



THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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General Framework

- **Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation** was adopted 17 December 2009
- The Doctrine creates a general framework for the climatic activities including mitigation, adaptation, legislative and institutional aspects, science, public awareness, education, international cooperation
- “Provision of secure and sustainable development of the Russian Federation... in the context of changing climate and accompanying it risks” is declared a strategic target of Russian climate policy
- The Doctrine acknowledges global character of risks and the importance of both national and international efforts in mitigation and adaptation

Key Actors

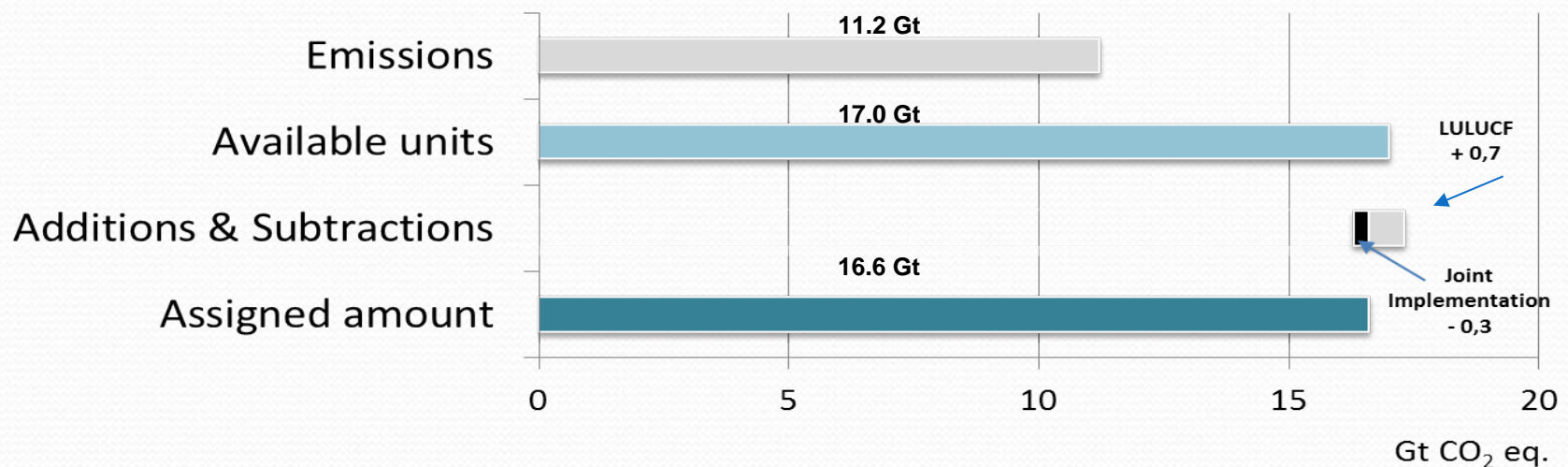
- **Federal ministries and agencies:**
 - Ministries of Economic Development, Energy, Industry and Trade, Transport, Natural Resources and Ecology, Federal Forest Service, etc. – integrate emissions mitigation measures into their strategies and programs, implement policies and measures
 - Inter agency coordination - by Working group under the supervision of President's advisor and Special Envoy
- **Regional governments:**
 - Some degree of participation, mainly in the form of support of pilot projects for emission inventories and mitigation
- **Business :**
 - Big companies acting on international markets (Gazprom, Rusal, etc.) – corporative programs on emissions monitoring and reduction
 - Small companies with climate change or energy efficiency specialization (consultants, etc)
- **Science:** Russian Academy of Science, Ministry of Science and Technology, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring
- **NGOs , civil society, media**

Climate change – important or not?

- Awareness on the climate change problems is growing among stakeholders and general public
- Climate change is not in the list of high priority issues in the opinion of the Russian officials and public
- The understanding exists that in many other countries climate change is considered as a priority issue and Russia should participate in the international efforts
- The number of “climate sceptics” among the broad public is not small!

