Investors Meeting

1st Quarter, FY 2011

August, 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.
1st Quarter (1Q) represents three months ended June 30, 2011.

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I Measures to be taken by the Company after Suspension of Operation at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

Safety Measures at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station 1

- 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.

Outline of Countermeasures against Tsunami at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station 2

− 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) 3

- 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

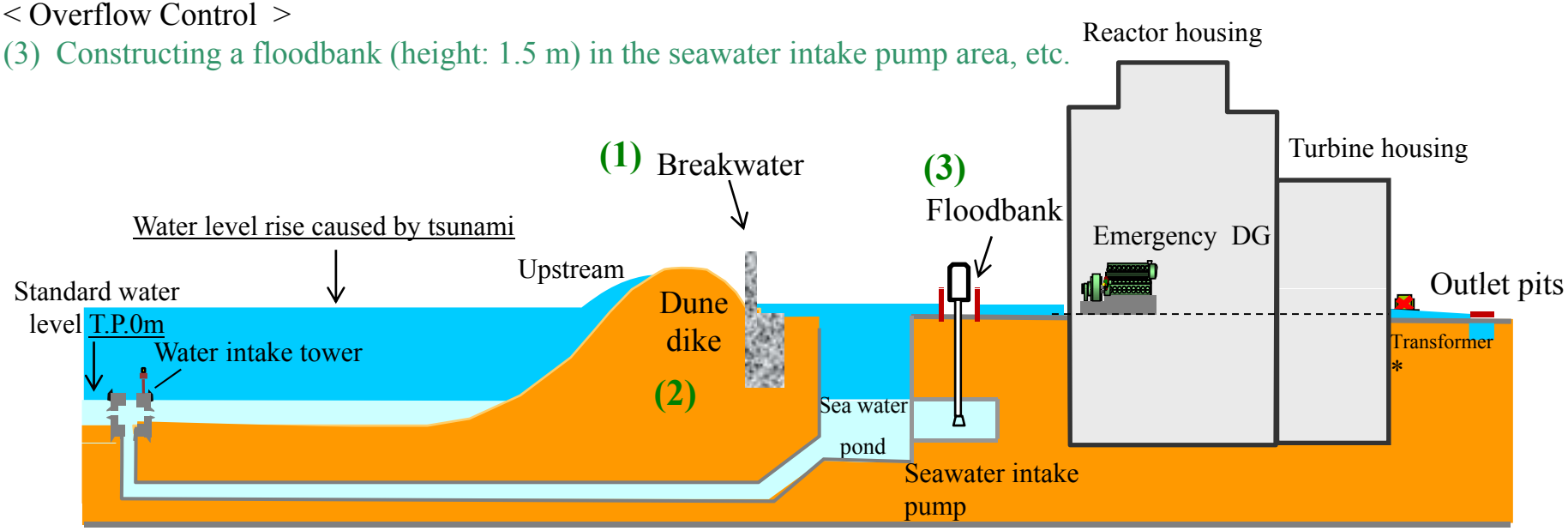
< Inundation Prevention >

(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.



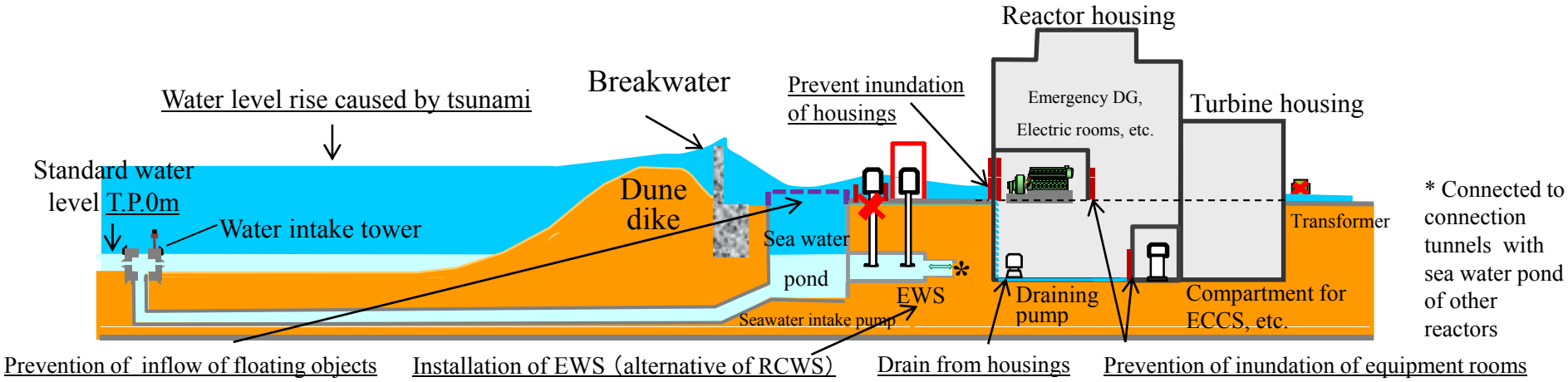
* It should be assumed that the outdoor transformer will be rendered inoperable due to inundation of the premises. Even if the external power supply is recovered, the power supply from the outdoor transformers should not be expected in the early stage.

Inundation Prevention (2) 4

- 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.

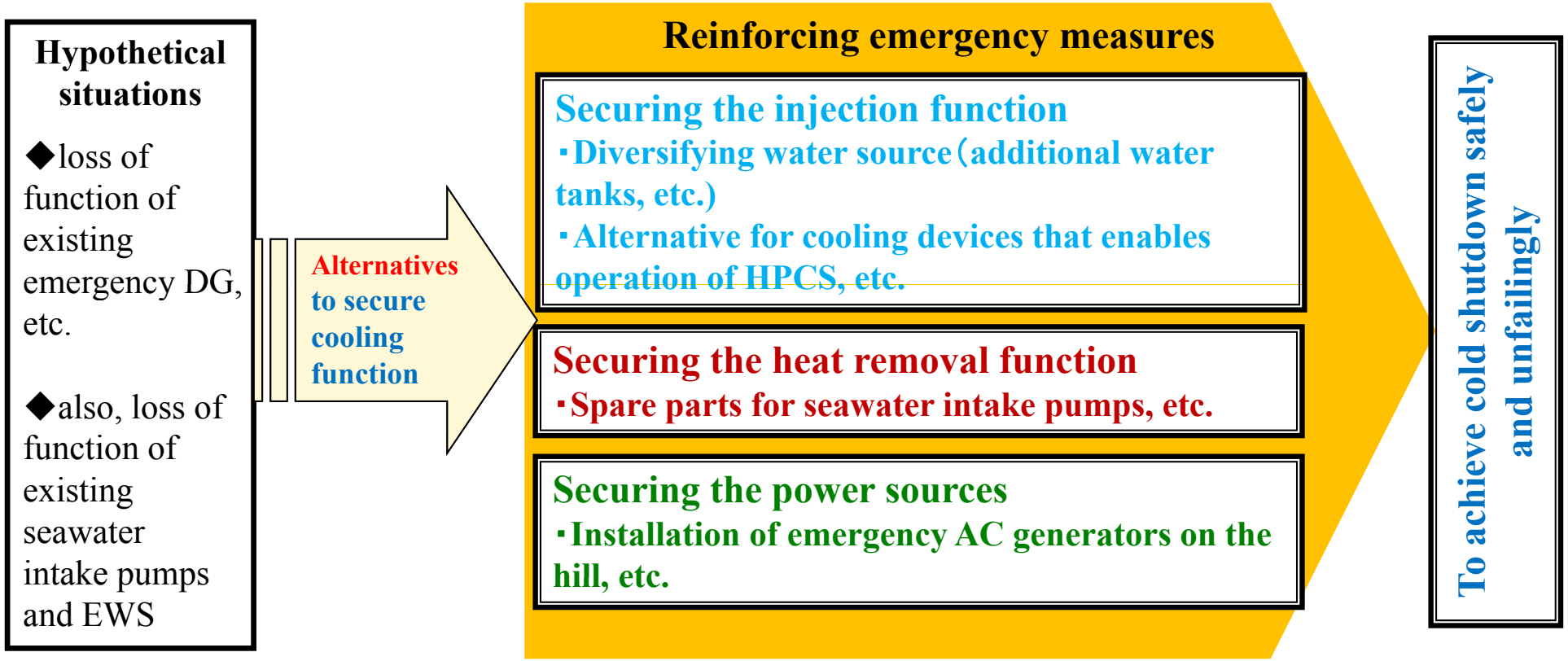
(3) Prevention of inundation of equipment rooms

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

Reinforcing Emergency Measures 5

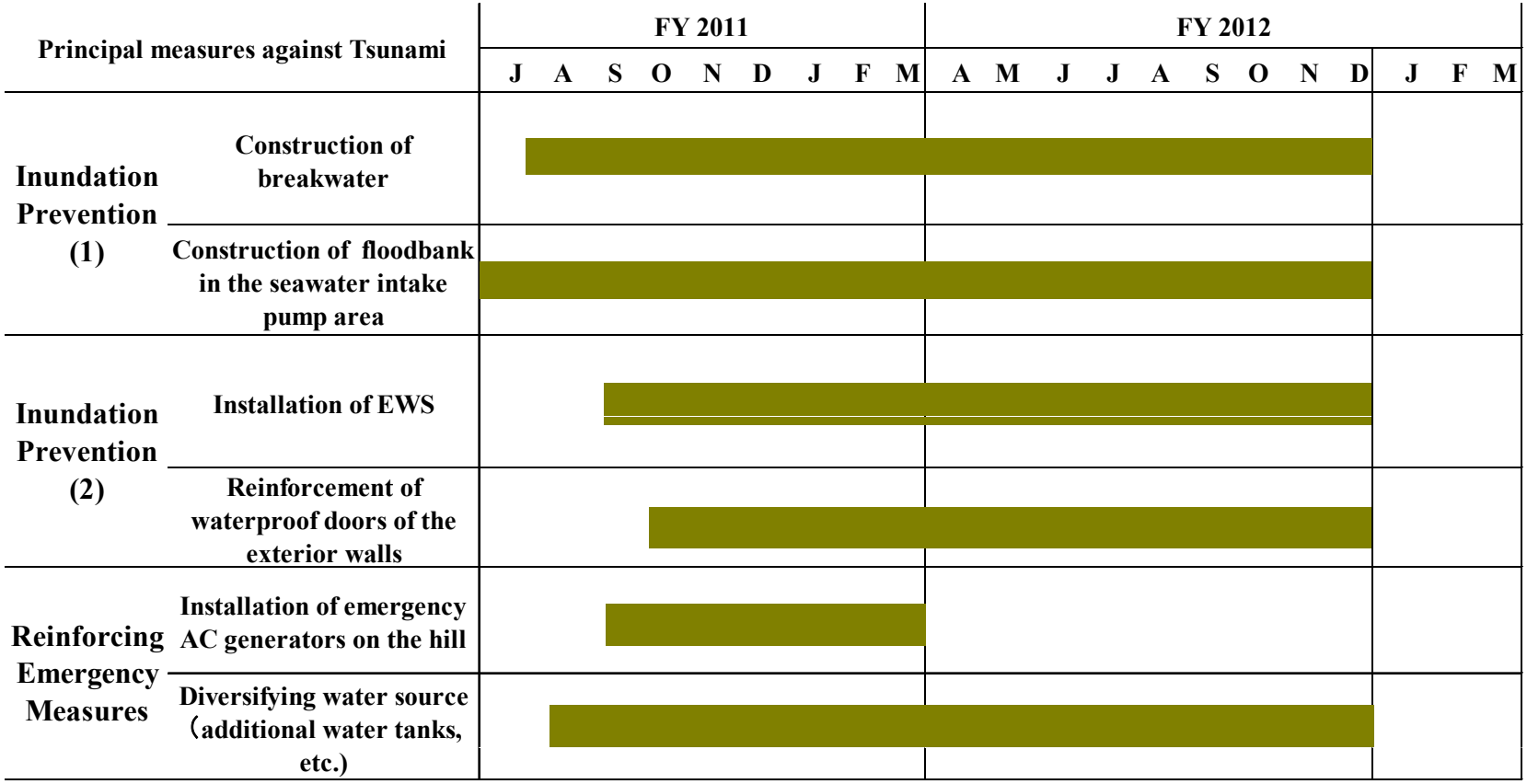
- Outline of "Reinforcing Emergency Measures" (Maintaining seawater cooling function)

- 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.



Timeframe and Cost for the Measures 6

- Target for completion of the measures against tsunami which have been announced in July 22nd, 2011 is set for December, 2012.



