with class of over 200,000m ³	FY2009	FY2010
②	Installation of gas pipeline across Ise Bay	Kawagoe Thermal Power Station - Chita Area LNG Base approx. 13.3km	FY2008	FY2013 (September target)
③	Reinforcement to No.2 receiving dock in Chita	Enabling to accommodate LNG super tankers with class of over 200,000m ³	FY2008	FY2009
④	Installation of Mie-Shiga pipeline	Yokkaichi Thermal Power Station - Taga Governor Station (Osaka Gas Co.) approx. 60 km	FY2004	FY2013 (Winter target)

Thermal Power Plants <3>: Actions at Thermal Power Plants etc. against Megaquakes

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■ Thermal power plants

To further improve the reliability of all power stations from the standpoint of public safety, the Company will implement measures necessary to ensure the seismic resistance of fire prevention and extinguishing facilities, and their functions in case of disaster. We will also enhance the seismic-resistant tolerance of thermal power stations and LNG facilities that are important from the standpoint of ensuring early electricity supply capacity after a disaster.



■ Hydro electric power plants

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

■ Distribution facilities

To prevent greater hindrance to electricity supply, the Company has been implementing measures for moving main equipment in substations to higher ground, constructing tsunami protection walls and increasing portable electric substation equipment at major substations (super voltage substations, primary substations and secondary substations). We have been preferentially implementing measures at major substations (primary substations and secondary substations) that may cause greater hindrance to electricity supply in the event of equipment failure.

Fuel Procurement<1>: LNG Contracts

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- Principal LNG Contracts

				(1,000 t/year)
Projects / <delivery>		Period of contract		Contract volume (approximate figure)
Existing Contracts	Qatar1 / <Ex-ship>	1997 - 2021	(approx.25 years)	4,000
	Australia (extension) / <Ex-ship>	2009 - 2019	(approx.10 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) / <Ex-ship>	2011 - 2015	(approx.5 years)	630
		2016 - 2020	(approx.5 years)	320
	Indonesia (re-extension) / <FOB>	2011 - 2020	(approx.10 years)	320
	BP Singapore / <Ex-ship>*1	2012 - 2028	(approx.16 years)	*2
	ENI / <Ex-ship>	2013 - 2017	(approx.5 years)	*3
Future Contracts	Qatar3 / <Ex-ship>	2013 - 2018	(approx.5 years)	1,000
		2018 - 2028	(approx.10 years)	700
	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)	*4
	Wheatstone / <FOB>	2017 - 2037	(approx.20 years)	1,000
	Ichthys / <FOB>	2017 - 2032	(approx.15 years)	490

*1 Contract to purchase LNG from multipul sources

*2 Approx. 8 million ton through the contract term

*3 Joint Purchase by Chubu Electric and KOGAS. Approx. 1.7 million ton in total of two companies through the contract term.

*4 Maximum 122 cargos through the contract term (or maximum approx. 8.54 million ton if using ships with 70,000 ton cargo capacity)

- LNG Ship Charter

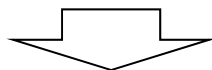
We concluded time charter of 3 tankers to enhance efficiency and flexibility of procurement by managing freight cost.

	1st Ship	2nd Ship	3rd Ship
Shipowner	Foreign corporation, whose stocks are owned by Mitsubishi Co., and NYK	Foreign corporation, whose stocks are owned by Mitsubishi Co., and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.	Foreign corporation, whose stocks are owned by Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.
Freighter	Chubu		
Period of Contract	approx.15 - 20 years		