The results of Kyoto-1 (2008-2012)

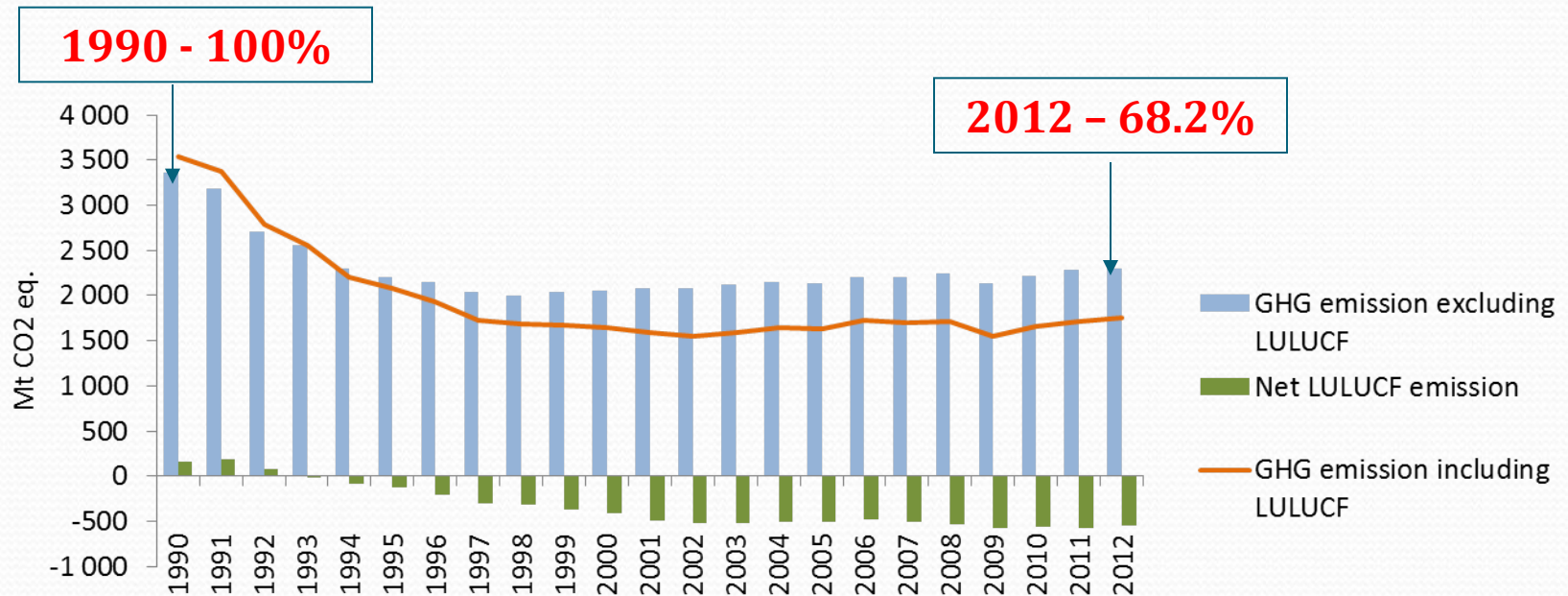
- Quantified emission limitation commitment for the Russian Federation was **100% of the base year (1990) emission**
- A **new legislation** was adopted for energy efficiency improvement, sustainable, renewable energy development
- The total emission amount (excluding LULUCF) in 2012 was **68.2 % of 1990**
- Therefore, the Kyoto-1 target was achieved by the Russia **with a large margin**



The Kyoto-2

- Participation **without mitigation commitments** (no emission limitation or reduction)
- Reasons: the Kyoto Protocol turned out not enough good instrument to provide effective protection to the global climate – only developed nations have mitigation commitments and the share of this nations in global emissions is decreasing
- All other Kyoto obligations are in force in the second period (e.g. reporting obligations)
- No transfer of units from the first Kyoto period
- Participation in the flexible mechanisms (ET, JI and CDM) is not allowed