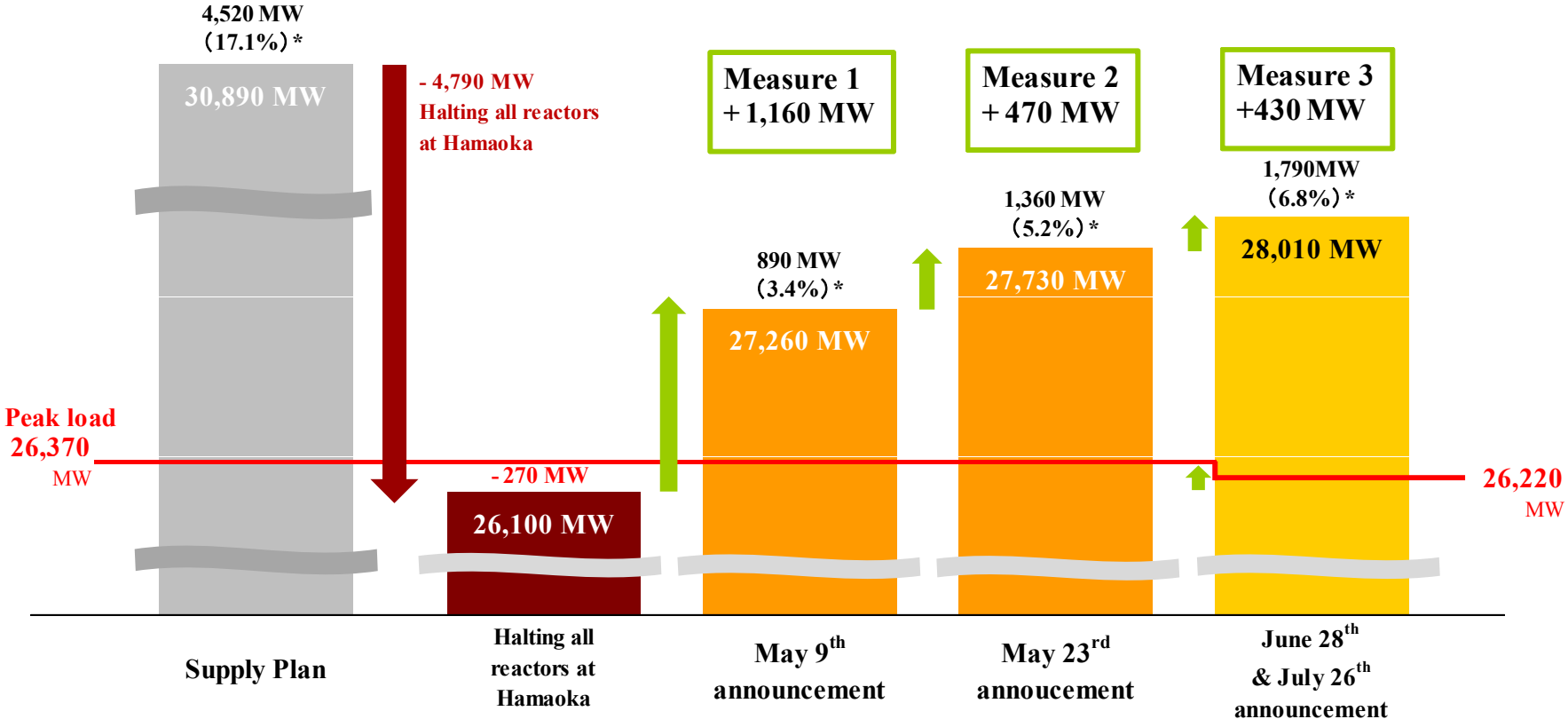
< Construction / installation period and costs>

	Measures against tsunami at Hamaoka (annouced in July 22, 2011)	(Ref.) Mid. - long term measures (reported to NISA in April 20, 2011)
Construction/installation period	Completion by Dec. 2012 (target)	Completion in 2 - 3 years
Costs	Approx. 100.0 billion yen	Approx. 30.0 billion yen

Supply- and Demand-side Measures for Summer 2011 (August) 7

- Supply- and demand-side measures for August

Measure 1	+ 1,160 MW	Stop the supplementation to the 50 Hz (East Japan) region(750 MW) + Postponing the long-term planned shutdown at Taketoyo Unit No.3 (375MW), etc.
Measure 2	+ 470 MW	Resuming operation of thermal power units under long-term planned shutdown (Taketoyo Unit No.2, 350 MW) + Changing and Shortening periodic inspection times for thermal power equipment (120 MW)
Measure 3	+ 430 MW	Decrease in electricity purchase from other EPCOs (-320 MW) + Changing periodic inspection times for thermal power equipment (560 MW) +Expanding supply and demand adjustment contracts (90 MW) + Asking private power plants to increase output(60 MW) + Resuming operations at gas turbines of Chita Daini Unit No.2 (120 MW), etc.



* Figures in parentheses represent reserve margin.

Additional Fuel Procurement 8

- Additional Fuel Procurement in FY 2011

	LNG	Oil
Additional procurement amount	approx. 3.2 million ton	approx. 1.3 million kl
Procurement methods, etc.	spot procurement (about 70 % procured from Qatar)	Flexibility of existing contracts in upward adjustment (procurement through oil companies and trading companies)
Procurement forecast	sufficient procurement expected	sufficient procurement expected

(Reference) Supply plan (announced in March 2011) Annual amount to be received	8.42 million ton	0.73 million kl

- Further procurement will be made vigorously even if fuel requirement would increase by surge of electricity demand in the future.

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

Requests to METI (Submitted on July 4th, 2011) 9

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 units*

3. Support for bearing additional costs

- Loans under the Development Bank of Japan's crisis response financing system*
- Subsidies for interest on loans from financial institutions
- 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
- 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
- Reduction of/exemption from oil and coal taxes during the period of suspended operations at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station

4. Consideration regarding CO_2 emissions

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

The government has already responded to items with *.

Efforts to Improve Managerial Efficiency 10

- Efforts to improve managerial efficiency

- The “Managerial Efficiency Promotion Council” was established in May 2011 to discuss management efficiency and cost reduction measures for improving incomes and expenditures.

- Thorough reduction of investments and expenditures will be pursued in 2011 as described below.

- Improvement of managerial efficiency in FY 2011

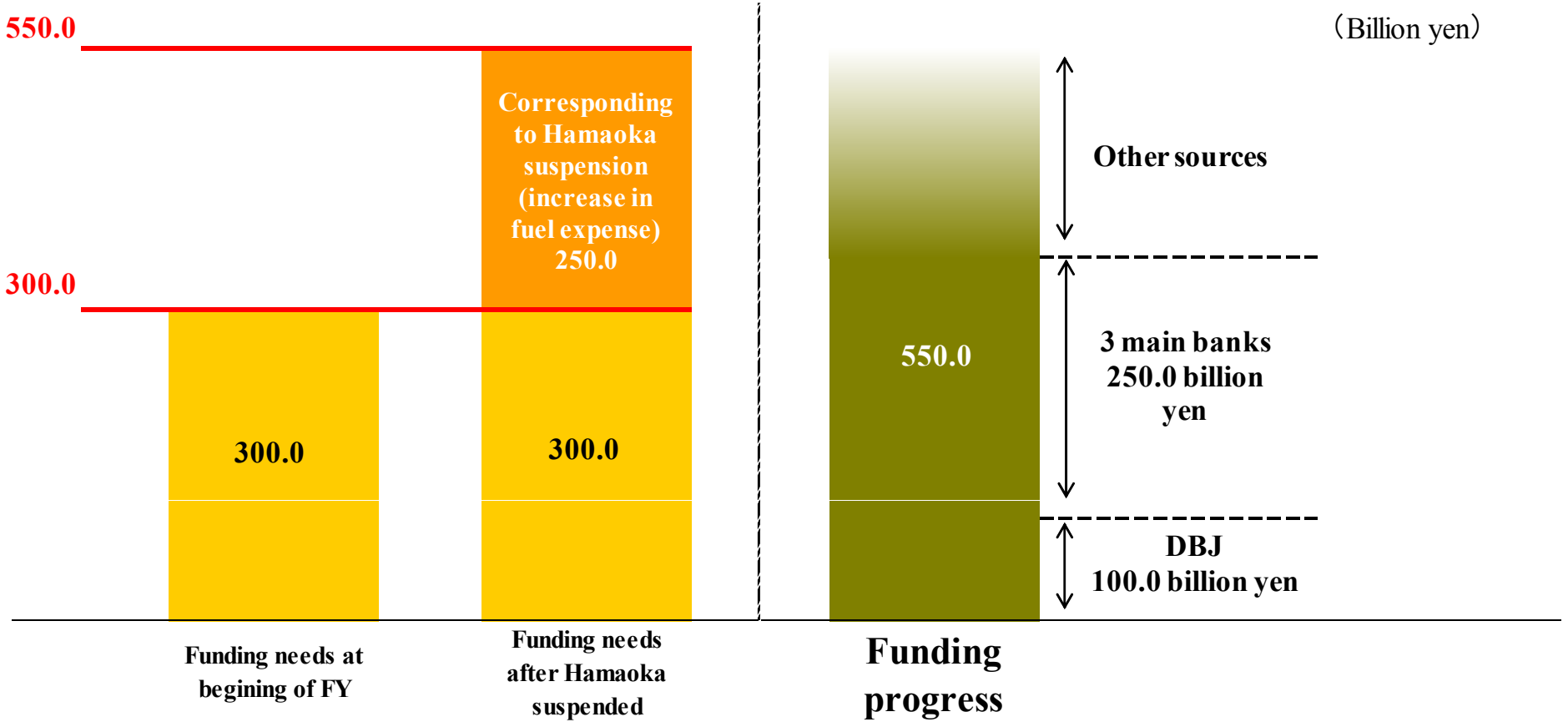
- After achieving stable procurement of electricity and public security, the construction periods, ranges and methods will be reviewed to reduce capital investments and maintenance costs.
- Fuel costs will be reduced by economical fuel procurement; at the same time, costs will be reduced by reviewing the content and scale of public relations and sales activities, as well as of research and development, including system development.

Agenda	Amount (approx.)
Reduction of investment	65.0 billion yen
Reduction of expenses (maintenance, fuel and others)	35.0 billion yen
Improvement of managerial efficiency	100.0 billion yen

Above amounts are current estimations. More consideration will be continued along with group companies to achieve further cost reduction.

Outlook for Fund Raising for FY2011 11

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



Ⅱ Outline of Financial Results for Three Months Ended June 30, 2011

Summary of Three-Months Financial Results (April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011) 12

[Consolidated] Revenue increased and income decreased
(The First time in three years after 1Q FY2008)

(Billion yen,%)

	1Q FY2011 (A)	1Q FY 2010 (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Operating revenue	539.3	526.3	12.9	2.5
Operating income	22.2	59.8	-37.5	-62.8
Ordinary income	20.0	51.2	-31.2	-60.9
Net income	1.5	25.6	-24.0	-94.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Non-Consolidated] Revenue increased and income decreased
(The First time in three years after 1Q FY2008)

(Billion yen,%)

	1Q FY2011 (A)	1Q FY 2010 (B)	Change (A-B)	Change (A-B)/B
Operating revenue	507.4	499.0	8.3	1.7
Operating income	19.0	57.9	-38.9	-67.2
Ordinary income	19.2	48.7	-29.5	-60.6
Net income	1.2	23.9	-22.6	-94.7

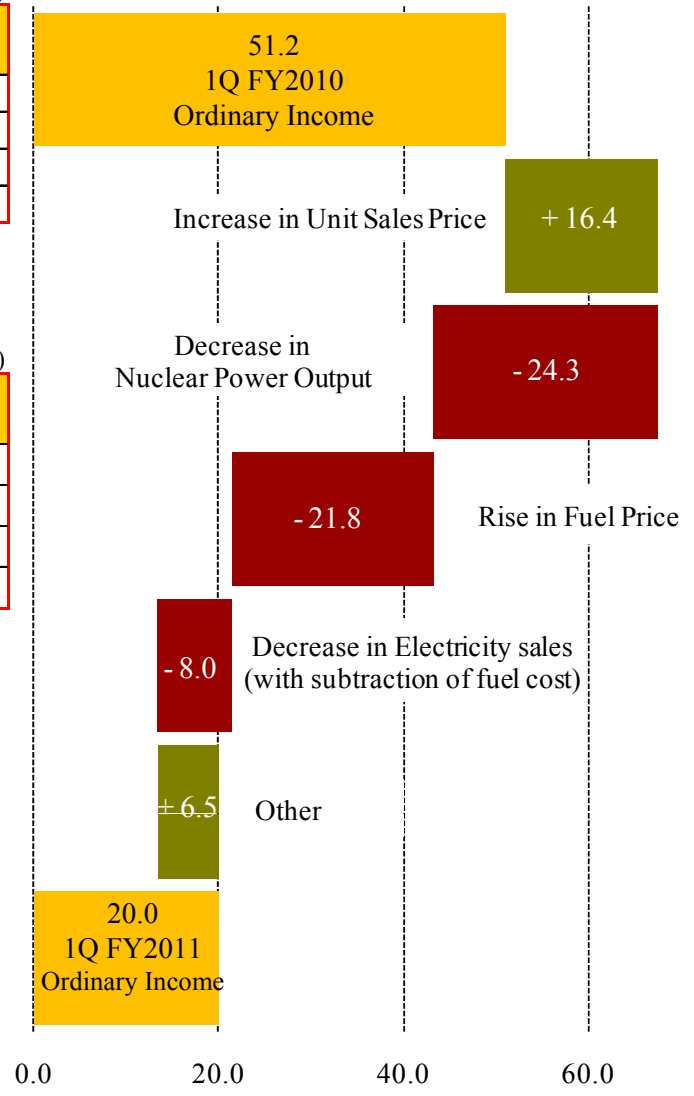
Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal Figures]

Item		1Q FY2011 (A)	1Q FY 2010 (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales	(TWh)	29.4	30.3	-0.9
CIF price: crude oil	($/b)	115.0*	81.3	33.7
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	82	92	-10
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	33.1	64.2	-31.1

* CIF crude oil price for 1Q FY2011 is tentative.

