



**Federal Service for Hydrometeorology
and Environmental Monitoring**



**Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment of the
Russian Federation**



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Multilateral assessment
2021 working group session**

National circumstances

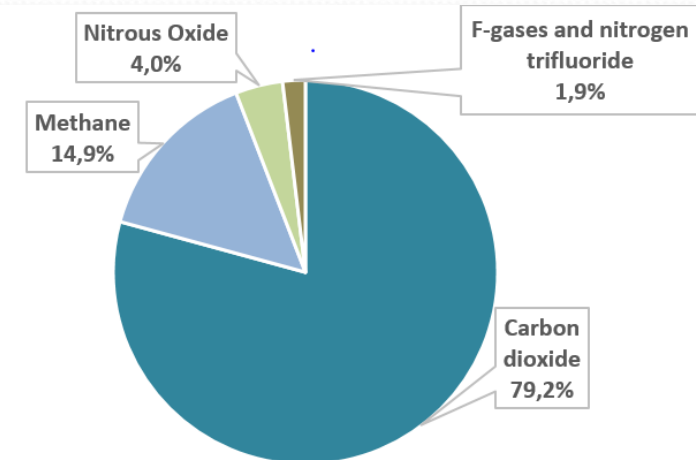
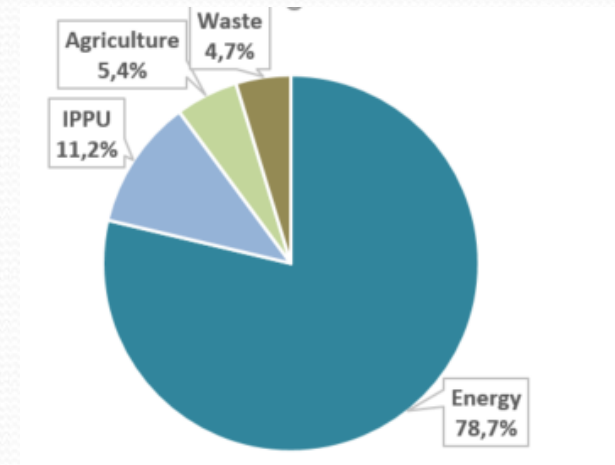
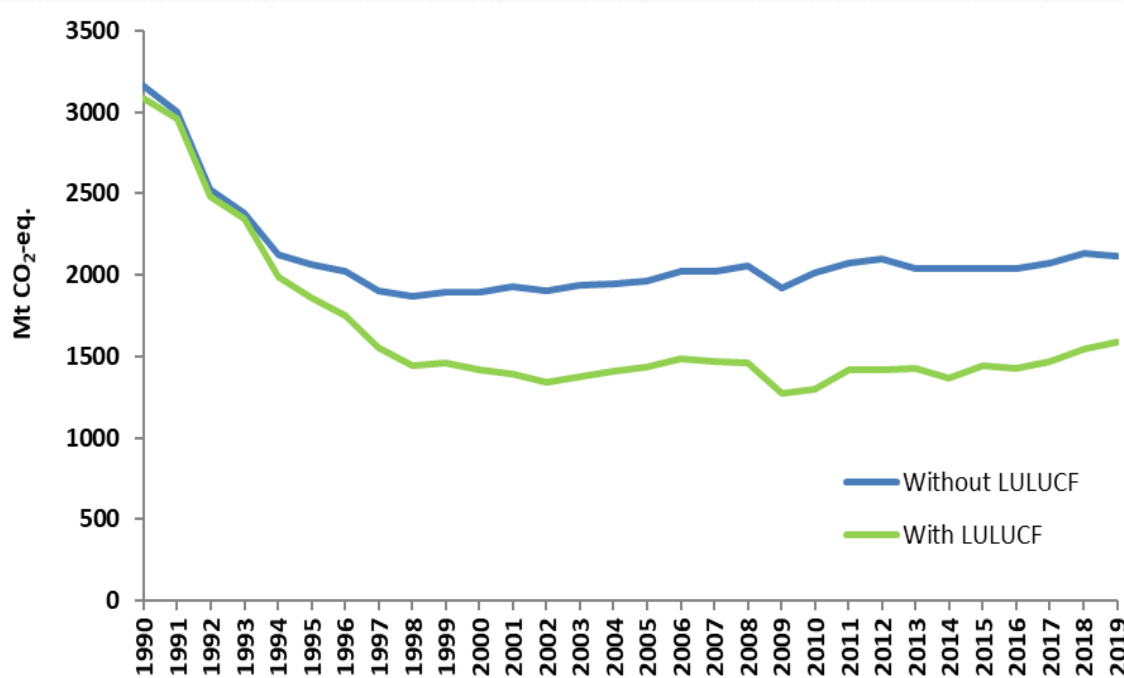
- The Russian Federation takes the sixth place in the world in terms of **GDP** with 3.1 % of the global GDP (based on PPP)
- **The national territory extends** 9.0 thousand kilometers from east to west and 2.5-4.0 thousand kilometers from north to south
- **Climatic conditions vary widely**, regions with a cold or sharply continental climate occupies the significant part of the national territory
- The share of the city residents in the total population is 75%
- **Large quantities of hydrocarbons** are produced annually **for domestic consumption and export**
- **Hydroelectric power stations** produce about 18 % of electricity, **nuclear power stations** – nearly 19 %
- **The combined heat and power production** is common in big cities
- Russia accounts for **70% of world's boreal forests** and more than **25% of the forest resources**. Russian forests form a significant **sink of CO₂** from the atmosphere

