

Climate Policy and Measures in the Russian Federation in “Kyoto” and “post-Kyoto” periods

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Russia and UNFCCC and the KP

1994 – ratification of UNFCCC

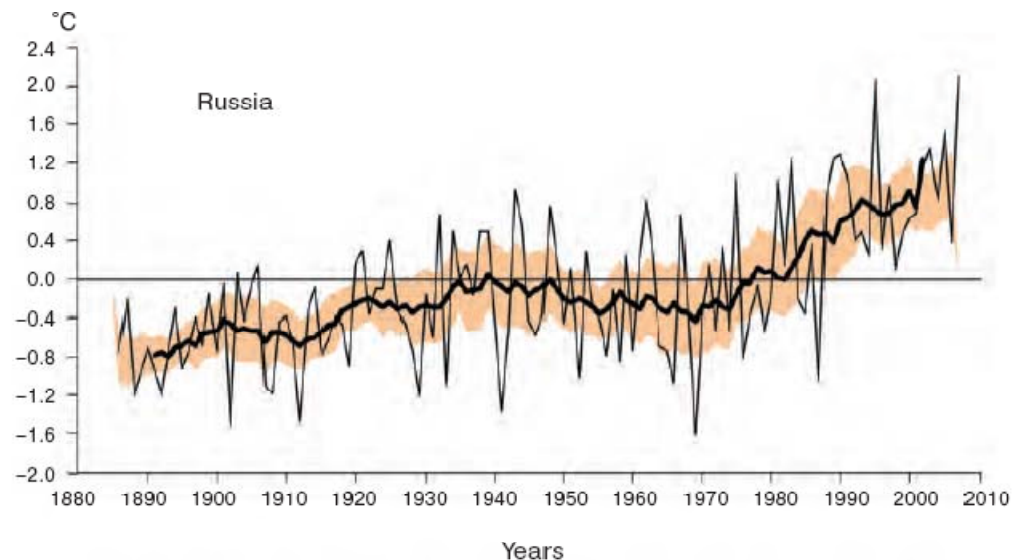
2004 – ratification of Kyoto protocol

(commitments – 100% of 1990 level emissions, country with EIT)

Roshydromet – Designated National Entity for UNFCCC and the KP (www.meteorf.ru), although for economic aspects, including flex-mechanisms – **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade** (<http://www.economy.gov.ru>).