【Major Factors for change in consolidated ordinary income】 (Billion yen)



Highlights of Forecast for FY 2011

[Consolidated]

(Billion yen)

	FY2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY2011 Forecast Previous (in Apr.) (B)	FY2010 Result (C)	Change (from previous forecast) (A)-(B)	Change (from FY 2010 Result) (A)-(C)
Operating revenue	2,440.0	2,530.0	2,330.8	approx. - 90.0	approx. 109.0
Operating income (loss)	-170.0	130.0	174.2	approx. - 300.0	approx. - 344.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-195.0	105.0	146.2	approx. - 300.0	approx. - 341.0
Net income (loss)	-140.0	55.0	84.5	approx. - 195.0	approx. - 225.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen

[Non-Consolidated]

(Billion yen)

	FY2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY2011 Forecast Previous (in Apr.) (B)	FY2010 Result (C)	Change (from previous forecast) (A)-(B)	Change (from FY 2010 Result) (A)-(C)
Operating revenue	2,280.0	2,370.0	2,178.2	approx. - 90.0	approx. 102.0
Operating income (loss)	-185.0	115.0	157.8	approx. - 300.0	approx. - 343.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-210.0	90.0	131.0	approx. - 300.0	approx. - 341.0
Net income (loss)	-150.0	45.0	75.8	approx. - 195.0	approx. - 226.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen

Non-consolidated Forecast of Income for FY 2011 (1) 14

(Billion yen)

	FY 2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY 2011 Forecast Previous (in Apr.) (B)	Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenue	2,280.0	2,370.0	approx. - 90.0
Operating expenses	2,465.0	2,255.0	approx. 210.0
Operating income (loss)	-185.0	115.0	approx. - 300.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-210.0	90.0	approx. - 300.0
Net income (loss)	-150.0	45.0	approx. - 195.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal factors affecting operating income]

(Billion yen)

Effects on revenues and expenses from suspension of all plants in Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station	- 300.0
(Increase in fuel expenses)	(- 285.0)
(Expenses for restarting thermal power plants under long-term shutdown)	(- 15.0)
Cost reduction by streamlined management	+ 35.0
Decrease in electricity sales revenue	- 35.0
Effects on operating income (loss)	- 300.0

[Principal Figures on Assumption]

(Billion yen)

Item		FY 2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY 2011 Forecast Previous (in Apr.) (B)	Change (A-B)	Income Sensitivity		
Electricity sales	(TWh)	approx. 127.1	approx. 127.5	approx. - 0.4	1%	4.0	
CIF price: crude oil	($/b)	approx. 110	approx. 110	-	1$/b	8.0	*1,2
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	approx. 85	approx. 85	-	1yen/$	11.7	*1
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	approx. 8	approx. 84	approx. - 76	1%	-	
Flow rate	(%)	approx. 102	approx. 100	approx. 2	1%	1.0	

*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.

Non-consolidated Forecast of Income for FY 2011 (2) 15

(Billion yen)

	FY 2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY 2010 Result (B)	Change (A)-(B)
Operating revenue	2,280.0	2,178.2	approx. 102.0
Operating expenses	2,465.0	2,020.4	approx. 445.0
Operating income (loss)	-185.0	157.8	approx. - 343.0
Ordinary income (loss)	-210.0	131.0	approx. - 341.0
Net income (loss)	-150.0	75.8	approx. - 226.0

Rounded down to nearest 100 million yen.

[Principal factors affecting operating income]

(Billion yen)

Decrease in electricity sales (with subtraction of fuel cost)	- 32.0
Increase in unit sales price	+ 149.0
Rise in fuel price	- 234.0
Decrease in nuclear power output	- 167.0
Increase in expenditure for purchased power etc.	- 59.0
Effects on operating income (loss)	- 343.0

[Principal Figures on Assumption]

Item		FY 2011 Forecast Current (A)	FY 2010 Result (B)	Change (A-B)
Electricity sales	(TWh)	approx. 127.1	130.9	approx. - 3.8
CIF price: crude oil	($/b)	approx.110	84.2	approx.26
FX rate (interbank)	(yen/$)	approx.85	86	approx. - 1
Nuclear power utilization rate	(%)	approx.8	49.7	approx. - 42
Flow rate	(%)	approx.102	107.6	approx. - 6

Policy on the Shareholders' 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.

Ⅲ Reference Data

Disaster Control Measures Taken at Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station 17

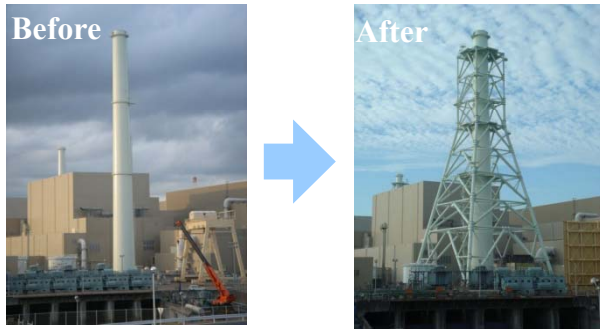
- Actions previously taken

Aseismic resistance improvement works

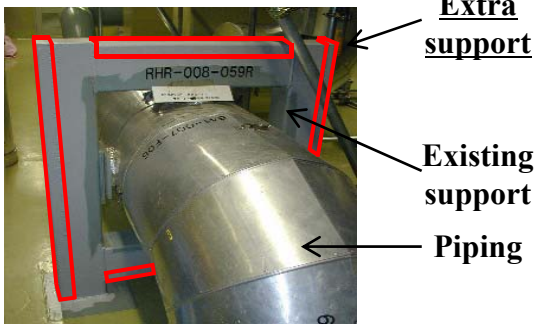
- Aseismic resistance of approx. 1,000 gals (shaking two to three times that of expected Tokai Earthquake) was confirmed.

- Improvement works for Reactors Nos. 3, 4 and 5 completed in March 2008.

Exhaust piping improvement works (iron support tower installed)



Piping support improvement works



Actions taken after the Niigata Chuetsu-Oki Earthquake

- It was confirmed that water in the spent fuel pool would not leak into uncontrolled areas due to an earthquake.
- Additional fire control water tanks and portable fire pumps were installed; access roads for fire-fighting were reinforced; and an emergency control center with a quake-absorbing structure were constructed, etc.

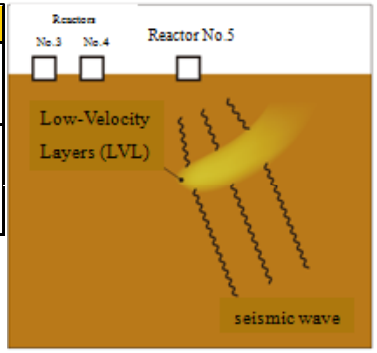
Actions taken after the Suruga Bay Earthquake

- Analyses were conducted to identify reasons why the shaking of Reactor No. 5 was greater than that of other reactors*.
- Considering the impact of the Suruga Bay Earthquake, it was confirmed that important facilities are aseismically well designed and would function properly.

Reactors	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Detected tremor *1 (horizontal)	147 gal	163 gal	426 gal
Pre-set trigger for automated halt (horizontal, on 2nd basement level)	120 gal*2		

*1 acceleration detected on second basement level by seismometers to be monitored by operators in central control room

*2 Gal: a unit of acceleration in cm/s^2 : 1 Gal = 1 cm/ s^2



***Causes of the tremor unique to the Reactor No.5**

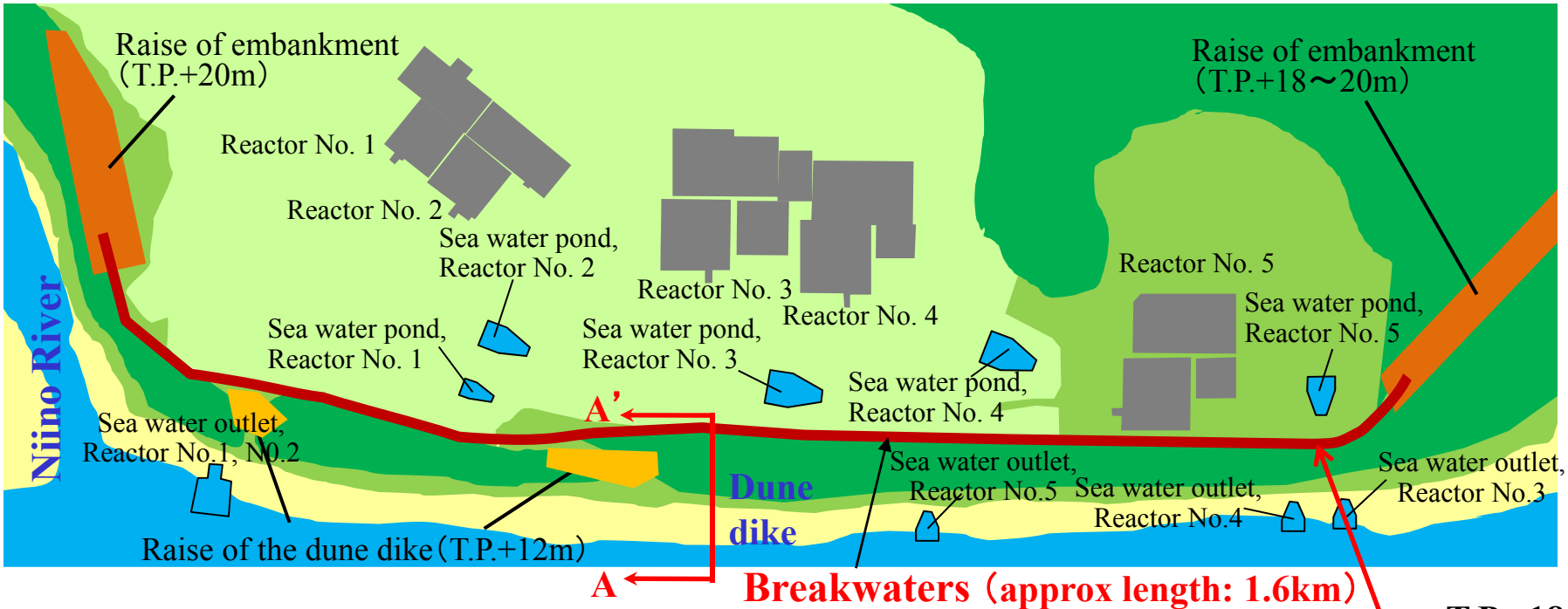
- Low-Velocity Layers (LVL) are found beneath the Reactor No.5, that would transmit a seismic wave slower than surrounding bedrock.
− The causes of the tremor; the seismic wave could be amplified as it concentrate at a certain location, after been reflected by passing LVL.

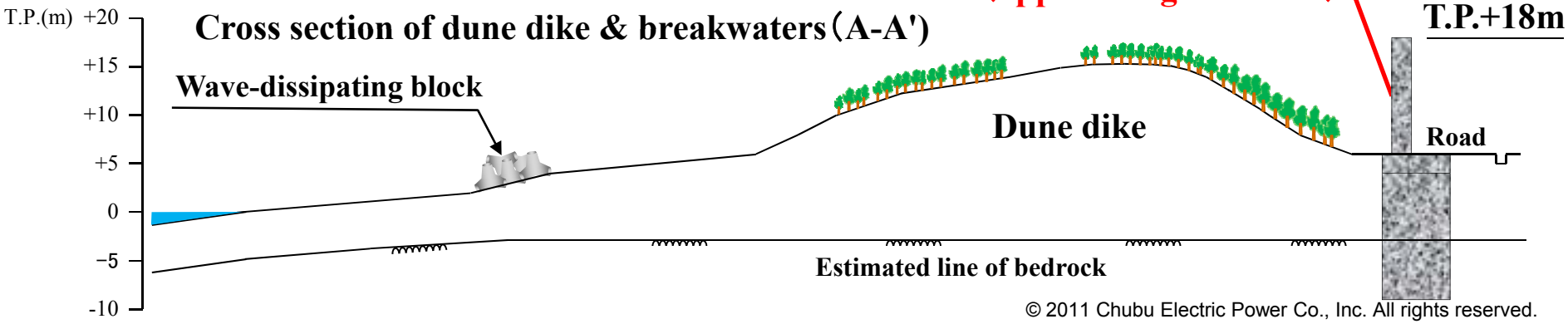
Layout of Breakwater, etc.

- The Breakwater will be constructed along with Reactor No. 1 to No. 5, about 1.6 km in total length. On both ends, the embankments will be raised by T.P. + 18 - 20 m and connected to ground T. P. + 20 m or higher.

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

- To avoid tsunami concentration, the dune dike will be raised to T.P. +12 m or higher.