Fuel Procurement<2>: Advancement of Coal Trading 28

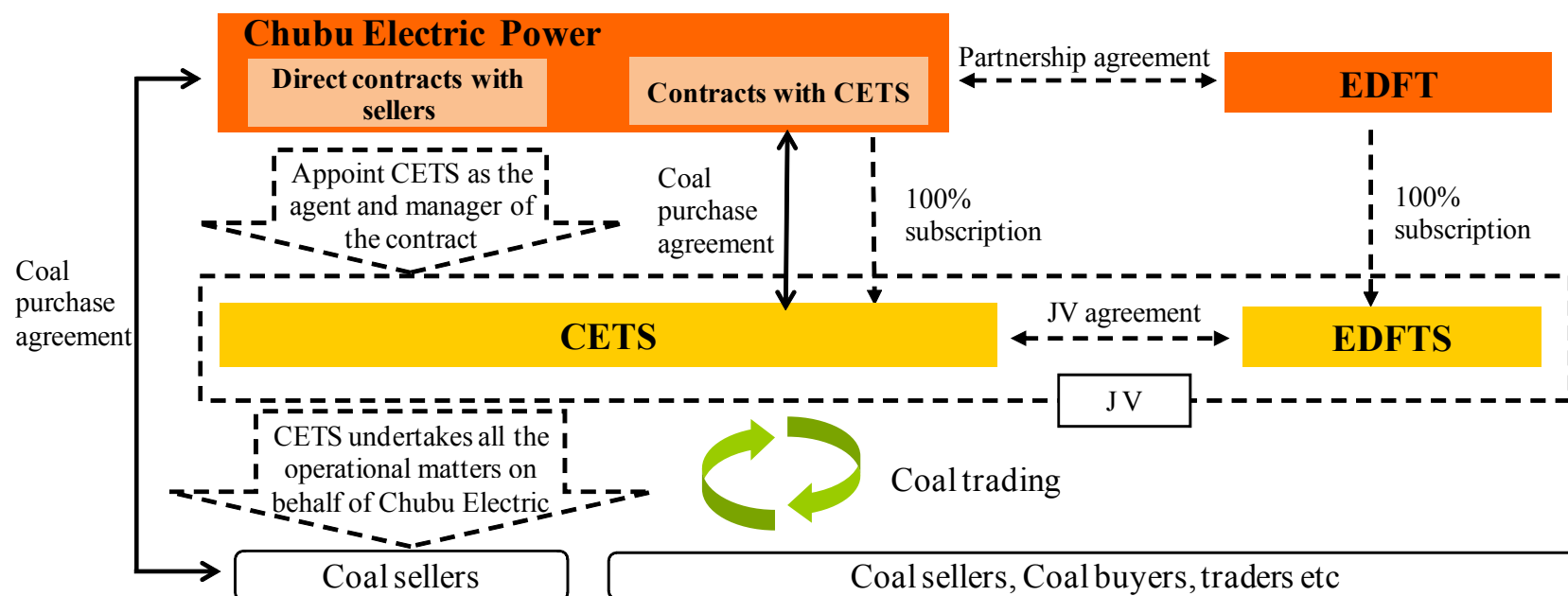
- Coal trading business

- 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 Electric's whole coal procurements in unitary.



- Chubu Electric appointed Chubu Energy Trading Singapore Pte Ltd, ("CETS" newly established in Singapore also as a wholly owned subsidiary of Chubu Electric) to take over a role of CET from April 2012.

⇒ Benefits from more timely transactions in an efficient and economical manner through the utilization of abundant trading information and talented human resources available in Singapore.



Fuel Procurement<3>

Acquisition of Interests in Energy Resources

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-Acquisition of upstream interests, etc.

Ichthys (LNG)

Project output capacity:
Approx 8.4 million ton/year
Interest holding ratio: 0.735%
Production starts from FY2016(scheduled)



Gorgon (LNG)

Project output capacity:
Approx 15.0 million ton/year
Interest holding ratio: 0.417%
Production starts from FY2014(scheduled)

Integra (Coal)

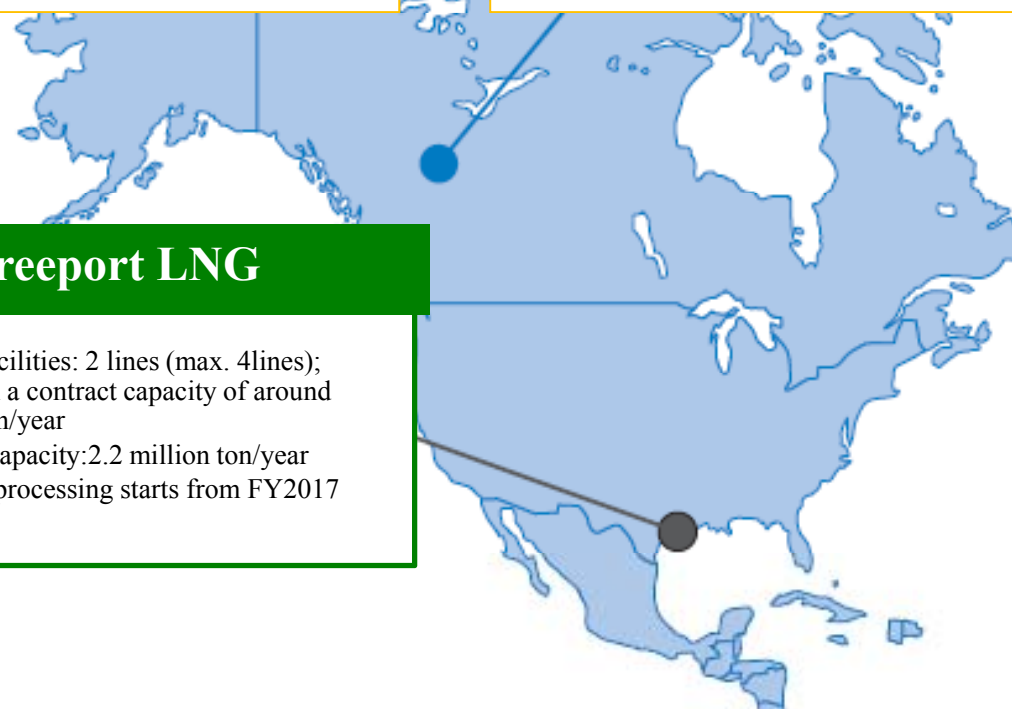
Project output capacity:
Approx 3.3 million ton/year
Interest holding ratio: 5.95%
In production

