



Renewables and nuclear dominate 2021 capacity additions

By the end of 2021, Russia's total nameplate generating capacity amounted to 254.2 GW (gigawatts). This figure includes 246.6 GW in UES Russia (97% of Russia's total capacity) and about 7.6 GW of off-grid power plants and generation situated in isolated power zones.

UES Russia's overall capacity launches and upgrades in 2021 amounted to around 2.7 GW, out of which, 1.2 GW of the new launches was renewable capacity (predominantly wind and solar) and one 1200 MW unit was nuclear. The System Operator decommissioned 1.9 GW in 2021.

By 2040 installed capacity will grow by about 1% per year, to 299 GW (see <https://www.seepx.com/products/research/> for our outlooks and insights).

For more information on our database, insights and geospatial data

Our generating capacity database covers Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia and Moldova. It amounts to more than 6,700 units, or almost 600 GW (386 GW operational). Up to 60 data fields define each unit's characteristics, from installed technology, fuel, ownership, modernisation programmes, operational dates, location and more.

To find out more about our capacity data <https://www.seepx.com/products/data/>

Figure 1. Overall capacity additions and retirements in UES Russia since 2009

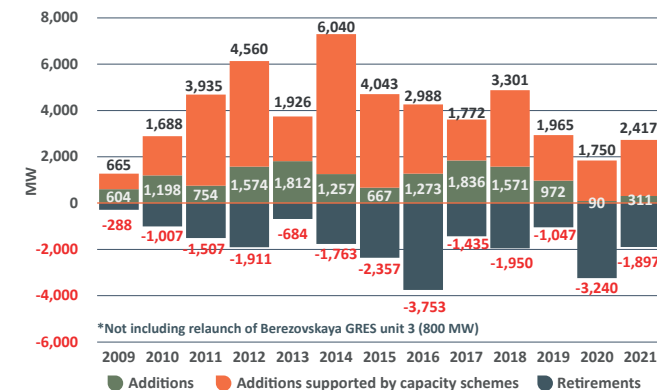


Figure 2. Age distribution and share of operational generation in Russia

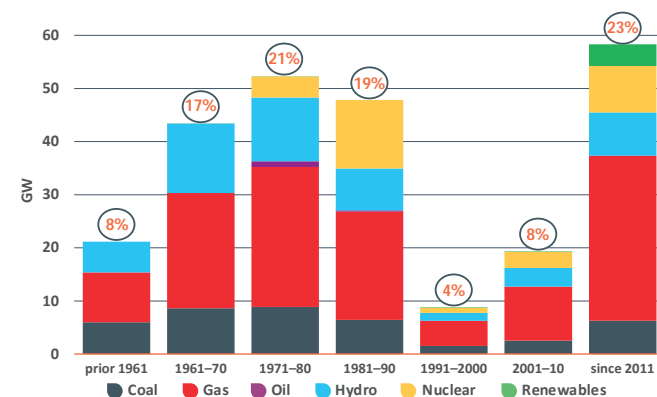
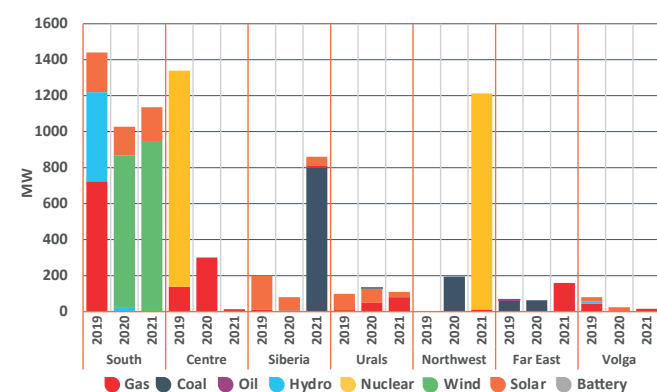


Figure 3. Recent power capacity additions by power system



Source: SEEPX Energy database

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Figure 4. Generating capacity map, by yearend 2021

