

**The fifth Multilateral Assessment
working group session (WGS V)
Bonn, Germany, 13 May 2015**



RUSSIAN FEDERATION



*Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and
Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet)*

Q & A

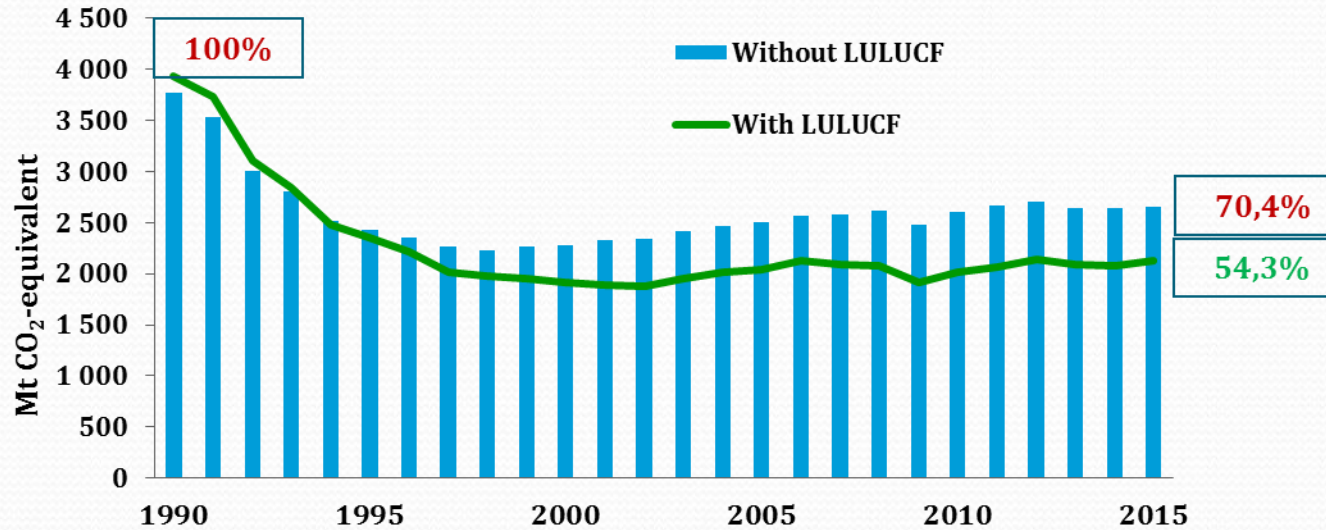
- **12 questions** from **4 Parties**
- This is **5 % of the questions** submitted by Parties during the question and answer period preceding multilateral assessment in Bonn
- All questions were answered by the Russian Federation

Category	Questions
Progress towards the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	8
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	2
All emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	2

Relevant national circumstances

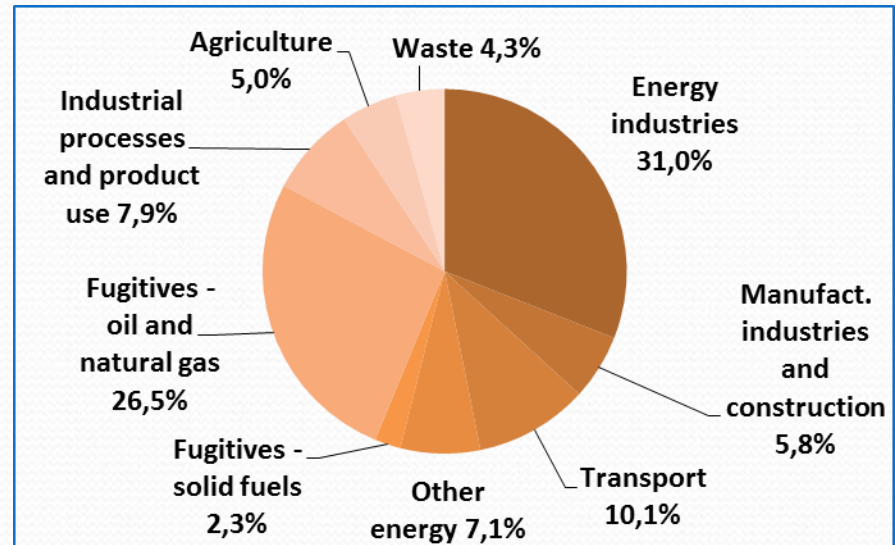
- **The national territory spans** 9.0 thousand kilometers from east to west and 2.5-4.0 thousand kilometers from north to south
- **Climatic conditions vary widely** but a significant part of the country is occupied by regions with a cold or sharply continental climate
- Russia accounts for **70% of boreal forests** and more than **25% of the world's forest resources**. Russian forests form a significant **sink of CO₂** from the atmosphere
- **A large amount of hydrocarbons** is produced **for export** aside from domestic use
- **Hydroelectric power station** produce 20% of electricity, **nuclear power stations** – more than 10%
- **The combined heat and power production** is widely used in large Russian cities