Cordova Embayment (Shale gas)

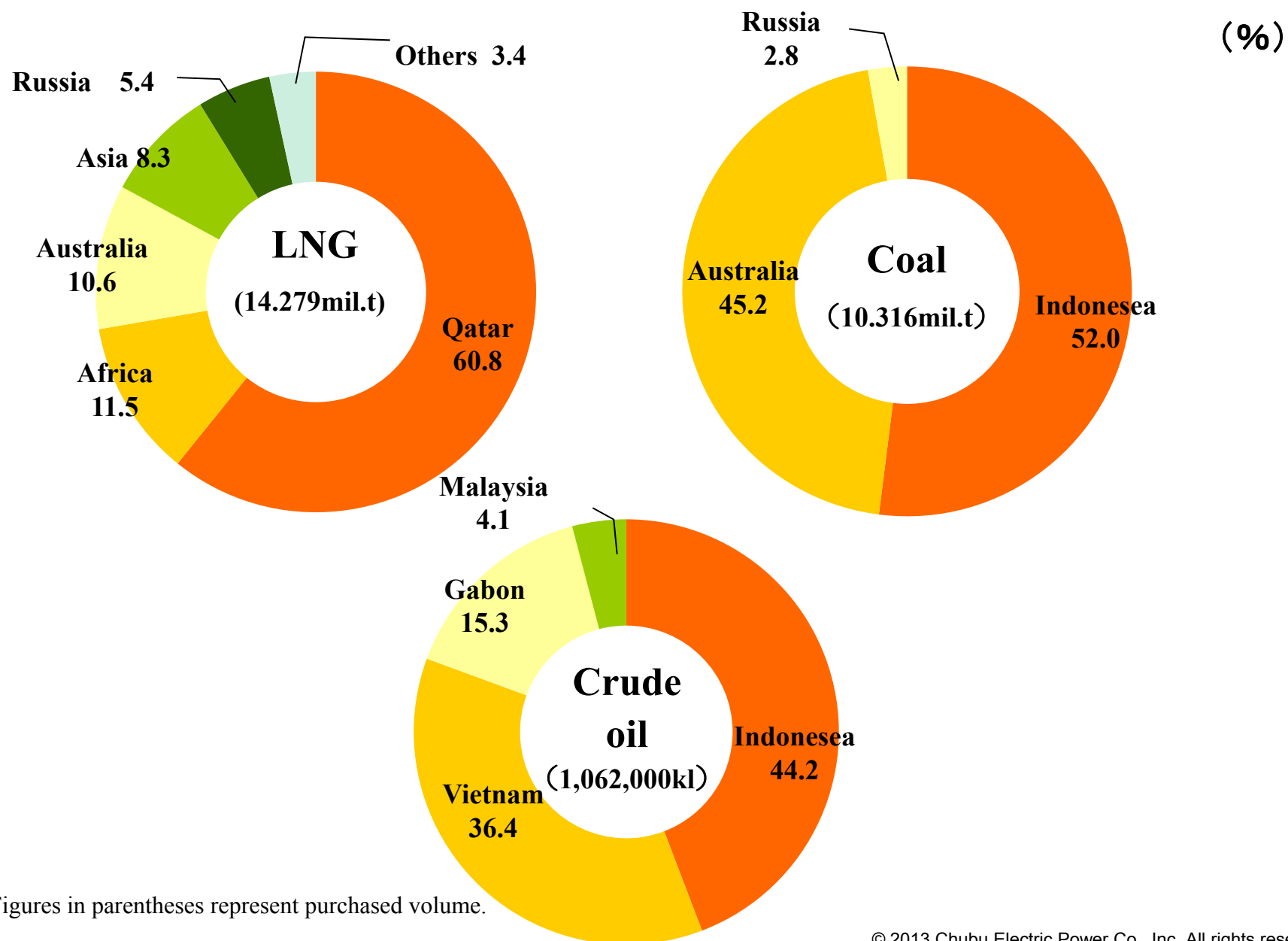
Project output capacity:
Approx 3.5 million ton/year in LNG)
Interest holding ratio: 3.75%*
In production

Freeport LNG

Liquefying facilities: 2 lines (max. 4lines);
each line with a contract capacity of around
4.4 million ton/year
Our secured capacity:2.2 million ton/year
Liquefaction processing starts from FY2017
(scheduled)



*Chubu Electric Power acquired 7.5% of the equity in Cordova Gas Resourced Ltd., a Mitsubishi Corporation Subsidiary that owns a 50% interest in the project.



■ Governmental efforts toward promotion of Renewable Energy

Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy (Implementation from July 1, 2012)

What shall
be purchased

- Electricity generated from Solar PV*, wind power, hydraulic power, geothermal and biomass
- *Electric utilities continue purchasing surplus electricity generated by photovoltaic systems at homes, etc.

