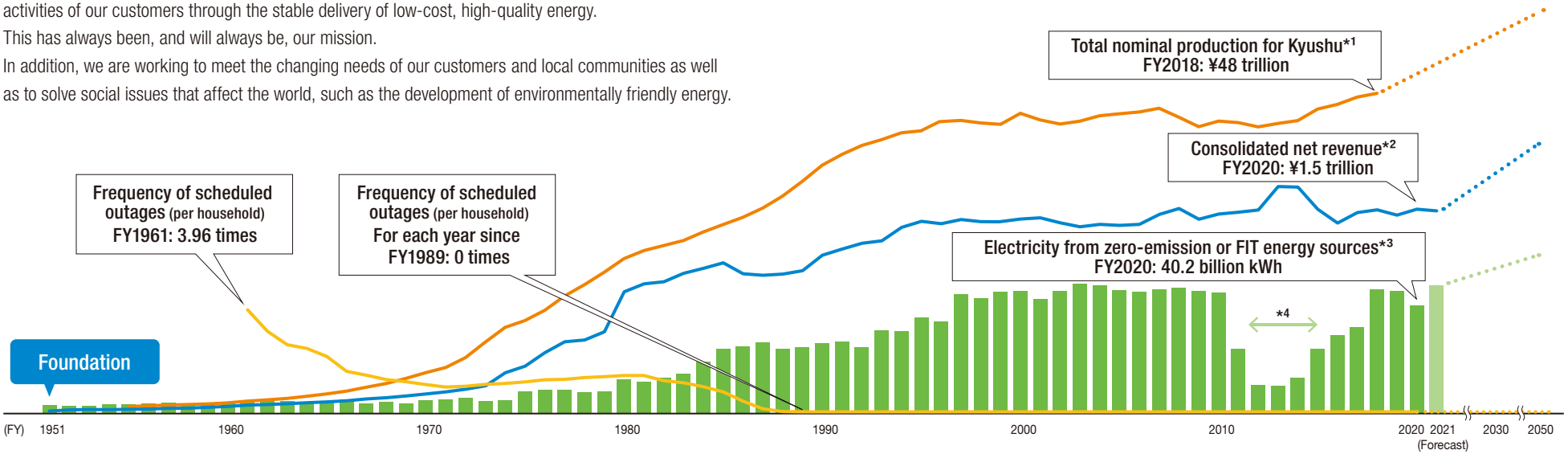
History of the Kyuden Group

The Kyuden Group has grown together with the Kyushu region by supporting the lives and economic activities of our customers through the stable delivery of low-cost, high-quality energy.
This has always been, and will always be, our mission.
In addition, we are working to meet the changing needs of our customers and local communities as well as to solve social issues that affect the world, such as the development of environmentally friendly energy.



*1 FY1955–FY2018
*2 FY1993 and before: Based on Kyushu Electric Power (Kyushu EP) only
FY1994 and after: Consolidated basis. For FY2011 and after, renewable-energy-related subsidies, etc., are deducted (FY2021's Electricity Business Accounting Regulations have been retroactively applied)
*3 Electricity that Kyushu EP generates from zero-emission sources (nuclear, renewables) and FIT electricity. For amounts for which Non-Fossil Certificates were not used, there is no value for renewable energy or zero-CO_2-emission energy sources, and so these are counted as national average CO_2 emissions for electricity production, including that generated from fossil fuels.
*4 In order to respond to new regulatory standards brought in to raise safety in light of 2011's Great East Japan Earthquake, all nuclear power plant operations in the country were suspended. Kyushu EP was the first to clear the new regulatory standards and restart operations in Japan.

The Kyuden Group Has Contributed to the Growth of the Kyushu Region and Developed Alongside It

Focus 1

Achieving a stable supply of electricity by steadily piling up accomplishments

To cater to the circumstances surrounding energy, which are subject to major change, and the societal issues it sometimes creates, the Kyuden Group has continued to carefully consider the optimal energy mix from both mid- and long-term perspectives, and endeavors to make that a reality. Even as the management environment undergoes dramatic changes, the sense of mission we feel to provide a stable supply of energy does not alter. With that in mind, we will proactively work on initiatives such as developing new technologies, in order to keep supporting our customers' lives and economic activity into the future.

Focus 2

Responding to the diverse needs of society and customers

As the times change, the needs of customers and society become ever more diverse and complex. To respond to these appropriately, and in order to make customers' lives and economic activities richer and more comfortable, we have taken on the challenge of expanding our business areas to include such new areas as telecommunications, infrastructure services, and gas sales.
Furthermore, we have made proactive efforts in our overseas business using the technologies and expertise we have developed in our domestic electricity business.

Focus 3

Leading Japan's decarbonization from Kyushu as a leader in low-carbon and carbon-free projects

Our current position as one of Japan's foremost leaders in low-carbon and carbon-free efforts is the result of our proactive development and introduction of renewable energy over many years, our pioneering efforts to restart nuclear power before our competitors after operations were stopped due to the 2011 earthquake, and other factors.
To become carbon neutral in the future, we are working on energy sources with little or no CO_2 emissions and to promote electrification. Our aim is to be a corporate group that can lead the charge toward decarbonization in Japan from here in Kyushu.

Progress of Energy Source Development and the Diversification of Our Business Areas

1950s–1960s
From our founding to the period of Japan's rapid economic growth

The challenge of a stable supply

The company was founded in 1951, as Japan took a big step from postwar turmoil toward rapid growth. Working hard to develop power sources such as Japan's first arch dam and state-of-the-art, high-capacity thermal power plants, we stabilized the supply and demand of electricity in Kyushu, ahead of the rest of the country. In the latter half of the 1960s, we began to place more emphasis on the environment, and as well as moving from coal-fired thermal generation to oil-fired, we focused on nuclear power as a priority as a semi-domestic energy source. In these ways, we advanced the diversification of our energy sources.

