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Report of the technical review of the second biennial report of the Russian Federation

According to decision 2/CP.17, developed country Parties are requested to submit their second biennial reports by 1 January 2016, that is, two years after the due date for submission of a full national communication. This report presents the results of the technical review of the second biennial report of the Russian Federation, conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention".

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Contents

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the centralized technical review of the second biennial report (BR2)[1] of the Russian Federation. The review was organized by the secretariat in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention", particularly "Part IV: UNFCCC guidelines for the technical review of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (annex to decision 13/CP.20). In accordance with the same decision, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of the Russian Federation, which provided comments that were considered and incorporated, as appropriate, into this final version of the report.

2. The review took place from 30 May to 4 June 2016 in Bonn, Germany, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ms. Maryna Bereznytska (Ukraine), Ms. Violeta Hristova (Bulgaria), Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan Mahmoud (Sudan), Ms. Aiymgul Kerimray (Kazakhstan), Mr. Kumar Mahendra (Fiji), Ms. Sara Moarif (France), Ms. Lilia Taranu (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Antonin Vergez (France), Mr. Vute Wangwacharakul (Thailand) and Ms. Songli Zhu (China). Ms. Bereznytska and Mr. Mahendra were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Ms. Ruta Bubniene, Mr. Javier Hanna and Mr. Pedro Torres (UNFCCC secretariat).

B. Summary

3. The expert review team (ERT) conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR2 of the Russian Federation in accordance with the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs). During the review, the Russian Federation provided the following additional relevant information: assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; and progress in the achievement of targets.

1. Timeliness

4. The BR2 was submitted on 18 December 2015, before the deadline of 1 January 2016 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. The common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 15 December 2015 and the revised CTF tables were submitted on 16 December 2015.

2. Completeness, transparency of reporting and adherence to the reporting guidelines

5. Issues and gaps related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below. The information reported by the Russian Federation in its BR2 is partially in adherence with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17.

[1] The biennial report submission comprises the text of the report and the common tabular format (CTF) tables. Both the text and the CTF tables are subject to the technical review.

Table 1
Summary of completeness and transparency issues related to mandatory reported information in the second biennial report of the Russian Federation

Section of the biennial report	*Completeness*	*Transparency*	*Paragraphs with recommendations*
Greenhouse gas emissions and trends	Complete	Mostly transparent	8
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Transparent	NA
Progress in achievement of targets	Partially complete	Partially transparent	19, 22, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
Provision of support to developing country Parties[a]	NA	NA	NA

Note: A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in chapter III.

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

[a] The Russian Federation is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

6. The Russian Federation submitted its BR2 in Russian, without providing an English translation. During the review, in response to a request made by the ERT, the Russian Federation provided the unofficial English translation of its biennial report (BR), explaining that it should be used for review purposes only. The ERT noted that the English translation of the BR facilitated the review process. The ERT therefore encourages the Party to provide the English translation of future BRs.

II. Technical review of the reported information

A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

7. The Russian Federation has provided a summary of information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission trends for the period 1990–2013 in its BR2 and CTF tables 1(a)–(d). The BR2 makes reference to the national inventory arrangements, which are explained in more detail in the national inventory report included in the Russian Federation's 2015 annual inventory submission (in chapter II.B). The national inventory arrangements were established in accordance with the reporting requirements related to national inventory arrangements contained in the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines) that are required by paragraph 3 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

8. The Russian Federation has not provided information on changes in the national inventory arrangements since its first biennial report (BR1). In the national inventory report of the 2015 annual submission, the Party explained that there were no changes in the national inventory arrangements since 2014. In response to a request made by the ERT during the review, the Russian Federation confirmed that there were no changes in the national inventory arrangements since its BR1. The ERT recommends that the Russian

Federation report in its next BR the changes in the national inventory arrangements or indicate that there have been no changes since the previous BR.

9. The information reported in the BR2 on emission trends is consistent with that reported in the 2015 annual inventory submission of the Russian Federation, which was the most recently available GHG inventory at the time of the preparation of the BR2. To reflect the most recently available data, version 1.0 of the Russian Federation's 2016 annual inventory submission has been used as the basis for discussion in chapter II.A of this review report.

10. Total GHG emissions[2] excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 28.6 per cent between 1990 and 2014, whereas total GHG emissions including net emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 44.0 per cent over the same period. The decrease in the total GHG emissions can be attributed mainly to carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, which decreased by 35.4 per cent (excluding LULUCF) between 1990 and 2014. Over the same period, emissions of methane (CH_4) decreased by 8.3 per cent, while emissions of nitrous oxide (N_2O) decreased by 50.8 per cent. The combined fluorinated gases, such as perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), decreased by 46.3 per cent over the same period, but their share in the total emissions remains very small.

11. The emission trends were driven mainly by the dynamics of emissions from the energy sector, mainly GHGs from energy production, energy transportation and the processing of fossil fuels. The decreasing emission trend during the period 1990–1998 was due to the reduction in energy consumption and production reflecting the economic stagnation and due to the increasing share of gas in the structure of energy consumption. The trend was reversed during the period 1999–2012 when the economy grew, with an associated increase in energy consumption and energy production. The growth rate of emissions in the period 1999–2012 was lower compared with the period 1990–1998 due to structural changes in the economy and energy efficiency improvements. Since 2012, the decreasing trend in emissions has resulted from the overall decline in economic output, belatedly reflecting the global financial and economic crisis of the late 2000s.

