



General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

J1

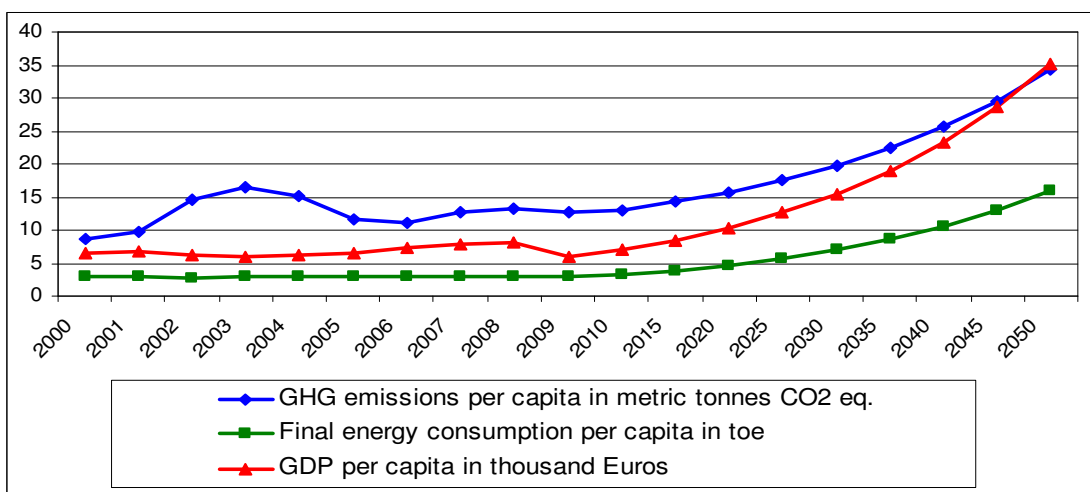
J1 projects are a priority for the Russian Federation and an area of potential green investments.

Project priorities None

Registered projects 97

GIS (not implemented yet)
 Project priorities

energy saving in public and private sector
 energy efficient lighting
 utilization of RES
 energy efficiency in municipal power generation
 waste management



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Energy <http://minenergo.gov.ru>
 Ministry of Industry and Trade <http://minprom.gov.ru>
 Ministry of Natural Resources <http://www.mnr.gov.ru>
 Ministry of Finance <http://www.minfin.ru>

Coordinator of PROMITHEAS-4

Prof. Dimitrios MAVRAKIS
 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
 Energy Policy and Development Centre (KEPA)
 Tel.: +30 210 72 75 732, +30 210 72 75 809
 URL: <http://www.promitheasnet.kepa.uoa.gr>

Russian partner

Prof. Alexander ILYINSKY
 International Finance Faculty
 Financial University under the
 Government of Russian Federation
 (FA-IFF)
 Moscow, Russian Federation
 URL: <http://www.fa.ru/>

Fact Sheet author

Ms. Anna FLESSA, M.Sc.
 KEPA
 Hellas
aflessa@kepa.uoa.gr



The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions, located in 14 countries, developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