Climate change in Russia

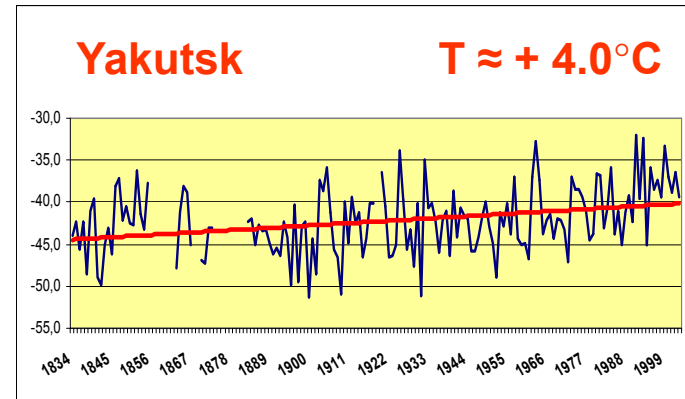
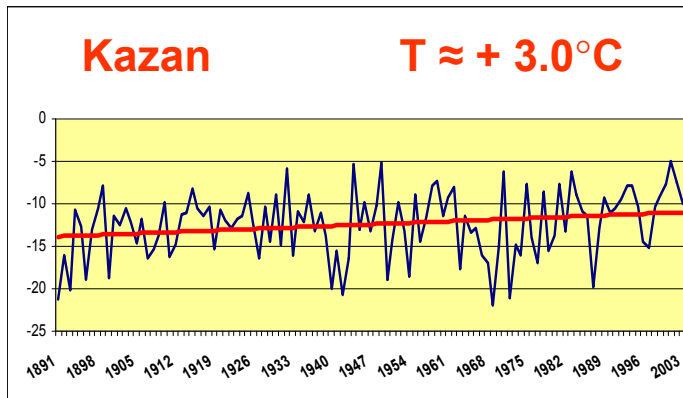
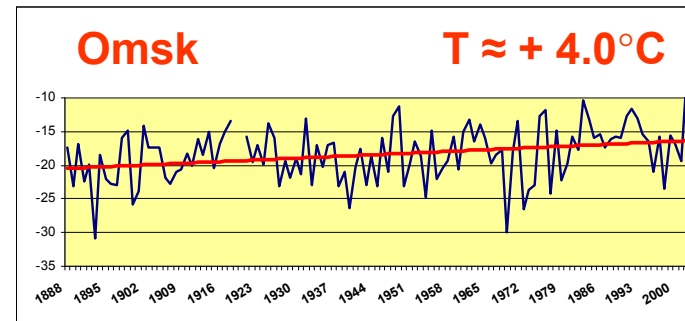
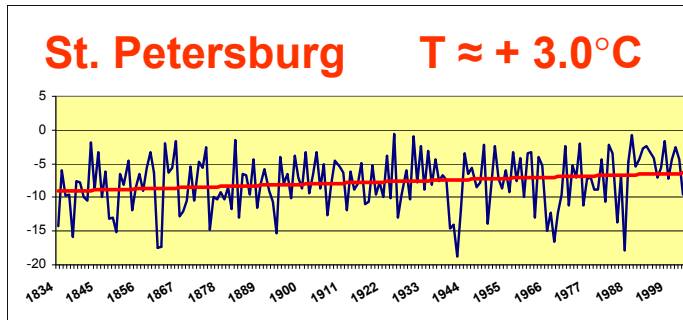
Warming in Russia was **1.29°C** for the period 1907–2006 (whereas global warming for the same period was 0.74°C).



The thin line shows observed temperature. The thick line implies a smoothed air temperature trend derived from 11-year moving averages. Considerable interannual variation of temperature took place against the background of its persistent growth.

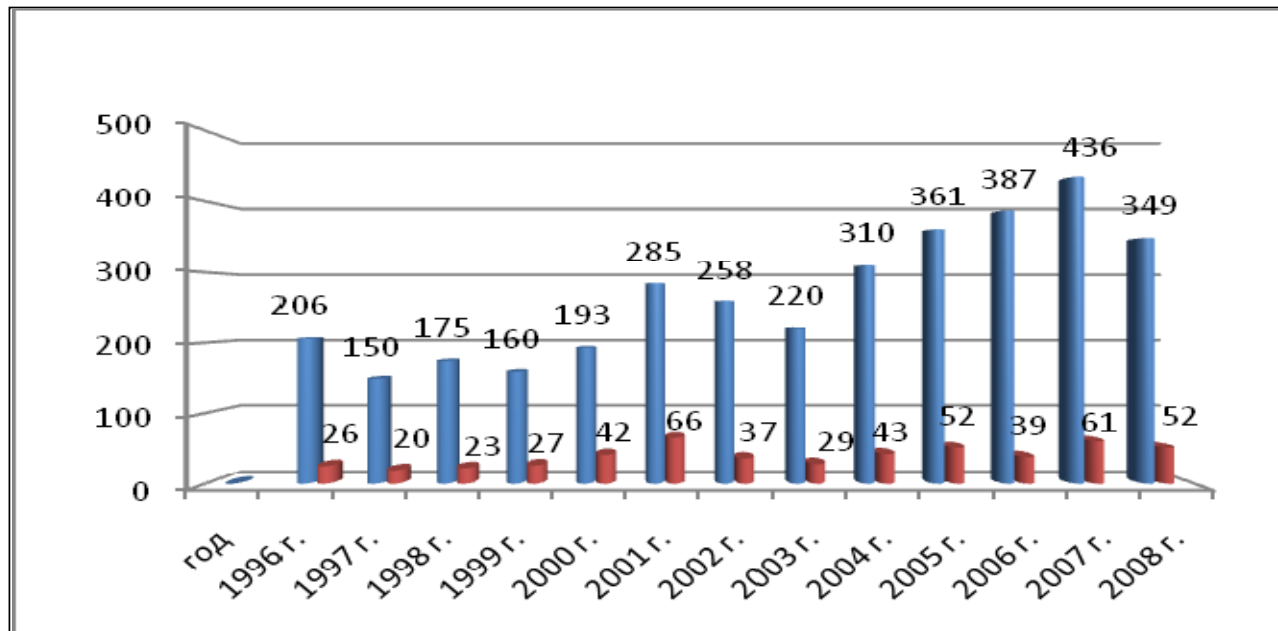
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Monthly average temperature in January*