12. The ERT noted that, during the period 1990–2014, the Russian Federation's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased by 22.3 per cent, while GHG emissions per GDP (2011 USD using PPP) and GHG emissions per capita decreased by 39.8 and 26.4 per cent, respectively. The main drivers are the upward economic trends and changes in the GDP structure, mainly the decrease in the shares of industry and agriculture in GDP, on account of the increase in the share of services. The industry share in GDP was 48.4 and 35.8 per cent in 1990 and 2014, respectively, while the share of services was 35.0 and 60.0 per cent, respectively, and the agriculture share was 16.6 and 4.2 per cent, respectively.Table 2 below illustrates the emission trends by sector and some of the economic indicators relevant to GHG emissions for the Russian Federation.

[2] In this report, the term "total GHG emissions" refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding land use, land-use change and forestry, unless otherwise specified. Values in this paragraph are calculated based on the 2016 inventory submission, version 1.0.

Table 2
Greenhouse gas emissions by sector and some indicators relevant to greenhouse gas emissions for the Russian Federation for the period 1990–2014

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq)					*Change (%)*		*Share by sector (%)*	
Sector	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*	*2013*	*2014*	*1990–2014*	*2013–2014*	*1990*	*2014*
1. Energy	3 250 141.06	2 002 262.14	2 334 630.80	2 361 217.59	2 354 854.09	–27.5	–0.3	82.5	83.7
A1. Energy industries	1 171 194.98	842 615.26	878 937.43	853 376.27	848 749.09	–27.5	–0.5	29.7	30.2
A2. Manufacturing industries and construction	212 976.26	101 169.96	126 240.83	137 776.00	146 589.06	–31.2	6.4	5.4	5.2
A3. Transport	320 140.83	174 136.93	229 571.43	252 636.15	247 773.46	–22.6	–1.9	8.1	8.8
A4.–A5. Other	584 319.75	189 536.00	174 565.51	169 808.68	182 838.62	–68.7	7.7	14.8	6.5
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	961 509.24	694 803.99	925 315.59	947 620.49	928 903.86	–3.4	–2.0	24.4	33.0
2. IPPU	298 063.40	196 991.45	202 920.63	213 350.56	212 723.23	–28.6	–0.3	7.6	7.6
3. Agriculture	314 825.56	152 522.67	136 456.86	131 826.96	132 452.86	–57.9	0.5	8.0	4.7
4. LULUCF	164 900.61	–346 693.80	–547 660.94	–524 537.74	–513 035.35	–411.1	–2.2	NA	NA
5. Waste	77 160.81	80 975.17	98 480.71	108 795.21	112 280.14	45.5	3.2	2.0	4.0
Total GHG emissions without LULUCF	**3 940 190.83**	**2 432 751.43**	**2 772 489.00**	**2 815 190.32**	**2 812 310.31**	**–28.6**	**–0.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total GHG emissions with LULUCF	**4 105 091.44**	**2 086 057.63**	**2 224 828.06**	**2 290 652.59**	**2 299 274.96**	**–44.0**	**0.4**	**NA**	**NA**
Indicators									
GDP per capita (thousands 2011 USD using PPP)	19.35	13.17	21.66	23.56	23.66	22.3	0.4	NA	NA
GHG emissions without LULUCF per capita (t CO_2 eq)	26.57	16.59	19.41	19.62	19.55	–26.4	–0.3	NA	NA
GHG emissions without LULUCF per GDP unit (kg CO_2 eq per 2011 USD using PPP)	1.37	1.26	0.90	0.83	0.83	–39.8	–0.7	NA	NA

Sources: (1) GHG emission data: the Russian Federation's 2016 annual inventory submission, version 1.0; (2) GDP per capita data: World Bank, 2016.

Note: The ratios per capita and per GDP unit as well as the changes in emissions and the shares by sector are calculated relative to total GHG emissions without LULUCF using the exact (not rounded) values, and may therefore differ from the ratio calculated with the rounded numbers provided in the table.

Abbreviations: GDP = gross domestic product, GHG = greenhouse gas, IPPU = industrial processes and product use, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, PPP = purchasing power parity.

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

13. In its BR2 and CTF tables 2(a)–(f), the Russian Federation reported a description of its target, including associated conditions and assumptions. CTF tables 2(a)–(f) contain the required information in relation to the description of the Party's emission reduction target, such as the base year, emission reduction target, gases and sectors covered and global warming potential (GWP) values used, the approach to counting emissions and removals from LULUCF, and the possible scale of the contributions from market-based mechanisms. Further information on the target and the assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the target is provided in chapter III of the BR2.

14. For the Russian Federation, the Convention entered into force on 28 March 1995. Under the Convention, the Russian Federation made a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by not less than 25 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. This target is set out in national law[3] and covers all GHGs included in the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines, namely CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), with the base year of 1990. It also includes all Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sources and sectors included in the annual GHG inventory. The GWP values used are those from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector, as reported in CTF table 2(b), are not included in the target. The Russian Federation reported that it does not plan to make use of market-based mechanisms to achieve its target (see para. 35 below). In absolute terms, this means that under the Convention, the Russian Federation has to reduce emissions from 3, 940 190.83 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO_2 eq) (in the base year)[4] to 2,955,824.68 kt CO_2 eq by 2020.

