Fact Box
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

UNFCCC ratification status and date	
Date of signature:	13 June 1992
Date of ratification:	04 November 1994
Date of entry into force:	21 March 1994
Kyoto Protocol ratification status and date	
Ratification:	04 Nov 2004
Entry into force:	16 Feb 2005
2nd Commitment period participation:	Participation in the Kyoto Protocol without quantitative commitment
Country status under UNFCCC	Annex I Country
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Total emissions, without LULUCF	2, 799.434 Tg CO_2 eq (2013) http://unfccc.int/di/DetailedByParty/Event.do
Latest reporting year	2015 National inventory submission, CRF, 30 Aug 2015
Importance as an emitter	4th in the world by CO2 emission (2011) (source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=749&crid)
2020 pledge	At Copenhagen COP/MOP the Russian official pledge was determined as 15-25% below 1990 level. The Presidential Decree #752 of 30.09.2013 sets a national target of 25% below 1990 by 2020 however this has not been put forward as a pledge under the Convention.
INDC	Limiting anthropogenic greenhouse gases to 70-75% of 1990 levels by the year 2030, subject to the maximum possible account of absorbing capacity of forests; timeframe: 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2030, coverage: economy wide (energy, industrial processes and products use, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry, waste); included GHGs: Carbon dioxide (CO2); Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6); Nitrous trifluoride (NF3). http://unfccc.int/focus/indc_portal/items/8766.php
Other international obligations	Russia is a Signatory and Party to a number of environmental and climate-related treaties and international agreements, such as Paris Climate Change Agreement, Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands.

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Flagship legislation

- **On 27 April 2016, Russian Vice Prime Minister signed the Paris Climate Change Agreement**

Plan of actions for preparing ratification of the Paris Agreement was approved by the Russian government # 2344-p 03.11.2016

- **Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation approved by the President of the RF December 17, 2009 № 861**
  http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/6365

This Doctrine represents an overview of the goal, principles, substance, and ways of implementation of a unified public policy of the Russian Federation, both within its borders and in the international arena, on the issues related to climate change and its consequences (hereafter referred to as climate policy). Taking into consideration the strategic guidelines of the Russian Federation, this Doctrine serves as a foundation for the development and implementation of climate policy.

- **Action Plan for Implementation of National Climate Doctrine approved by the Russian Government on 25 April, 2011 № 730**
  http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_113534/

This Plan is a benchmark for forecasts and development programs for Russian territories and industry. Thus, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation prepares forecasts in 2011-2020 taking into account climate risks, challenges for GHG emission reduction, and adaptation.

- **Report on Realisation of the Action Plan for Implementation of National Climate Doctrine in 2015**
  http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=143628&print=Y

The report enlists major activities on implementation of the Action Plan in 2015 in the following areas:

1) Strengthening and development of information, scientific, socio-economic and capacity building aspects of climate policy
   1.1 implementation of the Comprehensive plan of weather and climate factors research providing current evaluation and forecast of potential threats to national security; risk assessment and potential benefits for the country and its regions as well as adaptation capacity
   1.2 Introducing changes in social-economic programs of Russian development taking into account climate risks, mitigation and adaptation phenomena
   1.3 Dissemination of knowledge on energy saving, energy efficiency and use of renewable energy as climate change actions
2) Development and implementation of current and long-term adaptation measures
3) Development and implementation of urgent mitigation measures
4) International cooperation on climate change issues

- **Resolution of the Government of the RF June 17,2016 # 1247 "On Changes in the Plan of Activities for Securing GHG reduction up to 75 % by the year 2020 comparing 1990"**
  1. Development of Practical Guidelines on Indirect GHG Emissions in Energy
     (consideration of energy consuming sectors)
  2. Including GHG emissions parameters into BAT references

- **National Environmental Security Strategy till 2025 (draft)**
  CO_2 emissions per GDP unit as a dynamic indicator of climate threat

- **Decree of the President of the RF "On Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions" signed on 30 September 2013 № 752**
  http://kremlin.ru/acts/bank/37646

The Decree signed with the aim of implementing the Russian Federation's Climate Doctrine. It officially declared country's intention to "reduce GHG emissions to the level below 75% of 1990 by 2020". It also requests this commitment to be allocated to different sectors of the economy.

