Outline of Kyushu Electric Power's History

Fiscal Year	Noteworthy events
1951	• Kyushu Electric Power is established.
1955	• The Kamishiiba Power Station, the first in Japan with an arch dam, becomes operational.
1956	• Unit 1 at the Karita Power Station (coal, 75,000 kW) becomes operational.
1957	• Kyushu Electric Power's Central Line (220,000 V), its first super-high-voltage transmission line, becomes operational. Thermal generation capacity exceeds hydroelectric capacity. • Unit 1 at the Omura Power Station (coal, 66,000 kW) becomes operational
1960	• Frequency unification is completed. Unit 1 at the Minato Power Station (coal, 156,000 kW) becomes operational.
1961	• Unit 1 at the Shin Kokura Power Station (coal, 156,000 kW) becomes operational.
1967	• The Otake Power Station (geothermal, 11,000 kW), Japan's first commercial geothermal generation facility, becomes operational. • Unit 1 at the Karatsu Power Station (coal, 156,000 kW) becomes operational, becoming Kyushu Electric Power's first generation facility with a control computer.
1969	• Unit 1 at the Oita Power Station (oil, 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.
1973	• Unit 1 at the Ainoura Power Plant (coal, 375,000 kW) becomes operational.
1974	• Unit 1 at the Sendai Power Plant (coal, 500,000 kW) becomes operational.
1975	• Unit 1 at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant (559,000 kW) becomes operational. • The Ohira Power Station, then Kyushu Electric Power's first pumped storagefacility (500,000 kW), becomes operational.
1977	• Unit 1 at the Hatchoubaru Power Station (geothermal, 23,000 kW) becomes operational. • Unit 1 at the Buzen Power Station (coal, 500,000 kW) becomes operational.
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. • The Electric Power Development Co., Ltd., begins operating the Trans-Kanmon Line (500,000 V).
1981	• Unit 1 at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant (559,000 kW) becomes operational
1982	• The Kyushu Energy Center is opened.
1984	• Unit 1 at the Sendai Nuclear Power Station (890,000 kW) becomes operational.
1985	• Unit 2 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. • Kyushu Electric Power begins to use automatic control systems on its distribution lines.
1989	• Unit 1 at the Matsuura Power Station (coal, 700,000 kW) becomes operational.
1990	• Kyushu Electric Power achieves a zero outage record for work on high-and low-voltage facilities for the first time in Japan.
1991	• The No. 1 system at the Shin Oita Power Station (LNG, 690,000) becomes operational as Kyushu Electric Power's first combined-cycle power station.
1994	• Unit 3 at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant (1,180,000 kW) becomes operational.
1995	• The Yamagawa Power Station (geothermal, 30,000 kW) becomes operational. • Unit 1 at the Reihoku Power Station (coal, 700,000 kW) becomes operational.
1996	• The Ogiri Power Station (geothermal, 30,000 kW) becomes operational. • The Takigami Power Station (geothermal, 27,500 kW) becomes operational.
1997	• Unit 4 at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant (1,180,000 kW) becomes operational.
1998	• Kyushu Electric Power begins to operate a superconducting storage system as an electric power facility. 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. • The Kyushu Homeland Forestation Program is launched. • Unit 1 at the Karita Power Station (coal, 360,000 kW) becomes operational, Kyushu Electric Power's first pressurized fluidized bed combustion (PFBC) station.
2002	• Dedicated account managers are assigned to corporate customers.
2003	• The Koshikijima Wind Power Station (250 kW) becomes operational. • The Noma-Misaki Wind Park Station (3,000 kW) becomes operational.
2004	• The Omura Power Station is decommissioned. • The Minato Power Station is decommissioned.
2005	• The Goto Archipelago Link, Japan's longest sea-bed cable (53 km), becomes operational.
2006	• The Hatchoubaru Binary Power Station (2,000 kW), Japan's first commercial geothermal binary power station, becomes operational.
2007	• "Kyushu Electric Power's Mission" and brand message "Enlighten Our Future" are adopted.
2009	• Unit 3 at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant, Japan's first pluthermal facility, becomes operational.
2010	• The Mega Solar Omuta, our first large-scale solar power generation station (3,000 kW), becomes operational.
2011	• Kyushu Electric Power closes its head office division and branches and established branch offices, a customer center, an electric power center and an internal combustion center.
2013	• The Kyushu Energy Center is closed. • The Oita Power Station is decommissioned.
2015	• Operations are halted at Unit 1 of the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant • The Karatsu Power Station is decommissioned.