15. The Russian Federation explained that its conditional target for 2030 is to limit the level of GHG emissions to no more than 70–75 per cent above the 1990 level, provided that the national forest sink capacity is accounted for in the totals, to the maximum extent possible.

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

16. This chapter provides information on the review of the reporting by the Russian Federation on the progress made in reducing emissions in relation to the target, mitigation actions taken to achieve its target, and the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF.

[3] Decree No. 752 of the President of the Russian Federation of 30 September 2013 on the reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions.

[4] The Russian Federation chose 1990 as the base year for its 2020 target. The emission level in the base year is calculated based on information reported in CTF table 4 and in the Russian Federation's 2015 annual inventory submission.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

17. In its BR2 and CTF table 3, the Russian Federation reported on its progress in the achievement of its target and the mitigation actions implemented and planned since its sixth national communication (NC6) and BR1 to achieve its target. The BR2 provides general information on mitigation actions organized by sector and CTF table 3 presents this information by sector and by gas. Further information on the mitigation actions related to the Party's target is provided in chapter IV.A of the BR2, in CTF table 3 and in this report (see paras. 20–22 below).

18. This report highlights the changes made since the publication of the Party's NC6 and BR1. In its BR2, the Russian Federation provided information on changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic compliance. The ERT noted that a number of climate change related regulatory instruments at the national level were adopted in the period 2014–2015 after the submission of the BR1, with the aim of enhancing the implementation of policies and measures (PaMs) and strengthening GHG emissions monitoring, such as: the Action Plan on Achieving the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020 (2014); the Concept for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Monitoring, Reporting and Verification in the Russian Federation (2015); and the Methodological Guidance on Regional and Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2015). According to these documents, the system used for the monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions in the Russian Federation has been strengthened by engaging more stakeholders at the regional and corporate levels compared with the existing system. The Party is planning to implement the strengthened system during the period 2015–2020, gradually involving various regions and industries, and covering more sectors of the economy.

19. The ERT could not identify in the BR2 information on changes related to the procedural arrangements used for the evaluation of the progress made towards the achievement of its economy-wide emission reduction target. In response to a question raised by the ERT during the review, the Party informed the ERT that it is planning to develop a specific methodology for the assessment of progress in 2016, in accordance with the Action Plan on Achieving the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020. The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation increase the transparency of its reporting by including comprehensive and detailed information on changes in the institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its economy-wide emission reduction target.

20. The ERT noted that the BR2 and CTF table 3 include information on a limited number of PaMs only. However, table 2 of the previous review report presents a variety of PaMs with an implementation period up to 2020 or 2030 which contribute to the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, including: the Railway Transport Development Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2030; the Government Programme on Development of Agriculture and Agricultural Production Markets for 2013–2020; the Government Programme on Developing the Forestry Sector for 2013–2020; the Basis of the State Policy in the Field of Environmental Development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030; the Action Plan on Implementing the State Policy in the Field of Environmental Development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030; the State Programme of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection for 2012–2020; the Comprehensive Strategy for Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Russian Federation; and the Regulation on Accounting in the Area of Waste Management. None of these PaMs have been included either in the BR2 or in CTF table 3, nor have they been reported as PaMs that are no longer in place. In response to a request made by the ERT during the review, the Russian Federation noted that all the above-mentioned PaMs

are ongoing and that the information provided in the BR2 focused on new PaMs implemented since the BR1 and NC6.

21. The ERT noted that CTF table 3 on mitigation actions includes a quantitative estimate of the effects of PaMs on GHG emissions for a single mitigation action only, and the notation keys "NE" (not estimated) and "NA" (not applicable) are used to reflect the effects of the remaining mitigation actions, without elaborating on the reasons for not estimating the effects. During the review, in response to a request made by the ERT, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that it faced challenges in estimating the effects of mitigation actions, including: the high uncertainty of the mitigation effect of regulatory and legislative PaMs; the uncertainty in forecasting the GHG emission intensity linked to economic development; and the difficulty in assessing overlapping mitigation actions and in specifying GHG mitigation effects as co-benefits of the implementation of PaMs.

22. With regard to the findings identified in paragraphs 20 and 21 above, the ERT recommends that the Russian Federation increase the transparency of its reporting by including information on its PaMs that contribute to the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, and the mitigation effects of PaMs or, if the estimates are not available, by including the reason. The transparency of the Party's reporting would be enhanced by including this information in textual format in the BR and in tabular format using CTF table 3, including information by sector and by gas affected, the type of instrument, the starting year of implementation, the implementing entity and an estimate of the mitigation impact in 2020.

23. The BR2 does not include the information required by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. During the review, in response to a question raised by the ERT, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that no specific assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures was conducted or is planned to be conducted in the future. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to report on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in its next BR.

24. The BR2 does not include the information required by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs on the domestic arrangements and rules for assessment of compliance with emission reduction commitments or on the level of emission reductions required by science. During the review, in response to a question raised by the ERT, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that the key domestic arrangements established for the process of self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions in comparison with emission reduction commitments or the level of emission reductions required are as follows: (1) annual progress reports submitted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation to the Government on the achievement of the plan for the implementation of the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, which is publicly available, and the plan for the realization of Presidential Decree No. 752 on the reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) progress reports on the regional emission reduction target programmes and other national- and regional-level plans, which include GHG emission reduction targets, compiled by the regional authorities and submitted to the Government on a regular basis.