Trends in GHG emissions and removals



Share of the **Energy sector** in the total emissions without LULUCF is 82,8% (data for 2015)

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



Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target by 2020 and the Action Plan

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**

Covers all sectors excluding LULUCF

Action Plan adopted by the Government

The plan contains economy wide measures in **three main areas:**

- formation of the 3-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,
- state regulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors of economy, including opportunities for using carbon market mechanisms.

Other key policies and measures

The Strategy of Ecological Safety, April 2017

- Includes the development of **low-carbon economic strategy** and measures for **mitigation negative impacts** of climate change on the environment
- **Action Plan** to implement the Strategy to be developed by the Government

Action Plan for improvement of the government regulation of the GHG emissions and preparation to the ratification of the Paris Agreement, Nov. 2016

Implementation period: 2016-2019

- Estimation of the economic and social impacts of ratification PA
- Development of legislative proposals and regulations, including proposal for Federal law on state regulation of greenhouse gas emissions
- Development of the Draft Low-carbon Strategy – 2050
- Development of the Draft Adaptation Plan and Draft Plan for Forestry

Sectoral policies and measures: Energy Strategy, Energy Efficiency and Energy Development State Programme, Transport Strategy, etc.

Policy and Measures in Forestry

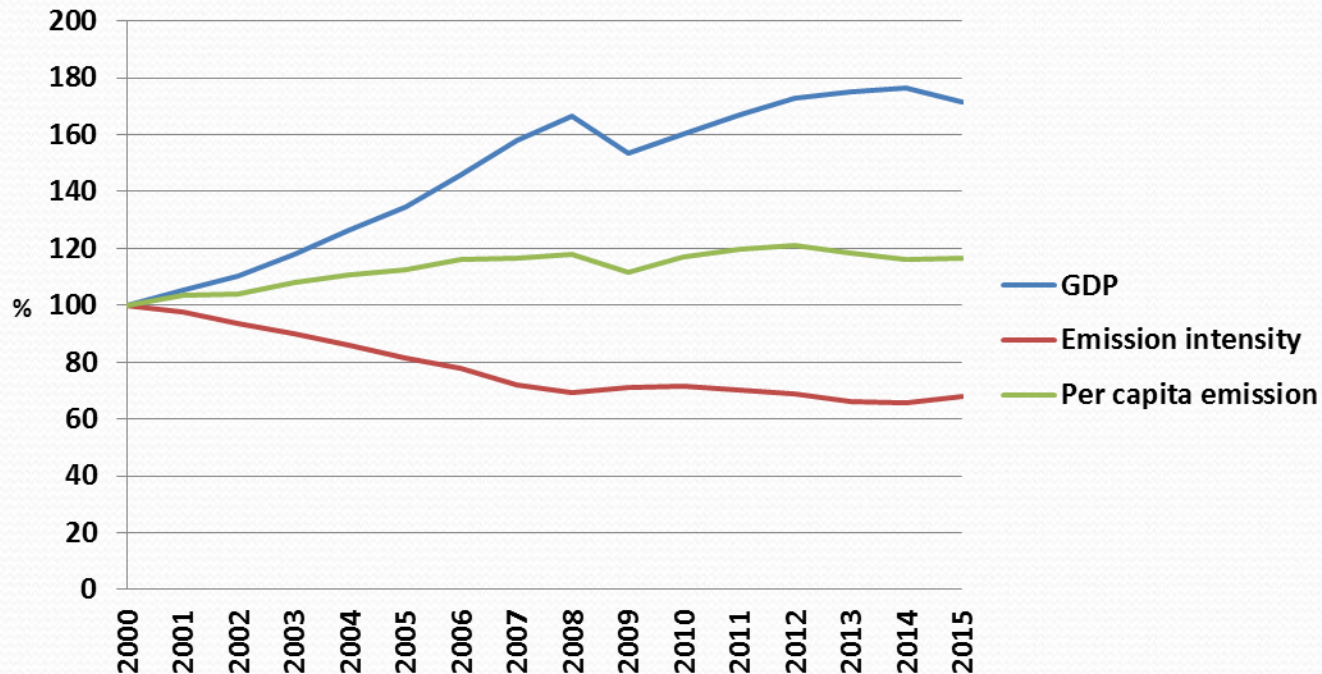
Russia has a sufficient set of policy instruments that provide a beneficial impact on the climate through **sustainable forest management** - *rational use, protection, care and reproduction of forests.*