Purchase rate
Purchase
period

-The purchase price in FY2012

Solar PV less than 10kW 42.00 yen/kWh (for 10 years)
no less than 10kW 42.00 yen/kWh (for 20 years)

Wind less than 20kW 57.75 yen/kWh (for 20 years)
no less than 20kW 23.10 yen/kWh (for 20 years)

-Payment of an average household electricity usage
(300kWh/month)
⇒ 66 yen per month (including consumption tax)

-The purchase price in FY2013

Solar PV less than 10kW 38.00 yen/kWh (for 10 years)
no less than 10kW 37.80 yen/kWh (for 20 years)

Wind less than 20kW 57.75 yen/kWh (for 20 years)
no less than 20kW 23.10 yen/kWh (for 20 years)

-Payment of an average household electricity usage
(300kWh/month)
⇒ 105 yen per month (including consumption tax)

Collection of
purchased
costs

- The equal cost (surcharge/kWh) shall be borne all over Japan (partial reductions exist)
- Adjustment to make the surcharge equal all over Japan

Renewable Energy <2>: Our efforts toward Promotion 32

- Details for promotion of renewable energy

Detailed plans				Output (MW)	Operation commences
Solar	Chubu Electric		Mega Solar Iida	1	FY 2010
			Mega Solar Taketoyo	7.5	FY 2011
			Mega Solar Shimizu	8	FY 2014 (Plan)
Wind	Chubu Electric		Omaezaki	22	(Phase1) FY 2009 (Phase2) FY 2010
Hydro	Chubu Electric	New development	Susado	0.24	FY 2010
			Tokuyama (unit 1, 2)	153.4	FY2014~FY 2015 (Plan)
			Atagi	0.19	FY 2015 (Plan)
			Nyuugawa	0.35	FY 2016 (Plan)
			Conventional hydro	5.0	FY 2020 (Plan)
				7.3	FY 2022 (Plan)
			Generation with minimum water level	0.22	FY 2015 (Plan)
				0.29	FY 2015 (Plan)
		Improvement	0.32	FY 2018 (Plan)	
			Wago	0.2 ^{*2}	FY 2012
			Okuyahagi Daiichi unit 3	2.0 ^{*2}	FY 2012
			Okuizumi	5.0 ^{*2}	FY 2012
Transferred by the enterprize dept. of Mie prefecture (10 sites)			98		
Biomass	Chubu Electric		Mixture of wooden chip	—	FY 2010
			Mixture of fuel from carbonized sewage	—	FY 2012

*1 Approximate estimations made at announcement of plans

*2 Represents amount of improvement

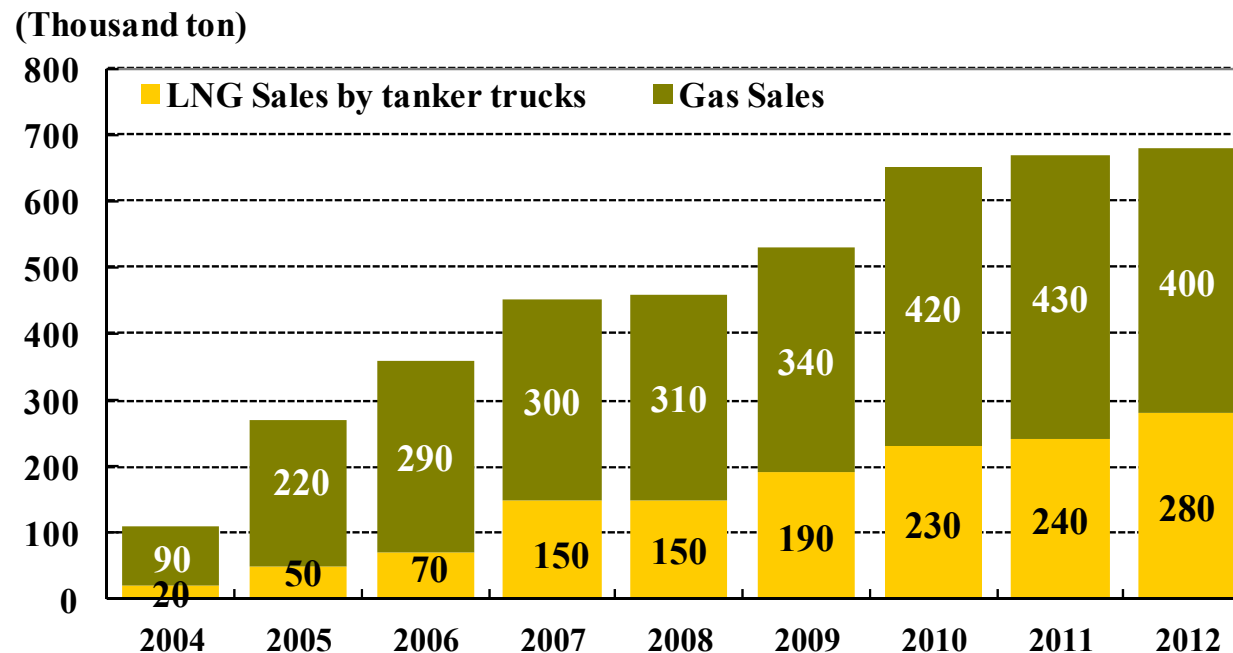
- Offers of energy solution service

To respond to diversified and sophisticated customers' needs, Chubu Electric and its group companies combine forces to offer solution service using advantages of both electricity and gas.

