



*Federal Service for Hydrometeorology  
and Environmental Monitoring*



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



# **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

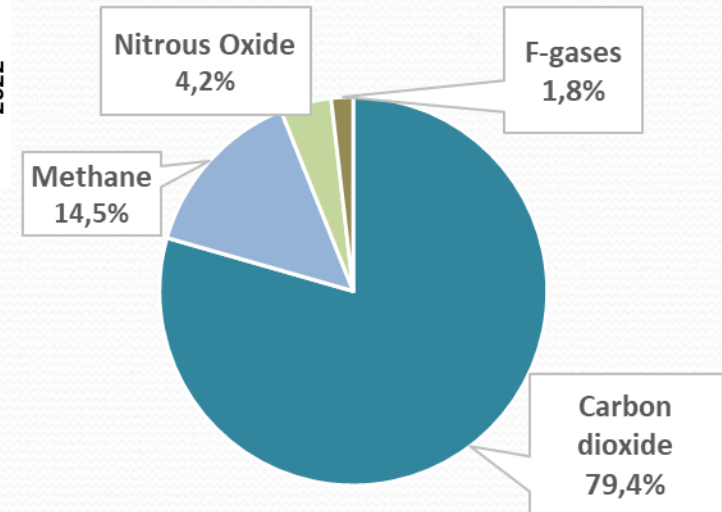
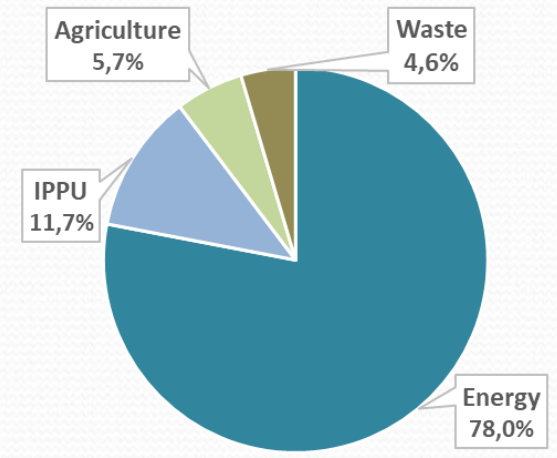
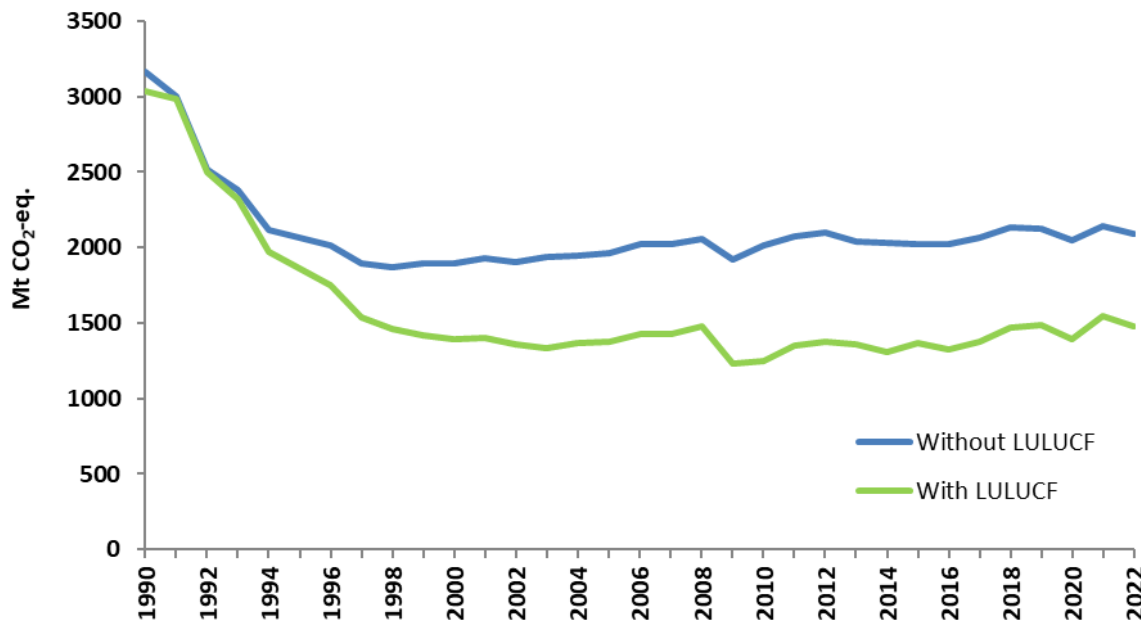
**Second multilateral assessment working group session  
of the fifth cycle of the international assessment and review**