- **Report on Realization in 2013 of the Action Plan for Implementation of National Climate Doctrine for the period till 2020**
  http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=134236

The regular report prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment monitors implementation of the major activity areas formulated in the Climate Doctrine

- **Report on Climate Features On The Territory Of The Russian Federation In 2013, Moscow, 2014, Roshydromet**
  http://www.meteorf.ru/upload/iblock/7ce/ob-osobennoctjach-klimata-RF-2013.pdf

- **Resolution of the RF Government # 504 – r 7.04.2014**
  Action Plan for Securing the Adjusted GHG Emissions
  http://government.ru/media/files/41d4d0082f8b65aa993d.pdf

This plan formulates areas of activities that should guarantee implementation of the Decree of the RF President # 752

- **Resolution of the RF Government # 716 – r 22.04.2015 on Adoption of the Concept of GHG emission monitoring, reporting and verification system in Russia**
  http://www.rg.ru/2015/04/27/gazy-site-dok.html

The Concept determines the main features and requirements of the GHG emission monitoring, reporting, verification system in the country, provides the legal status for the information basis for control over the GHG emissions and mitigation efforts.

- **Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of RF #15-r 16.04.2015 on methodological recommendations on inventory of GHG emissions in the provinces of RF**
  http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=EXP;n=623208

The Resolution provides methodological guidelines for inventory of GHG emissions on sub-national level.

List of other relevant legislation /legal acts:

– Draft Governmental Resolution submitted by the Ministry on Natural Resources and Environment “On the enumeration of pollution substances that come within environmental protection measures of the Government, December 2014	This legal document includes GHG into the list of pollutants that means the same methods of environmental regulation would be applied to GHG
– Decisions of the Commission on GHG emissions reduction under Deputy Head of the Government (9 October, 2013) AD-P9-7222	In pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 30 September 2013 № 752 prepare together with the federal executive authorities and other stakeholders a draft action plan aimed at ensuring the assigned level of GHG emissions. The draft action plan must include developing indicators of GHG emissions reductions by sectors of economy. The draft action plan should be submitted for approval to the Government of the Russian Federation in accordance with the established procedure before 27 February 2014.
– On the Implementation of the State Monitoring of the Environmental Quality and Pollution (Resolution of the Government № 477 of 6 June 2013)	This legal act entrusts the Russian Hydrometeorology Committee (RosHydromet) with a task of ensuring forecasting of natural disasters and monitoring changes in environmental components leading to climate change. RosHydromet should cooperate with the relevant ministries and Russian Academy of Sciences in part of collecting and use of data and information on anthropogenic emissions and absorption of GHG emissions
– On the Measures of Implementing Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol to the	The act approved the mechanism of registration, monitoring and implementation of Joint Implementation projects in Russia. By end of 2012, more than 150 JI projects

UNFCC (Decree of the Government № 780 15 September 2011, with amendments of Resolutions 15.08.2012 № 826 and 29.06.2013 № 549)	had been approved with approx. 400 mln tons of CO2-eq. emission reduction in 2008-2012. https://ji.unfccc.int/JI_Projects/ProjectInfo.html http://sberbank.ru/moscow/ru/legal/cfinans/sozip/ http://www.carbonunitsregistry.ru/ (only in Russian, web-site of Russian National Registry)
– Federal law №261-FZ of 23.11.2009 on Energy efficiency improvement	The basic legal document that establishes the basis for the state energy efficiency and energy saving policy. It determines authorities of federal, provincial and local governmental bodies in EEES, establishes legal ground for regulation policy, creates legal basis for self – regulated energy service centres. Special attention is paid to governmental support and access to information on energy efficiency and energy saving activities.
– Executive Order by President #889 of 04.06.2008 on improvement of energy efficiency by 40% by 2020	The Order sets the national policy target of 40% energy efficiency improvement by 2020 comparing to 2007
– Resolution of the Government # 2446	Approval of the State program on energy saving and energy efficiency improvement by 2020 http://www.rg.ru/2011/01/25/energosberejenie-site-dok.html
– Forest Code (Federal law N 200-FZ of 04.12.2006 with regular amendments over time)	The Forest Code provides goals and instruments of forest policy in the country, including measures aimed at forest use, forest protection, other activities related to carbon sequestration and emissions in this sector.