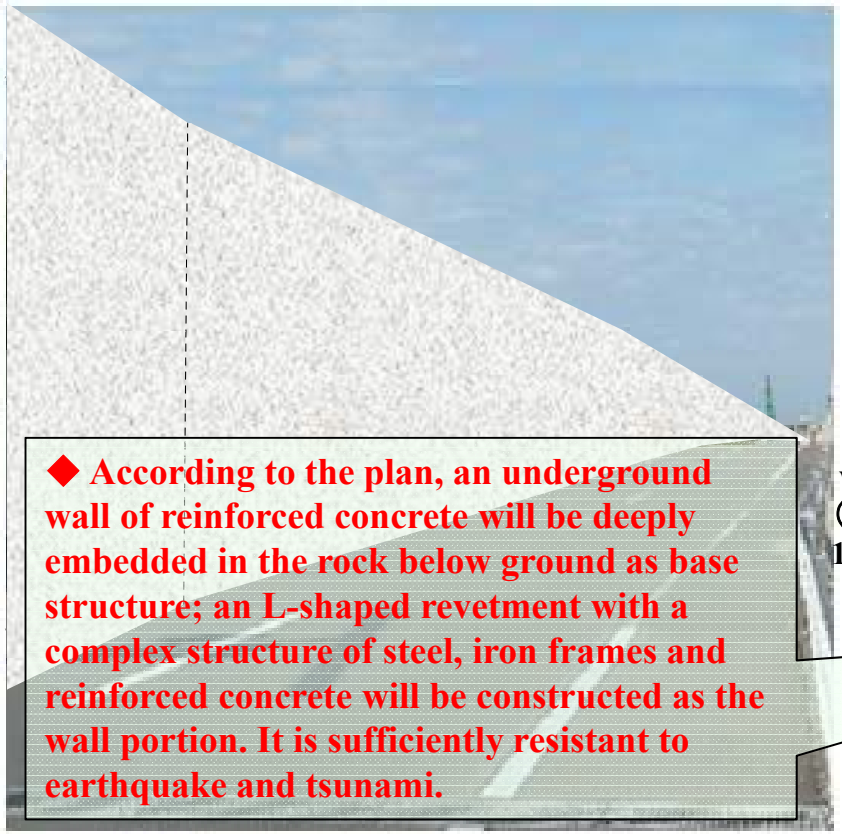


Structure of Breakwater

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

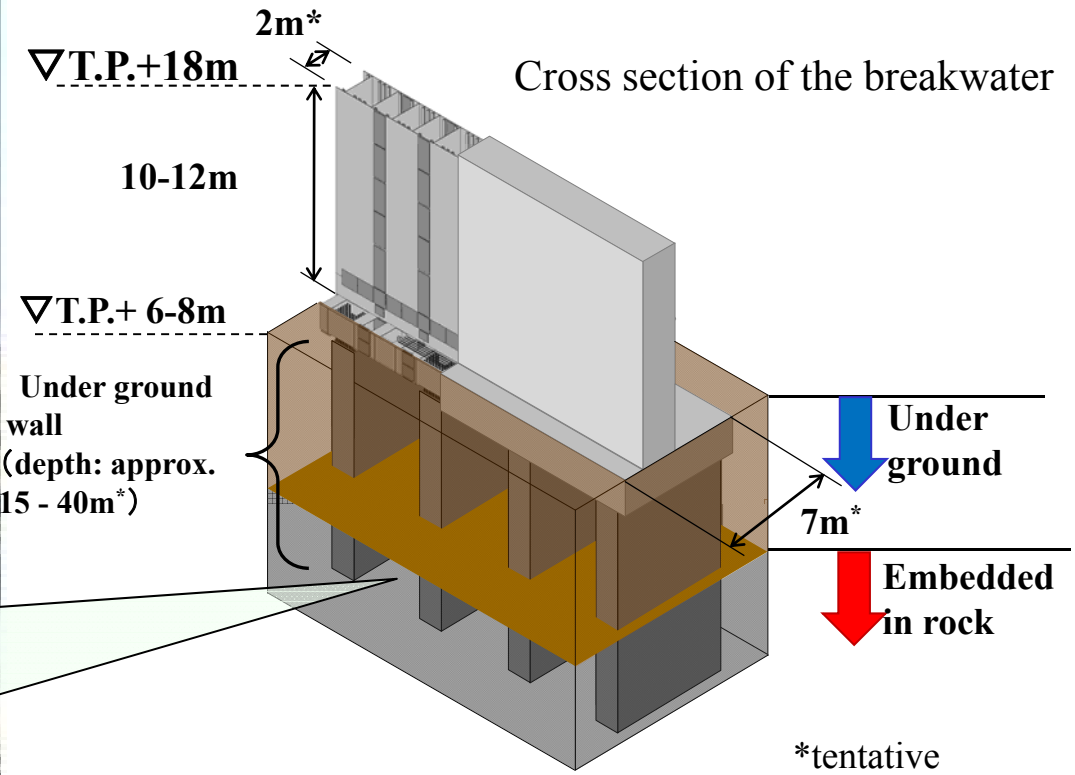
  The height of the breakwater will be T.P. +18m (previously announced as "T.P. +12m or more"), by consideration on sand dune in front of Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station (T.P. +10 - 15m) and upstream of tsunami at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (approx. T.P. +15m).

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



◆ According to the plan, an underground wall of reinforced concrete will be deeply embedded in the rock below ground as base structure; an L-shaped revetment with a complex structure of steel, iron frames and reinforced concrete will be constructed as the wall portion. It is sufficiently resistant to earthquake and tsunami.

Image of the breakwater



Cross section of the breakwater

*tentative

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

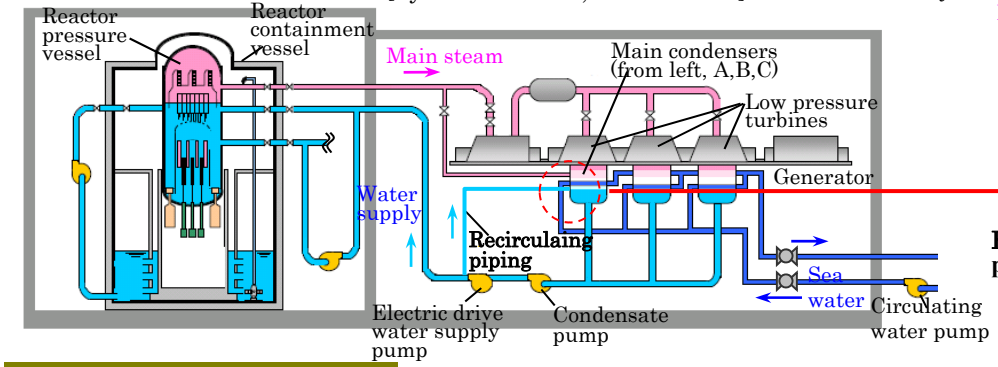
Fact

- 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.

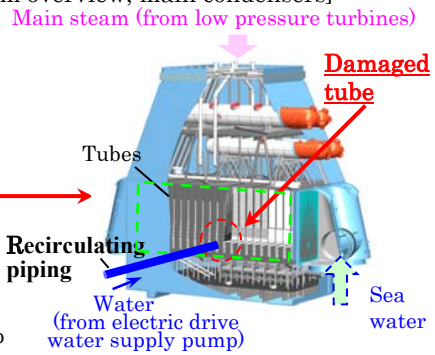
Cause and measures

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.

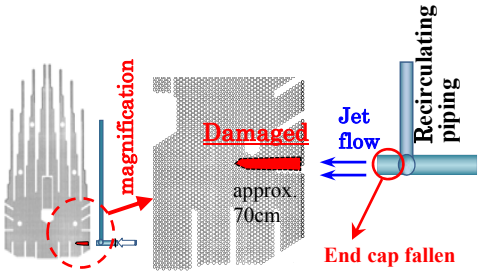
[System overview, Reactor No.5]



[System overview, main condensers]



[Side view, inside of main condenser]



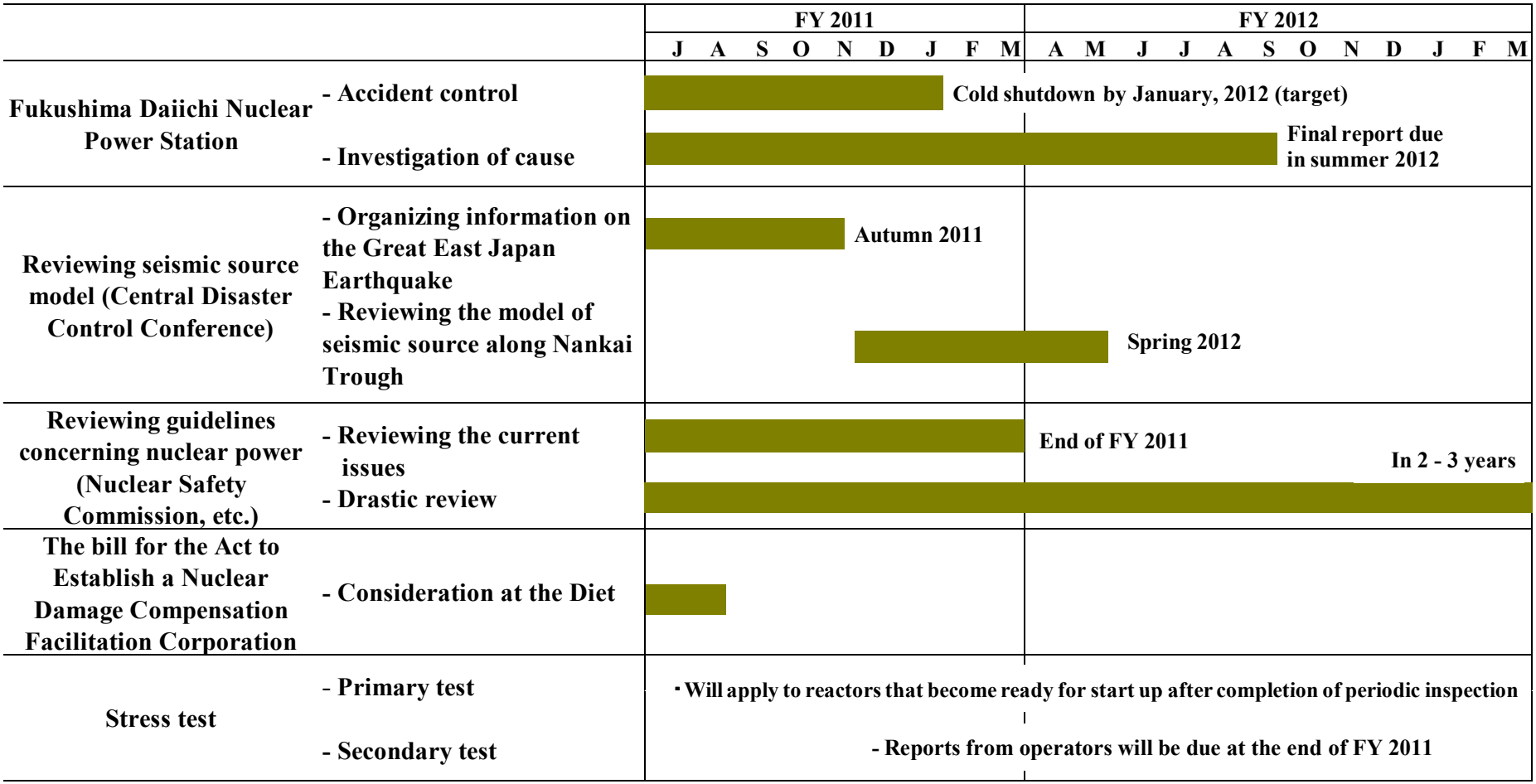
Future measures

- Currently seawater is being removed.
- Seawater's affects on equipment etc. will be checked later.
- All procedures, including equipment checkup and soundness assessment, will be completed by the end of December, 2012.