25. Moreover, the Russian Federation is planning to finalize the drafting of the Federal Law on State regulation of greenhouse gas emissions by June 2018. This law will contain national rules for taking action against domestic non-compliance with emission reduction targets. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to report, to the extent possible, complete and comprehensive information on the progress made in the establishment of national rules for taking local action against domestic non-compliance with emission reduction targets in its next BR submission.

26. As GHG emissions from the energy sector constitute more than 80 per cent of the total national GHG emissions of the Russian Federation, the Party focuses its economic and regulatory measures on the energy and transport sectors. The Russian Federation's main policy framework relating to energy and climate change is the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation. According to the information provided in the BR2 and in response to questions raised by the ERT during the review, the key overarching cross-sectoral policy is the Action Plan on Achieving the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020, with the objective of limiting emissions to a level not exceeding 75 per cent of the 1990 level (2014). The aim of the actions listed in the Action Plan, as explained by the Russian Federation during the review, is the reduction of national GHG emissions by 25 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020.

27. In addition to this cross-sectoral climate-related PaM, there are a few key policies in the energy sector. The State Programme on Energy Efficiency and Energy Sector Development (2014) sets the framework and direction for future energy sector development. Other policies that have delivered significant emission reductions, as stated in the BR2, are the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation (2014), which, as explained by the Russian Federation during the review, aims to reduce CO_2 emissions from motor transport by 20–22 per cent and from railway transport by 50–51 per cent below the corresponding 1990 levels by 2030. Corporate programmes (Gazprom, Rosatom) and the implementation of best available technologies also contribute to the GHG emission reductions; however, their effects have not been quantified.

28. The State Programme for Development of the Coal Mining Industry up to 2030 (2014) is the single PaM whose effect has been estimated and the most significant in the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector.

29. The BR2 explains that the planned mitigation actions, which will contribute towards the conditional 2030 emission reduction target, are stipulated by the Draft Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation up to 2035 (2014). During the review, the Party informed the ERT that the aim of the Draft Strategy is to achieve at least an 18 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 and a 10.5 per cent reduction in GHG emissions below the 1990 level by 2035. The Draft Strategy includes measures on the optimization of energy use, energy saving measures, efficient use of 95 per cent of recovered methane, and further development of non-fuel energy production. No new PaMs since the BR1 and NC6 were reported in the agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors.

30. Table 3 below provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions and estimates of their mitigation effects reported by the Russian Federation to achieve its target.

Table 3
Summary of information on mitigation actions and their impacts reported by the Russian Federation

Sector affected	*List of key mitigation actions*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2020 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009)	NE
	Concept for Greenhouse Gas Emission Monitoring, Reporting and Verification in the Russian Federation (2015)	NE
	Methodological Guidance on Regional and Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2015)	NE

Sector affected	*List of key mitigation actions*	*Estimate of mitigation impact in 2020 (kt CO_2 eq)*
	Action Plan on Achieving the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020 (2014)	NA
Energy, including:	Draft Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation up to 2035	NE
Transport	Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation up to 2030 (2014)	NE
	National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction from Civil Aviation (2013)	NE
Renewable energy	NR	NR
Energy efficiency	Energy Efficiency and Energy Sector Development (State Programme) (2014)	NE
	Energy Saving and Efficiency Enhancement Concept for 2011–2020 (PJSC Gazprom)	NE
IPPU	State Programme for Development of the Coal Mining Industry up to 2030 (2014)	83 750–167 500
Agriculture	NR	NR
LULUCF	NR	NR
Waste	NR	NR

Note: The estimates of mitigation impact are estimates of emissions of carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent avoided in a given year as a result of the implementation of mitigation actions.

Abbreviations: IPPU = industrial processes and product use, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NE = not estimated, NR = not reported.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

31. CTF tables 2(b), 2(d) and 4 state that the LULUCF sector is not included in the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. However, in CTF table 4(a)II, further information is presented on mitigation actions relevant to the counting of emissions and removals from LULUCF in relation to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. During the review, in response to a question raised by the ERT, the Russian Federation confirmed that the LULUCF sector is not included in the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. The Party explained that the reason for including the mitigation actions relevant to the counting of emissions and removals from LULUCF in CTF table 4(a)II is that a number of mitigation actions are implemented independently in the LULUCF sector. The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation improve the transparency of its reporting by clearly indicating that such activities are not part of the effort to achieve the target (e.g. by including this information in a footnote to the table).

32. The Russian Federation reported in its BR2 and CTF tables 4, 4(a)I, 4(a)II and 4(b) that it does not plan to make use of market-based mechanisms to achieve its target. In CTF table 4, the notation key "NO" (not occurring) is used to report the quantity of units from market-based mechanisms. The ERT considers that the transparency of the Party's reporting would be increased by explaining the meaning of the notation key and for example by reporting the notation key "NA" instead.

33. For 2013 (the most recent available inventory year at the time of preparation of the BR2), the Russian Federation reported in CTF table 4 annual total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF of 2,815,808.30 kt CO_2 eq, or 28.6 per cent below the 1990 base year level. Table 4 below illustrates the Russian Federation's total GHG emissions, the contribution of LULUCF and the use of units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its target, as reported in the BR2.