Questions and answers

15 questions were submitted by 6 Parties

Category	Number of Questions	Party
All emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	5	Canada, EU, Switzerland
Progress towards the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	7	Canada, EU, US, UK
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	3	Canada, New Zealand

Trends in GHG emissions and removals



2019 emissions versus 1990 emissions:

- 67.1 % without LULUCF
- 51.3 % with LULUCF

Absorption in the LULUCF sector **offset 25.2%** of emissions in other sectors

The 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and its achievement

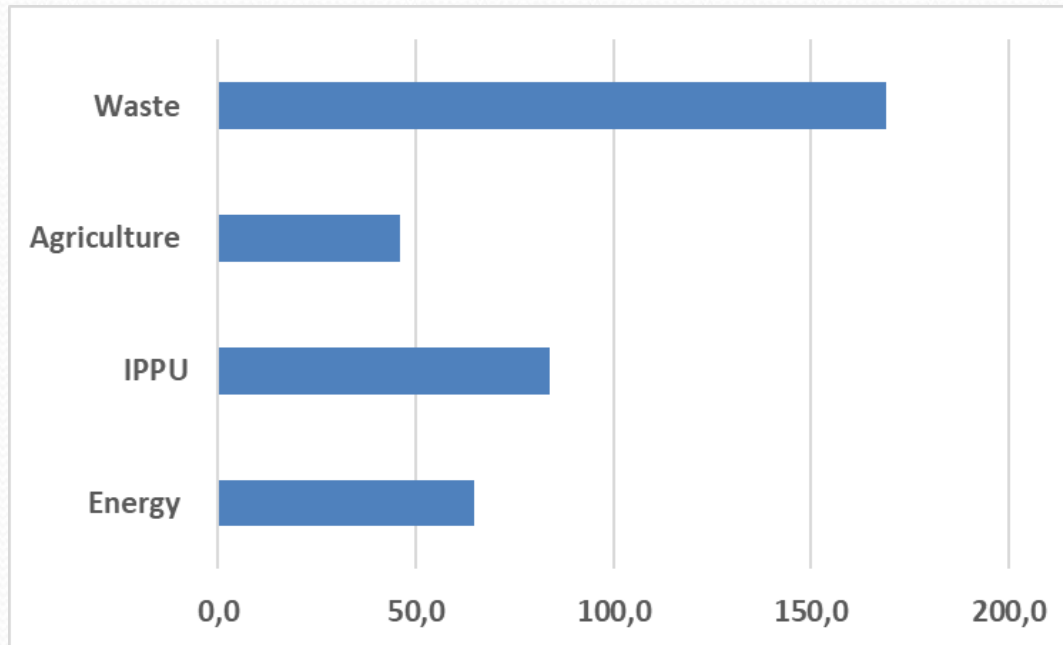
To ensure the reduction **by the year 2020** of the amount of the greenhouse gas emissions to the level **no more than 75 %** of emissions **in the year 1990**.

