

# Management Plan 2010

March, 2010



Note: The Company's fiscal year (FY) is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year – FY 2010 represents the fiscal year begins in April 1, 2010, and ends in March 31, 2011.

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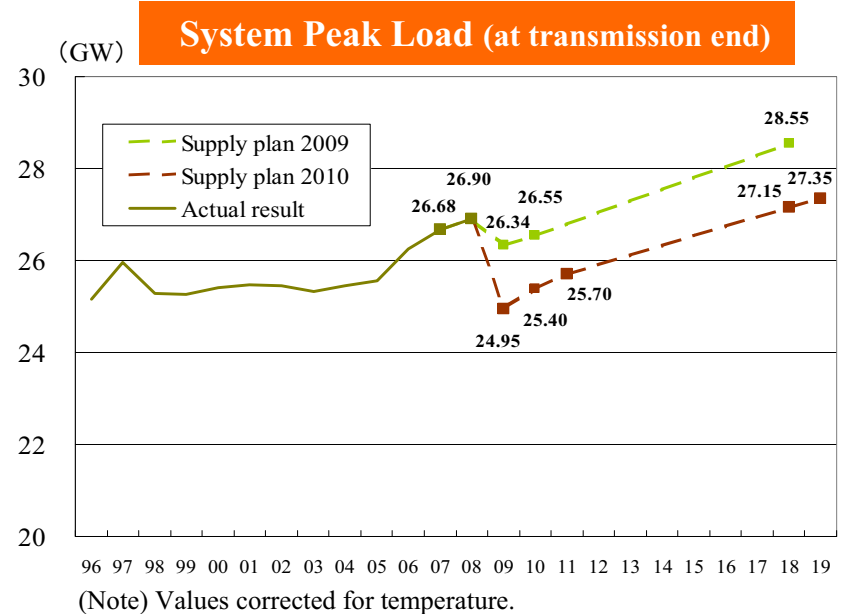
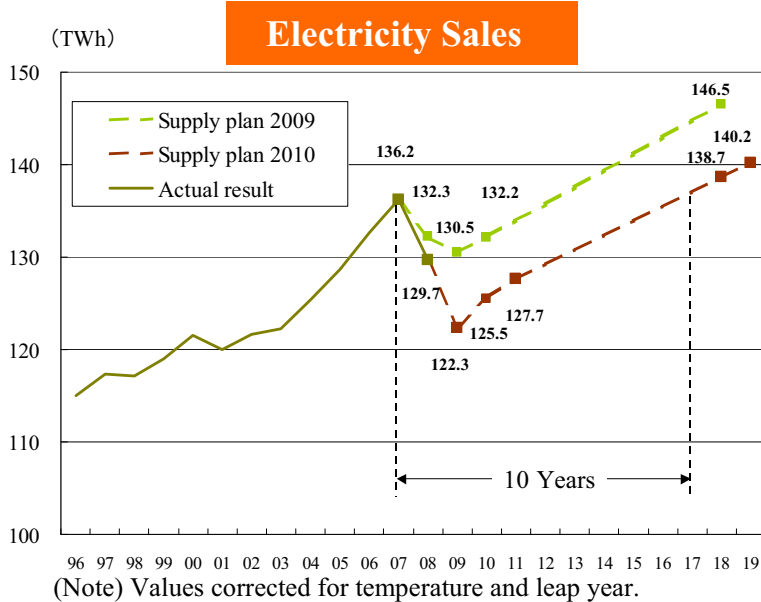
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# I Management Assignments

**- Significant decrease in demand by the global economic downturn**

**- A recovery in electricity sales will take until FY 2017 before recapturing the level of sales in FY 2007.**



**- Management risks by a portfolio that is more dependent on thermal power generation**

**Violent fluctuation in fuel price**

- A high volatility will deviate bottom lines that are calculated in fixed term.
- In the case the fuel price is surging again, the company will lose its price competitiveness.

**Issues on global warming**

- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission and acquisition of CO<sub>2</sub> credits are needed, in order to archive the goal set for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Concerns over supplemental burden imposed by adaptation to new environmental legislation, and losing edge in price competitiveness by such.

- Reinforce management base by increasing the ratio of non-fossil energy, etc

Increase nuclear power generation ratio  
(aiming for 40 – 50 % in the future)

Enhance more efficiency to LNG thermal power plants

Reinforce LNG handling facilities

- Progressive sales activities, and strategic investments for expansion of profit base

### < Domestic electricity business >

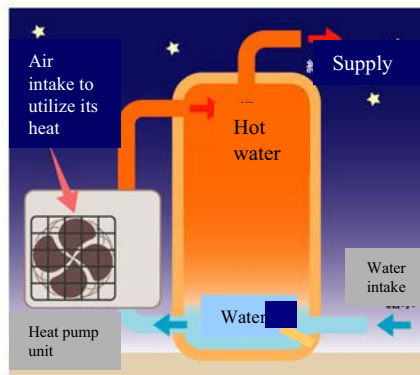
- Active promotion of heat pump appliances which have advantages in “environmental” and “economical” issues.

#### 《Domestic applications》

Promotion of all-electric homes

Effective solicitation of “Eco Cute\*”

\* a water heating and supply system incorporating a CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant heat pump



#### 《Business applications》

Proposition for solutions to energy related issues

Respond to variety of customer needs

Cost reduction

Decrease environmental load

Enhance electricity quality

Energy facility management

### < Gas & LNG sales, and on-site energy services >

- Providing variety of energy-related products by the Group as a whole in one-stop service

### < Overseas energy businesses >

- Aiming toward progressive business expansion using accumulated know-how and management resources such as personnel

# Principal in Allocation of the Business Outcome 3

## - Principal in allocation of operating cash flow

- The Company designates priorities to “investments which are essential to maintain stable supply of electricity”, and “stable dividend payout”
- In addition, allocations will be made to “strategic investments for business growth and development”, then “improvement of financial footing”, and others based on sufficient considerations to nature of spending and balance among them.

### Operating cash flow

Investments which are  
essential to maintain stable  
supply of electricity

Stable  
dividend  
payout

Per share  
p.a. 60 yen

Strategic  
Investment

Improvement of  
financial footing, etc

## Policy on the shareholder's return

The company will work to maintain current level of dividend (60 yen per annum per share). We will also continue to ascertain financial standings, market trends, and other aspects, and responsively carry out stock repurchasing with an eye on distribution of profits to shareholders in timely and appropriate manners.

Shares buy-back: FY 2007, 3 million shares for approximately 10 billion yen

FY 2009, 13 million shares for approximately 30 billion yen

# II Supply Plan

## - Outline of sales plan

- Electric power sales are planned as 140.2 TWh in FY 2019 – a 0.7% in average annual growth (value corrected for temperature).

- Demand from electric lighting will remain solid. Demand from customers under liberalization is expected to recover after hitting the bottom in FY 2009.

→ The full recovery of electricity sales to the level of FY 2007 (136.2 TWh) is expected to occur in or around FY 2017.

- System peak load is planned as 27.35 GW in FY 2019 – a 0.2% in average annual growth (value corrected for temperature)

## - Outlook for electric power sales

		(TWh, GW, %)					
		FY2008 (actual)	FY2009 (forecast)	FY2010 (plan)	FY2014 (plan)	FY2019 (plan)	av. annual growth FY2008 to FY2019
Electric energy sales	Electric lighting	35.3	35.5	35.8	38.1	41.3	1.4 (1.3)
	Electric power	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	-1.6 (-1.4)
	Other demand	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	-2.2 (-2.2)
Demand from customers under regulation		42.1	42.0	42.0	43.9	46.8	1.0 (0.9)
Demand from customers under liberalization		87.6	80.7	83.5	88.5	93.4	0.6 (0.6)
Total electric energy sales		129.7	122.7	125.5	132.4	140.2	0.7 (0.7)
System peak load (sending end)		27.11	23.13	25.40	26.33	27.35	0.1 (0.2)

Change from previous plan (at FY2018)		
Electric energy sales	Current	Previous
	138.6 TWh	146.5 TWh
	Change -7.9TWh -5.4%	
System peak load	27.15 GW	28.55 GW
	Change -1.4GW -4.9%	