Relevant policy documents:

– Energy Strategy 2030 (Resolution of the Government # 1715-r of 13 November 2009)	The Strategy determines goals and tasks of long term development of the energy sector, priorities and mechanisms of the state energy policy, including indicators related to GHG emission control in the energy sector. The strategy is planned to be updated every 5 years.
– Resolution of the Government of 6 April 2013 № 308 "On introducing changes into the Rules of subsidies allocation from the federal budget to the budgets of subjects of federation related to implementation of regional programs on energy saving and energy efficiency increasing"	New requirements are established aimed at strengthening control after target spending of allocated funds from the federal budget and improving "cost-benefit" analysis in a broad sense by introducing reporting indicators on economic, energy, environmental and social effectiveness, risk assessment and a special plan on measuring and verification of implemented program activities. Different categories (3 categories) of subjects of Federation are identified. The annual volume of subsidies in the subsequent financial year is divided among 3 categories of recipients in a proportion of 20:35:45 per cent.
– Social and Economic Development Projection for the Russian Federation until 2030. Russian Ministry of Economic Development. Moscow, 2013. Adopted by Prime minister at 29 March 2013.	This document outlines the following emission trends: in the 2010-s GHG emission will be slowly growing to reach 75% of the 1990 level by 2020 and then drop to 70% of the 1990 level by 2030.
– State program on energy saving and energy efficiency improvement by 2020 (Resolution of the Government # 2446-r of 27 December 2010)	The program assigns responsibilities, tasks, targets and defines mechanisms of federal policy on energy saving and energy efficiency to 2020.

– General scheme of placement of electricity sector in Russia by 2020 (Resolution of the Government # 215-r of 22.02.2008, regular amendments and revisions)	The Scheme was initially developed and approved by the government in 2008, and later the revision of the Scheme with specific focus on development by 2030 was approved by the government in 2010. The scheme determines priorities and tasks in modernization of the power sector, application of new technologies and substitution of outdated equipment, improvement of energy and economic efficiency and reliability of power sector, reduction of negative impacts on the environment and climate.
– Strategy of metallurgical industry development by 2020 (Order of Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia #150 of 18.03.2009)	The strategy determines the goals, tasks, policy instruments of metallurgical industry development by 2020, including highly energy and carbon intensive production complexes, such as iron, steel, aluminium production, etc.
– Strategy of chemical and petrochemical industry development by 2015 (Order of Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, 2008)	The strategy determines the goals, tasks, policy instruments of chemical industry development by 2015 and beyond, including production of chemical products leading to GHG emissions.
– Order of the Ministry of Economic Development on 28.11.2014 # 767"On approving the Practical Guidelines on Developing Indicators on Measuring Reduction of GHG Emissions in Different Sectors of the Economy	The Order establishes the unified procedure for developing indicators capable to measure GHG emissions reduction in different sectors of the Russian economy

Organisational set-up:

– Inter-Agency Working Group under the Administration of the President of Russia on climate change policy	The Group was established in 2012 for coordination of the activities on development and implementation of climate change policy. It is headed by Mr Alexander Bedritsky, the advisor to the President on climate issues, and includes representatives of key governmental bodies, business associations, experts. Decisions of the Group are recommendations and advise to policy makers.
– Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Responsible for international negotiations under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol www.mid.ru
– Ministry of Economic Development Expert Group on Implementation of the Decree of the President	Responsible for economic instruments of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies in Russia www.economy.gov.ru
– Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Preparation of guidelines for the development of sectorial methodologies for calculating risks; - Assessment of impact of climate change in adaptation plans; - Development of threshold values and terms related to climate-related risks for food, infrastructure and other safety issues in the Russian Federation; - Maintenance of the Russian National Registry under the Kyoto Protocol. www.mnr.gov.ru
– Russian Federal Service on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Minimizing the consequences of increasing the number of floods due to changes in precipitation and sea-level rise, including development of methods for calculating risk and damage assessment from an increase in precipitation, rising sea levels and flooding; - Developing scenarios of adaptation to increased precipitation, rising sea levels