Focus 1
Realization of stable power supply through continuous challenges

- **1956–1959** Operations at the state-of-the-art, high-capacity Karita Power Station Units 1, 2, and 3 begin (total output: 387 MW)

Focus 2
Responding to the diverse needs of society and customers

- **1960** A service center in the Tenjin Building in the city of Fukuoka is established with such goals as to improve service

Focus 3
Leading Japan's decarbonization from Kyushu as a leader in low-carbon and carbon-free projects

- **1955** Operations at Kamishiiba Power Station, Japan's first hydraulic power plant with an arch dam, begin (90 MW)
- **1967** Japan's first commercial geothermal power plant (Otake Power Station, 11 MW) becomes operational
- **1968** Proposal to Genkai Town and Saga Prefecture to construct Genkai Nuclear Power Station is submitted

1970s–1980s
Oil Crises to the end of the Bubble Economy

The challenge of energy upheavals

After the 1973 Oil Crisis, in a bid to move away from oil and to stabilize earnings, we proactively pushed diversification for energy sources. In 1975, we started operations at Genkai Nuclear Power Station Unit 1. During the 1980s, we catered to the greater complexity and diversification of society's needs by expanding the services we offered and by tackling new business areas, such as telecommunications. To aid in the fight against global warming, we actively strove to develop and introduce new types of energy, including wind power generation demonstration tests.

- **1977** Changes to Units 1 and 2 at Shin Kokura Power Station for LNG-only operations take place
- **1980** Transformer stations capable of 500 kV for central and western Kyushu are constructed, and voltage for the Saga main line is raised to 500 kV
- **1986** Full-scale introduction of Japan's first automatic control system for power distribution lines (Fukuoka Sales Office).
- **1978** Japan-first fiber optic cable for sending information about electric power is put into use
- **1987** QTnet and two other telecommunications companies are established
- **1975** Operations at Genkai Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 begin (559 MW)
- **1977** Operations at Hatchoubaru Power Station Unit 1, which later becomes Japan's biggest, begin (23 MW)
- **1981** Operations at Genkai Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 begin (559 MW)
- **1984** Operations at Sendai Nuclear Power Station Unit 1 begin (890 MW)
- **1985** Operations at Sendai Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 begin (890 MW)

1990s–2000s
Gradual deregulation for electric power

Responding to full deregulation of the retail electricity sector

In the 1990s, there were gradual amendments made to the Electricity Business Act to standardize the cost of electricity charges inside and outside Japan. In the midst of increasing liberalization since 2000, the company strengthened its sales force by offering a range of new tariffs and promoting all-electric energy usage. After considering what we needed to do to ensure our customers continued to choose us, we came up with a slogan—"Enlighten Our Future," which encapsulates the promise we made to contribute to a stable energy supply and a more sustainable society over the coming years.

- **1991** Operations at Kyushu Electric Power's first gas combined-cycle power plant, Shina-Oita Power Station Unit 1 series begin (690 MW)
- **1995** Operations at the high-capacity Reihoku Power Station Unit 1, which uses imported coal, begin (700 MW)
- **1996** Introduction of automatic meter reading for major customers begins
- **2000** Partial deregulation of the retail electricity sector begins
- **2002** Business supplying gas begins
- **1994** Operations at Genkai Power Station Unit 3 begin (1,180 MW)
- **1997** Operations at Genkai Power Station Unit 4 begin (1,180 MW)
- **2005** Operations at Miyazaki Biomass Recycle Power Station begin (11.4 MW)
- **2006** Operations at Japan's first geothermal binary power plant, Hatchoubaru Binary Power Station, begin (2 MW)
- **2008** Operations at Nagashima Wind Power Station, at Nagashima Wind Hill, begin (50.4 MW)

2010s onward
From the Great East Japan Earthquake to today, and the tomorrow to come

Leading Japan's decarbonization efforts from Kyushu

Due to the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, all nuclear operations in Japan were suspended. In September 2015, Unit 1 at Sendai Nuclear Power Station cleared the strict regulatory standards and became the first in Japan to return to normal operation. Not only are we providing safe, stable nuclear power, by actively developing and introducing renewable energy, we have achieved an industry-leading ratio of zero-emission and FIT energy sources. We will continue to work together as a group to achieve carbon neutrality.

- **2016** Operations at the highly efficient gas combined-cycle Shin Oita Power Station Unit 3x4 begin
- **2019** Operations at Matsuura Power Station Unit 2, which uses ultra-supercritical (USC) technology, begin (1,000 MW)
- **2016** Full deregulation of the retail electricity sector
- **2017** Project designed to promote innovation and create new business and services, KYUDEN i-PROJECT, launches
- **2020** Power transmission and distribution business split off
- **2010** Operations at the Omuta Mega Solar Power Station (3 MW) begin
- **2014** Group company renewable energy business is reorganized, Kyuden Mirai Energy Company is established
- **2015** Operations at Sendai Nuclear Power Station Units 1 and 2 restart
- **2017** Commercial operations at Unit 1 of the geothermal IPP project in Sarulla, Indonesia, begin
- **2018** Operations at Genkai Nuclear Power Station Units 3 and 4 restart
- **2020** Operations at the Specific Safety Facilities at Sendai Nuclear Power Station Units 1 and 2 begin
- **2020** Renovation work at Otake Power Station ends and operations resume (13.7 MW)