Table 4
Summary of information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made by the Russian Federation towards the achievement of its target

Year	*Emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Contribution from LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Emissions including contribution from LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Use of units from market-based mechanisms (kt CO_2 eq)*
1990	3 941 099.57	NA	NA	NA
2010	2 770 431.99	NA	NA	NA
2011	2 838 553.65	NA	NA	NA
2012	2 867 111.50	NA	NA	NA
2013	2 815 808.30	NA	NA	NA

Source: GHG emission data: the Russian Federation's second biennial report.
Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable.

34. To assess the progress towards the achievement of the 2020 target, the ERT noted that the Russian Federation's emission reduction target under the Convention is 25.0 per cent below the 1990 level, or 2,955,824.68 kt CO_2 eq (see para. 14 above). As discussed in chapter II.A above, in 2013 the Russian Federation's annual total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF were 28.6 per cent (1,125,291.27 kt CO_2 eq) below the base year (1990) level.

35. Based on the information provided, the ERT noted that the Russian Federation is making progress towards its emission reduction target without using units from the market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, and without the contribution of LULUCF. The ERT also noted that while most of the GHG emission reductions since 1990 resulted from the economic decline in the early 1990s and the subsequent economic restructuring, part of this reduction was also due to the implementation of PaMs. However, the extent of the contribution of PaMs towards the attainment of the economy-wide emission reduction target could not be assessed, as their impacts have not been quantified by the Party.

3. Projections

36. The Russian Federation has not reported in its BR2 and CTF tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) the updated projections for 2020 and 2030 since the BR1 and NC6. CTF tables 5 and 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) provide information on the projections for 2020 and 2030 identical to that reported in the BR1 CTF tables. During the review, in response to a question raised by the ERT, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that no revised projections were prepared for the BR2 and that it is considering updating the projections at a later stage. The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by providing updated projections for 2020 and 2030 in its next BR.

37. The Russian Federation reported in its BR2 and CTF tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) projections for 2020 and 2030 under the 'with measures' (WEM), 'without measures'

(WOM) and 'with additional measures' (WAM) scenarios, respectively. However, it is unclear whether the scenario definitions used by the Russian Federation correspond to the scenario definitions provided in the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs). Namely, it is not clear if the WEM scenario projections encompass currently implemented and adopted PaMs, the WAM scenario projections encompass planned PaMs, and the WOM scenario projections exclude all PaMs implemented, adopted or planned after a given year chosen as the starting point for the projections.

38. In response to a question raised by the ERT during the review, the Russian Federation explained that the projections reported in the BR2 are based on a compilation of scenarios developed by several independent research groups using different models, activity data and assumptions. Therefore, the selection of PaMs differed between scenarios. The averaged scenarios were grouped into three groups, which are mostly consistent with the scenario definitions provided in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs. The ERT reiterates the recommendation from the previous review report that the Russian Federation improve the transparency of its reporting by providing projection scenarios in its next BR in accordance with the scenario definitions provided in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs.

39. In the BR2, the Russian Federation has provided projections for 2020 and 2030 relative to inventory data for 2011 (2013 annual submission) under the WEM, WOM and WAM scenarios. The starting year for the projections (2013) is reported as "NA" in CTF tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c). The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by presenting the emission projections relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years in its next BR.

40. Projections are provided for a national total and for the energy sector. The ERT noted that the historical emission trends and projections are not presented on a sectoral basis, using the same sectoral categories as those used in the section on mitigation actions, and only the trends and projections for the energy sector are presented separately. During the review, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that, in accordance with Decree No. 504-p,[5] the projections for the sectors of the national economy consistent with the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target are scheduled to be elaborated by the Ministry of Economic Development by December 2016. The ERT reiterates the recommendation from the previous review report that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by presenting the projections on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories as those used in the section on PaMs.

41. Projections are provided on a gas-by-gas basis. However, the projections of net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are reported as "NE", while the projections of HFC, PFC and SF_6 emissions are reported together. The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by presenting projections on a gas-by-gas basis, including projections of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector, and by providing projections of PFCs and HFCs collectively and those of SF_6 separately, as recommended in the previous review report.

42. Emission projections related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport were not reported separately as required by the UNFCCC reporting

[5] Decree No. 504-p of the Government of the Russian Federation of 2 April 2014 on approval of the Action Plan for Achievement of the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020.

guidelines on BRs. In addition, it was unclear in the BR2 whether such emission projections were included in the national totals. During the review, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that the projections related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport are not available and were not included in the totals. The ERT reiterates the recommendation from the previous review report that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by providing, to the extent possible, separate projections of emissions related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport in its next BR.

43. The ERT noted that a limited amount of information on factors and activities enabling the understanding of future emission trends for each sector is reported in the BR2. The Russian Federation has prepared projections for the agriculture, waste and industrial processes sectors, assuming the same GHG emission growth rate trend as for the energy sector. However, this assumption was not justified in the BR2. The ERT recommends that the Russian Federation improve the completeness of its reporting by providing relevant information on factors and activities for each sector.

