

HISTORY OF ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KUBAN ENERGY SYSTEM AND PJSC ROSSETI KUBAN

XIXth century

Start of the Kuban energy system – construction of small power plants in the region

1920

Establishment of Soviet rule in Kuban, nationalisation of all industrial enterprises

1921

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; 16,200 of electric lamps and 621 electric motors were connected to the grid.

Establishment of the Vodeltram association, comprising the city and municipal water, transport (tram) and electricity supply services in Krasnodar. The length of power transmission lines was 45 km, and power grids were rated at 2 kV

1930s

Establishment of the Northern Caucasus Energy Authority – Sevkaenergo, which managed power facilities in Kuban.

Division of Sevkaenergo into two independent authorities in 1934 – Azchernenergo (Rostov-on-Don) and Sevkaenergo (Pyatigorsk)

1944

Spin-off of the Krasnodar District Energy Authority (Krasnodarenergo) from Azchernenergo, with its core activities being the generation, distribution and sale of electricity and heat, restoration and development of the energy system, control of energy consumption and

supervision of the operation of Kuban power installations. Krasnodarenergo managed power stations, substations, power grid regions (PGR), electricity retailing services, a mechanical repair plant, a central warehouse, a design and survey bureau, a production and research laboratory as independent self-supporting enterprises

Late 1950s – early 1960s

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

1963

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

1970s – 1980s

Significant increase in the construction of new power transmission lines due to explosive growth in electricity consumption. Total PTL length grew to 90,000 km, and the 35–500 kV substations exceeded 700 in number

1972–1975

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

1988

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1993

Krasnodarenergo was privatised and reorganised into OJSC Kubanenergo. Apart from local power grid operators, Kubanenergo included the Krasnodarskaya CHPP, Energonadzor, repair and construction enterprises, a training school, a corporate spa resort, and a summer pioneer camp.

OJSC RAO UES of Russia vested 49% of OJSC Kubanenergo's shares as a payment for authorised capital, and remaining 51% were acquired by employees and other parties entitled to benefits according to State Privatisation Programme

2004–2005

During the reformation stage of Russia's electric power industry, OJSC Kubanenergo was released from service and non-core activities and dispatching functions by splitting them off into separate companies. Thus, the operational dispatch management was transferred to OJSC SO UES; Open Joint Stock Companies Krasnodarenergoremont and Krasnodarenergosetremont, Energetik Health Resort, Plamya Health Facility were established and non-state non-profit educational institution Kubanenergo Training Centre was set up

2006

The reforms taking place in the electric power industry resulted into OJSC Kubanenergo splitting into OJSC Kuban Generating Company (generating capacities), OJSC Kuban Main Grids (grid facilities), OJSC Kubanenergobyt (guaranteeing electricity supplier, purchase of electricity in the wholesale market to deliver it to the end users)

2008–2012

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

The Company's primary function in OJSC IDGC Holding lied in partaking in how the national distribution grid complex evolves

2013

OJSC Rosseti (until 2013 – OJSC IDGC Holding) was used as a base to establish a single power grid management company (which included main power transmission and distribution grids) with an aim to provide coordination of all grid operators in Russia in terms of tariffs, technical policy and investment planning, to ensure transparency of financial and business operations and anti-corruption efforts.

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

2015

Kubanenergo brand name included an indication of the Company's public status – Kubanenergo, PJSC

2017

The Company became 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 power supply of the dry-cargo area of the seaport of Taman

2018

PJSC Rosseti's share in the authorised capital of PJSC Kubanenergo rose to 92.78%

2019

Commissioning of the 220 kV Port substation. PJSC Rosseti's share in the authorised capital of PJSC Kubanenergo rose to 93.44%

2020

While following the trend of transitioning to a single brand architecture of Rosseti Group in the Krasnodar Territory and the Republic of Adygea, Kubanenergo, PJSC was officially renamed into Rosseti Kuban, PJSC