- Offers of gas, LNG and on-site energy service

The Chubu Electric Group combines forces to offer gas, LNG and on-site energy service for commercial customers and help them to reduce energy consumption, emission of carbon dioxide and costs and create a reliable energy supply system.

Sales volume of gas and LNG



- Outline of overseas business

	Investment amount (approximate)	Output based on Chubu's stake*
At the end of FY 2012	Cumulative total 100 billion yen	Cumulative total 3,260 MW

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

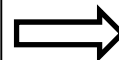
- Projects in participation

	Region	Project	Output (MW)	Chubu's stake	Participation	Operation commences
Power generation	North America	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	2015-2016 (plan)
		Wind energy, Thailand	90×2	20%	FY2011	Nov. 2012 (site 1) Feb. 2013 (site 2)
		Solar energy, Thailand	30.9	49%	FY2012	2011-2013
	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	Apr. 2011
		Gas thermal IPP, Sur, Oman	2,000	30%	FY 2011	2014 (plan)
Environmental	Asia	Rice husk power generation, Thailand	20	34%	FY 2003	Dec. 2005
		Palm oil biomass power generation, Malaysia	10×2	18%	FY 2006	Jan. 2009 (site 1) Mar. 2009 (site 2)
		Asia Environment Fund	-	26%	FY 2003	2004 - 2014 (fund operation phase)

- Progress of argument regarding the introduction of smart meters

“Basic Energy Plan” decided at the cabinet meeting (June 18, 2010)

- Aim to introduce smart meters to basically all users by the end of the 2020s or as early as possible, fully taking cost performance and other factors into consideration.

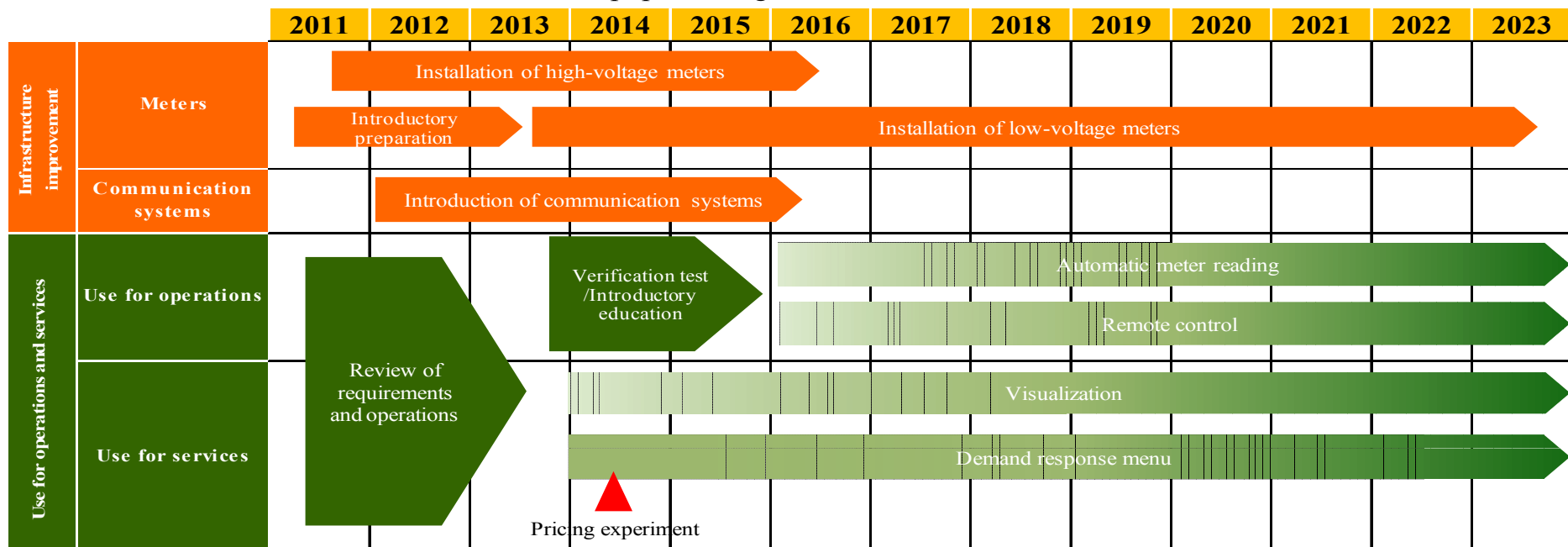


“Tentative plan for the energy supply-demand balance” decided at the cabinet meeting (Aug 5, 2011)

- 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.