Policies are delivering results

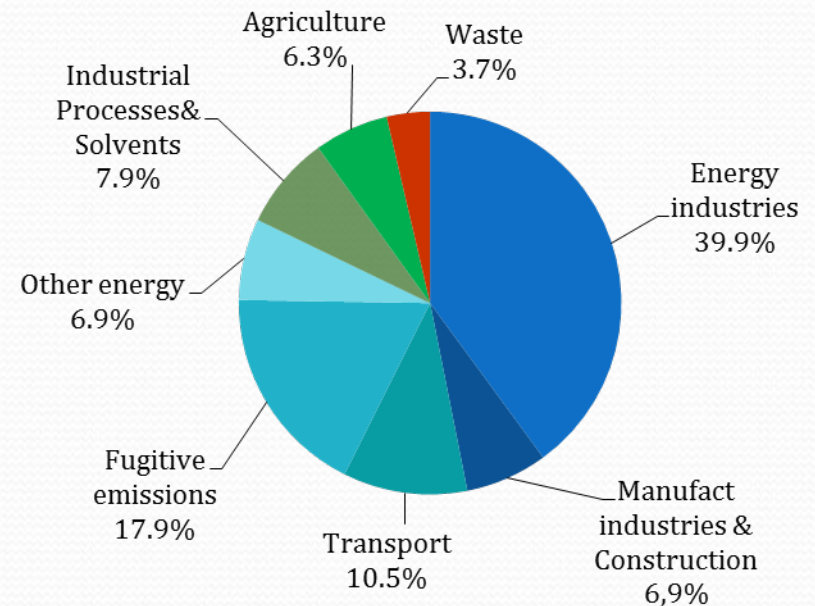
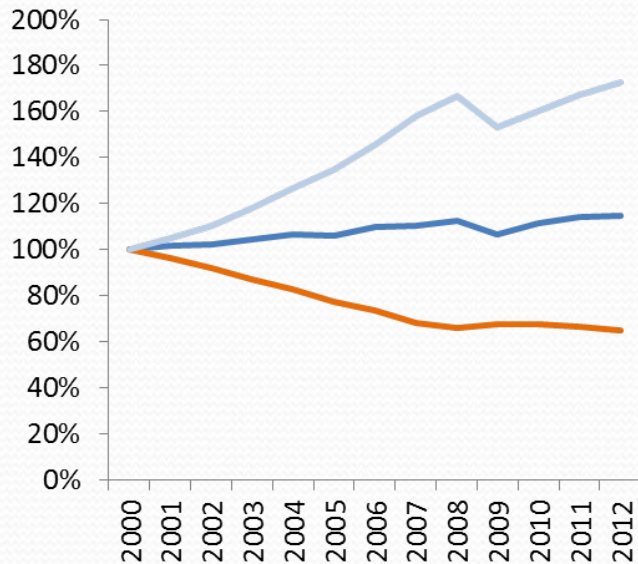


Total amount of **emissions reductions generated in Russia** in 1991-2012 is 36.2 Gt CO₂ eq.

- ✓ more than twice as much as the total annual emissions of Annex I (17.0 Gt CO₂ eq. in 2012)
- ✓ approximately equal to the annual global CO₂ emission from energy and cement production (35.6 Gt CO₂ eq. in 2012)

Decoupling emissions from the economic development

- **The GDP** of the Russian Federation in 2012 amounted to 173 % of the 2000 level while **the GHG emissions** excluding LULUCF were 112 %
- The slow growth rate of GHG emissions was a **result of increasing energy efficiency and structural economic changes**



Quantified economy-wide emission reduction – the nationally adopted 2020 target

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

The LULUCF sector is not included

Action Plan by the Government for 2014-2017

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

- the formation of the accounting system of greenhouse gas emissions
- performance evaluation and projections of greenhouse gas emissions for the period up to 2020 and up to 2030
- state regulation of greenhouse gas emissions in various sectors, including opportunities for carbon market mechanisms

