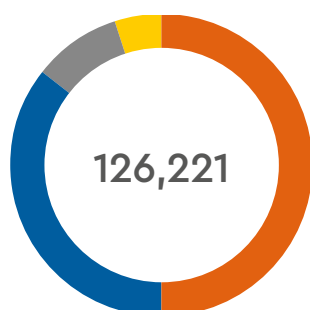


Investment plans for 2019

Planned financing in 2019,
RUB mn (incl. VAT)



Construction and modernization	63,240
Rehabilitation and modernization	44,911
Utility connection	11,810
Other	6,260

Capacity commissioning in 2018

Type	Russian Far East		European part of Russia and Siberia	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Power generation, MW	285.29	289.45	52.75	55.75
Heat, Gcal/h	442.33	442.47	-	-
Power lines, km	1,378.93	1,336.15	-	-
Transformer capacities, MVA	1,100.74	972.23	-	-

Targets for capacity commissioning

Type	2019
Power generation, MW	982.4
Heat, Gcal/h	529.6
Transformer capacities, MVA	548.0
Power lines, km	1,647.7

Construction of energy facilities

Key investment projects and their impact on local economies across the Group's footprint¹ [203-2]

Project	Indirect economic impact
Zaramagskiye HPP Installed capacity 356 MW Average annual output 842 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2019	Social and economic effects ➤ Higher tax revenues at every government level. Supply stability effects ➤ Addressing the electricity shortage in the Republic of North Ossetia – Alania. ➤ Reducing exchange-related grid losses. ➤ Addressing supply disruptions that might be experienced by remote communities.
Nizhne-Bureyskaya HPP Installed capacity 320 MW Average annual output 1,670 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2019	Social and economic effects ➤ Reducing current heat generation expenses for the Unified Energy System of the East. ➤ Creating an opportunity for nearby settlements to use electric boiler facilities instead of expensive coal or fuel oil and lower heat tariffs for customers. ➤ Higher tax revenues at every government level. Supply stability effects ➤ Managing load irregularities of Bureyskaya HPP, contributing to power generation and supply within the Unified Energy System of the East, and ensuring flood control.
Ust-Srednekanskaya HPP Installed capacity 570 MW (142.5 MW third stage commissioned in 2018) Average annual output 2,555 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2022	Social and economic effects ➤ Generates power for Matrosovo Mine (the Natalka gold deposit) to support the mining industry in driving the region's economic growth. ➤ Higher tax revenues at every government level. Supply stability effects ➤ Making the isolated Magadan energy system more reliable.

¹ In 2018, no economic migration came as a result of building RusHydro Group's new facilities. [EU22]

Project	Indirect economic impact
Sakhalinskaya GRES-2 Installed capacity 120 MW Average annual output 840 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2019	Social and economic effects ➤ Sakhalinskaya GRES-2 should have a positive social and economic effect on Sakhalin's west coast by creating new jobs and driving housing and social infrastructure development. It should also provide a capacity margin for connecting new customers. Supply stability effects ➤ Making the isolated Sakhalin energy system more reliable. ➤ Replacing retiring capacities at the existing Sakhalinskaya GRES.
CHPP in Sovetskaya Gavan Installed capacity 126 MW, 200 Gcal/h Average annual output 630 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2019	Social and economic effects ➤ Satisfying the rising local demand for electricity as a result of the sea port expansion, the construction of the the Russian Far East's largest coal terminal and the town's development as a transport hub. ➤ Providing for centralized heat supply to Sovetskaya Gavan. ➤ Higher tax revenues at every government level. Supply stability effects ➤ Replacing retiring capacities and inefficient equipment at Mayskaya GRES. ➤ Making the Sovetskaya Gavan energy hub more reliable.
CHPP Vostochnaya in Vladivostok Installed capacity 139.5 MW, 432 Gcal/h Average annual output 792 mn kWh Year of commissioning 2018	Social and economic effects ➤ Reducing the load of Vladivostokskaya CHPP-2 will make it possible to supply heat to new customers, including those in the Patroclus and Zeleny Ugol districts. ➤ Creating a heat capacity margin should support the city's further development. ➤ The hot gases discharged by the plant's three modern gas turbine units are used to heat water in waste heat boilers. This improves the overall fuel efficiency and makes pollutant emissions three to four times lower than the maximum permissible rates. Supply stability effects ➤ Absorbing the heat load from the now connected adjacent area previously serviced by the central steam and water boiler facility. ➤ Addressing shortages with a more reliable energy system in the south of the Primorye Territory.
The second stage of gasification at Anadyr CHPP Year of commissioning 2020	Social and economic effects ➤ Allowing a slowdown in tariff increases and making power generation in Anadyr more sustainable. Supply stability effects ➤ Ensuring stable power and heat supply for the Anadyr energy hub and improving the power generation efficiency at Anadyr CHPP by using a cheaper fuel.
Connecting the 220 kV Orotukan-Palatka-Tsentralnaya power line Year of commissioning 2019	Supply stability effects ➤ The line will be connected to PJSC Magadanenergo's electrical grids under Contract No. 797/20-2016 of July 29, 2016.
Construction of two single-circuit 110 kV Pevek-Bilibino power lines Grid length, transformer substations capacity 490.59 km 12.6 MVA Year of commissioning 2022	Social and economic effects ➤ Supporting the development of the mining and metals cluster within the Chaun and Bilibino energy hub. Supply stability effects ➤ Allowing the Chaun and Bilibino energy hub to carry out power exchange for the construction of a floating nuclear power plant and making the local energy system more reliable.