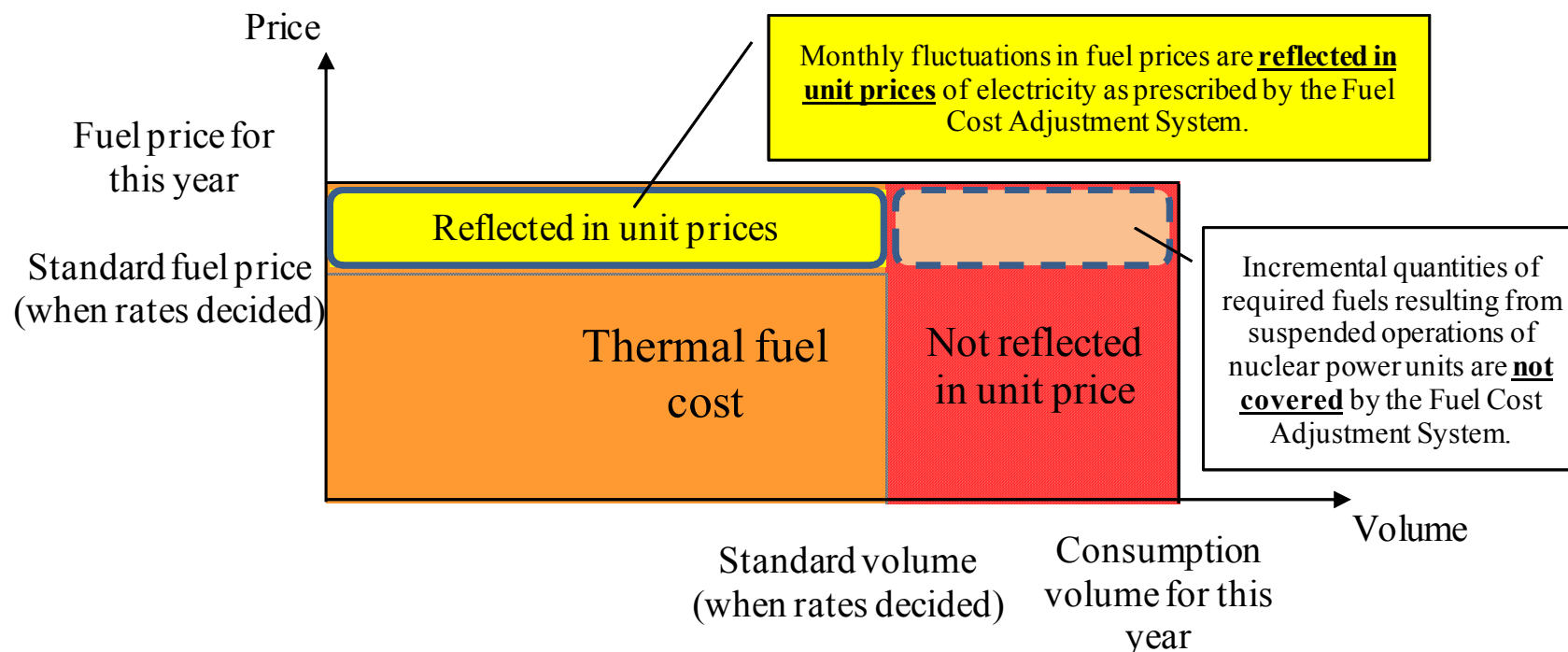
- The introduction schedule of smart meters

- With the August 5, 2011 Cabinet decision "to use smart meters for 80% of total electricity demand by the end of FY 2016" in mind, we aim to take an active role in popularizing the smart meters.



Fuel cost adjustment system and thermal fuel cost

<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.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
			Application to electricity tariff					
Average Fuel Price								
	Average Fuel Price							
		Average Fuel Price						

Financial Result<2>

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Retirement Benefit Cost (Non-consolidated)

■ Actuarial Differences

(billion yen)