44. In addition to the WEM scenario, the Russian Federation has reported in the BR2 projections for the WOM and WAM scenarios for the years 2015, 2020 and 2030 in CTF tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c). The projections for these years are presented in tabular format by gas for the energy sector and for the total GHG emissions without LULUCF. The ERT noted some inaccuracies in the CTF tables. In table V.2 of the BR2, total GHG emissions for 2030 (according to the WAM scenario) are not equal to the sum of the GHG emissions by gas. The ERT also noted that in CTF tables 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c), the total emissions with LULUCF do not correspond to the total emissions with LULUCF reported in the 2013 annual submission, which was used as the basis for the projections reported in the BR2. During the review, the Russian Federation noted and corrected the technical errors. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to improve transparency by ensuring the accuracy of its reporting.

45. The ERT noted that CTF tables 6, 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) show data for the years 1990–2010 for the energy sector only and do not include data for the years 2005 and 2010 for the other sectors and for 2015 for all sectors. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to provide projections data for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015 in tabular format for all sectors for each of those years, together with actual data for the period from 1990 to the latest inventory year available.

46. The Russian Federation provided in its BR2 and during the review in response to a request made by the ERT a very limited description of each model or approach used. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to increase the transparency of its reporting by including information in its next BR on each model and approach used, including an explanation of the gases and/or sectors for which the model or approach was used; a description of the type of model or approach used and its characteristics; a description of the original purpose for which the model or approach was designed; the strengths and weaknesses of the model or approach used; and an explanation of how the model or approach used accounts for any overlap or synergies that may exist between different PaMs.

47. The ERT noted that the information provided in the BR2 on the key assumptions and variables used for the projections is very limited. Only the GDP growth rate and the population growth rate as the main key variables are presented in CTF table 5. The ERT noted that the GDP growth rate for 1990 and 1995 is reported as "NE" in CTF table 5, although it seems that the data are available in a Federal State Statistics Service

publication.[6] During the review, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that the GDP growth rate for 1990 is not available and that the notation key "NE" was reported by mistake in CTF table 5 for 1995. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to improve the transparency of its reporting by estimating historical data on key variables and assumptions.

48. The Russian Federation has not provided information on the changes since the submission of its NC6/BR1 in the methodologies, models and approaches used and on the key variables and assumptions used in the preparation of the projection scenarios using CTF table 5. During the review, the Russian Federation informed the ERT that no changes had occurred in the methodologies, models and approaches used and on the key variables and assumptions used as no revised projections were available at the time of preparation of the BR2. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to provide information on the changes since the previous submission of its BR in the methodologies, models and approaches used for the preparation of the projections, including supporting documentation, in its next BR.

49. The Russian Federation has not reported in its BR2 a sensitivity analysis of the results obtained. The ERT encourages the Russian Federation to increase the completeness of its reporting by providing a sensitivity analysis of the key variables and assumptions in its next BR.

Overview of projection scenarios

50. The Russian Federation reported a WEM, WOM and WAM scenario. The energy sector projections are based on 26 scientific publications that consider a total of 71 scenarios. The analysis of emission projections is based on different models, activity data and assumptions. The energy sector scenarios were grouped into five separate groups; for the purpose of reporting the GHG emission projections in the BR2, there were three selected scenarios that were considered most appropriate to the definitions and criteria of the WEM, WOM and WAM scenarios. However, the ERT noted that the primary purpose of the study was not GHG emission projections for inclusion in the BR2 and, thus, discrepancies occurred in comparison with historical emissions that need to be reconciled and, for example, it is not clear if the Party used the same emission factors and other parameters and the same sectors and categories as those used in the national GHG inventory.

Methodology and changes since the previous submissions

51. The methodology used in the BR2 is identical to that used for the preparation of the emission projections for the NC6/BR1, and described in the previous review report. The Russian Federation did not provide supporting information further explaining the methodologies and the changes made since the NC6/BR1 (see paras. 46 and 48 above).

Results of projections

52. The Russian Federation's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in 2020 and 2030 are projected to be 2,400,000.00 and 2,590,000.00 kt CO_2 eq, respectively, under the WEM scenario, which represents a decrease of 39.1 per cent and 34.3 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level.[7] Under the WAM scenario, emissions in 2020 and 2030

[6] Federal State Statistics Service. 2015. Annex to *Social and Economic Indicators of the Russian Federation: 1991–2014*.

[7] The Russian Federation's 2016 annual inventory submission, version 1.0.

are projected to be around 2,250,000.00 and 2,260,000.00 kt CO_2 eq, respectively, at levels lower than those in 1990 by 42.9 and 42.6 per cent, respectively.

53. The 2020 and 2030 projections suggest that the Russian Federation expects to achieve its 2020 target (a 25.0 per cent emission reduction below the 1990 level by 2020) under the Convention and 2030 target (a 25.0 to 30.0 per cent emission reduction below the 1990 level by 2030). In 2020, GHG emissions under the WEM scenario are projected to be 43.8 per cent below the 1990 level and under the WAM scenario are projected to be 48.9 per cent below the 1990 level. In 2030, GHG emissions under the WEM scenario are projected to be 36.1 per cent below the 1990 level and under the WAM scenario are projected to be 48.1 per cent below the 1990 level.

54. The ERT was not able to assess how the mitigation actions implemented and planned in the Russian Federation will facilitate the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target by 2020 and 2030, as the effects of the measures for the achievement of those targets were not estimated by the Party and the projections had not been updated relative to actual inventory data.

