Since its establishment by the government in 1952 to overcome the power shortages in postwar Japan, the J-POWER Group has developed its business in the wholesale supply of hydroelectric and thermal power, conducted a power transmission business through its trunk transmission lines that connect each domestic region, and contributed to the stable supply of electric power in Japan.

Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's First Section and thus becoming fully privatized in 2004, the J-POWER Group has been developing new businesses, including electric power generation businesses in foreign countries where growth is expected, and renewable energy, such as wind and geothermal power.

**Power Generation Capacity (MW)**

**September 1952**
- J-POWER established as a government-funded company based on the "Electric Power Development Promotion Law (Law No. 283 of July 31, 1952)"

**October 1965**
- Began operating the Sakuma Power Plant as J-POWER’s first large-scale hydroelectric power plant (350 MW)

**November 1962**
- Provided consulting services for the Tacna Hydropower Project in Peru, the starting point of overseas consulting operations

**January 1981**
- Began operating Matsushima Thermal Power Plant No. 1 (500 MW, coal), Japan’s first power plant fueled primarily with imported coal. No. 2 (500 MW, coal) began operations in June of that year

**April 1992**
- Began operating the Sakuma Frequency Converter Station to link the different frequencies of eastern and western Japan

**November 1972**
- Began operating Shintoyone Power Plant (1,125 MW), J-POWER’s first large-scale pumped storage hydroelectric power plant with a capacity over 1,000 MW

**May 2006**
- Acquired equity in Tenaska Frontier Power Plant (830 MW, gas), J-POWER’s first large-scale gas-fired power plant owned in the United States

**December 2000**
- Acquired an interest in Tianshi Thermal Power Plant in China

**December 2000**
- Began operating the Tomamae Wind Farm (31 MW), the J-POWER Group’s first wind power facility

**November 2004**
- Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's First Section and thus becoming fully privatized in 2004

**March 2010**
- Began operating the Westmoreland Power Plant (925 MW, CCGT) in the United States

**August, November 2012**
- Began operating Hezhou Power Plant (2,090 MW, gas), J-POWER’s first large-scale gas-fired power plant owned in China

**September 2014**
- Began operating Saeng IPP (1,600 MW, gas)

**November 2014**
- Began operating Nong Saeng IPP (1,600 MW, gas)

**April 2015**
- Began operating Kuttari Power Plant No. 1 (60 MW, small- to medium-scale hydroelectric)

**February 2015**
- Began operating Kuttari Power Plant No. 2 (60 MW, small- to medium-scale hydroelectric)

**May 2015**
- Completed a comprehensive renewal and capacity upgrade (250 MW, coal) of Akiba No. 2 (35.3 MW, small- to medium-scale hydroelectric)

**October 2015**
- Began operating Isogo Thermal Power Plant New Unit No. 1 (500 MW, coal)

**April 2018**
- Began operating the Sakuma Production Plant No. 1 (830 MW, gas), J-POWER’s first large-scale gas-fired power plant owned in Japan

**December 2018**
- Began operating the Westmoreland Power Plant (925 MW, CCGT) in the United States

**May 2019**
- Began operating the Westmoreland Power Plant (925 MW, CCGT) in the United States

**As of March 31 2021**
- Power generation capacity is multiplied by J-POWER’s investment ratio (equity ratio).
- Note: Includes capacity of consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates.
Over the decades, the J-POWER Group has contributed to the solution of a variety of energy-related challenges through its businesses, adapting to changes in the world while expanding its businesses and continuing to grow. Currently, Japanese electric utilities are facing a variety of changes in the business environment, including electricity system reform. By making the most of its expertise regarding leading-edge technologies developed throughout the world and its proven record of trustworthy performance, the J-POWER Group is making steady and farsighted progress on the basis of its “coexistence of energy and the environment” concept.