Agenda	1H FY 2011	2H FY 2011
Investigations of cause of damaged tubes in condenser	Checkups of the Main Condenser (A) and similar sections Checkups of the Main Condenser (B) (C) Investigations of cause Preventive measures	
Seawater removal	Reactor Turbines	
Equipment checkups and soundness assessment (1) Equipment checkups and assessment (2) Fuel checkups and assessment		Completion by the end of Dec. 2012 Completion by the end of Dec. 2012

Situation of Nuclear Power Generation Business 21

- External environments relating to nuclear power generation business



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 ▼

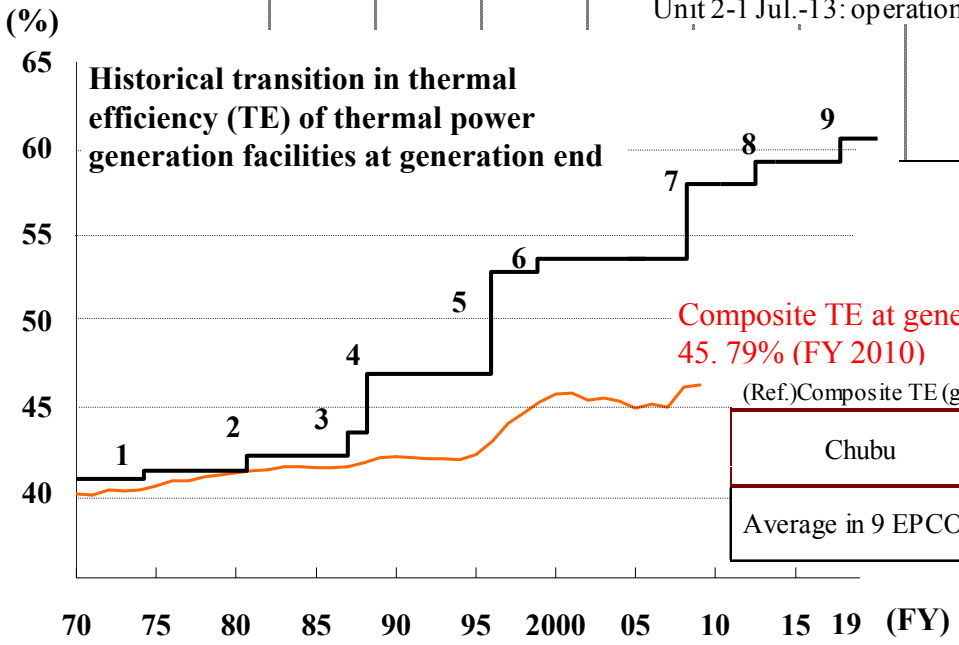
▼ Unit 2-2 Feb.-10: construction started

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)

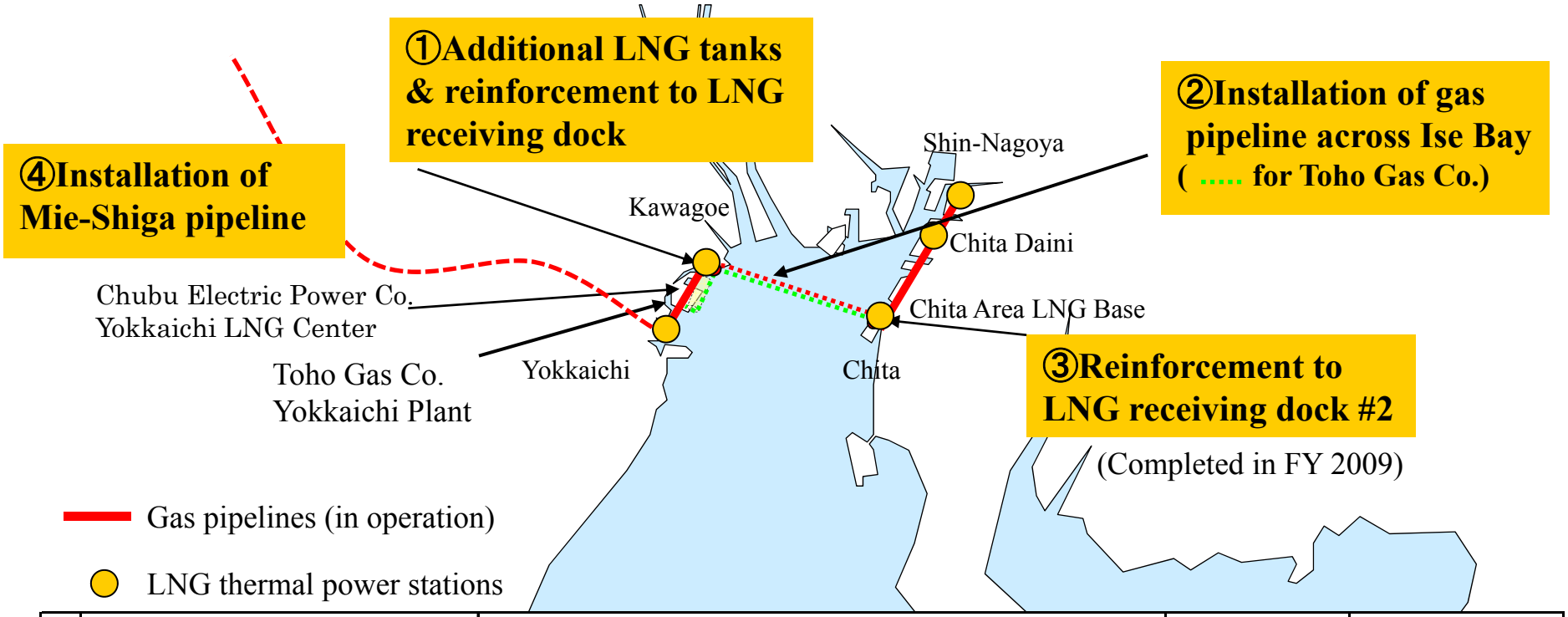
Chubu	**46.21%**
Average in 9 EPCOs	**44.9%**

	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 23

- Supporting stable yet flexible LNG procurement



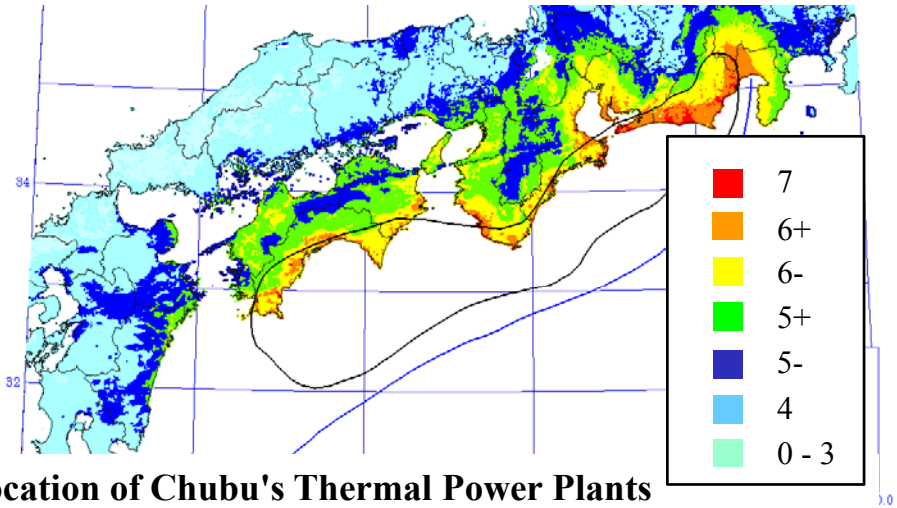
	Project name	Project outline	Construction begins	Construction completes
①	Additional LNG tanks in Kawagoe	Two additonal tanks in Kawagoe Thermal Power Station (capacity: 180,000㎥ each)	FY2007	around FY2012
	Reinforcement to receiving dock in Kawagoe	Enabling to accomodate LNG super tankers with class 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

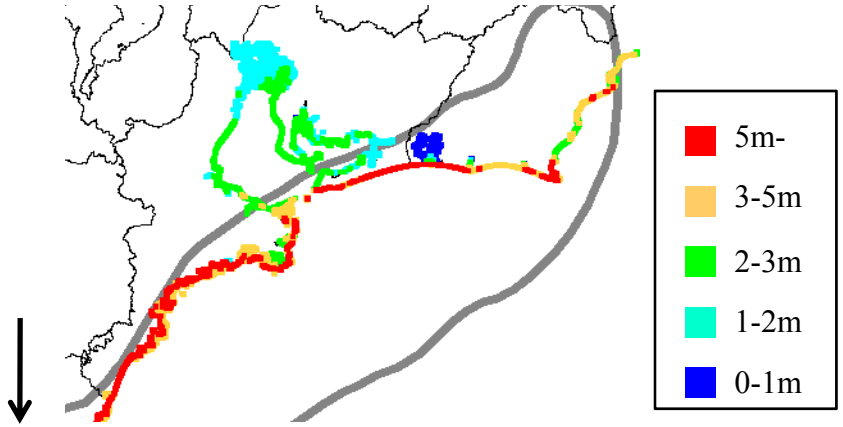
Actions at Thermal Plants against Earthquakes <1> 24

- 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.

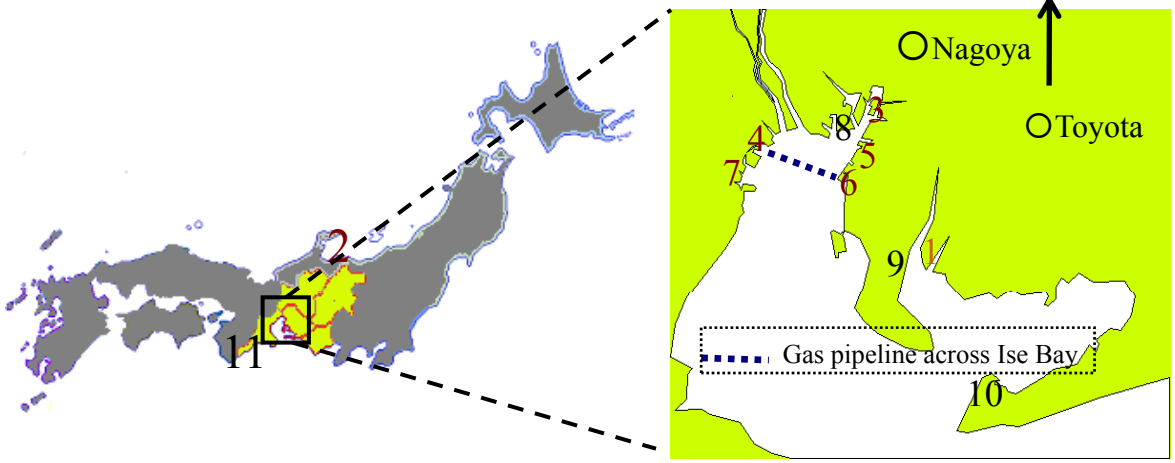
- Assumed seismic waves and tsunami heights of the triple interrelated earthquakes published by the Central Disaster Prevention Council





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> 25

- 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

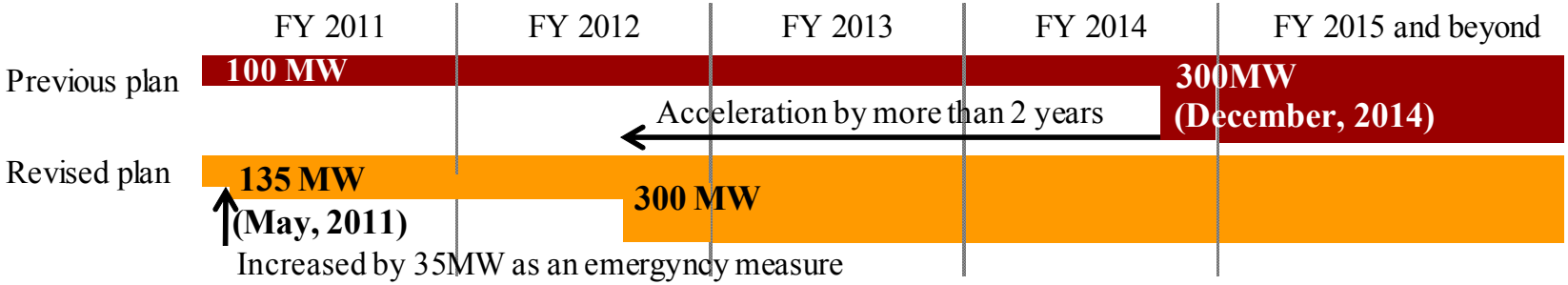
- Existing major installations within substations (ultra high voltage, primary and secondary substations) will be moved to higher locations, water-resistant walls will be installed; portable substation facilities will also be added to improve the aseismic resistance of substations.
- To be completed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

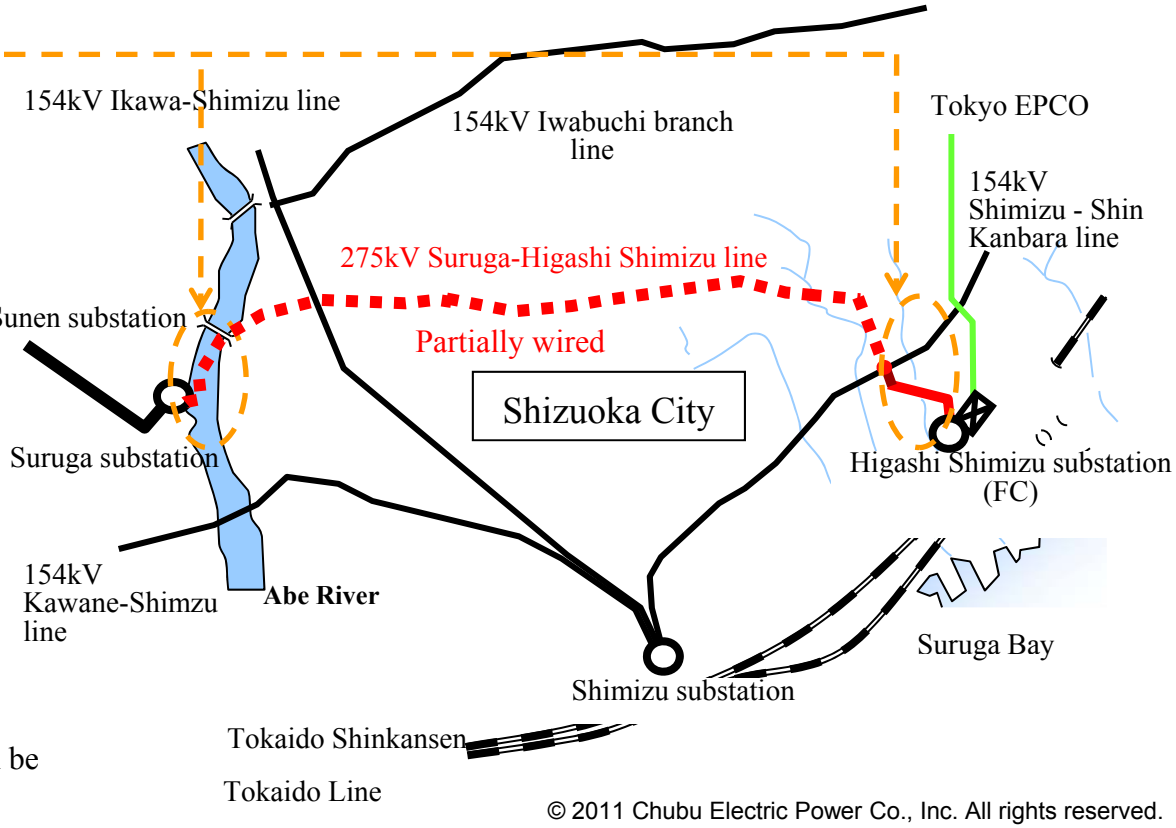
Volume that can be supplied and transmitted is limited. Only about 100MW can be transmitted.