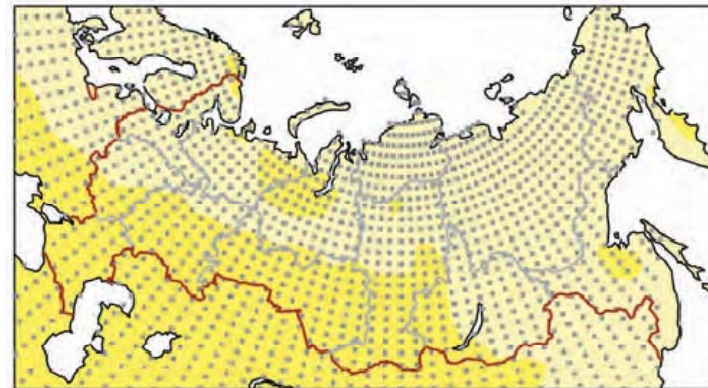
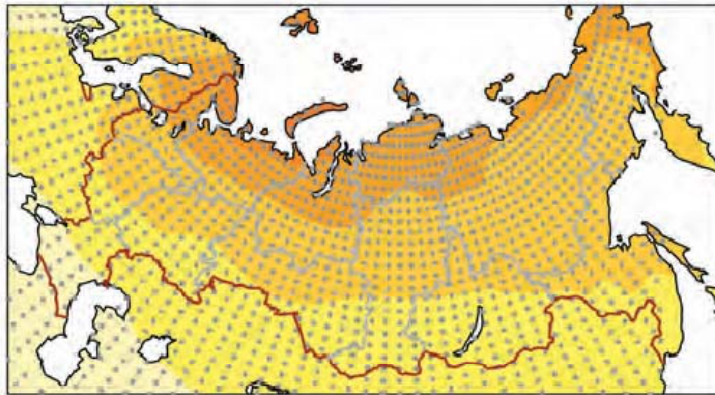
From observations for more than 100 years

Distribution of HEs by years, 1996 – 2008



Annual losses due to hazardous hydrometeorological events amount to **30-60 billion rubles**.