Note: figures in ( ) are values corrected for temperature



# Development Plan (Generation)

## - Major power source development plan (4,210 MW during FY2010 – 2019, plus Hamaoka Reactor No.6, a 1,400 MW-class)

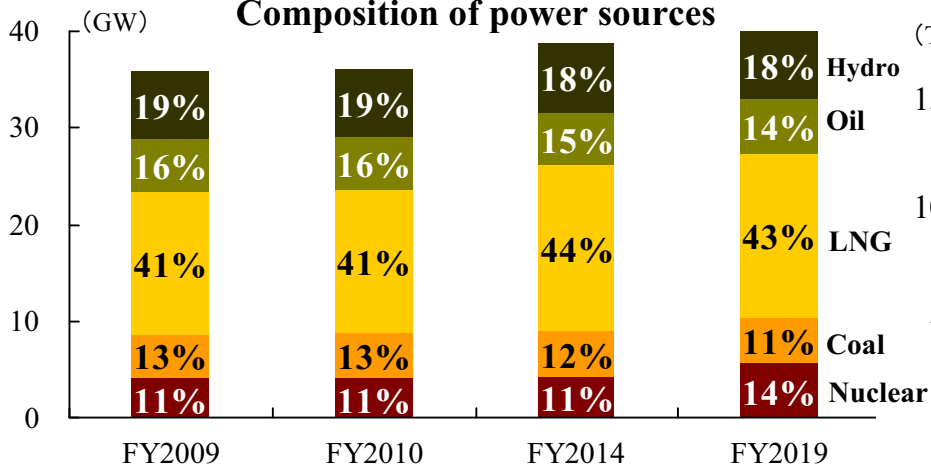
		Site name	Output	Construction begins	Operation commences	
Owned	Nuclear	Hamaoka No.6	1,400 MW class	FY2015 (Plan)	2018 & within five years thereafter (target)	
	Thermal(LNG)	Joetsu Gr. No. 1(Units 1-1 & 1-2)	1,190 MW	March, 2007	July, 2012 & January, 2013	
		Joetsu Gr. No. 2(Units 2-1 & 2-2)	1,190 MW	April, 2008 & February, 2010	July, 2013 & May, 2014	
	Hydro	Tokuyama	153.4 MW	September, 2008	June, 2014	
	Renewable energy	Wind	Omaezaki (Phase 2)	16 MW	July, 2009	November, 2010
		Solar	Mega Solar Iida	1.0MW	August, 2010	February, 2011
Mega Solar Taketoyo			7.5 MW	September, 2009	October, 2011	
Purchased	Nuclear	Oma	205/1,383 MW	May, 2008	November, 2014	
		Tsuruga No. 3	723/1,538 MW	October, 2010	March, 2016	
		Tsuruga No. 4	723/1,538 MW	October, 2010	March, 2017	

(References) In FY 2010, output of unit No.5 at Hamaoka nuclear power station will be restored (1,267 MW → 1,380 MW) by replacing low pressure turbines.

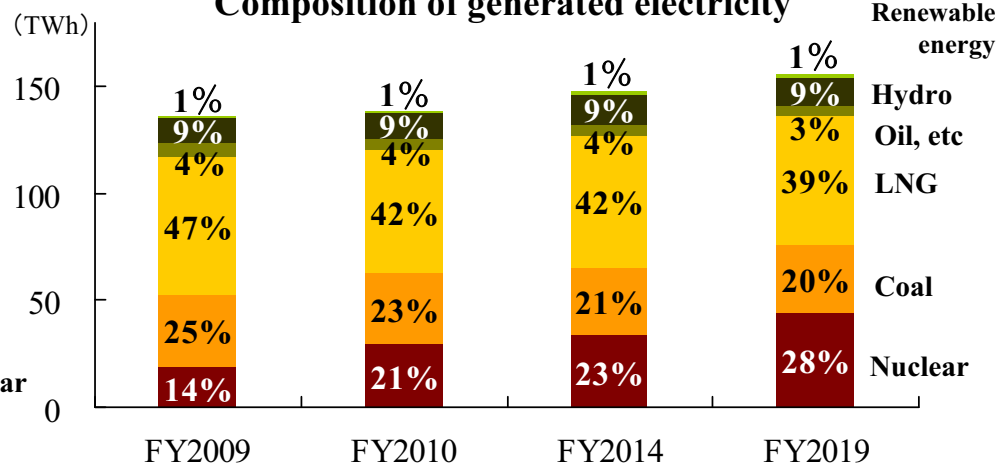
In FY 2010, output of group No.8 at Shin-Nagoya thermal power station will be improved (1,534 MW → 1,600 MW).

## - Composition of energy source

### Composition of power sources



### Composition of generated electricity



Reserve margin  
(27.0%)      (19.7%)      (10.2%)      (10.1%)

\* Figures represent the composition corresponding to demand in Chubu's service territory. \* Renewable energy include a biomass mixture at Hekinan Thermal Power Station

## - Transmission and distribution development plan

- Constructing facilities in a systematic manner, in an effort to ensure a stable supply of electricity, while promoting efficiency by introducing new technologies and more advanced security system.
- Taking into account the aging of transmission and distribution facilities, the company is steadily and systematically repairing and improving facilities from a medium-to long-term perspective.

	Project name	Scale	Construction begins	Construction completes
Transmission	275kV Joetsu Thermal Power line	63km	March, 2007	June, 2011
	275kV Suruga - Higashi Shimizu line	16km	December, 1996	March, 2014
	500kV Sekigahara - Kita Ohmi Line	2km	February, 2014	June, 2016
	500kV Sekigahara Switching Station	-	January, 2013	June, 2016
	500kV Sangi Trunk Line: $\pi$ connection with Sekigahara Switching Station	1km	February, 2014	June, 2016
Transformation	275kV Higashi Simizu Substation	500MVA	September, 1995	March, 2014
	Higashi Shimizu Substation Frequency Converter	300MW		December, 2014 Partial operation since Mar. 2006

## - LNG handling facilities reinforcement plan

### - Supporting stable yet flexible LNG procurement

Project name	Project outline	Construction begins	Construction completes
Gas pipeline across Ise Bay	Kawagoe Thermal Power Station - Chita Area LNG Base approx.13.3km	April, 2008	around FY 2013
Additional LNG tanks in Kawagoe	Two additional tanks in Kawagoe Thermal Power Station (capacity: 180,000 m <sup>3</sup> each)	December, 2007	around FY 2012
Reinforcement to receiving dock in Kawagoe	Enabling to accommodate the largest class of over 200,000 m <sup>3</sup> LNG super tankers	FY 2010	around FY 2010

(Reference) Project completed

Project name	Project outline	Construction began	Construction completed
Reinforcement to No.2 receiving dock in Chita	Enabling to accommodate the largest class of over 200,000 m <sup>3</sup> LNG super tankers	May, 2008	January, 2010

# Capital Expenditure (Non-consolidated)

7

(billion yen)

		<b>FY2008</b> <b>(actual)</b>	<b>FY2009</b> <b>(forecast)</b>	<b>FY2010</b> <b>(plan)</b>	<b>FY2011</b> <b>(plan)</b>	
<b>Electric power business</b>	<b>Generation</b>	112.8	106.3	138.2	136.9	
	<b>Transmission &amp; others</b>	<b>Transmission</b>	34.2	34.4	38.1	34.8
		<b>Transformation</b>	21.1	28.6	36.0	40.2
		<b>Distribution</b>	41.7	33.6	36.7	32.7
		97.0	96.6	110.8	107.7	
	<b>Nuclear fuel, etc</b>	40.9	42.8	62.1	56.0	
	250.7	245.7	311.1	300.6		
<b>Incidental business</b>		3.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	
<b>Total</b>		254.0	251.4	314.5	302.1	