Policy and Measures in Forestry

Russia accounts for

- **70% of boreal forests** and
- **25% of the world's forest resources.**

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

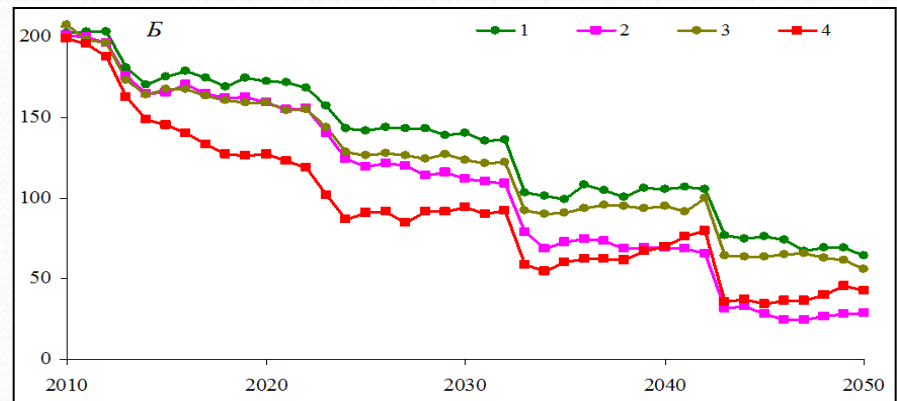
A wide range of measures is included in the currently implemented **State program Development of forestry in 2013 – 2020.**

On track to achieve the 2020 target

Projections of the total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF (Gt CO₂eq)

	Year			
	2010	2015	2020	2030
Without measures				
Projection, Gt CO ₂ eq.	2,22	2,54	2,86	3,50
Percent of 1990 emissions	66,1	75,7	85,2	104,3
With measures				
Projection, Gt CO ₂ eq.	2,22	2,31	2,41	2,59
Percent of 1990 emissions	66,1	69,0	71,8	77,4
With additional measures				
Projection, Gt CO ₂ eq.	2,22	2,23	2,24	2,26
Percent of 1990 emissions	66,1	66,5	66,9	67,4

Carbon dioxide removals in the forests of the Russian Federation (MtC)



Scenarios of forest use:

- 1 – retention of the current level,
- 2 – continuous moderate growth,
- 3 – short moderate growth,
- 4 – fast growth.

Looking forward

- Intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) submitted to UNFCCC 31 March 2015
- Objective : **reduction by 25...30% from 1990 to 2030**
- Achievement of the **2020 and 2030** objectives will allow the Russian Federation to make its way forward on the path of low-carbon development compatible with the long-term objective of the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius
- This global objective can be achieved with coordinated efforts of **all Parties to the future climate agreement**
- The target may be reconsidered taking into account **outcome of negotiations on the future climatic agreement and updated projections of economic development**

Supported by science

- Providing climate monitoring based on the observation network in Russia and surrounding countries. Publication of periodic and annual climate monitoring reports. Russia hosts the North Eurasian Climate Center
- Climatic modelling including models focused on the territory of Northern Eurasia
- Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation – various studies and research programs
- Other studies: economic aspects of climate change, etc
- Key scientific results were summarized in the Assessment reports on climate change and its consequences in the Russian Federation (2008, 2014)
- Participation in the programs of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), other forms of international scientific cooperation

Views on the new climate agreement – key messages from Russia

- The agreement shall be legally binding
- Principle of common but differentiated responsibility (CBD) should be fully implemented
 - All Parties, not only developed ones should have mitigation commitments but the character of commitments and amount of efforts may be different taking into account national circumstances
- Role of forests as a global CO₂ sink should not be ignored
- Both mitigation and adaptation to climate change are important to all nations



Thank you for your attention!

Danke schön!

Спасибо!