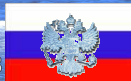


Presentation by the Russian Federation on Mitigation Potentials

Mr. Sergey Tulinov

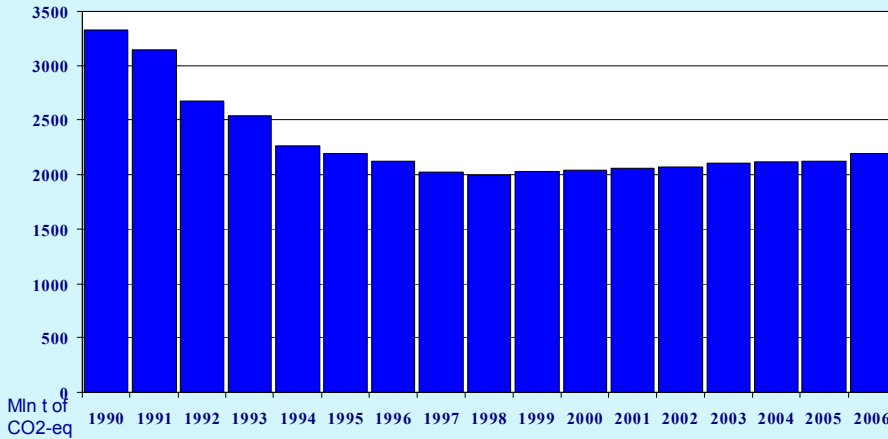


Russian Federation: statistical data

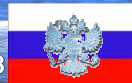
- **GDP per capita (PPP) – \$ 13 900**
(42% of OECD average)
- **Population – 142.1 million**
- **Mid-annual temperature – 5.5°C**
(Iceland is +1.2°C , Sweden is +4°C)
- **Energy saving potential – 35 - 40% of current consumption level**



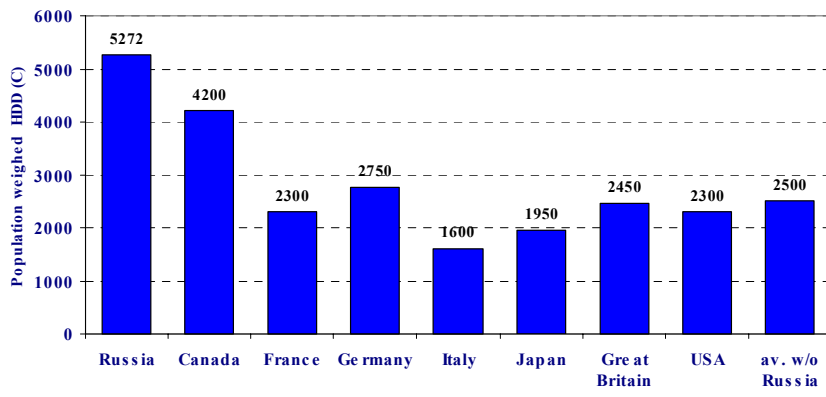
Overall GHG emissions in Russia 1990 – 2006 (w/o LULUCF)



Source: Russia UNFCCC NIR 2008



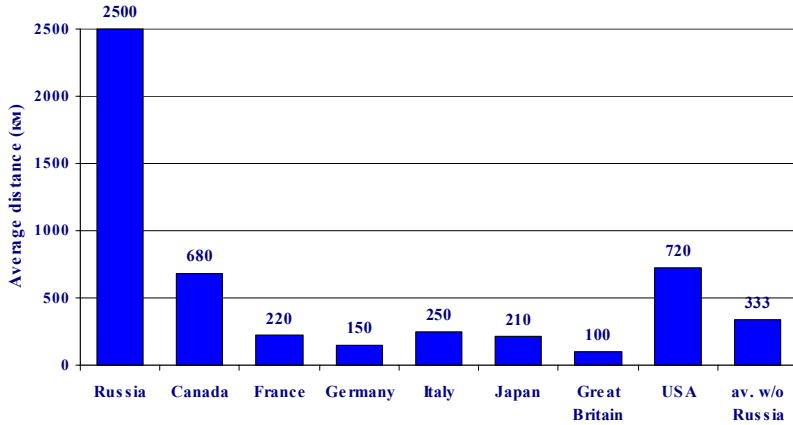
Population weighed Heating Degree Days (HDD) for G8 countries (C)



Sources: A. Bedritsky et al. Journal of energy studies. Russia. (in press),
4th NC Canada



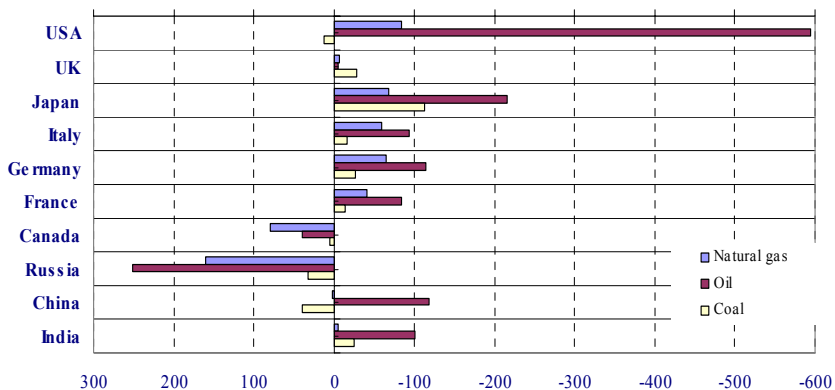
Population weighed average distance between 10 major metropolises of G8 countries (km)



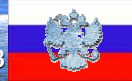
Sources: A.Bedritsky et al. Journal of energy studies. Russia. (in press), 4th NC Canada



Export - Import balance in 2005, tons of fuel eq.