# III Sales Targets and Other

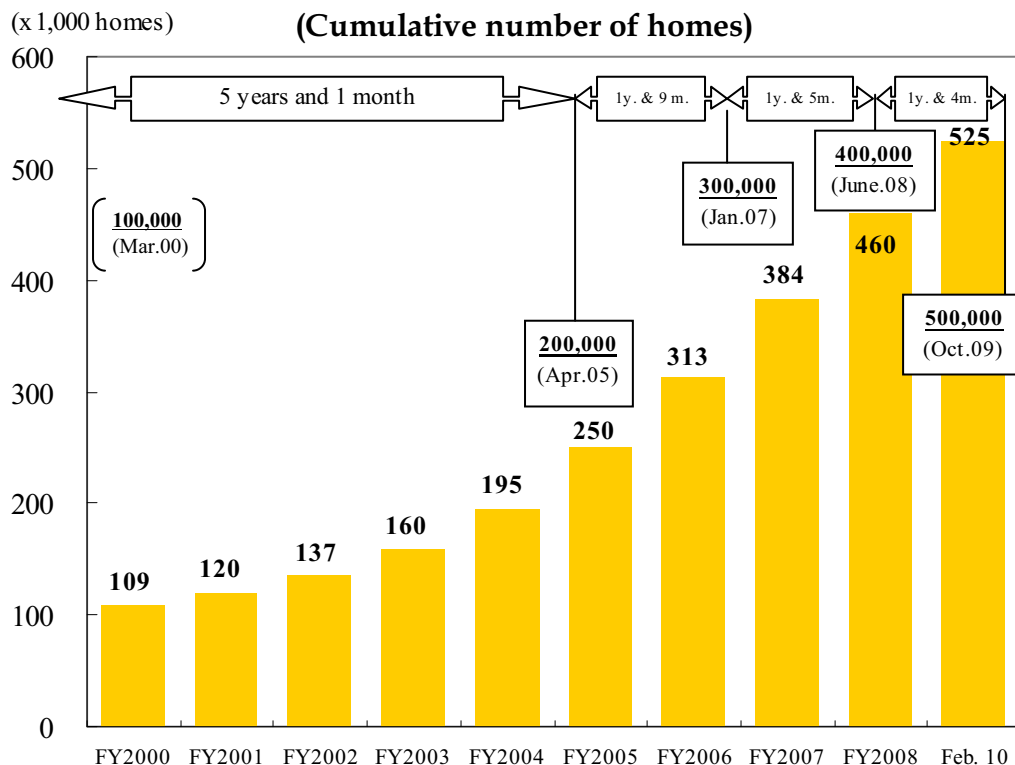
# Sales Targets on Electricity Sales

## [Sales Target]

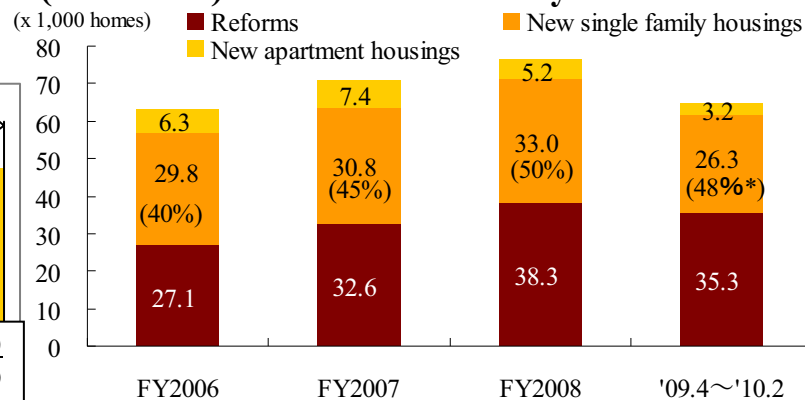
	FY2007-2010 Target	Progress (at the end of Feb. 2010)	Progress in %	Description
All-electric home	600,000 homes (287,000 homes)	approx. 525,000 homes (approx. 212,000 homes)	- (74%)	A satisfactory progress had been made previously, but the pace is getting slower as number of new housing construction is slumping
Electricity for kitchens, and temperature control	800MW	629MW	79%	A satisfactory progress as more appreciation is given on energy solutions presented to customers which are to configure the best energy system to their needs

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent change (increase) during the period covering FY2007 through FY2010

## [Penetration of All-electric Homes]



## (Reference) All-electric homes by FY



Figures in parenthesis represent share of All-electric home in new single family housing. A figure with \* represents the period covering Apr. 2009 through Jan. 2010.

## (Reference) Share of electricity in Japanese energy demand

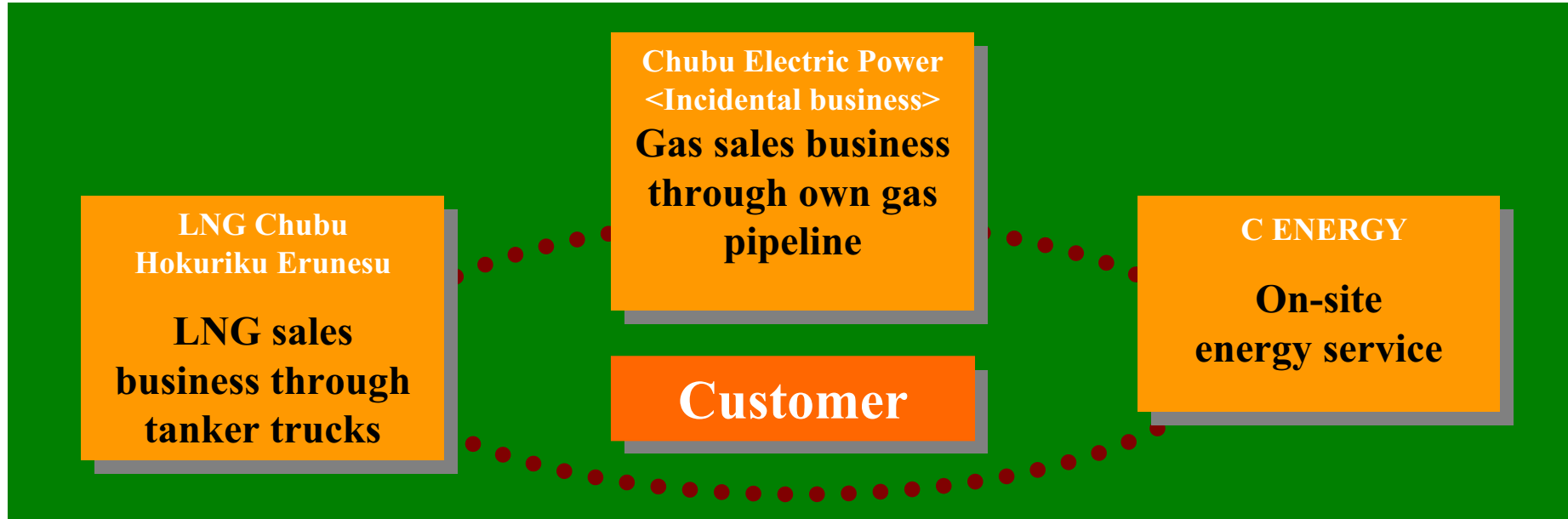
	FY 2000	FY 2008
Home use	41.9%	46.6%
Business use	48.0%	56.8%

(The Energy Conservation Center, Japan, EDMC '10 HANDBOOK of ENERGY & ECONOMIC STATISTICS in JAPAN)

# Sales Targets on Gas, LNG, and On-site Energy Sales

**- Sales target**

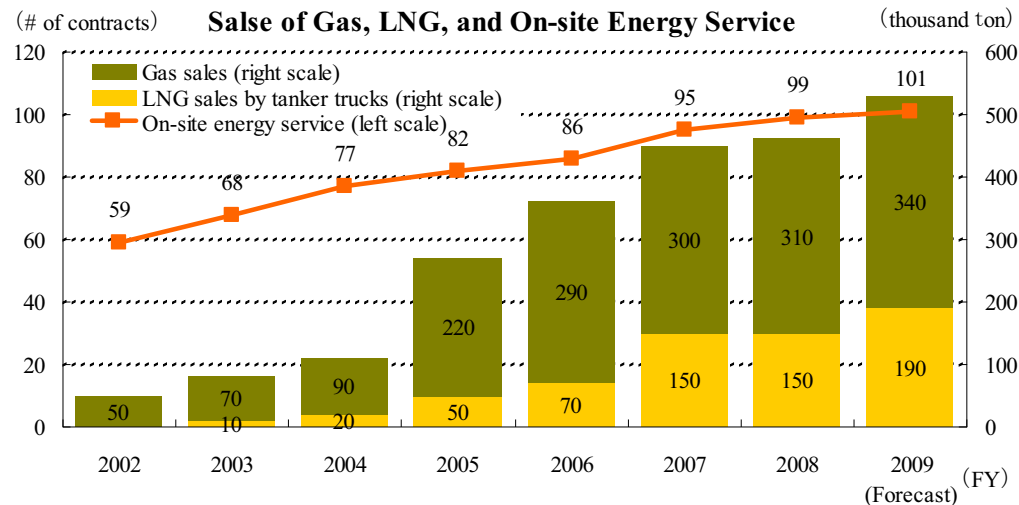
**Approx. 45.0 billion yen in FY2010**  
 (Estimated result of approx. 38.0 billion yen for FY 2009)



**- A new energy market – crossing over boundaries of traditional market segments, is under development based on such factor as more recognition upon environmental issue.**



**- Providing variety of energy-related products to meet diversified needs of customers.**



# Progressive Expansion in Overseas Energy Businesses 10

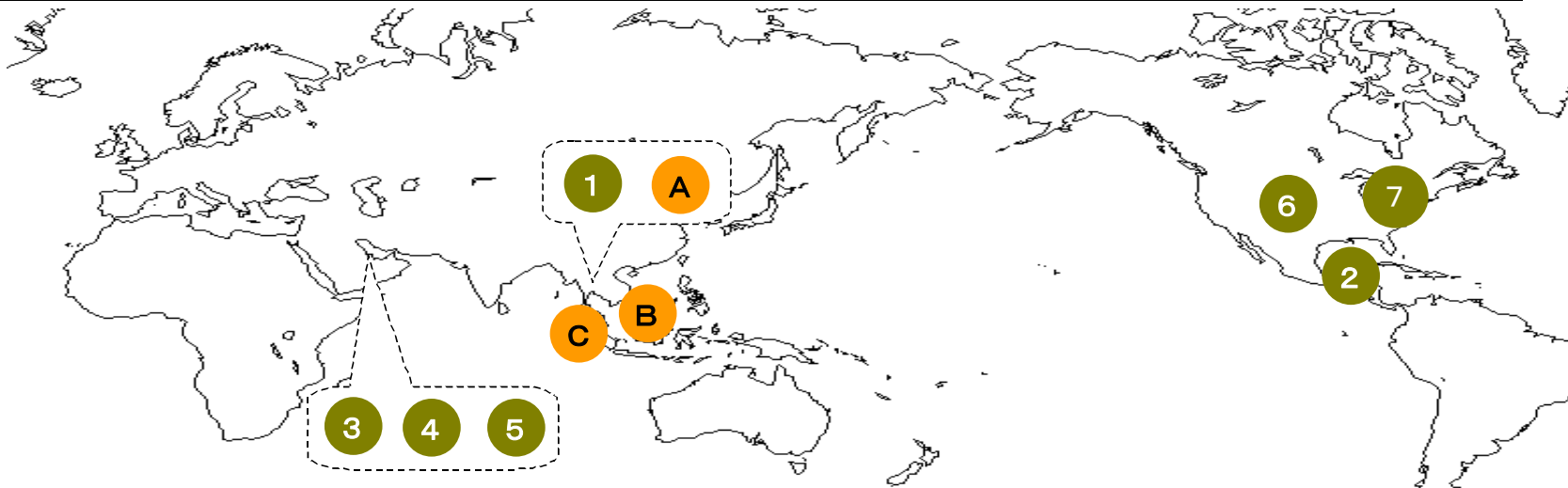
- Aiming toward progressive business expansion with outlook on accumulated investment of 100 billion yen by FY 2015
- Placing priorities on securing bottom line with keeping risk management well in mind, and also, contributing to local communities and conservation of the earth environment.

