# HISTORY OF ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF KUBAN POWER SYSTEM AND ROSSETI KUBAN

 First development of the Kuban power system – construction of small substations in the region. Soviet power established in Kuban, all industrial facilities were nationalized

1920

## 19th century

Separation of the Krasnodar District Department of Energy from Azcherenergo. The new Department was referred to as Krasnodarenergo. It engaged in the production, distribution and sales of electrical power and thermal energy, restoration and development of energy systems, control of energy use and overseeing operation of power plants installed at Kuban enterprises. Krasnodarenergo had authority over such independent self-supporting organizations as electric power plants, substations, power grid areas (PGA), retail power companies, machinery and repair plant, central warehouse, front-end engineering design bureau, and production and research laboratory.

#### **1944** (O)

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Construction of 110 and 220 kV main transmission lines for connection with electric power systems in Russian South and Transcaucasia; electrification of the railway system in the Krasnodar Territory, construction of power distribution facilities, electrification of rural centers.

The late 1950s – the early 1960s.

Kuban urban and rural power grid organizations were transferred from the Regional Department for Public Utilities to Krasnodarenergo.

0 1963

Since July 1, 2008 Kubanenergo OJSC became a dependent company in the IDGC Holding, which received a parcel of voting shares in the Company by way of succession based on the spin-off balance sheet resulting from restructuring of RAO UES of Russia. In 2012, the IDGC Holding acquired a parcel of additional shares in Kubanenergo, and the Company became a subsidiary of the IDGC Holding.

The Company's primary function in the holding lies in partaking in how the national distribution grid complex evolves.

As part of sectoral reforms, Kubanenergo OJSC was split into the following companies: Kuban Generating Company OJSC (operator of generator sets), Kuban Transmission Network OJSC (operator of grid facilities), Kubanenergosbyt OJSC (a last-resort electricity supplier that purchased electricity in the wholesale market to deliver it to the end users).

2006

2008–2012

Using Rosseti OJSC as a base, a single power grid management company was established (which included main power transmission and distribution lines), aimed to provide coordination of activities of all grid operators in Russia in terms of rates, technical policy and investment planning, to ensure transparency of financial and business operations, and to engage in anti-corruption policy.

Rosseti's share in the authorized capital of Kubanenergo OJSC rose to 92.24%.

2013

The brand name "Kubanenergo" includes an indication of the company's public status – Kubanenergo PJSC



The Company becomes a key participant of a national-level project involving development of advanced energy infrastructure on the Taman Peninsula to ensure the region's growth and enable electricity delivery to the bulk cargo area of the Port of Taman.

2017



Establishment of the Electricity Department under Kuban Black Sea National Economic Council to manage power facilities in Kuban. In total, there were 353 electric power plants operating in Kuban, with a total capacity of 13.7 MW; 16.2 thousand of electric lamps, and 621 electric motors were connected to the grid.

The Vodeltram Association was founded. It included urban and utility services for water supply, transport (trams), and electricity delivery in Krasnodar. There were 45 km of transmission lines, and power grids were rated at 2 kV.

## 1921

North Caucasus Power Authority (Sevkavenergo) was established to manage power facilities in Kuban.

In 1934, Sevkavenergo was divided into two independent departments: Azcherenergo (Rostov-on-Don) and Sevkavenergo (Pyatigorsk).

## () **1930**s

The first two gas turbine plants in the USSR, each of 100 MW capacity, were installed at the Krasnodardskaya CHPP. The CHPPs, the block part, and the two gas turbines had a total capacity of 959 MW.



in electricity consumption. Total line length rose to 90 thousand km, and the number of 35 to 500 kV SS rose over 700. 1970–1980

1993

Significant increase in the construction of new

electricity transmission lines due to explosive growth

Krasnodarenergo was eliminated and Krasnodar Production Association of Power Supply and Electrification (Krasnodarenergo) was set up as a successor.

1988

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As part of reforming Russia's electric power industry, Kubanenergo got rid of service and non-core assets, as well as of its grid control functions by allocating them to separate enterprises. Thus, the operational and supervisory control was transferred to SO UES; open joint-stock companies Krasnodarenergoremont and Krasnodarenergosetremont, the Energetik Spa Resort, the Plamya Health Facility, and the Kubanenergo Training Center (a non-governmental, non-profit educational institution).



During privatization, Krasnodarenergo was reorganized into a joint stock company named Kubanenergo. Apart from local grid operators, Kubanenergo then consisted of the Krasnodarskaya CHPP, Energonadzor, repair and construction enterprises, a training school, a corporate spa resort, and a summer camp.

49% of Kubanenergo's shares were vested as payment of authorized capital for RAO UES and the remaining 51% were acquired by members of the work collective and other parties entitled to benefits according to State Privatization Program.

Rosseti's share in the authorized capital of Kubanenergo rose to 92.78%.

2018



The 220 kV Port SS commissioned. Rosseti's share in the authorized capital of Kubanenergo rose to 93.44%.

2019



As part of the transition to a single brand architecture of Rosseti Group, the change in the name of Kubanenergo PJSC to Rosseti Kuban PJSC was registered in the Krasnodar Territory and the Republic of Adygea.