

The Russian Federation

Answers to the remaining questions of the Multilateral Assessment (session 15 May 2021)

Switzerland

Transport Strategy. Aviation.

Achievement of CO₂ reduction in civil aviation is planned by increasing fuel efficiency of the aircraft fleet (mainly by replacing current aircraft fleet with modern fuel-efficient types), by optimization of route network and by reducing the duration of non-flight work of aircraft engines. Ground activities (operation of airport vehicles and special equipment, operation of buildings and structures) will be optimized in terms of their energy efficiency.

United Kingdom

Institutional arrangements created by the Federal Law "On limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions".

A system for accounting for greenhouse gas emissions is being introduced. Until 2023, reports will be submitted by economic entities with greenhouse gas emissions of 150 thousand tons per year or more, after 2025 - with greenhouse gas emissions of 50 thousand tons per year or more. The law provides for creating state accounting system of greenhouse gas emissions, which will include verification of reports on greenhouse gas emissions and the maintenance of a register of greenhouse gas emissions by economic entities.

A legal framework is being created for the implementation of projects aimed to reduce emissions and increase the absorption of greenhouse gases ("climate projects") and use their results ("carbon units") to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from enterprises ("carbon footprint").

In addition, a system for the circulation of carbon units is being created. It is envisaged to maintain a register of carbon units, which will contain information on the implementation of climate projects, on the carbon units issued as a result of the implementation of such projects, as well as information on transactions with carbon units, which include, among other things, their transfer (sale). It is planned that the maintenance of the register of carbon units is carried out by an operator - a legal entity authorized by the government of the Russian Federation.

Further details will be specified by issuing the set of legal acts developed and adopted by the Government after entering the Law into force.

India

Drivers of the emissions growth

The main driver of emissions growth in the period after 1999 was the growth of the country's economy, naturally accompanied by an increase in energy consumption. Also, the production and transportation of significant amounts of fossil fuels destined for export played a role. The

rise in the standard of living of the population, accompanied by an increase in consumption, contributed as well.

At the same time, it should be noted that even during the period of rapid GDP growth, the growth in emissions was quite moderate. This is due to the technological modernization taking place in the energy sector, industry and transport, and the general growth of the energy efficiency of the economy.

Emissions projections

The absence of a description of summing the effects of individual measures is due to the fact that the emission scenarios presented in the BR were not obtained by directly summing the effect of different measures, but are the result of using more complex models describing the change in emissions over time under the influence of various drivers.

The complete sensitivity analyses was not performed for projections. The simplified analyses has shown the sensitivity to the GDP annual growth rate at approximately 44 Mt CO₂ eq per 1 per cent of annual GDP growth, in 2025, and about 69 Mt CO₂ eq per 1 per cent of GDP annual growth, in 2030.

Luxembourg

Policies and measures to reduce methane emissions

Such policies and measures include:

- the closure of the most methane-rich mines and an increase in the share of open mining in total coal production provided for by Energy Strategy-2035;
- growth of utilization of associated petroleum gas to 95.0 % in 2035 from the current 85.1% provided for by Energy Strategy-2035 and included into the plans of the main oil-producing companies;
- long-term program to reduce methane emissions from gas production, transportation and storage, implemented by the Gazprom company.

The national project "Ecology", which is currently being implemented, provides for the reform of the waste management sector, including the widespread introduction of sorting and recycling of municipal solid waste and the recultivation of landfills. Achieved in this way decrease in the volume of waste disposal will lead to a decrease in methane emissions. Incineration and composting of solid waste are also considered, as well as landfill methane collection.