	Output (MW)	Chubu's stake	Construction begins	Operation commences	
Power generation	1 Gas thermal IPP, Thailand	1,400	15%	February, 2006	June, 2008
	2 Gas thermal IPP, Valladolid, Mexico	525	50%	April, 2004	June, 2006
	3 Power generation & desalination, Ras Laffan B, Qatar	1,025	5%	April, 2005	June, 2008
	4 Power generation & desalination, Ras Laffan C, Qatar	2,730	5%	May, 2008	2011 (plan)
	5 Power generation, Mesaieed A, Qatar	2,000	10%	June, 2007	2010 (plan)
	6 Investments in various existing IPPs, United States	50	25%	2004 through 2013 (acquisition and sale phase)	
	7 Gas thermal IPP, Goreway, Canada	875	25%	February, 2006	June, 2009
Environmental	A Rice husk power generation, Thailand (expected to acquire approx. 490,000 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> credits*)	20	34%	December, 2003	December, 2005
	B Palm oil biomass power generation, Malaysia (expected to acquire approx. 2,000,000 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> credits*)	10×2	18%	October, 2006 (site 1) February, 2007 (site 2)	January, 2009 (site 1) March, 2009 (site 2)
	C Asia Environment Fund	-	26%	2004 through 2014 (fund operation phase)	

\* Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> credits is corresponding to the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Accumulated investment in FY 2009: approx. 30 billion yen

Total output based on Chubu's stake : approx. 1,100 MW



# IV Appendices



# Plans for Nuclear Power Generations

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## - Supply Plan (FY 2010)

		08/3	09/3	10/3	11/3	15/3	20/3	After commencement of No. 6
Owned	Hamaoka No. 1	540	Operation terminated in January, 2009					
	No. 2	840						
	No. 3	1,100		1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
	No. 4	1,137		1,137	1,137	1,137	1,137	1,137
	No. 5	1,267		1,267	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
	No. 6			Replacement of low-pressure turbines				approx. 1,400
Subtotal		3,504	3,504	3,617		3,617	3,617	approx. 5,017
Purchased	JAPC Current contract	526		526	526	526	383	383
	Tsuruga No. 3					2016/3	723	723
	Tsuruga No. 4					2017/3	723	723
	J-Power Oma					2014/11	205	205
Subtotal		526	526	526		731	2,034	2,034
Total		4,030	4,030	4,143		4,348	5,651	approx. 7,051
Share of nuclear	Composition of power sources	11%	11%	12%		11%	14%	N.A.
	Composition of power generated*	19%	14%	21%		23%	28%	N.A.

\*Figures represent the composition of generated electricity corresponding to demand in Chubu's service territory.

Preparation and implementation of extended interval for scheduled inspection

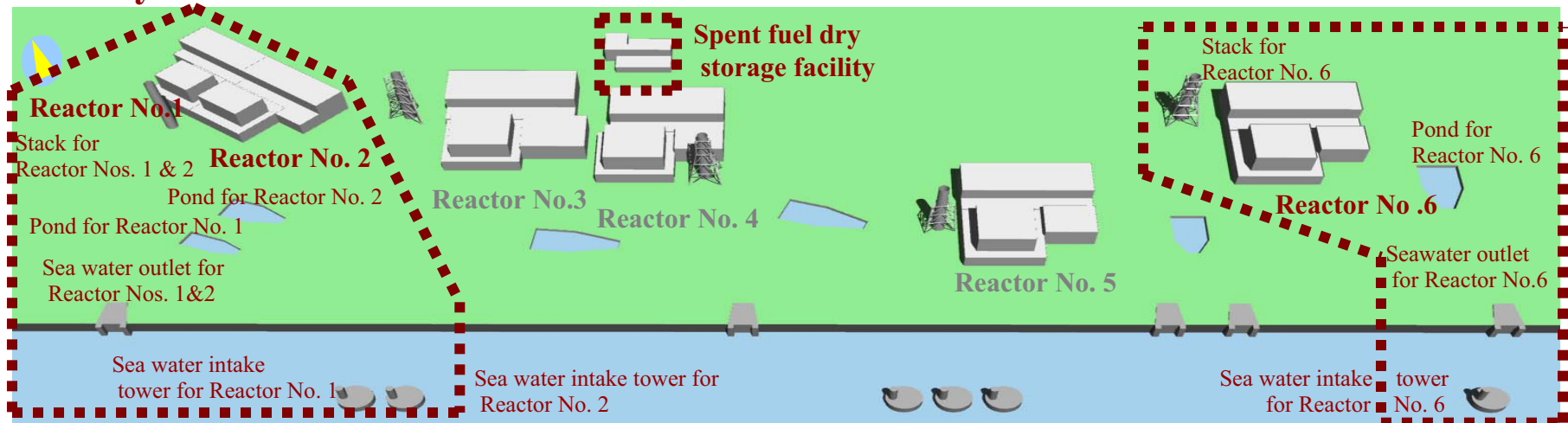


- **Outline of the replacement plan, etc**
  - **Operation of Reactors No.1 and No.2 to be terminated, Reactor No. 6 to be built as their replacement**
  - **A spent fuel dry storage facility to be built on the site.**

## - Time frame of the replacement plan, etc

	Facility outline	December 2008 (plans announced)
<b>Construction of Reactor No.6</b>	Advanced boiling water reactor (ABWR) 1,400 MW class	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: orange; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>✦ Construction to start 2015(plan)</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">✦ Operation to start 2018 and within five years thereafter (target)</div> </div>
<b>Termination of operations at Reactor Nos.1 &amp; 2</b>	Boiling water reactor (BWR) Reactor No.1 : 540MW Reactor No.2 : 840MW	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: orange; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>✦ Application for approval of decommissioning plan</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">✦ Dismantling and removal (reactor zone peripheral equipment) FY2015(plan) - FY2036(plan)</div> </div>
<b>Construction of spent fuel dry storage facility</b>	Dry storage Capacity: approx. 700tU Size: approx.60m×50m×25m(height)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: orange; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>✦ Geological survey</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">✦ Construction to begin</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">✦ Usage to starts FY2016(target)</div> </div>

## - Site layout





# Development of Joetsu LNG Thermal Power Station 14

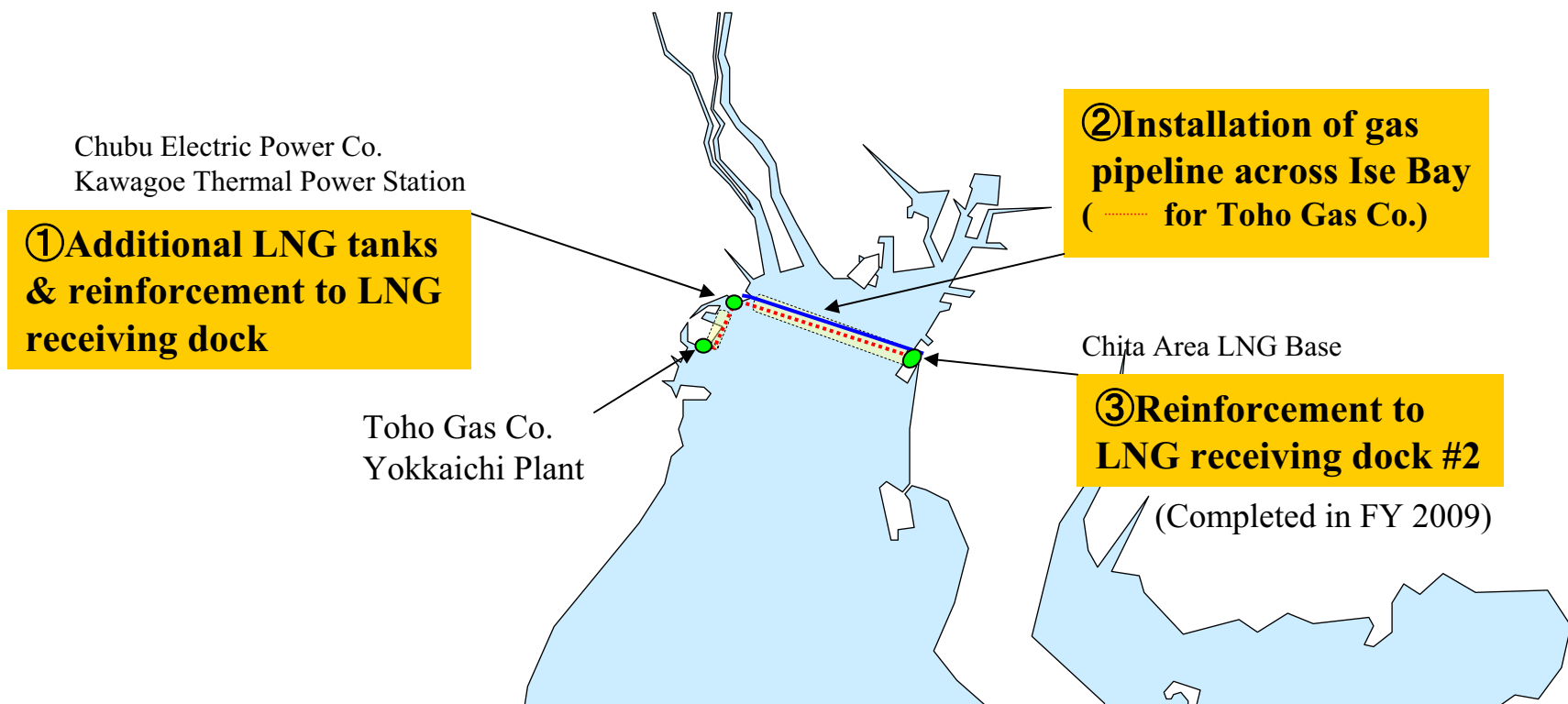
Unit	Output	Construction began	Operation commences	Thermal efficiency	LNG reduction	CO <sub>2</sub> reduction
Group No.1, Unit1-1	595MW	March, 2007	July, 2012	58% or more	approx. 600,000 ton/yr.	approx. 1.6 million ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.
Group No.1, Unit1-2	595MW		January, 2013			
Group No.2, Unit2-1	595MW	April, 2008	July, 2013			
Group No.2, Unit2-2	595MW	February, 2010	May, 2014			