	and flooding; - Development of methods for calculating risks and damage assessment caused by the degradation of mountain glaciers, dangerous manifestations of debris flow and avalanche activity; - Developing scenarios of adaptation to hurricanes and their consequences, especially for electric transmission facilities
– Federal Forest Agency (Rosleskhoz) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Minimizing the risks of forest and peat fires caused by increased drought in some regions of the Russian Federation; - Assessment of the impact of forest fires, forest diseases and other harmful impacts; - Developing of adaptation policies and measures for forest management on the national scale. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru
– Ministry for Regional Development	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Assessing the vulnerability of regions in the Russian Federation in relation to climate change and prepare proposals for the rapid response to the changes; - Minimizing the risk of reliability and durability of buildings, transportation systems and infrastructure dealt with the permafrost melting www.minregion.ru
– Ministry of Public Health and Social Development	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Minimizing the morbidity and mortality in high risk groups of population in connection with the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases caused by climate change, as well as respiratory, cardiovascular and other diseases; - Developing scenarios of adaptation to increased morbidity including infectious and parasitic diseases. https://www.rosminzdrav.ru
– The Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible for the development and implementation of the following adaptation policy instruments: - Minimizing the risk of the decline in agricultural production (including loss of productivity of farm animals and declining crop yields); - Development of methods for calculating risks and damage assessment from climate change to agriculture www.mcx.ru
– Ministry of Energy	Responsible for energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and measures, projection of GHG emissions in the energy sector
Key non-governmental, scientific, educational international or other organisations:	
– Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)	A number of academic research institutes is involved in climate change scientific issues, mitigation and adaptation issues, including the Institute of Global Climate and Ecology (www.igce.ru), Institute of Physics of Atmosphere (www.ifaran.ru), www.ras.ru
– Institute of Energy Strategy	The Institute is a leading think tank for energy strategy research, an authorized coordinating center for development and monitoring of the national energy strategy www.energystrategy.ru
– Institute of Energy (ENIN)	The Institute is the leading think tank on development of the national policy in electricity sector in Russia www.enin.su

– United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Russia	UNDP implements a range of climate change projects and provides significant analytical support to decision makers on different levels in Russia www.undp.ru
– WWF Russia	WWF Russia Climate and Energy Program undertakes projects on various aspects of Russian climate change policy, negotiation process under the UNFCCC, analysis of scenarios of long-term mitigation options for Russia, demonstration of climatic risk and future damages of climate change (mainly in Arctic and Far East) aimed to push more ambitious climate policy and GHG emission reduction http://www.wwf.ru
– Greenpeace Russia	Greenpeace Russia provides analytical materials on long-term mitigation and adaptation policies, participates in public debates on climate change issues. http://www.greenpeace.ru/
– National Research University - Higher School of Economics (HSE)	Since 1998, HSE has been providing analytical support to the Russian governmental bodies on the climate change issues, policy options, modelling of GHG emission scenarios, developing recommendations on the mitigation and adaptation strategies on national and sub-national levels. www.hse.ru
– Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)	The Academy is involved in economic research of long-term development of Russian economy, modelling of energy and industrial development, climate change mitigation policy options. www.ranepa.ru
– Moscow State University	Scientific research on a wide range of climate related issues, educational and public awareness raising services www.msu.ru
– Moscow State University of International Affairs (MGIMO)	Research and educational programs on climate change, economic and energy international policy issues www.mgimo.ru
– International Socio-Ecological Union	Coordinates activities of Russian NGOs and experts on climate change issues, provides and disseminates analytical, educational, information materials, participates in the negotiation sessions under UNFCCC. http://www.seu.ru/
– Center for Energy Efficiency (CENEF)	CENEF has been providing analytical support on energy efficiency policy and related mitigation opportunities to the Russian policy makers and expert community on both national and subnational levels http://www.cenef.ru/
– Business Russia Association	The Association of medium and small scale businesses actively involved in development of the market based approaches to GHG emission reduction in Russia, including design of domestic ETS. http://www.deloros.ru/
– Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)	The association communicates and discusses climate policy issues with large scale businesses in Russia http://www.rspp.ru/