





## **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

#### Relevant national circumstances

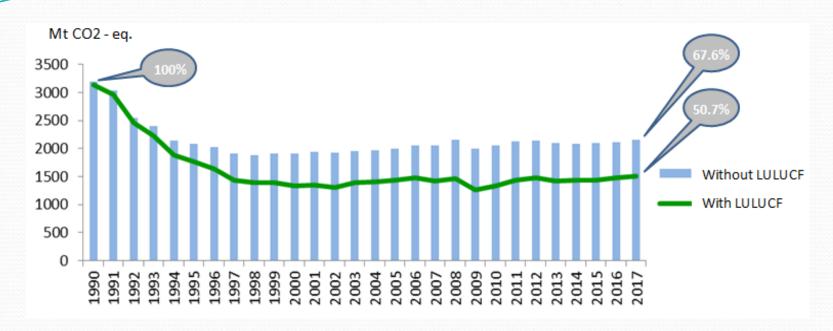
- **The national territory extends** 9.0 thousand kilometers from east to west and 2.5-4.0 thousand kilometers from north to south
- Climatic conditions vary widely but a significant part of the territory is occupied by regions with a cold or sharply continental climate
- Russian Federation takes the sixth place in the world in terms of **GDP** with 3.1 % of the global GDP (based on PPP)
- A significant amount of hydrocarbons is produced for export and for domestic use
- **Hydroelectric power stations** produce 20% of electricity, **nuclear power stations** more than 10%
- The combined heat and power production is widely used in large cities
- Russia accounts for 70% of boreal forests and more than 25% of the world's forest resources. Russian forests form a significant sink of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere

## Questions and answers

- 4 questions were received from 3 Parties
- Submitted before 12 April, answered before 9 June 2019

Category	Title	Party
All emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	The national system for GHG inventories	Turkey
Progress towards the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Long term low GHG emission development strategy. Effects of policies and measures	EU
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Ambition	China

#### Trends in GHG emissions and removals



Share of the **Energy sector** in the total emissions without LULUCF is 78,9% in 2017

The main part of the mitigation potential is related to the **energy efficiency and energy saving** 

The Russian Federation ranked fourth in the world in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion (4.5% of the global total emission)

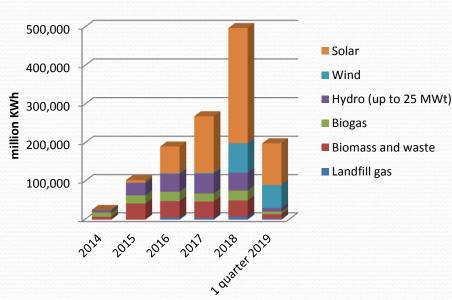
# The 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Target:** 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.** 

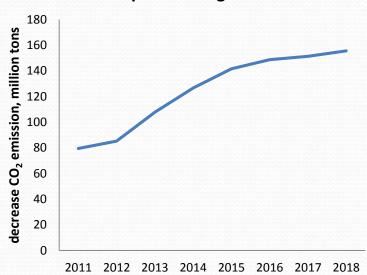
- Adopted by the decree of the President of the Russian
  Federation # 752 of 30 September 2013
- Covers all sectors except LULUCF
- **Action Plan** was adopted by the Government in 2014. The plan envisages economy wide measures in three **key areas**:
  - Creating multi-level accounting system for greenhouse gas emissions
  - Performance evaluation and projections of the greenhouse gas emissions for the period up to 2020 and up to 2030,
  - Regulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors of economy, including opportunities for using carbon market mechanisms.

### Policies and measures delivering results

#### Electricity production at renewable energy facilities



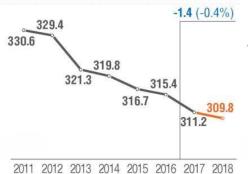
#### Associated petroleum gas utilization

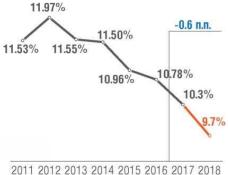


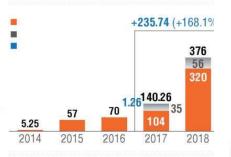
The fuel consumption per power output, g.c.e./KWh

The loss of electricity from the generation, % Construction of renewable energy facilities, MWh

The average value of planned capital cost on the basis of competitive selection of renewable energy projects, thousand rubles/kWh



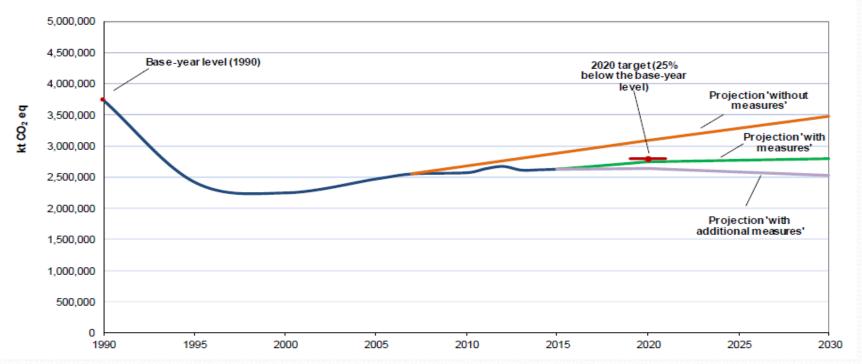






## **Enhancing the 2020 ambitions**

#### Greenhouse gas emission projections reported by the Russian Federation



- The 2020 target is to have not more 75% of the 1990 emissions (without LULUCF)
- No formal revision of the target
- Emissions were 67.6% of the 1990 emissions in 2017
- According to the latest estimates emissions will be **well below 75%** in 2020
- Additional measures (carbon taxation, emission trade, reduction stimulation) are discussed and may be implemented after 2020.

#### **Long-term target**

- ➤ **The INDC** was submitted by the Russian Federation to UNFCCC on **31 March 2015**
- ➤ Objective: economy-wide reduction of emissions by 25...30% from 1990 to 2030
- ➤ The draft decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the **new 2030 emission reduction target** will be prepared in December 2019
- ➤ The draft **implementation plan to achieve the 2030 target** will be prepared and submitted to the Government in the spring 2020

### Policies and measures under development

- The implementation plan of the **Climate doctrine of the Russian Federation** will be revised in 2020. The doctrine itself may be corrected.
- **Draft Federal greenhouse gas emissions regulation law** will be sent to parliament for consideration in 2019
- Draft Low-carbon development strategy will be prepared before the end 2019
- National climate change adaptation plan is at the final stage of drafting and expected to be submitted to the Government until the end of 2019
- **Draft plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions** from deforestation and forest degradation, strengthen measures on conservation, sustainable management and increase forest carbon stock will be submitted to the Government in August 2019
- New plans for modernization electricity and heat generation will have mitigation co-benefits.

## A success story: renovation of public transport system in Moscow

#### Measures

- Reorganization of the ground transportation network implemented
- Dedicated lanes for public transport implemented
- Construction system of chord motorways implemented partially
- Accelerated construction of new metro lines and stations permanent implementation
- Relatively high prices for parking in the city center implemented
- Expansion of sidewalks and pedestrian areas in the center partially sacrificing the roads implemented
- Organization of passenger railway traffic along the Moscow central ring implemented
- Update of the bus fleet with full transition to electric buses pilot phase
- Organization of through railway traffic from the suburbs across the city planned

#### > Targets, benefits and co-benefits

- Making public transportation system more fast and comfortable than private cars
- Increase average speed of traffic, reducing traffic jams
- Reducing the GHG emissions
- Lowering air pollution



## Thank you for your attention!