Construction progress: 28.6 % (as of March 20, 2010)

Aerial view of the site (March, 2010)

## - Supporting stable yet flexible LNG procurement



	Project name	Project outline	Construction begins	Construction completes
①	Additional LNG tanks in Kawagoe	Two additional tanks in Kawagoe Thermal Power Station (capacity: 180,000 m <sup>3</sup> each)	December, 2007	around FY 2012
	Reinforcement to receiving dock in Kawagoe	Enabling to accommodate the largest class of over 200,000 m <sup>3</sup> LNG super tankers	FY 2010	around FY 2010
②	Gas pipeline across Ise Bay	Kawagoe Thermal Power Station - Chita Area LNG Base approx.13.3km	April, 2008	around FY 2013

(Reference) Project completed

	Project name	Project outline	Construction began	Construction completed
③	Reinforcement to No.2 receiving dock in Chita	Enabling to accommodate the largest class of over 200,000 m <sup>3</sup> LNG super tankers	May, 2008	January, 2010

## - LNG long term contracts

(1,000t/year)

Suppliers /<delivery>		Period of contracts		Volume
<b>Current</b>	Qatar/<Ex-ship>	1997 - 2021	(approx.25 years)	4,000
	Indonesia no.1/<Ex-ship>	1977 - 2010	(approx.34 years)	2,150
	Indonesia no.2/<FOB>	1983 - 2011	(approx.28 years)	1,650
	Australia/<Ex-ship>	1989 - 2009	(approx.20 years)	1,050
	Total			8,850



Suppliers /<delivery>		Period of contracts		Volume
<b>Future</b>	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.5years)	approx.630 *
	Gorgon/<FOB/Ex-ship>	2014 - 2038	(approx.25 years)	approx.1,440
	Total [excludes Indonesia (re-extension) 2016-2020]			max.4,530

\* under discussion

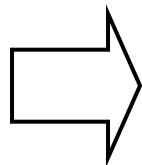
## - LNG upstream right and interest in Australia (Gorgon Project)

- Acquiring upstream right and interest to improve stability and flexibility in fuel procurement

Share of the interest acquired:

**0.417%**

(right to take approx. **60,000 tons** of LNG per year)

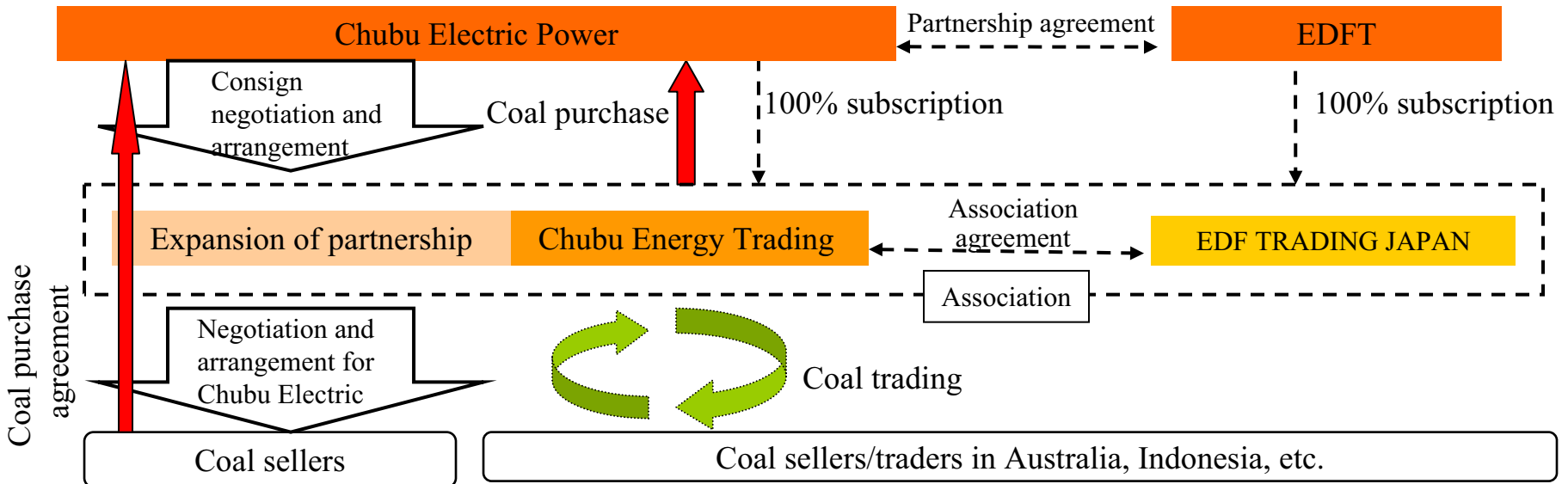


- Strengthening a relationship with the seller by joining the project
- Procuring LNG stably throughout the project lifecycle
- Eligibility of selling LNG to a third party enables Chubu to improve flexibility in quantity adjustment

## - Coal (Fuel 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.

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



## - Nuclear Fuel: Upstream rights and interests

- Participation in uranium projects in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Production: from 2007 (trial mining) until around 2050)
- Participants from Japan (Marubeni Co., Tokyo Electric, Chubu Electric, and other companies) have the right to claim 2,000 tone annually. (Chubu's investment: 10% in share)

**-Target on CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (setting in 1996)**

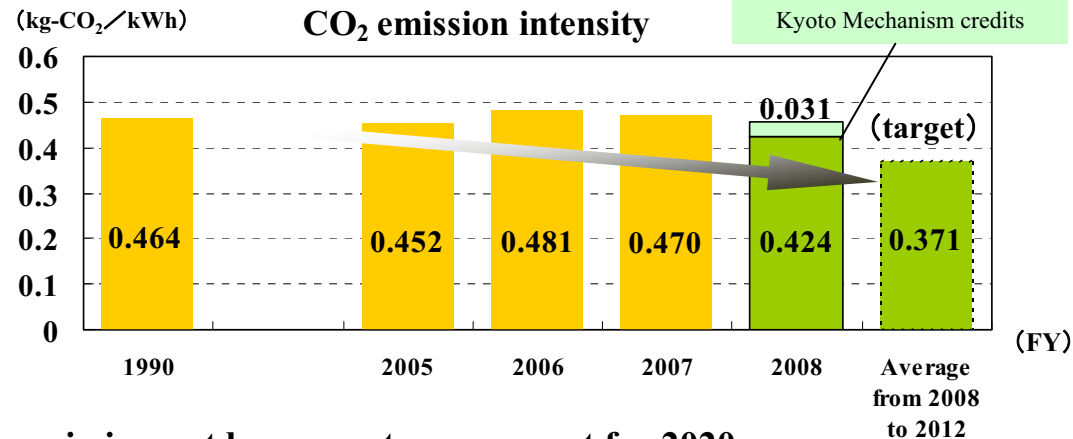
**Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 20% in terms of intensity on 5-year average basis from FY2008 to FY2012 – the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (compared with the level of FY1990)**

## Concrete initiatives

- **Improvement on utilization rate of nuclear power plants**
- **Active introduction of renewable energy**
- **Enhancement of thermal efficiency in thermal generations**
- **Reduction of transmission and distribution loss rate**
- **Active promotion of high energy efficient appliances such as “Eco Cute”**
- **Procurement of CO<sub>2</sub> credits through the use of Kyoto mechanisms**

## Principal measures for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction and its effect

Measures	Effect on CO <sub>2</sub> reduction
Shin-Nagoya Group No.8	approx. 1 mil. ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.
Joetsu Group Nos. 1 and 2	approx. 1.6 mil. ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.
Biomass mixture at Hekinan	approx. 0.304 mil. ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.
Mega Solars Taketoyo & Iida	approx. 3,400 ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.
Wind Power Generation(2 sites, 22MW)	approx. 30,000 ton-CO <sub>2</sub> /yr.