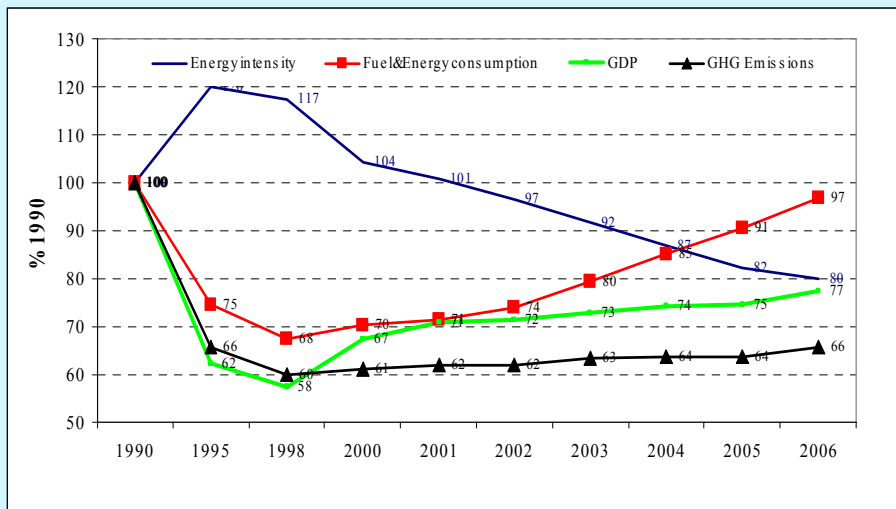
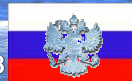


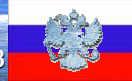
Source: IEA 2005



Program of socio-economic development of Russia approved by the Government in October 2008 (projections for 2020)

- Increase in energy demand (40–80% from current level)
- Increase in coal consumption (30% - 62% from current level)
- Reconstruction or building of new roads (55,000– 82,000 km)
- Building of new houses (about 1 billion sq.m.)
- Increase in cement production (88% - 170%)



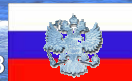


DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF 4 JUNE 2008,

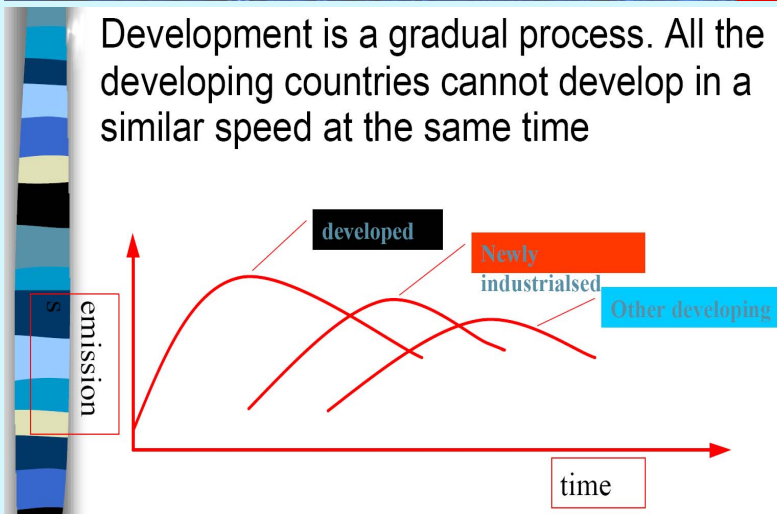
**SETTING TARGET FOR 40% INCREASE OF ENERGY-EFFICIENCY
OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY BY 2020**

(the following regulatory acts to be adopted in 2008-2010)

- Introducing efficiency standards in energy-intensive sectors
- Strict restriction on further use of obsolete technologies
- Promoting leading role of public sector
- Labeling of power-intensive goods
- Creating incentives for businesses for efficiency improvements
- Public support for R&D in the area of energy-saving technologies

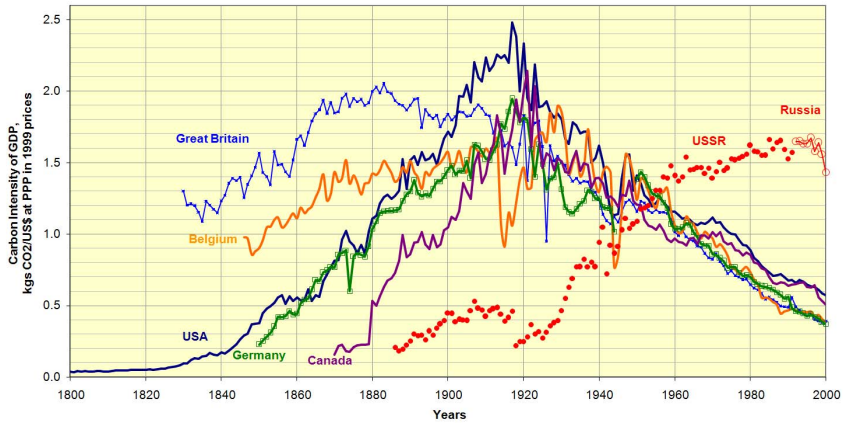


Development is a gradual process. All the developing countries cannot develop in a similar speed at the same time

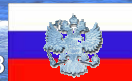




Changes in Carbon Intensity of GDP in Selected Developed Nations in 1800-2000, in the Russian Empire and the USSR in 1886-1991, and in Russia in 1992-2000



Sources: CarbonDioxide Information Analysis Center, A. Maddison.



THANK YOU