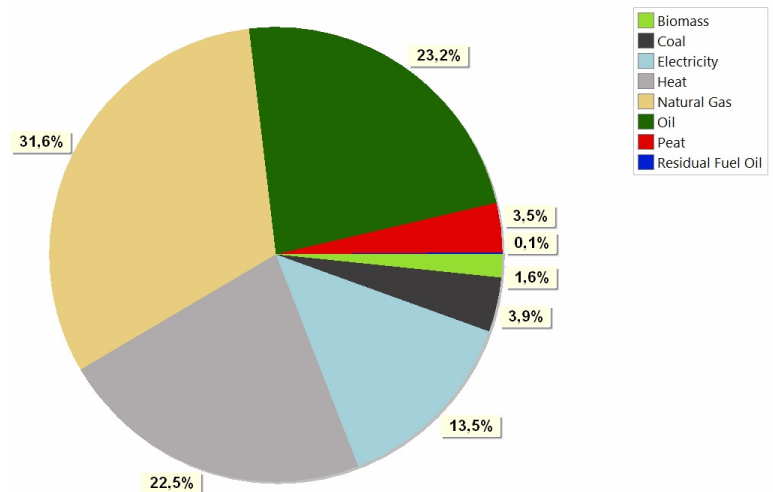


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 17.098.200 km²
 Population (2009 in million): 141,904
 Growth rate of GDP real (2009): n/a
 GDP per capita (2010 in Euros): 6948
 GHG emissions per capita (2010 in metric tonnes CO₂ eq.): 12,943
 Gross Inl Consumption per capita (2010 in toe): n/a

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Inl:** Inland
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – December 1994

Kyoto Protocol - November 2004

National Targets

GHG: 0% reduction by 2012 of its GHG emissions compared to those of base year 1990^[1]

^[1] Under the Copenhagen Accord the country aims to reduce its emissions by 2020 within a range of 15-25% compared to the 1990 level of emissions.

RES: 4,5% share of RES in the total electricity generation by 2020 (except for electricity generated by hydro power plants with power exceeding 25MW).

EEEnergy efficiency: 40% reduction of the energy intensity of GDP by year 2020 compare to the 2007 level.

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation sector

Buildings: Performance standards (energy efficiency standards, energy audits, energy service contracts), Energy labelling for appliances, Dissemination policy instruments – Behavior change (Information and education plan), Financial policy instruments – Subsidy (Tax credits), Energy efficient lighting.

Industry: Tradable permits (JI).

Transport: Technological standards (Euro 3-4-5, standards).

Energy: Tradable permits (JI), Financial policy instrument - Subsidy (Premium scheme), Regulatory standards (Certificate), Technological or design standards.

Adaptation sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management: none

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives for RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Services	Agriculture	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
EE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a pure mitigation policy mixture.

In 2020 the GHG emissions are expected to increase compared to those of year 2005 by 131,6%. The RES share in the transport sector for year 2020 is forecasted to be 0% (due to the absence of supportive mechanisms) and 16,95% in electricity generation.

Enhanced

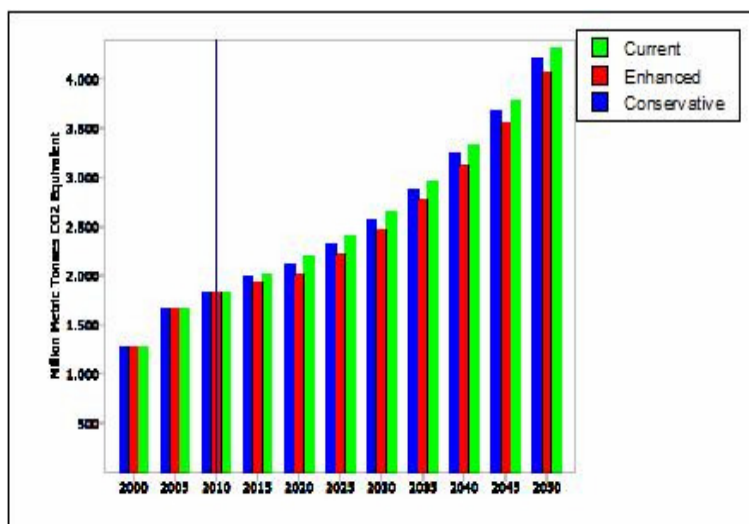
It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES.

GHG emissions in Russia are expected to increase by 120,9% in 2020 compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 is forecasted to be 2,6%, and 21,09% in electricity production.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES.

GHG emissions in Russia are expected to increase by 126,8% compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 is forecasted to be 2% and 18,53% in the electricity generation.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of complete data for certain sets of variables in developing M/A policy portfolios; no available information about climate change impacts, inadequate national implementation network, lack of capacity building building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.