# Outline of Kyushu Electric Power's History

(As of March 31, 2012)

| (Fiscal Year) | Noteworthy Events |
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| 1951 | Kyushu Electric Power is established. |
| 1953 | Kyushu Electric Power receives its first post-war loan (approximately ¥3.8 billion) in Japan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). |
| 1955 | The Kamishiiba Power Station, the first in Japan with an arch dam, becomes operational.<br>Unit 1 at the Karita Thermal Power Station, an advanced, high-capacity system (75,000 kW), becomes operational. |
| 1957 | Kyushu Electric Power completes its Central Line (220,000 V), its first super-high-voltage transmission line.<br>Thermal generation capacity exceeds hydroelectric capacity. |
| 1960 | Frequency unification is completed. |
| 1967 | The Otake Power Station, Japan's first commercial geothermal generation facility, becomes operational with a capacity of 11,000 kW.<br>Unit 1 at the Karatsu Power Station (156,000 kW) becomes operational as Kyushu Electric Power's first generation facility with a control computer. |
| 1969 | Unit 1 at the Oita Power Station (250,000 kW), Kyushu Electric Power's first facility designed to run exclusively on heavy fuel oil, becomes operational. |
| 1970 | The provision of electric lighting to all homes is completed. |
| 1975 | Unit 1 at the Genkai Power Station (559,000 kW), Kyushu Electric Power's first nuclear facility, becomes operational.<br>The Ohira Power Station, then Japan's biggest pumped-storage facility (500,000 kW), becomes operational. |
| 1977 | Unit 1 at the Hatchoubaru Geothermal Power Station, one of the biggest in Japan, becomes operational, initially with a capacity of 23,000 kW. |
| 1980 | Kyushu Electric Power builds the Central and West Kyushu Substations (500,000 V) and raises the voltage on its Saga Line to 500,000 V.<br>The 500,000 V Trans-Kanmon Line becomes operational. |
| 1982 | The Kyushu Energy Center is opened. |
| 1984 | Unit 1 at the Sendai Nuclear Power Station (890,000 kW) becomes operational. |
| 1986 | Unit 1 at the Tenzan Power Station (300,000 kW), a large-capacity pumped-storage facility, becomes operational.<br>Kyushu Electric Power begins to use automatic control systems on its distribution lines. |
| 1989 | Kyushu Electric Power achieves a zero outage record for work on high-and low-voltage facilities for the first time in Japan. |
| 1990 | The No. 1 System at the Shin Oita Power Station (690,000 kW) becomes operational. Designed to use LNG, this combined-cycle unit provides excellent thermal efficiency. |
| 1992 | Kyushu Electric Power begins to purchase surplus electric power from distributed generation facilities, including solar and wind power systems. |
| 1998 | Kyushu Electric Power begins to operate a superconducting storage system as an electric power facility.<br>It is the first of its type in Japan and one of the largest in the world. |
| 2000 | The Genkai Energy Park is opened. |
| 2001 | A loan agreement is signed for the Tuxpan II IPP project in Mexico.<br>The Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program is launched. |
| 2002 | Dedicated sales representatives are assigned to corporate customers. |
| 2004 | The Call Center is extended to the entire corporate organization. |
| 2005 | The Goto Archipelago Link, Japan's longest sea-bed cable, becomes operational. |
| 2007 | "Kyushu Electric Power's Mission" and brand message "Enlighten Our Future" are adopted. |
| 2009 | Implementation of Japan's first pluthermal operation. |
| 2010 | The Mega Solar Omuta, our first large-scale solar power generation station, becomes operational. |
| 2011 | An accident occurred at the nuclear power station in Fukushima following the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake. |