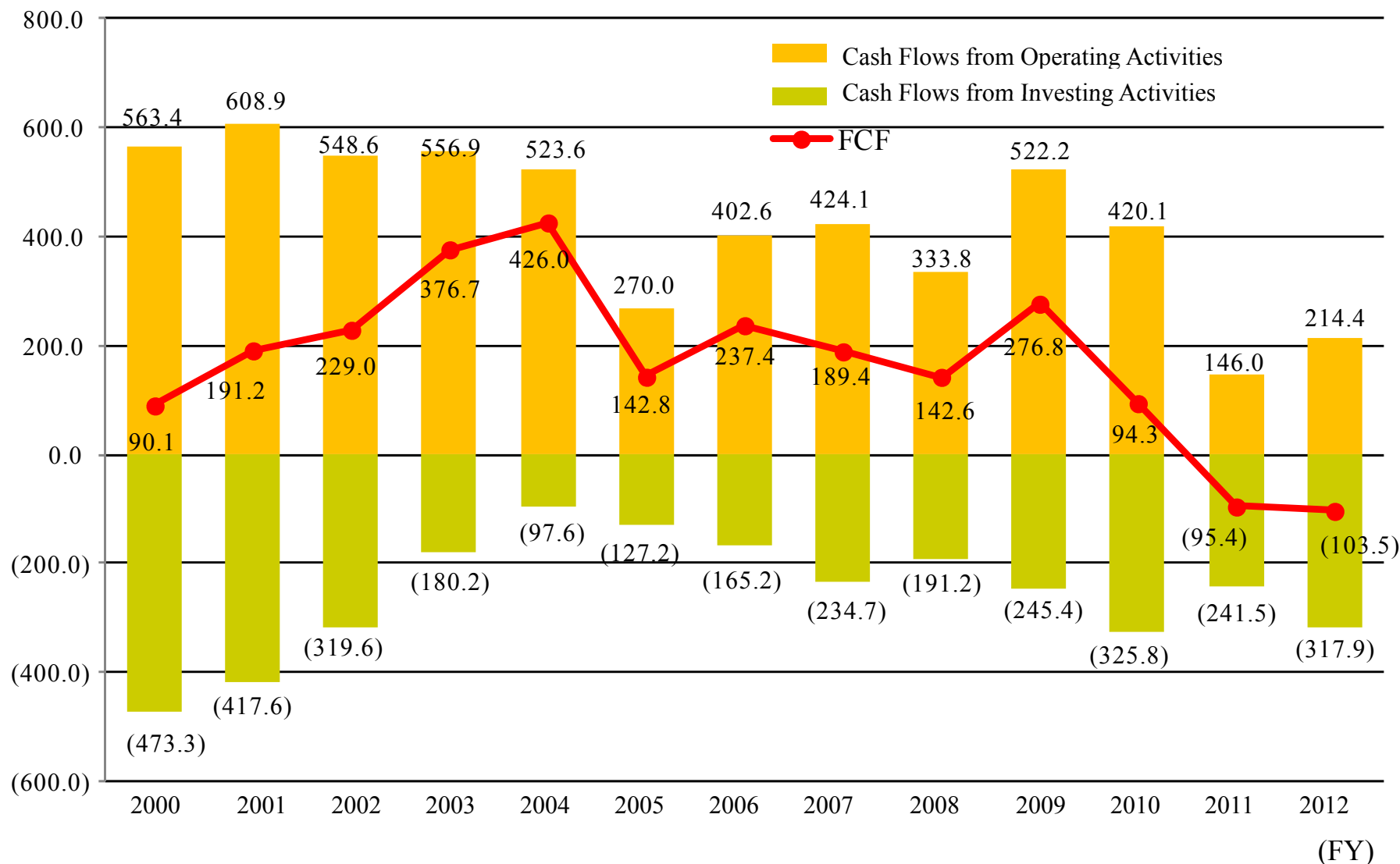
Recorded year	Recorded amounts ():Excess amounts reserved	Amount of amortization		Change
		FY2012(A)	FY2013(B)	(B)－(A)
FY2009	(29. 3)	(8. 5)	—	8. 5
FY2010	12. 2	3. 4	3. 4	—
FY2011	(3. 5)	(1. 1)	(1. 1)	—
FY2012	5. 4	—	1. 8	1. 8
Total		(6. 2)	4. 1	10. 3

Note: Parentheses denote negative figures.

Financial Results <3> Cash Flow (Non-consolidated)