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 (Plan)
	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

-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)

- Concrete initiatives

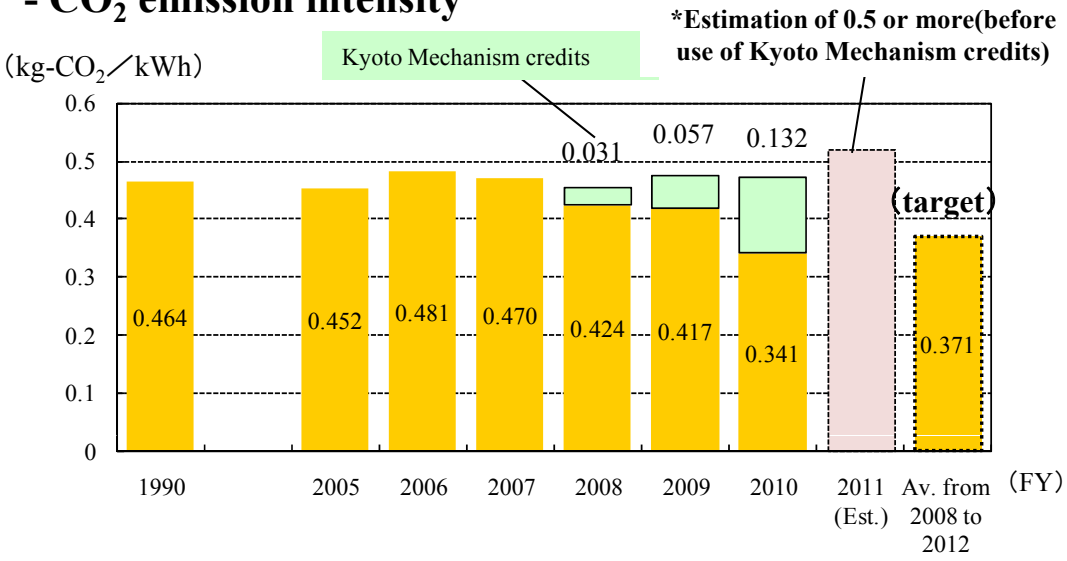
- Safe and stable operation of nuclear power plants
- Active introduction of renewable energy
- Enhancement of thermal efficiency in thermal generations
- Reduction of transmission and distribution loss rate
- Research & development
- Consultation on energy saving
- Procurement of CO_2 credits through the use of Kyoto mechanisms

- 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

- 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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0

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

Supply- and Demand-side Measures for Summer 2011

- 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

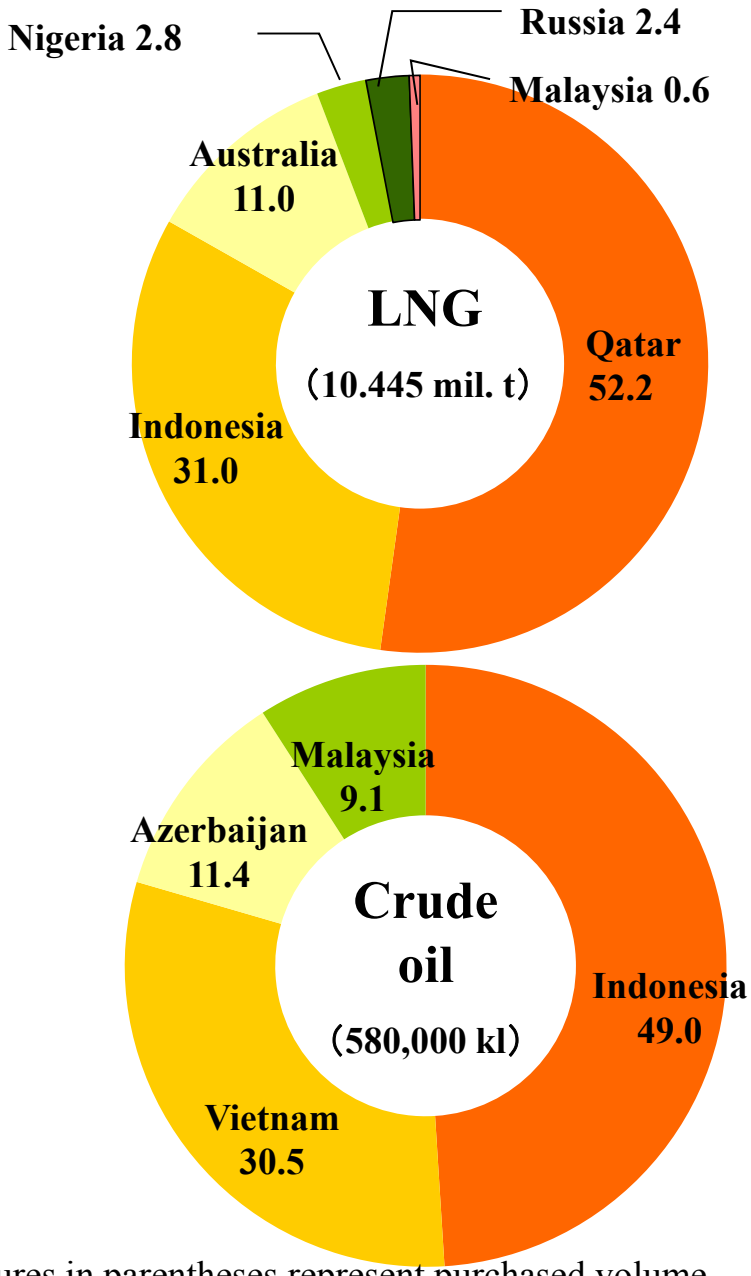
Asking private power plants to increase output	Requests to our customers (large factories, etc.) to increase generation using private generators between 13:00 and 16:00 from Monday to Wednesday are expected to dcrease the power supplied by Chubu Electric by approx. 60 MW.	Jun. 28
Expanding supply and 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

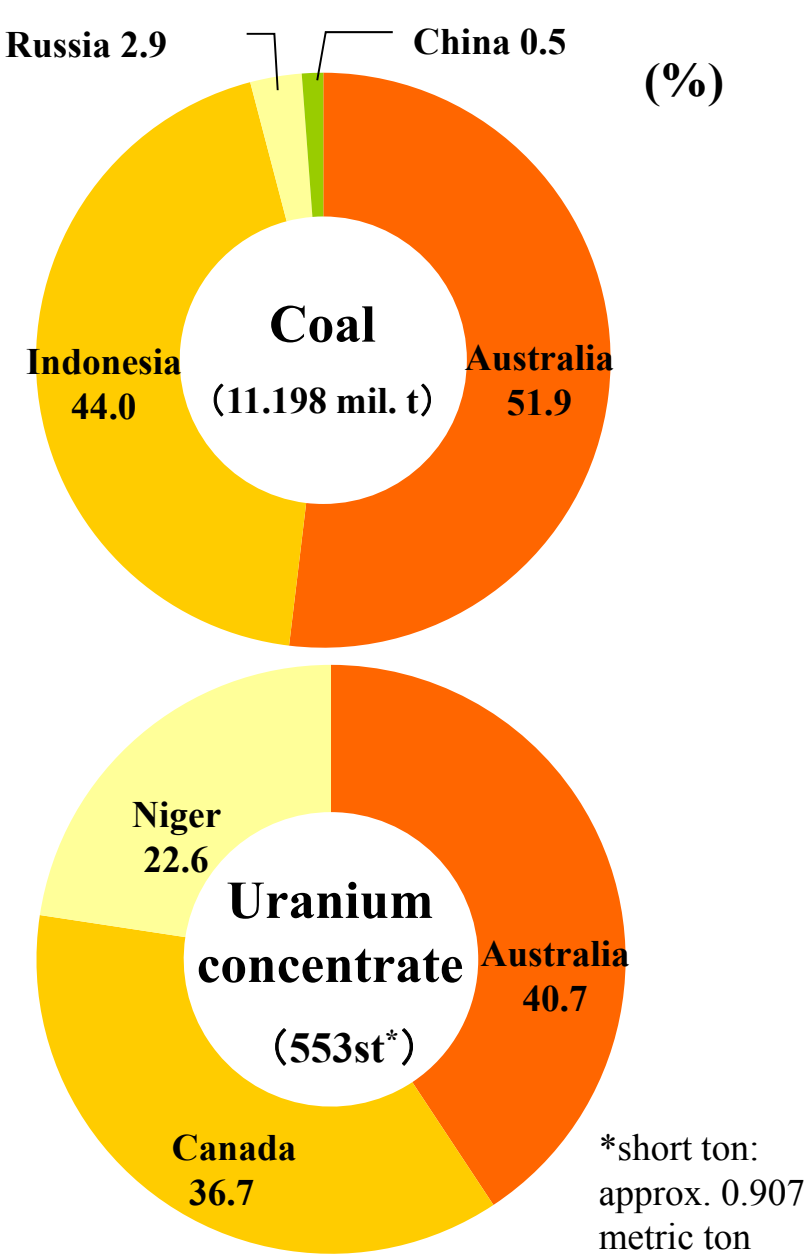
Other Measures on Demand-side

- 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

(1,000t/year)

Suppliers /<delivery>	Period of contracts		Volume
Qatar/<Ex-ship>	1997 - 2021	(approx.25 years)	4,000
Australia (extension)/<Ex-ship>	2009 - 2016	(approx.7 years)	approx.500
Australia (expansion)/<Ex-ship>	2009 - 2029	(approx.20 years)	approx.600
Malaysia/<Ex-ship>	2011 - 2031	(approx.20 years)	max.540
Sakhalin II/<Ex-ship>	2011 - 2026	(approx.15 years)	approx.500
Indonesia (re-extension) <FOB/Ex-ship>	2011 - 2015	(approx.5 years)	approx.950
	2016 - 2020	(approx.5 years)	approx.630
Gorgon/<FOB/Ex-ship>	2014 - 2038	(approx.25 years)	approx.1,440
Donggi-Senoro/<Ex-ship>	2014 - 2027	(approx. 13 years)	approx.1,000
BG Group/<Ex-ship>*1	2014 - 2035	(approx.21 years)	*2
Total 〔excludes Indonesia (re-extension) 2016-2020 & BG Group〕			max.9,530

*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)

⇩

Further improvement will be pursued in stability, economy and flexibility of LNG procurement.