**(Reference) Mid-term target for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, set by current government for 2020**

The current government (The Democratic Party)	25% reduction from 1990	30% reduction from 2005 (with conversion)
The former government (Liberal Democratic Party)	8% reduction from 1990 (with conversion)	15% reduction from 2005



- Aiming to achieve the use of renewable energy required by RPS Law for every single year, as the measures toward conservation of the earth environment.
- Active development and introduction of renewable energy (solar power generation, wind power generation, biomass power generation, etc)
- Ongoing purchase of surplus electricity generated by customers with renewable energy, etc

## Solar power generation

Site name	Mega Solar Taketoyo (in the premises of Taketoyo Power Station)	Mega Solar Iida (City of Iida, Nagano pref.)
Output	7.5MW	1MW
Power generation	approx. 7.30GWh / year	approx. 1GWh / year
Construction begins	September, 2009	2010 (Plan)
Operation commences	October, 2011(Plan)	2011 (Plan)
CO <sub>2</sub> reduction	approx. 3,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> / year	approx. 400t-CO <sub>2</sub> / year

## Biomass mixture at Hekinan Thermal Power Station

Type of mixture	wooden chip	fuel from carbonized sewage sludge
Rate of mixture	approx. 1.5% of 4.1GW	max. approx. 2% of 2.1GW
Power generation (by biomass mixture)	approx. 320GWh / year	approx. 4.6GWh / year
Operation commences	FY2010 (Plan)	FY2012 (Plan)
CO <sub>2</sub> reduction	approx. 300,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> / year	approx. 4,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> / year

## Purchase of surplus electricity (estimated for FY 2009)

	Number of contracts	Power purchased (GWh)
Solar	90,000	189
Wind	37	225
Wastes	35	221
Small scale hydro	10	11

## Wind power generation

Operator	Site	Operation commences	Max. output (MW)
Chubu Electric	Omaezaki (Phase 1)	FY2009	6
	Omaezaki (Phase 2)	FY2010 (Plan)	16
Subtotal			22
C-TECH	Wind Park Misato (Tsu city, Mie pref.)	FY2005	16 (2×8)
	Wind Park Kasadori (Cities of Tsu, and Iga, Mie pref.)	FY2009	20 (2×10)
		FY2010 (Plan)	18 (2×9)
AOYAMA-KOGEN WIND FARM CORP.	Cities of Tsu, and Iga, Mie pref.	FY2002	15 (0.75×20)
		FY2015 (Plan)	92 (2×46)
Subtotal (operated by subsidiaries)			161
<b>Total</b>			<b>183</b>

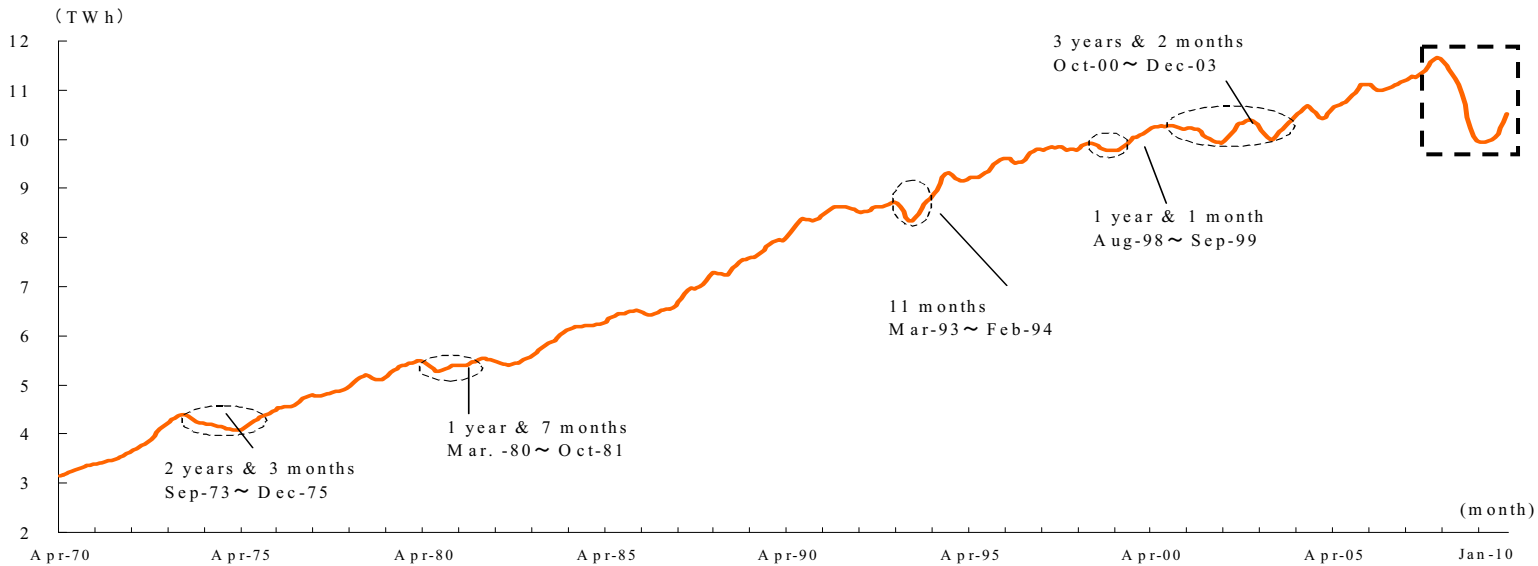
## 《Reference》 Introduction of electric vehicles to business use

The company is to introduce approx. 1,500 electric vehicles (40 % of total operational fleet) by the end of FY2020 (including plug-in hybrids) . This will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission by approximately 1,500 ton annually.