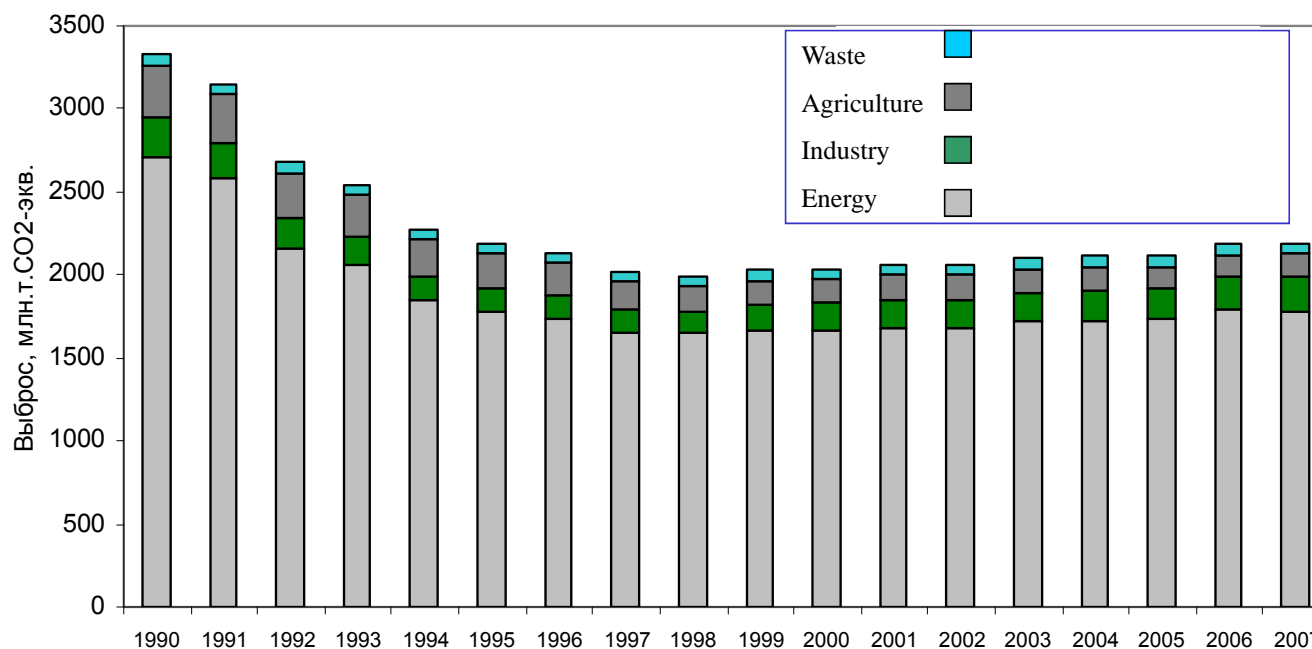
Changes in surface air temperature in Russia for winter and summer during the period 2041–2060, as compared to the period 1980–1999.



The annual difference between the highest and lowest daily temperatures will decrease for all Russia and particularly in the EPR.

In Siberia and the Far East the number of frosty days will decrease by 10–15 days and in the EPR by 15–30 days.