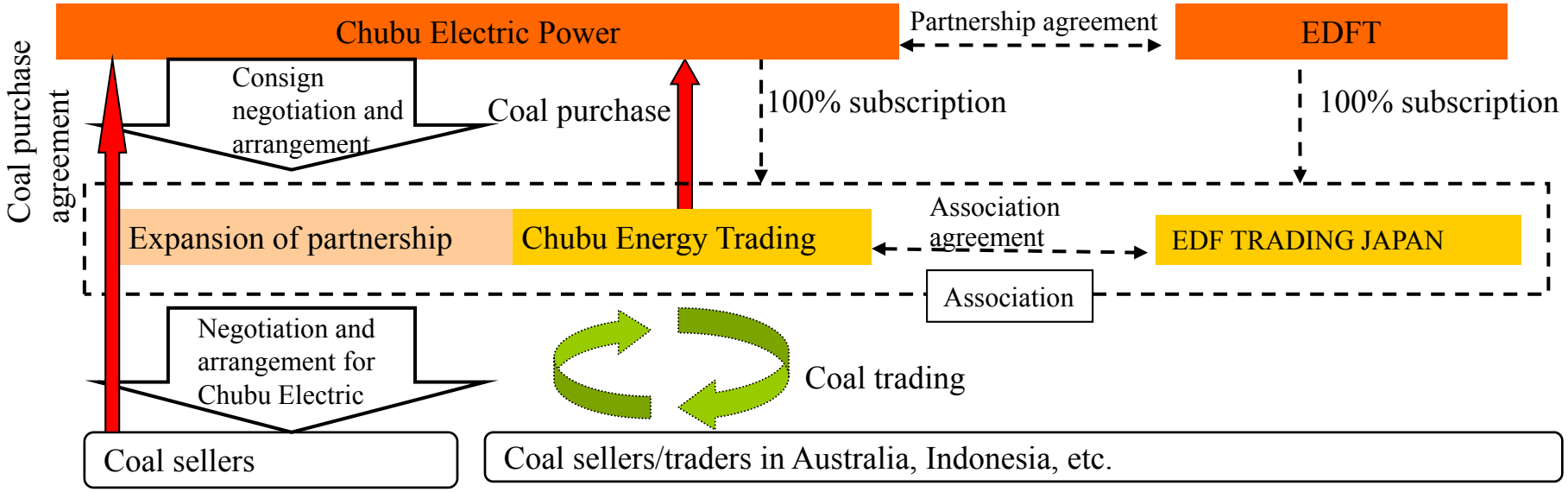
Advancement of Coal Trading

- 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 34

	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 end of FY 2010	Cumulative total 70 billion yen	Cumulative total 2,550 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

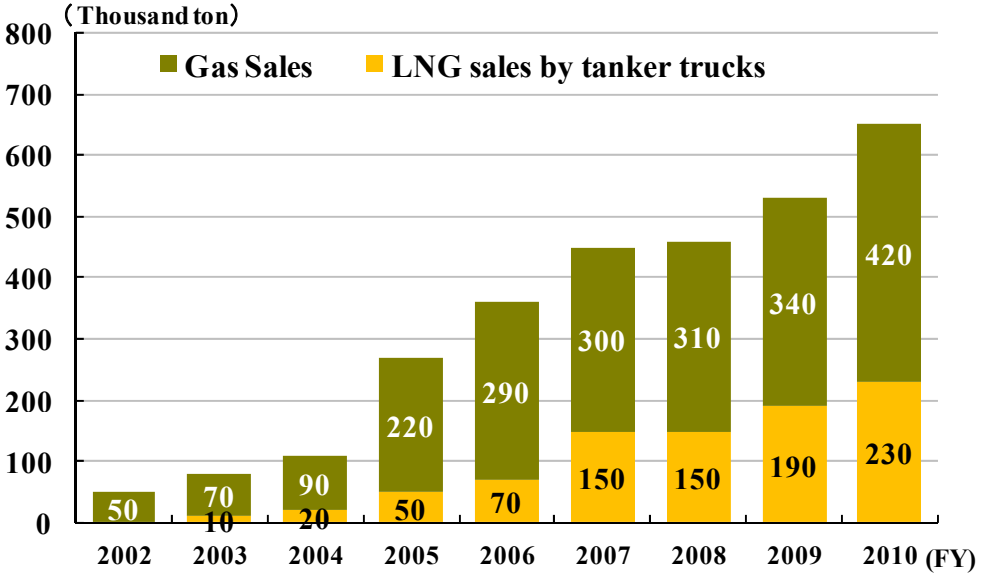
- First priority should be given to efforts toward stable provision of electricity through public relations campaigns on energy saving, including education on effective use of electricity.

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

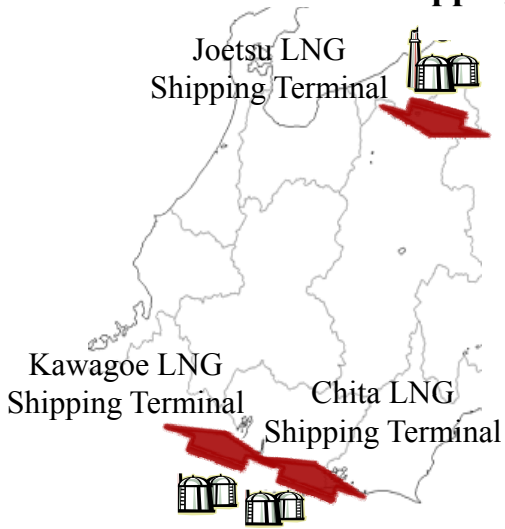
- Propose energy solutions to business customers

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.

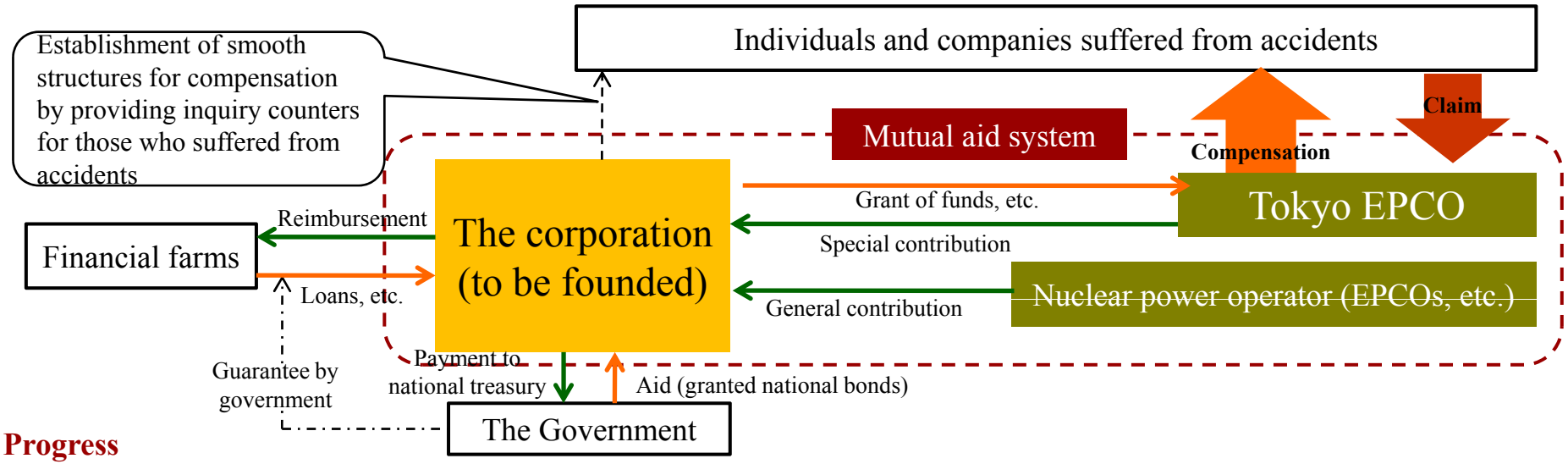
The Act to Establish a Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation

- Overview of the bill for 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.

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



- Progress

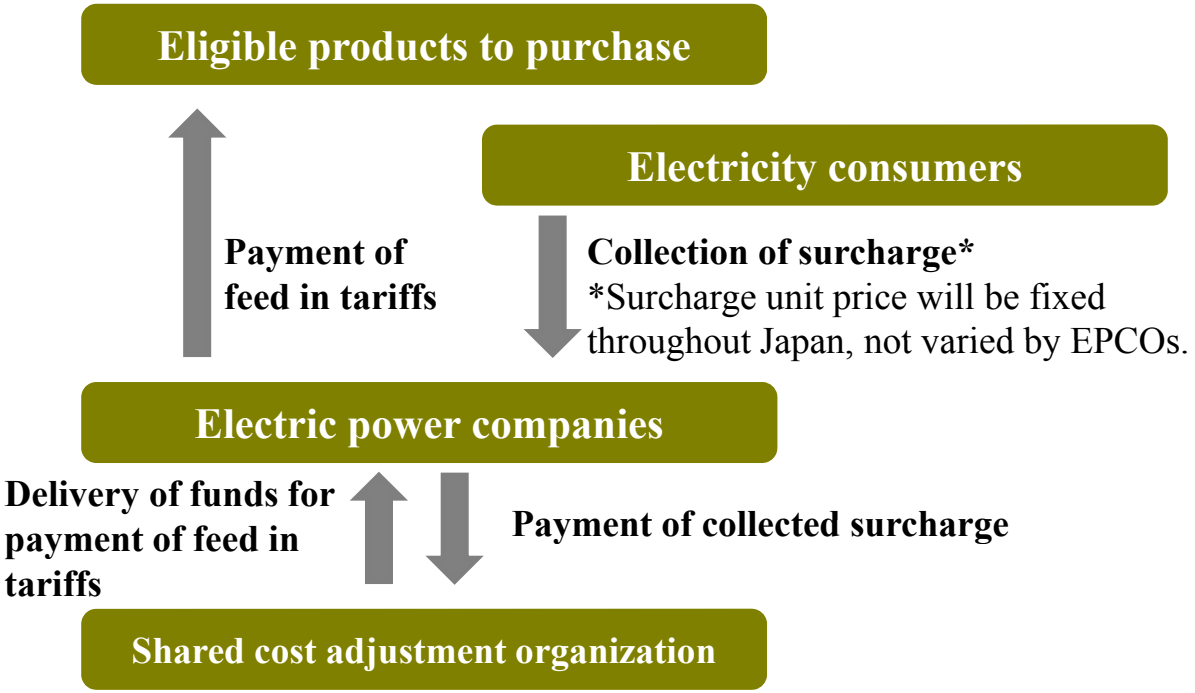
- Currently the bill is under discussion in the 177th regular Diet session (session continues until August 31, 2011).

- Requests from the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan regarding the bill (submitted on May 18, 2011)

(1) The reason for contributions by electric power companies other than Tokyo EPCO should be clarified.
(2)The national government should pay compensation as well.
(3)The system should not interfere with stable provision of electricity or damage credit in financial markets; the system should not affect in any way the income and expenditure of electric power companies' business.

Feed in Tariffs for Renewable Energy 38

- Scheme of feed in tariffs for renewable energy (not only surplus, but all of them)



Bill on Act of Special Measures concerning Renewable Energy Electricity Procured by Electric Power Companies
(Adopted at Cabinet meeting on March 11, 2011. The bill is under discussion in the 177th regular Diet session (session continues until August 31, 2011).)

(Source: "Overview of 'Bill on Act of Special Measures concerning Renewable Energy Electricity Procured by Electric Power Companies'" by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in March 2011)

- Details of feed in obligation

	Electricity other than solar power generation	Solar power generation	
		For households	Offices, factories, and generation business (other than households)
Purchase price	to be fixed within 15 - 20 yen/kWh	The purchase price should initially be set higher, then gradually lowered in accordance with the decrease in solar power generation system prices.	
Purchase duration	to be fixed for 15 - 20 years	10 years	to be fixed for 15 - 20 years

(Source: "Overview of 'Bill on Act of Special Measures concerning Renewable Energy Electricity Procured by Electric Power Companies'" by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in March 2011)

Smart Grid/Smart Meter <1>

- Movement in Government Policy

- "Basic Energy Plan" decided at the cabinet meeting (June 18, 2010)

- Aim to establish one of the most advanced next-generation transmission/distribution networks in the world that enables bilateral communication between all power sources and users, by the 2020s or as early as possible.
- Aim to introduce smart meters to users by the 2020s or as early as possible, fully taking cost performance and other factors into consideration.

- 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) >

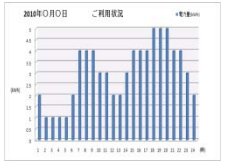
About 1,500 units of the new-type electricity meter have been installed. Remote meter reading and visualization effects of electricity use status via the Internet have been tested.

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

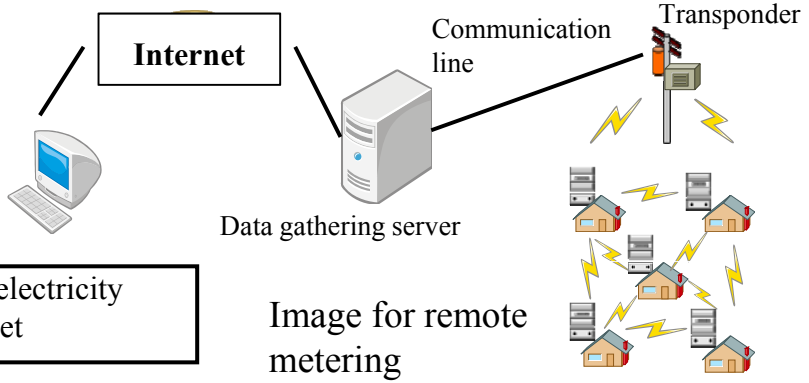


Image for remote metering

Smart Grid/Smart Meter <2>

- 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

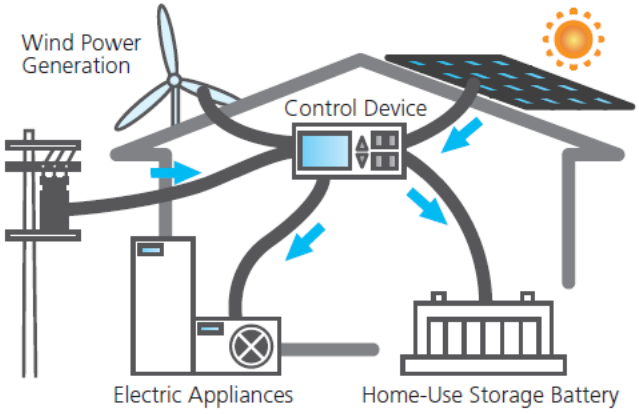


Image for next-generation home "smart home"