- Adopted by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation # 752 of 30 September 2013
- Covers all sectors except the LULUCF
- Covers all GHGs
- The use of market mechanisms is not provided

Under the influence of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, the GDP of the Russian Federation **decreased by 3.0%** in 2020, compared to the previous year. According to preliminary estimates the decline in economic activity resulted in a drop in total emissions of **about 2% over the previous year (over the 2019)**

The 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target and its achievement

Total emission of greenhouse gases in the Russian Federation in 2020 (without LULUCF) is about 2 077 Mt CO₂-eqv. or **65.8% of 1990 emission.**



GHG emissions by sector in 2019 (1990 = 100%)

Long-term target

To ensure **by 2030 a reduction of GHG emissions to 70% compared to the 1990 level**, taking into account the maximum possible absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems and subject to sustainable and balanced socio-economic development of the Russian Federation

- Was adopted by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation # 666 of 4 November 2020

As described in the first NDC of the Russian Federation submitted on 25 November 2020:

- Covers all sectors;
- Covers all GHGs;
- All sources and sinks are included;
- Covers pools of carbon: above-ground biomass, underground biomass, dead organic matter, litter, soil and harvested timber;
- The Russian Federation will continue to voluntarily assist developing countries in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, including mitigation, adaptation and strengthening of capacity.

Policy development in 2020 - 2021

The federal law "On limiting greenhouse gas emissions":

- Was adopted by Gosudarstvennaya Duma (the lower chamber of Parliament) at 1 June 2021. Expected to be passed by the upper chamber of parliament soon and signed by the President
- An accounting systems for GHG emissions by legal entities is being introduced
- Until 2023, reports will be submitted by entities with emissions of 150 kt per year or more, after 2025 with emissions of 50 kt per year or more.
- Emission reports will be verified and a registry of GHG emissions will be maintained
- A legal framework is being created for the implementation of climate projects and the use of carbon units
- A system for the circulation of carbon units is being created. It is envisaged to maintain a special registry, which will contain information on the implementation of climate projects, on the carbon units issued, as well as information on transactions with carbon units, including trade.

Policy development in 2020 - 2021

- The elaboration of a low-carbon development strategy for the Russian Federation is continued in the current year
- The Russian Federation acceded to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Implementation of the Kigali amendment will reduce the consumption of HFCs by 85% by 2036 and ensure a corresponding reduction in emissions
- The energy strategy of the Russian Federation was approved in 2020, and the implementation plan was approved in 2021. Among other things, much attention is paid to the development of hydrogen energy
- A new comprehensive energy efficiency plan has been developed, containing measures to improve regulation, technologies use, introduce market mechanisms and financial instruments, develop industry-specific competencies
- A long-term program for the development of LNG production was approved, which provides for the development of infrastructure for autonomous gasification of territories and support for the use of gas engine fuel in transport
- On May 27, 2021, for the first time in Russia, green bonds were issued by a region of the Russian Federation. The city of Moscow has issued bonds in the amount of 70 billion rubles (about 1 billion dollars). At the corporate level, green bonds have been issued since 2018
- In the fall of 2021, consideration of the draft law on green certificates will begin. The introduction of a green certificate system will promote the development of renewable and low-carbon energy and help exporters to reduce the carbon footprint of products

Sakhalin regional pilot project

Project objectives:

- Develop and adopt a federal law on special legal regulation of greenhouse gases and the circulation of carbon units in the Sakhalin region. The law will be accompanied by the relevant by-laws
 - ✓ Draft federal law was developed by regional authorities and the federal inter-agency working group. It is currently undergoing approval and will be submitted to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- Create an inventory system for greenhouse gas emissions and removals
 - ✓ Pilot inventory for 2019 will be finished soon. In the future, the inventory is to be developed annually
- Approve a regional climate strategy until 2050 and a first stage implementation plan (until 2025)
 - ✓ The strategy is currently being developed
- Approve targets for emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases for the largest emitters and absorbers
- Create an implementation system for climate projects and carbon trade
 - ✓ The first deal was expected to be completed by the end of 2021
- Create a digital platform with the purpose of integrating all relevant data

Sakhalin Regional Pilot Project

As a result of the project, Sakhalin should achieve **carbon neutrality in 2025**

The project can become a model for other regions, and the experience gained will be taken into account on a federal scale

Programs to reduce carbon footprint are already being implemented by large oil and gas companies working within the Sakhalin-1, 2, 3 projects

An agreement of intent was signed for cooperation on the project "**Creation and Development of a Hydrogen Cluster**" including the construction of a hydrogen production complex, organization of a hydrogen supply chain to foreign markets and local consumers. Earlier, an agreement was signed to launch hydrogen fuel cell trains on the island.



LLC "Eastern Mining Company"

Construction of a wind farm with a capacity of 67 MW, with the involvement of subsidies from the federal and regional budgets

"Sakhalin Energy"

The first delivery of carbon neutral LNG produced in Sakhalin was arranged by Shell in 2020. CO₂ emissions were offset by planting forests in Peru, Ghana and Indonesia





Thank you for your attention!