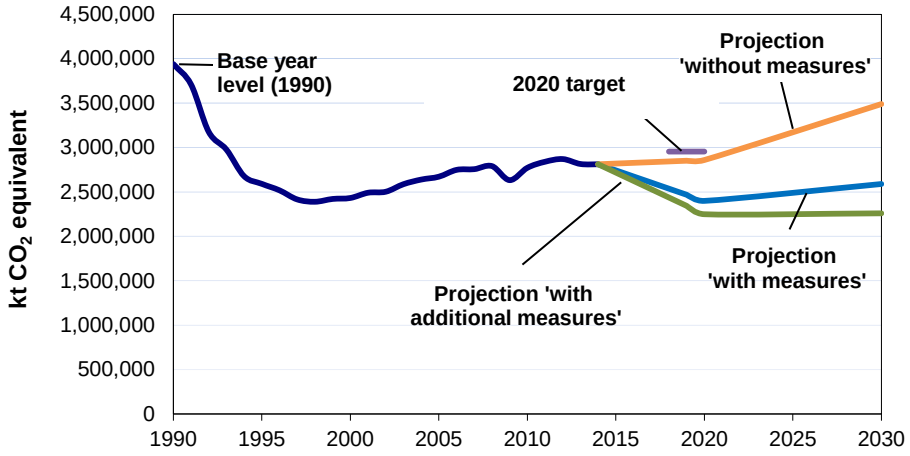
55. According to the projections reported for 2020 under the WEM scenario, the most significant emission reductions are expected to occur in the energy sector, amounting to projected reductions of 734,711.14 kt CO_2 eq (which amounts to a 27.1 per cent reduction) between 1990 and 2020. The pattern of projected emissions reported for 2030 under the same scenario changes slightly owing to changes in the key underlying assumptions (reduction of GDP growth rate and population growth). The ERT noted that the information presented in the BR2 is insufficiently detailed to enable the ERT to assess which PaMs are accountable for these changes (see para. 37 above).

56. Under the WEM scenario for 2020, the most significant reductions are projected for CO_2 emissions: 768,542.30 kt CO_2 eq (which amounts to a 30.8 per cent reduction) between 1990 and 2020. Similarly, in 2030, the most significant reductions are projected for CO_2 emissions: 628,542.30 kt CO_2 eq (which amounts to a 25.2 per cent reduction) between 1990 and 2030.

57. Under the WAM scenario, the GHG emissions presented by sector and by gas are slightly lower owing to additional reductions in the energy sector (by 150,000.00 kt CO_2 eq in 2020) compared with the WEM scenario. By 2030, the total emission reduction under the WAM scenario is 330,000.00 kt CO_2 eq compared with the WEM scenario.

58. The projected emission levels under the different scenarios and the Russian Federation's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target are presented in the figure below.

Greenhouse gas emission projections by the Russian Federation



Sources: (1) Data for the years 1990–2014: the Russian Federation's 2016 annual inventory submission, version 1.0; total GHG emissions excluding land use, land-use change and forestry; (2) Data for the years 2015–2030: the Russian Federation's second biennial report; total GHG emissions excluding land use, land-use change and forestry.

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas.

Assessment of aggregate effects of policies and measures

59. In the BR2, the Russian Federation did not present the aggregated effect of implemented and adopted PaMs. However, if the total effect is calculated as the difference between the data reported for the WEM scenario and the WOM scenario provided in the BR2 it will result in the total estimated effect of adopted and implemented PaMs of 460,000.00 kt CO_2 eq in 2020 and of 900,000.00 kt CO_2 eq in 2030. The ERT noted that the transparency and completeness of the Party's reporting could be improved by providing the estimated and expected total effects of implemented and adopted PaMs by sector, while using the scenario definitions of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

60. The Russian Federation is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention. However, as reported in its BR2 and CTF tables 7, 8 and 9, the Russian Federation provided some information on its provision of support to developing country Parties. The ERT commends the Russian Federation for reporting this information and suggests that it continue to do so in future BRs.

61. The ERT noted the Russian Federation's core/general contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and considers that the identification of climate-specific funds as a part of its financial support provided to developing country Parties would enhance the transparency of its reporting. Further, the ERT noted the Russian Federation's support for measures and activities in developing country Parties, such as Pacific small island developing States (SIDS) and Eastern European countries, in the areas of technology transfer and capacity-building.

III. Conclusions

62. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR2 and CTF tables of the Russian Federation in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the reported information is partially in adherence with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs and provides an overview on: emissions and removals related to the Party's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the target; progress made by the Russian Federation in achieving its target; and the Party's provision of support to developing country Parties.

63. The Russian Federation's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target were estimated to be 28.6 per cent below its 1990 level, whereas total GHG emissions including LULUCF are 44.0 per cent below its 1990 level for 2014. The emission decrease was driven mainly by the reduction in GHG emissions from energy production, transportation and processing and the use of fossil fuels. In the 1990s and after 2012 the emissions decreased, mainly due to the general economic restructuring and decline.

64. Under the Convention, the Russian Federation committed itself to achieving a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of not less than 25 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. This target covers the following GHGs: CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3, expressed using GWP values from the IPCC AR4, and covers all sources and sectors included in the annual GHG inventory. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the target and the Russian Federation reported that it does not plan to make use of market-based mechanisms to achieve its target. In absolute terms, this means that under the Convention, the Russian Federation has to reduce its emissions from 3,940,190.83 kt CO_2 eq (in the base year)[8] to 2,955,824.68 kt CO_2 eq by 2020.