A wide range of measures is included in the currently implemented **State Program for Development of Forestry in 2013 – 2020.**

A specific **climate change indicator** will be developed for this Program.

The Federal Forestry Agency is drafting a **new forest policy**, as an element of the future national long-term low-carbon development strategy up to 2050. Currently, proposals are discussed, targeted on reduction GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing conservation measures, sustainable management and increasing carbon stocks in forests.

Policies are delivering results



On the way to decoupling economic growth and GHG emissions

- GDP growth 2000-2015: 71.5%
- Emissions growth in the same period: 16.6%
- GHG emissions intensity reduced by 32%

Effects of policies and measures

Some quantified effects:

- Implementation of the governmental plan to reduce the **flaring of associated petrol gas** resulted in the reduction the share of flared gas in the total associated gas production from 23% in 2012 to 12% in 2015 and 10% in 2016.
- **The improvement of generation facilities** enabled for consistent decrease in specific fuel use for power generation. Being 330.4 grams of coal equivalent (g c.e.) per KWh in 2012, it was reduced to 325.1 g c.e. per KWh in 2014. **Fossil fuel consumption at power plants** has decreased by 6.1 per cent, being 282.2 Mt c.e. in 2012, and 261.6 Mt c.e. in 2014

On track to achieve the 2020 target

A new set of emission projections was finalised in December 2016 in accordance with the governmental Action Plan in support of the 2020 commitment

- Projections are based mainly on the **scenarios of long-term socioeconomic development of the Russian Federation** produced by the Ministry of Economic Development, **Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation** and the **State Programme for Energy Efficiency and Energy Development**
- **Without measures projections** are based on the assumption of implementation current policies and measures. **With measures projections** envisage *inter alia* stabilization of the primary energy consumption on the 2011-2012 level and reduction of the GDP energy intensity by 27% between 2007 and 2030

	2020		2030	
	w/o LULCF	With LULCF	w/o LULCF	With LULCF
Without measures	72.8%	60.6%	74.1%	63.1%
With measures	70.2%	57.5%	67.1%	56.1%

Looking forward

- **INDC** was submitted to UNFCCC on **31 March 2015**
- Objective: **reduction by 25...30% from 1990 to 2030**
- Achievement of the **2020 and 2030 goals** will allow the Russian Federation to make its way forward on the path of low-carbon development compatible with the long-term objective of limiting the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius
- This global objective can be achieved through international cooperation and **coordinated efforts of all Parties**



The Kosh-Agach solar power station (Altay, Siberia) – in operation from September 2016

Thank you for your attention



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