

COUNTRY FACTSHEET

RUSSIA

WHAT ARE THE NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT INFLUENCE DEEP DECARBONIZATION IN RUSSIA?

- Availability of fossil fuels (coal, gas, oil) is a barrier for faster decarbonization in Russia in the near term. Existing infrastructure and generating capacity is fossil-fuel oriented. However, cheap fossil fuels will be exhausted in the next 10-20 years, affecting the priorities of the energy sector and encouraging restructuring in favor of low-carbon energy sources.
- Large renewable energy resources and declining costs of renewable technologies are likely to drive decarbonization in the medium and long term. The main obstacle may be competition from fossil-fuel owners and their lobbying against a transition to low carbon energy supplies.
- Domestic and international mitigation policy drivers need to be stronger to effectively upscale decarbonization policies and measures in Russia. These may include restrictions imposed on carbon-intensive exports in key markets, increased competitiveness of low carbon energy sources, and technological shifts towards decarbonizing products and services.

WHAT ARE THE MOST PROMINENT STRATEGIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR DEEP DECARBONIZATION IN RUSSIA?

- The gradual institutionalization of a decarbonization pathway is required, starting with detailed inventories of emission

sources at a company level, testing regulatory instruments (ETS, project-based mechanisms, linking with international schemes, etc.), and development of a comprehensive strategy for decarbonization within international (Paris agreement, UNFCCC) and domestic frameworks.

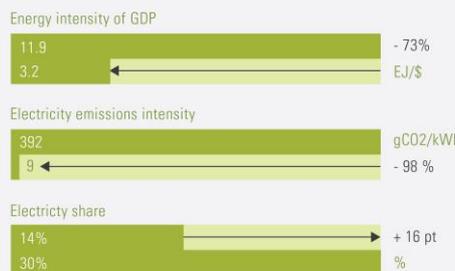
- Harmonization of regulatory frameworks between key partner countries (Russia and EU, U.S., China and other BRICS countries, Eurasian Economic Union, etc.) and the creation of international mechanisms for cooperation are important for Russia's engagement in the global decarbonization process.
- Increasing public engagement and stakeholder awareness regarding decarbonization pathways, focusing on: domestic and global perspectives for investment opportunities; technological changes; carbon markets development; and restrictive import measures on carbon intensive products in key markets.

*Illustrative pathway: RU - Base**

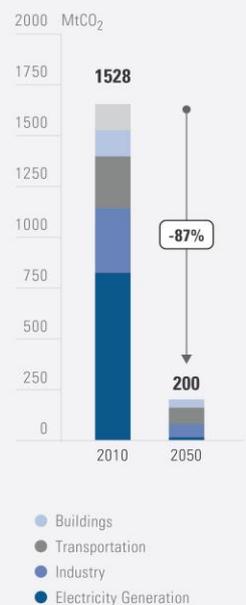
Development indicators from 2010 to 2050



Pillars of decarbonization from 2010 to 2050



Energy-related CO₂ Emissions



*This illustrative pathway is one of the 5 pathways developed in the DDPP country report.

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