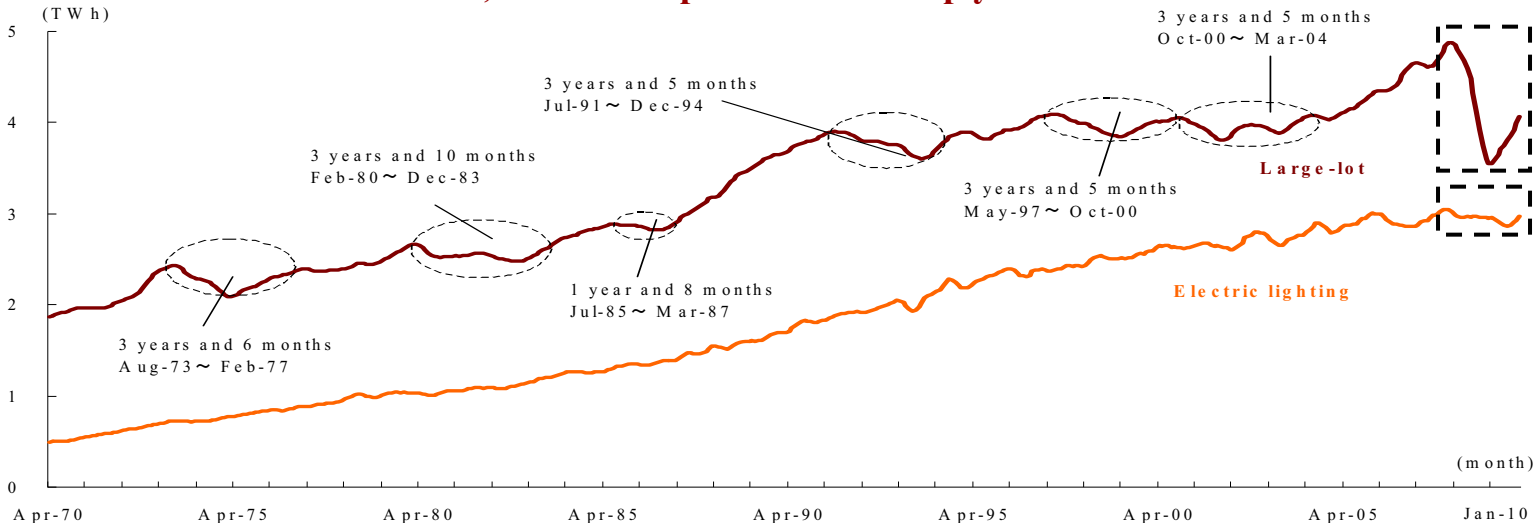


# V Reference Data

## - Electric energy sold (total) (values corrected for seasonal effect, not for temperature and leap year)

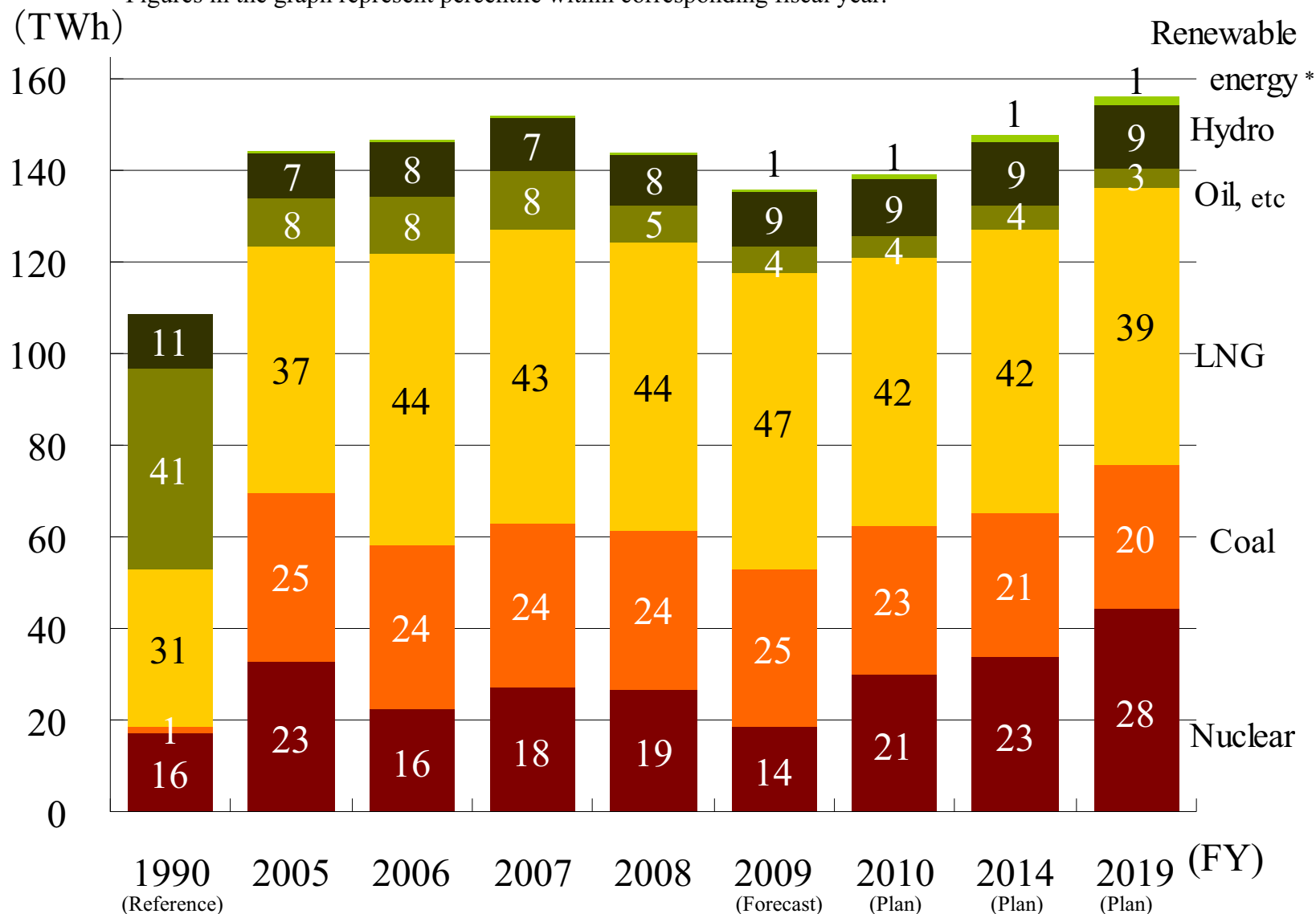


## - Electric energy sold (large-lot, and electric lighting ) (values corrected for seasonal effect, not for temperature and leap year)



# Composition of Generated Electricity

Figures in the graph represent percentile within corresponding fiscal year.

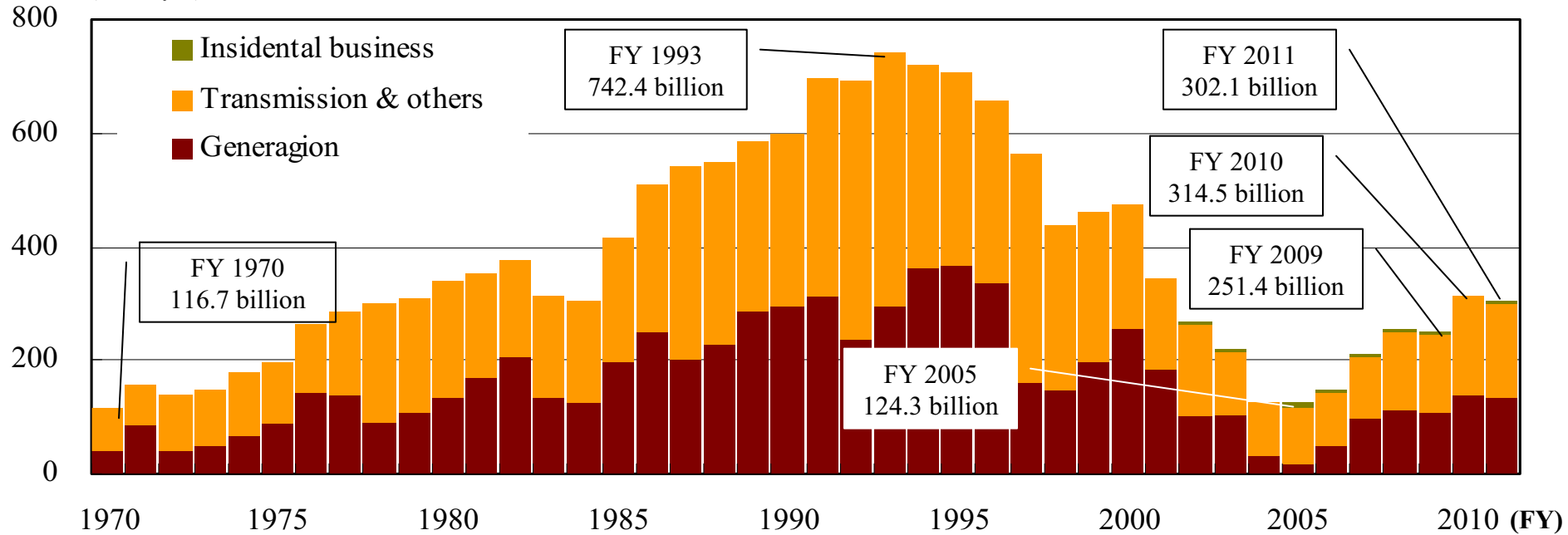


\* Figures in FY 2005 and thereafter represent the composition corresponding to demand in Chubu's service territory.

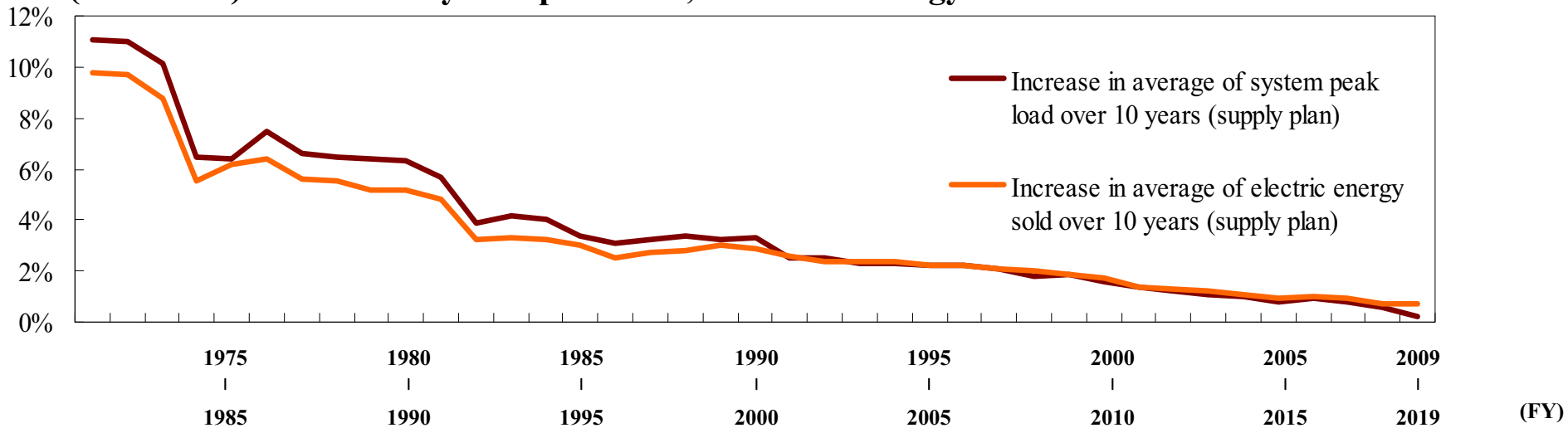
\* Figures in renewable energy include a biomass mixture at Hekinan Thermal Power Station.