- 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)>

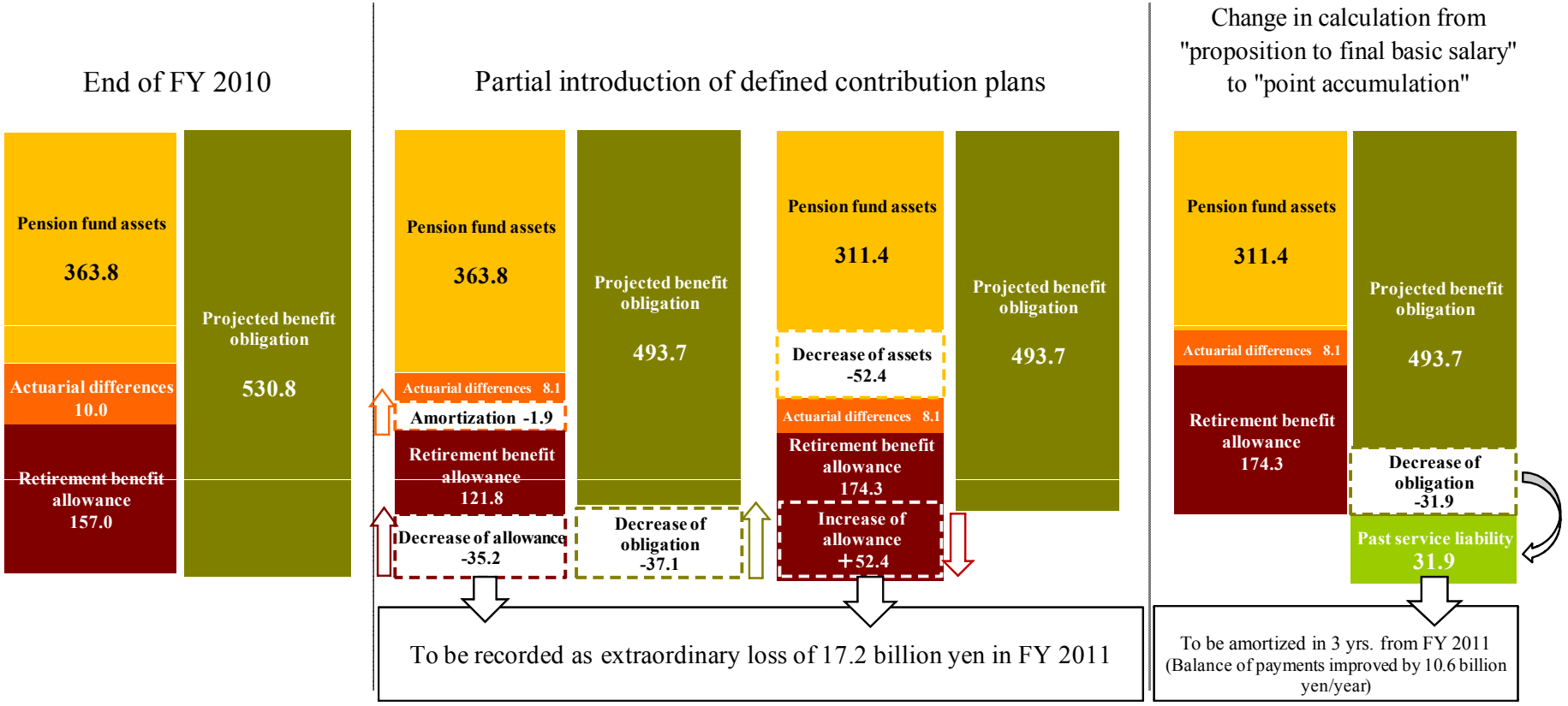
Development of technologies to control fluctuation in voltage in the grid, and development of low-loss, low-cost devices that utilize next-generation converter technology in preparation for wide spread of solar power generation

Reforms to Retirement Benefits 41

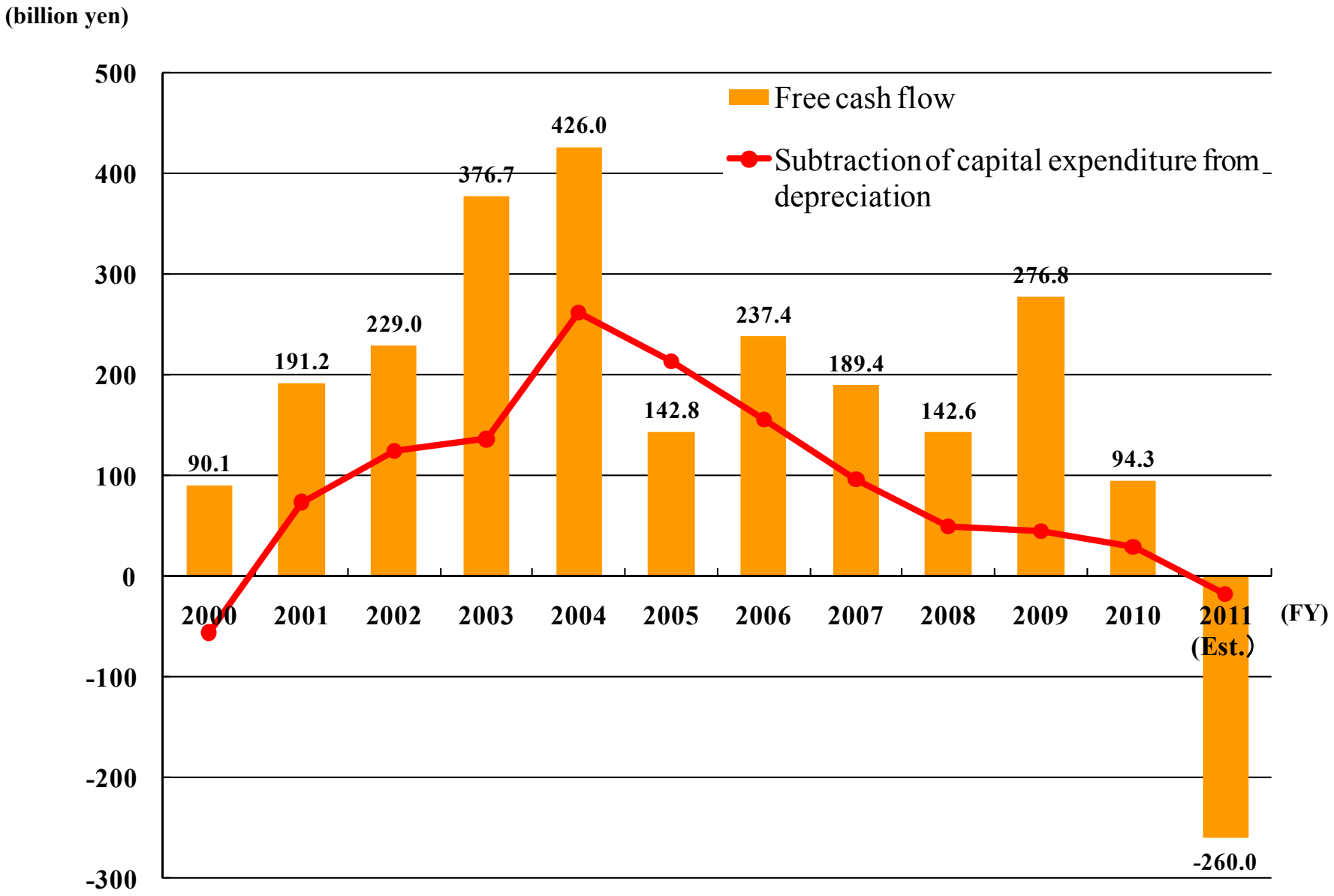
- Outline of reforms to retirement benefits (effective since April 2011)

- 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

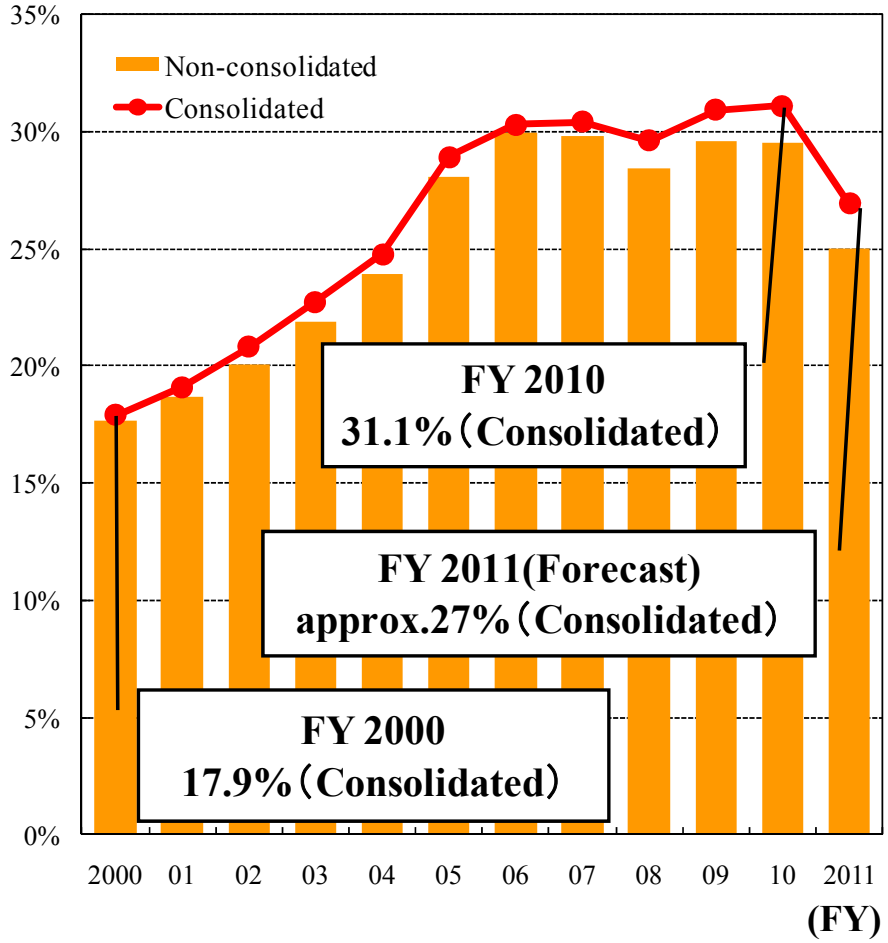


Free Cash Flow (Non-consolidated)

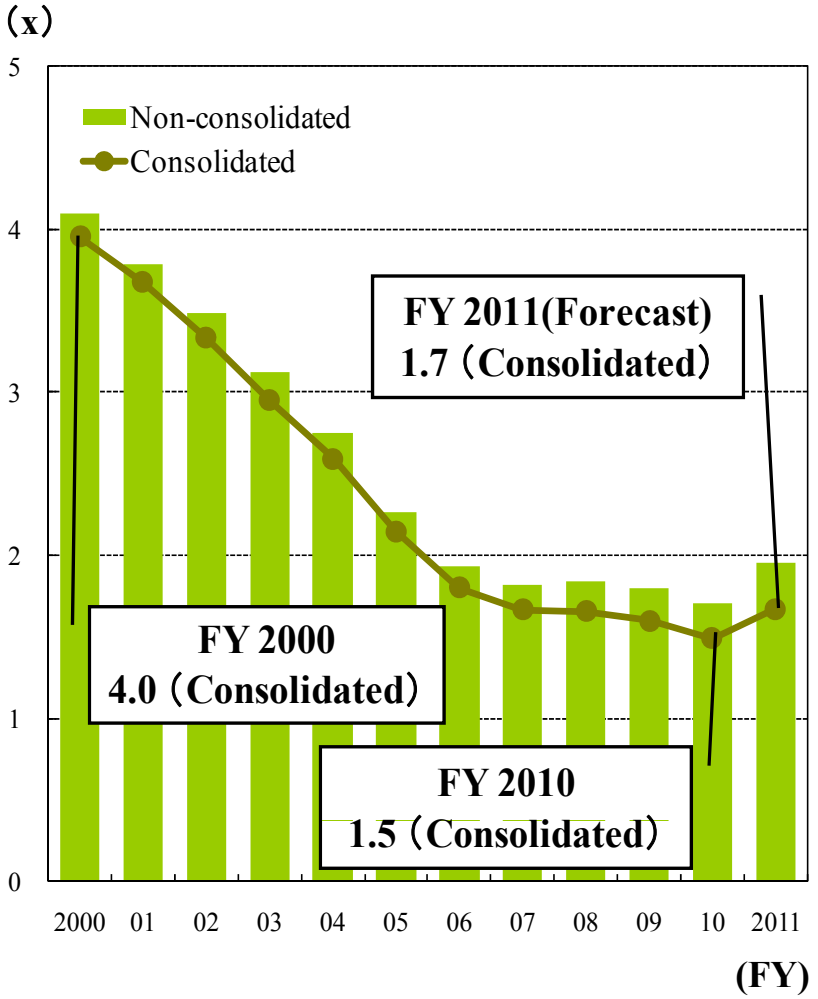


Shareholders' Equity Ratio, Debt - Equity Ratio

- Shareholders' equity ratio



- Debt - equity ratio



DISCLAIMER

This presentation contains assumptions and forward-looking statements with respect to the financial conditions, and forecasts of the company, which are based on information currently available.

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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