**8 June 2024, Bonn**

## National circumstances

- The Russian Federation **is the largest country in the world by territory**. National territory extends 9.0 thousand kilometers from east to west and 4.0 thousand kilometers from north to south
- **Climatic conditions vary widely**, regions with a cold or sharply continental climate cover significant part of the national territory
- The **share of urban residents** in the total population of 146.1 million is 75 percent
- According to recently updated World Bank data the Russian Federation became the **world's fourth-largest economy** with \$5.7 trillion GDP by purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2021. The share in world GDP – 3,8 percent
- The share of the industrial and energy sectors in GDP is about 42 percent, transport - 5.6 percent, agriculture, forestry and fishing - 3.9 percent
- In the **structure of electricity production**, natural gas accounts for about 48 percent, nuclear energy for about 20 percent. Hydroelectric power supplies is approximately 17 percent, while coal accounts for only about 14 percent.
- Russia has **developed agricultural sector**. In 2023, the country ranked second in the world in grain exports
- The Russian Federation accounts for 70 per cent of world's **boreal forests** and more than 25% of the **total forest resources**. Russian forests form a significant **sink of CO<sub>2</sub>**

# Emissions trend and structure



2022 emissions, percent of 1990

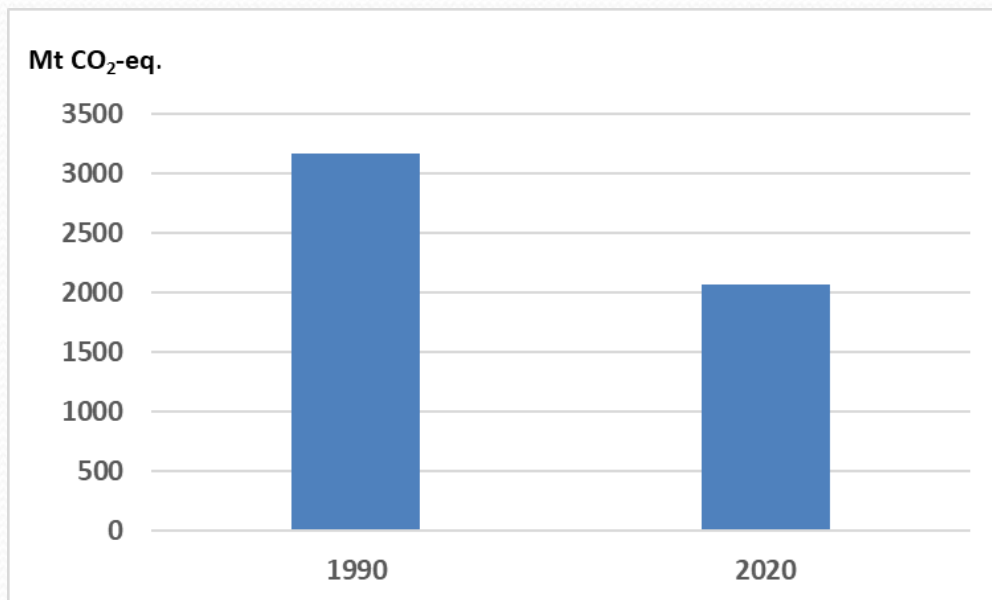
- 66.2 % without LULUCF
- 48.6 % with LULUCF

Absorption in the LULUCF sector offsets 30.9 percent of emissions in other sectors

# 2020 emissions 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 percent** of emissions **in the year 1990**.

- ✓ Adopted by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 752 of 30 September 2013
- ✓ Covers all IPCC sources and sectors except for the LULUCF
- ✓ Includes all GHGs reported in the national inventory
- ✓ Should be achieved without using international market-based mechanisms

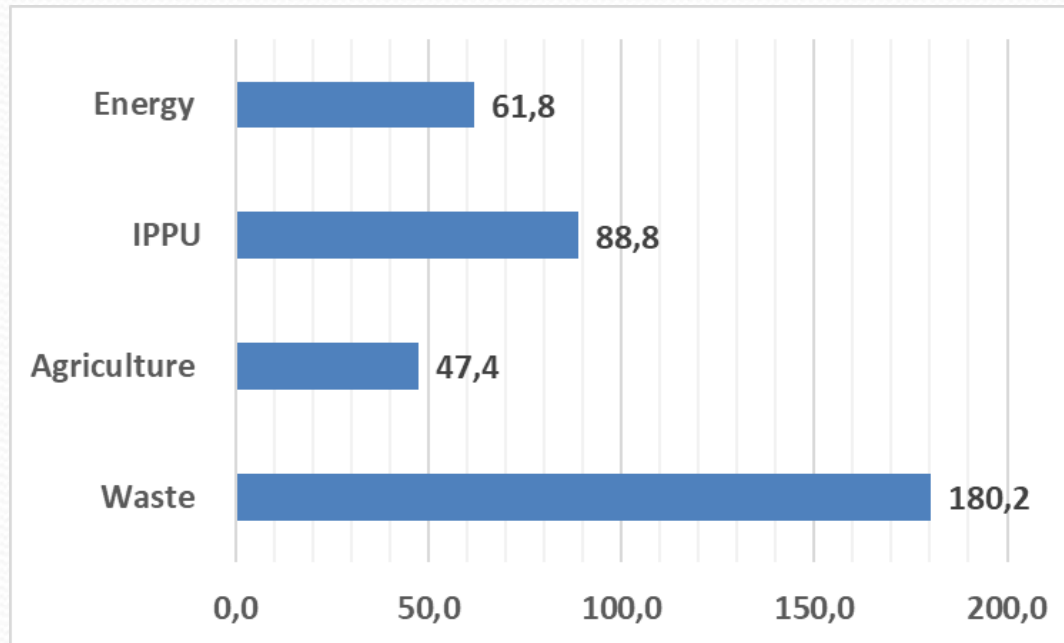


Achievement:

2020 emissions are **65.1 percent** of the 1990 emissions.