# Capital Expenditure (Non-consolidated)

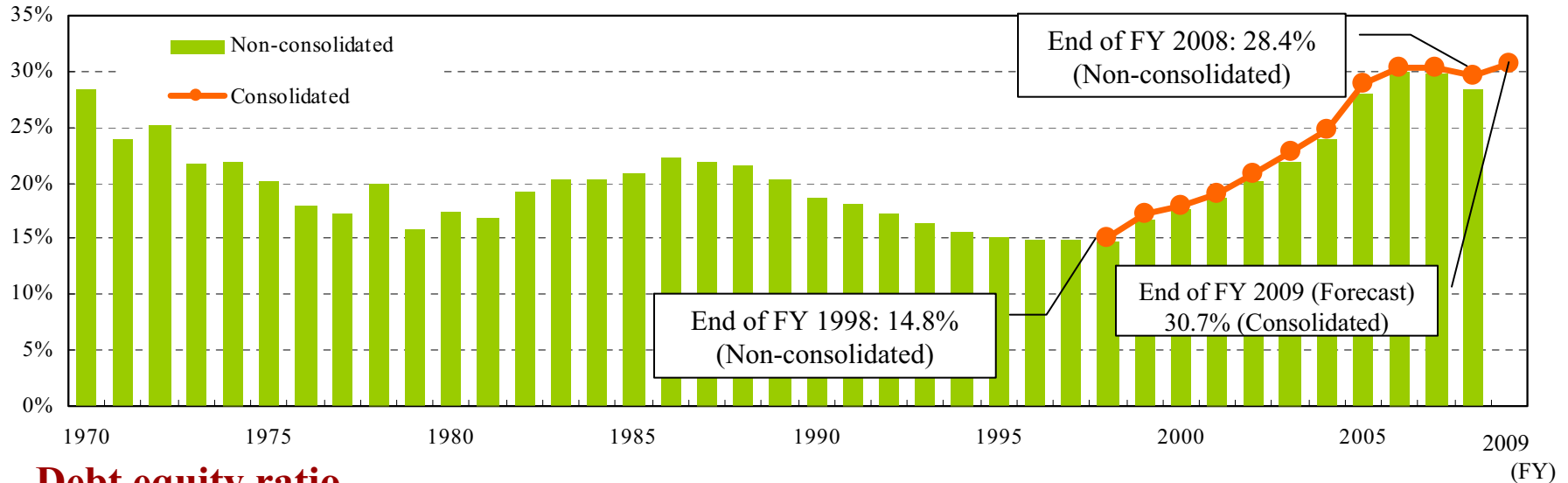
(billion yen)



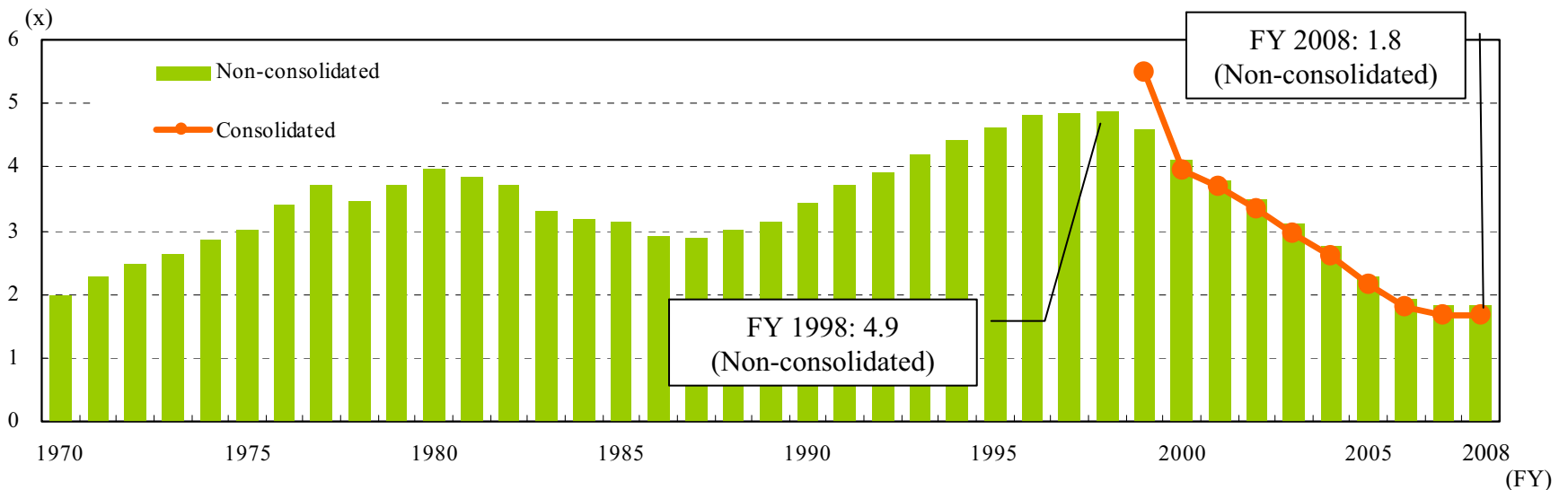
## (Reference) Increase of system peak load, & electric energy sold



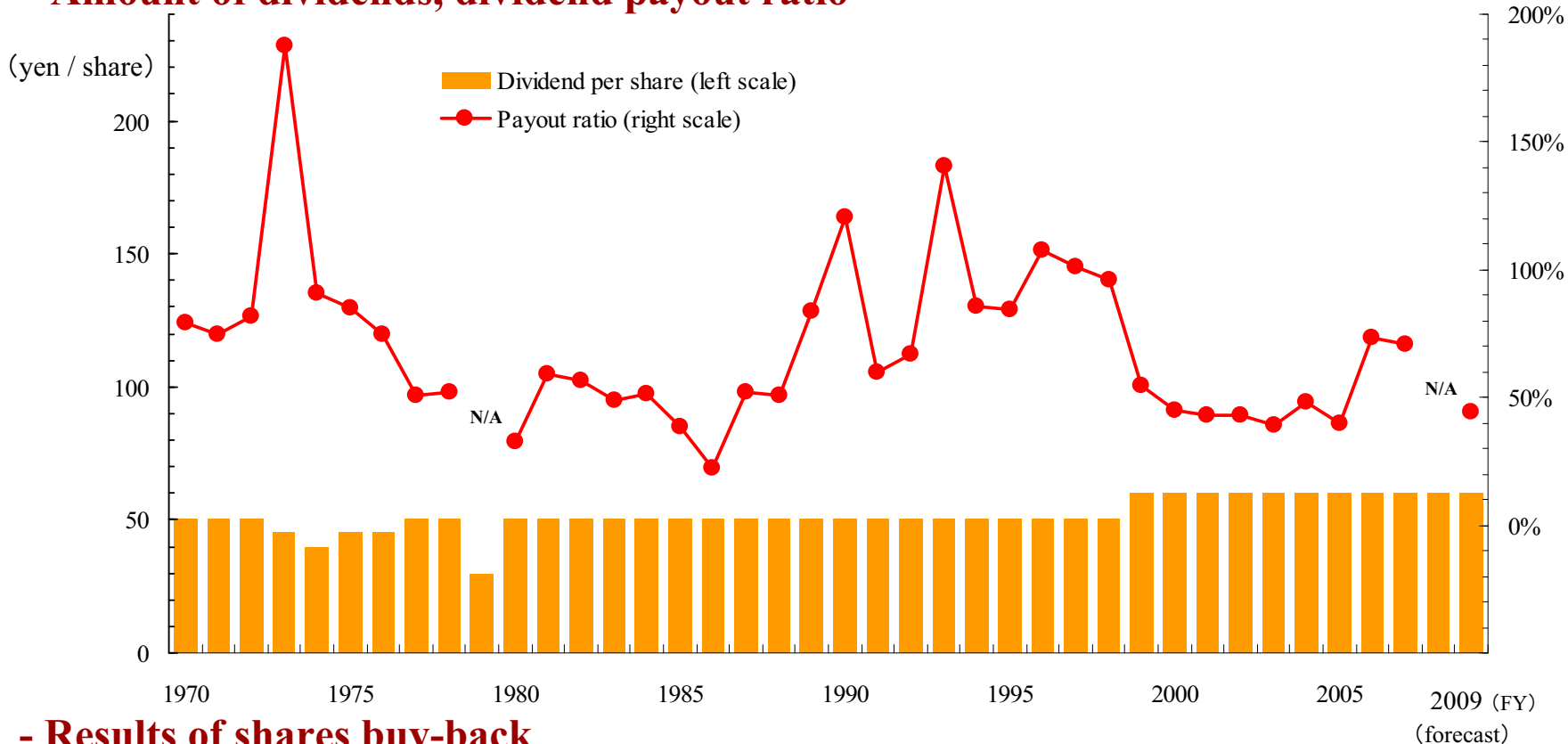
## - Shareholders' equity ratio



## - Debt equity ratio



## - Amount of dividends, dividend payout ratio



## - Results of shares buy-back

Term	Number of shares (thousand shares)	Total purchase price (million yen)	Use of shares bought
FY1998 - FY1999	10,000	21,858 [2,186yen] *	canceled
FY2003 - FY2004	12,026	26,791 [2,228yen] *	allocated to the conversion of our convertible bonds (due on Mar,2006, conversion price:2,484 yen)
FY2007	3,149	9,999 [3,176yen] *	canceled
FY2009	13,686	29,999 [2,192yen] *	canceled

# 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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