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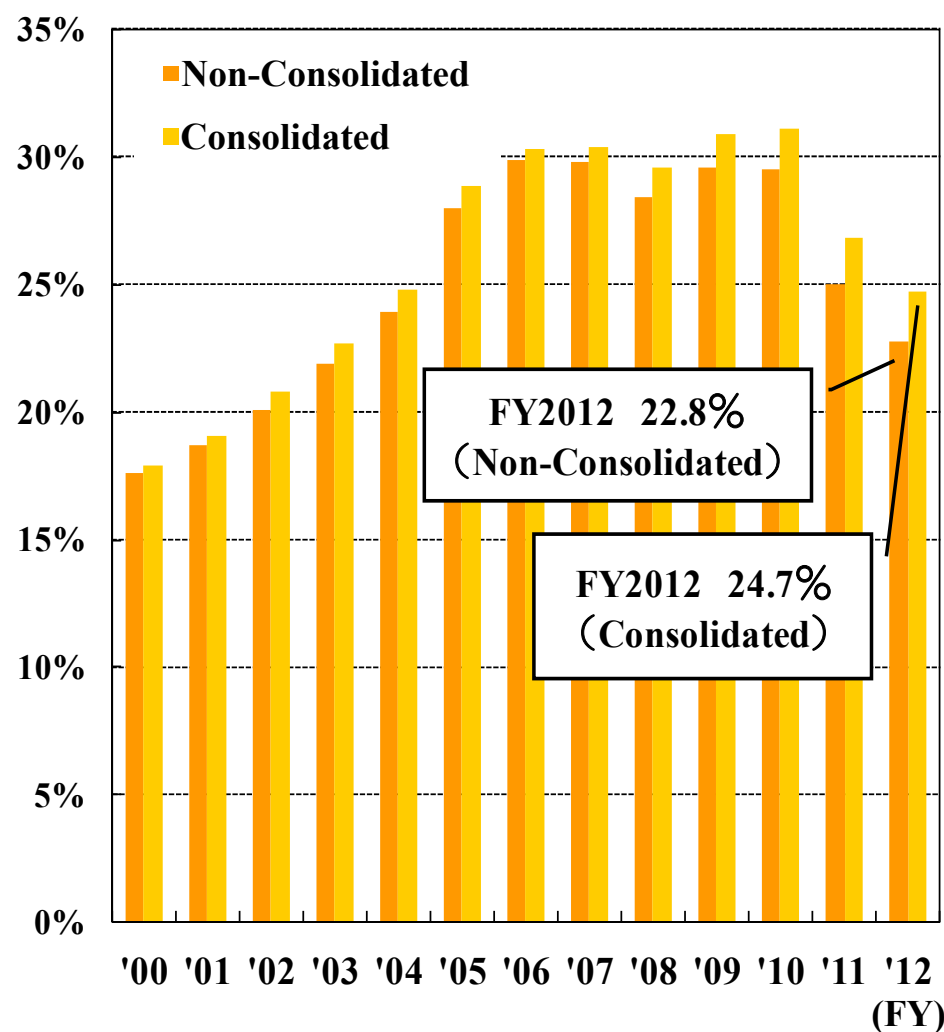
(billion yen)



Note: Parentheses denote negative figures.

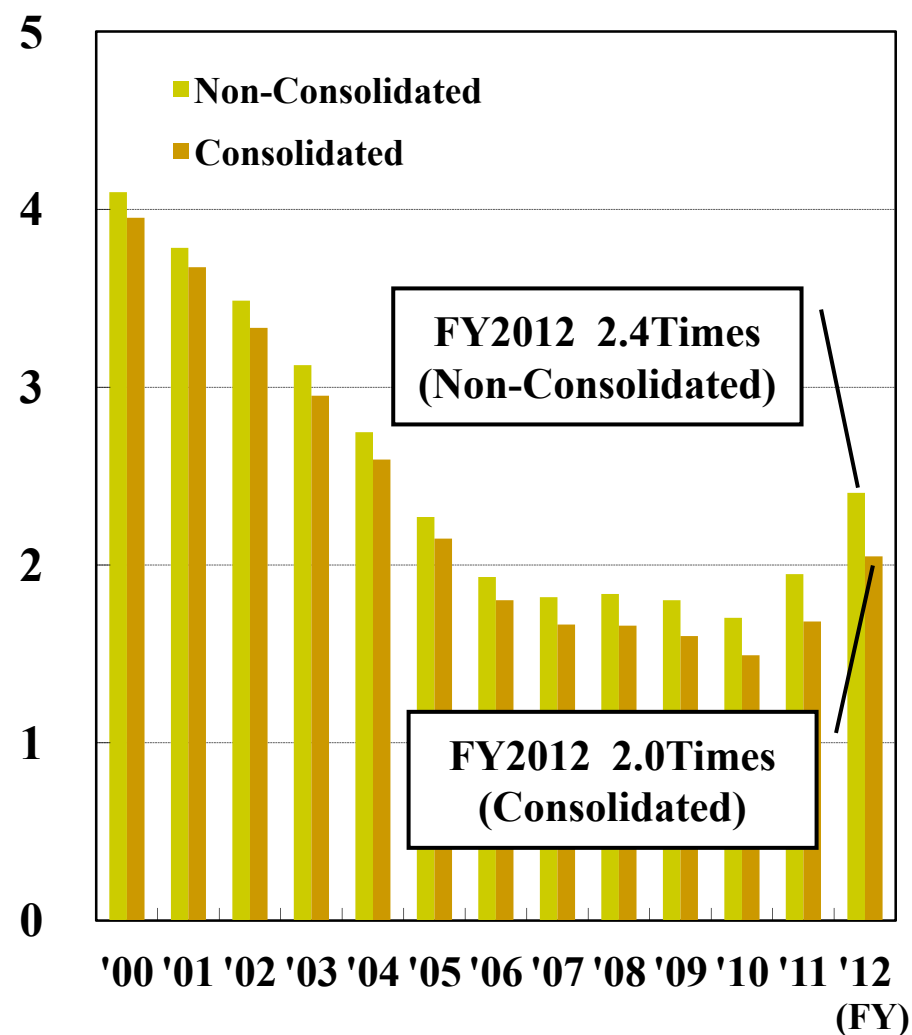
Financial Results <4> Shareholders' Equity Ratio, 39 Debt - Equity Ratio

- Shareholders' equity ratio



- Debt - equity ratio

(Times)



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