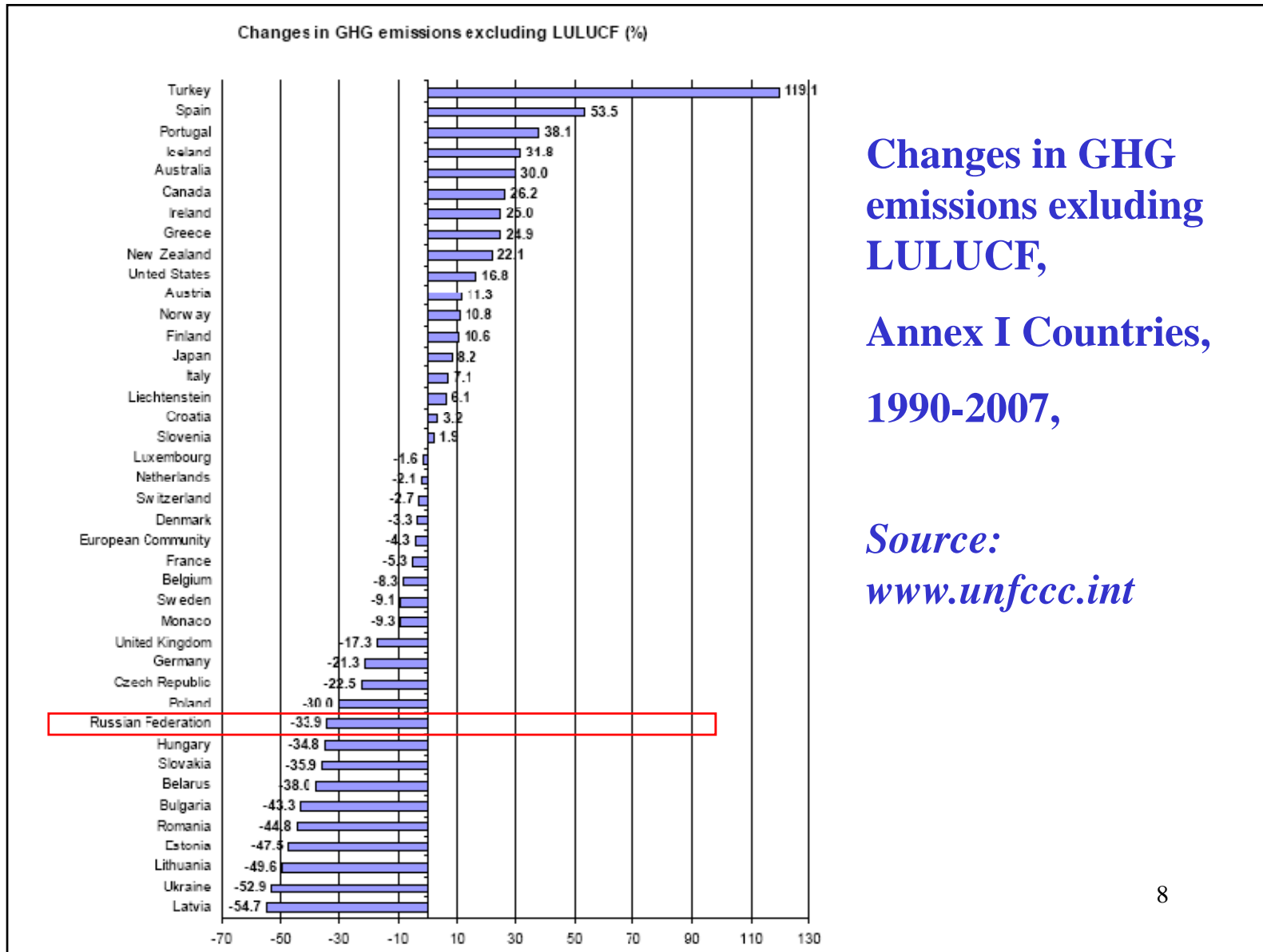
Trends in GHG emissions, 1990-2007



Total GHG emissions in 2007 (2,190, 33 mln. tones CO₂ eq) - were 34% less than in 1990. 81% of emissions – from Energy sector,

Source: NIR of the RF, www.unfccc.int

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Russian climate P&M – adopted documents

- President's Decree «About some measures to increase energy and ecological efficiency of the Russian economy» (2008);
- The basic directions of the state policy in increasing energy efficiency of power industry on the basis of use of renewable energy sources for the period till 2020 (Government's Decree, 2009);
- Energy strategy by 2030 (2009)
- Federal Law “About energy saving and energy efficiency increase” (2009)
- The Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009) ;
- Others, including for flex-mechanisms under the KP.

Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (Dec. 2009)

- Defines principles of internal and external national policy on climate change problem;
- Specifies key elements of national mitigation and adaptation policies;
- Specifies actors/institutions for the policy implementation.
- Will be implemented through sectoral and regional programmes of development.

Key elements of the Federal Law “About energy saving and energy efficiency increase” (Nov. 2009)

- Restriction of use of energy wasteful goods;
- Limitation of incandescent lamp use;
- Relevant energy efficiency labels on goods will be widely introduced (from 2011 – on main home appliances, from 2012 – on computers and office equipments, from 2013 – on other goods);
- Wide use of meters/counters for consumed energy resources;
- New energy efficiency requirements in building industry;
- All state entities will reduce energy resources consumption by 3% annually - from 2010.
- Programmes and plans on energy efficiency increase will be developed on regional, municipal and organization levels

Russian position for “post-kyoto”

- Participation of countries – leading emitters (both from developed and developing world) in a new global deal.
- Adequate consideration of GHG sinks (Russia accommodates of 22% of world forests, more then 70% of the world boreal forests).
- Possible range of emission reduction in Russia:
- 22.....-25% comparing with 1990 (had been announced in Nov-Dec 2009).
- Global partnership on adaptation and mitigation and relevant technical co-operation.

Climate neutrality during Olympic Games Sochi- 2014



Russia has commitment to climate neutrality—covering all emissions contributed during the Games - emissions from electricity, air and ground transport and other activities will all be offset.

Measures:

- energy efficiency measures in all construction,
- use of recycled construction materials,
- and retrofitting existing energy systems to operate using renewable fuels.

Thank you