65. As GHG emissions from the energy sector constitute more than 80 per cent of the total national GHG emissions of the Russian Federation, the Party focuses its economic and regulatory measures on the energy and transport sectors. The Russian Federation's main policy framework relating to energy and climate change is the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009) and the key overarching cross-sectoral policy is the Action Plan on Achieving the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Target by 2020 (2014). The State Programme for Development of the Coal Mining Industry up to 2030 (2014) is described as the significant PaM in the IPPU sector, while no PaMs are reported in the agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. For 2013, the Russian Federation reported in CTF table 4 total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF at 2,815,808.30 kt CO_2 eq, or 28.6 per cent below the 1990 base year level.

66. The GHG emission projections provided by the Russian Federation in its BR2 include those for the WOM, WEM and WAM scenarios. Under these three scenarios, emissions are projected to be 27.4, 39.1 and 42.9 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level in 2020. On the basis of the reported information, the ERT concluded that the Russian Federation expects to meet its 2020 target under the WEM and WAM scenarios.

67. Based on the information provided, the Russian Federation is making progress towards its emission reduction target without using units from the market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, and without the contribution of LULUCF. The ERT noted that the GHG emission reductions since 1990 are mostly related to the general economic decline and that the implemented mitigation actions have delivered

[8] The Russian Federation chose 1990 as the base year for its 2020 target. The emission level in the base year is calculated based on the Russian Federation's 2016 annual inventory submission, version 1.0.

some emission reductions. However, the contribution of the impact of mitigation actions to the target could not be estimated, as the effects of the PaMs have not been quantified by the Party.

68. The Russian Federation is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention. However, the Russian Federation provided information on its provision of support to developing country Parties, via its core/general contribution to the GEF and measures and activities in developing country Parties, such as Pacific SIDS and Eastern European countries, in the areas of technology transfer and capacity-building.

69. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated the following recommendations for the Russian Federation to improve its adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs in its next BR:[9]

(a) Improve the completeness of its reporting by:

(i) Providing updated projections (see para. 36 above);

(ii) Providing projections relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years (see para. 39 above);

(iii) Providing projections on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories as those used in the section on PaMs (see para. 40 above);

(iv) Providing projections on a gas-by-gas basis, treating PFCs and HFCs collectively in each case and reporting SF_6 separately (see para. 41 above);

(v) Providing, to the extent possible, separate projections of emissions related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport (see para. 42 above);

(vi) Providing relevant information on factors and activities influencing emissions for each sector (see para. 43 above);

(b) Improve the transparency of its reporting by:

(i) Identifying changes in the national inventory arrangements since the previous BR (see para. 8 above);

(ii) Including comprehensive and detailed information on changes in the institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its economy-wide emission reduction target (see para. 19 above);

(iii) Reporting the mitigation effects of PaMs or, if the estimates are not available, by including the reason why it not possible to do so and including comprehensive information on the PaMs implemented (see para. 22 above);

(iv) Indicating if the LULUCF sector is included in the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target (see para. 31 above);

(v) Providing projection scenarios in accordance with the scenario definitions provided in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs (see para. 38 above).

[9] The recommendations are given in full in the relevant chapters of this report.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Annex to decision 2/CP.17. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>.

"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories". Annex to decision 24/CP.19. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a03.pdf#page=2>.

"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications". FCCC/CP/1999/7. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop5/07.pdf>.

"Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 13/CP.20. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a03.pdf>.

FCCC/ARR/2014/RUS. Report on the individual review of the annual submission of the Russian Federation submitted in 2014. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/arr/rus.pdf>.

FCCC/IDR.6/RUS. Report of the technical review of the sixth national communication of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/idr/rus06.pdf>.

FCCC/TRR.1/RUS. Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/trr/rus01.pdf>.

Sixth national communication of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/6nc_rus_final.pdf>.

First biennial report of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/1br_rus_2014-03-14.pdf>.

Common tabular format tables of the first biennial report of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/rus_2014_v1.0.pdf>.

Second biennial report of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/2br_rus.pdf>.

Common tabular format tables of the second biennial report of the Russian Federation. Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/rus_2016_v1_0-formatted.pdf>.

B. Additional information used during the review

Responses to questions during the review were received from Mr. Alexander Nakhutin (Institute of Global Climate and Ecology) and Ms. Dinara Gershinkova (Department for Special and Scientific Programmes, Roshydromet), including additional material and the following documents[1] provided by the Russian Federation:

Order of the Government of the Russian Federation on the approval of the Action Plan for securing the greenhouse gas emission reduction by 2020 (2014) <http://base.garant.ru/70630682>.

Order of the Government of the Russian Federation on the adoption of the Concept for Development of the System for Monitoring, Reporting and Review of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Russian Federation (2015) <http://government.ru/media/files/Z3hKcCLSiKwtmhc1MOvL8wU05QOJD4Ou.pdf>.

Report on accomplishment in 2015 of the plan of implementation of the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation and the plan of realization of the President's Decree "On the Reduction of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions" <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=143628>.

Draft Energy Strategy of Russian Federation up to 2035 <http://minenergo.gov.ru/node/1920>.

[1] Reproduced as received from the Party.