The reduction target is overachieved

## 1990-2020 emission changes by sector



*GHG emissions by sector in 2020, percentage of 1990*

## Current 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

- 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 IPCC sectors, sources and sinks;
  - ✓ Includes all GHGs;
  - ✓ 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 capacity building.
- The Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation contains a provision on the **possibility of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060**, taking into account national interests and priorities of socio-economic development

# Key policies and measures

- Renewed Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation
  - ✓ Approved by Presidential Decree of October 26, 2023 to replace the 2009 Climate Doctrine
  - ✓ Creates the basis for climate policy development and implementation
- Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation with low greenhouse gas emissions until 2050
  - ✓ Approved by government order of October 29, 2021
  - ✓ Defines economy-wide and sectoral measures to ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 70 percent relative to 1990 levels by 2030. Defines directions and measures for development with low greenhouse gas emissions until 2050
  - ✓ Establishes targets and monitoring mechanisms for implementation
- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the national development objectives of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030 and for the future until 2036" of May 7, 2024
  - ✓ Provides for the establishment of a national monitoring system for climate active substances, the development and implementation of climate change adaptation programmes at the federal, regional and corporate level

- Federal law "On Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions" of July 2, 2021
  - ✓ Establishes the basis for the legal regulation of economic and other activities that are accompanied by greenhouse gas emissions and are carried out on the territory of the Russian Federation
  - ✓ Authorizes the Government and federal executive authorities in the field of limiting greenhouse gas emissions
  - ✓ Establishes a state system of accounting for emissions including a state register of greenhouse gases for emitters
  - ✓ Defines the framework for the implementation of climate projects, including maintaining a state register of carbon units
  - ✓ Establishes the basis for the circulation and offset of carbon units
- Energy strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2035
  - ✓ Approved by government order of June 9, 2020
  - ✓ Includes GHG emission projections and measures to reduce emissions in the energy sector
- The draft version of the new energy strategy for the period until 2050 has been developed and is under discussion



# Emissions projections

*BR5 Emissions Projections, percent of 1990*

	2025	2030	2035	2050
<b>Without measures</b>				
<b>Without LULCF</b>	67,8	74,0	78,6	91,8
<b>With LULUCF</b>	51,8	58,5	63,4	77,3
<b>With measures</b>				
<b>Without LULCF</b>	66,8	72,0	75,1	80,5
<b>With LULUCF</b>	50,4	55,6	58,8	64,3
<b>With additional measures</b>				
<b>Without LULCF</b>	66,4	70,7	69,7	57,9
<b>With LULUCF</b>	49,9	54,2	48,9	20,4

The revised emission projections are currently being developed and will be included in the BTR1

# Financial, technological support and capacity-building

- Not mandatory for the Russian Federation. Support is provided voluntary
- Financial support is provided by multilateral and by-lateral channels
- Capacity-building
  - ✓ Education of undergraduate and postgraduate students from developing and other non-Annex I countries in meteorology, climatology and related disciplines. 1782 students studied in the 2022/2023 academic year
  - ✓ Training workshops on GHG emission inventories preparation including on the Enhanced Transparency Framework reporting

## **Small-scale NPP – an example of project on technological and capacity-building support**

- In May 2024, Russia and Uzbekistan agreed to build the first nuclear power plant in Central Asia. Construction of the NPP will start this summer, the general contractor is the Russian state corporation «Rosatom»
- «Rosatom» prepared preliminary feasibility studies for the construction of stations in Kyrgyzstan and Myanmar. Several other countries have expressed interest in similar projects

- The project envisages the creation of six 55 megawatt reactors in Jizzakh oblast of Uzbekistan.
- The design of the Russian marine reactor RITM-200H with a life cycle of 60 years will be used. Reactors of this type are used on several nuclear icebreakers providing cargo transportation in the Russian Arctic seas



*RITM-200 reactor at the factory*



*Nuclear icebreaker powered by RITM-200*

- The construction of small nuclear power plants
  - ✓ will allow to meet the growing demand for electricity in these countries using low-emission generation
  - ✓ will provide these countries with own qualified nuclear specialists

## Concluding remarks

- The Russian Federation continues to contribute to international collective efforts to combat climate change
- The 2020 target has been successfully achieved by the Russian Federation
- National climate policy will continue to evolve, adapting to changing global and domestic socioeconomic conditions
- We are looking forward to reporting and review under the Enhanced Transparency Framework

**Thank you very much!**

