

Russian Climate Politics in Light of the Paris Conference

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UAS Spring Campus "Connecting Communities for Sustainability: Do Universities Matter?"
Berlin, 2016, April 11-15

Climate Change Policies in Russia

Important dates of the Russian Climate Policy 1994-2014:

1994

- Ratification of the UNFCCC
- Creation of the Interdepartmental committee of the Russian Federation on climate change issues

1995

- Submission of the First National Communication of the Russian Federation to UNFCCC

1996

- Adoption of the Federal Goal Programme “Mitigation of the Dangerous Changes in Climate and their Negative Consequences”

1998

- Submission of the Second National Communication of the Russian Federation to UNFCCC

2003

- Submission of the Third National Communication to UNFCCC
- Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) was appointed as a responsible body of the administration to support the Russian Federation participation in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
- World Climate Change Conference, Moscow

2004

- Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

2005

- Publication of the “Strategic Forecast of Climate Changes in Russian Federation for 2010-2015 and their Impact on the Economic Industries in Russia” by Roshydromet
- Publication of the first “Report on the Peculiarities of Climate in the Russian Federation”, which became an annual publication by Roshydromet
- Formation of the Interdepartmental Committee on the problems of implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the Russian Federation

2006

- Creation of the Russian system of evaluation of the anthropogenic source emissions and absorption by the GHG sequesters, not regulated by the Montreal Protocol on the substances destroying the ozone layer
- Creation of the Russian Registry of the Carbon Units
- The Fourth National Communication of the Russian Federation to UNFCCC is submitted

2008

- Publication of the ‘Evaluation Report on the Climate Change and its consequences in the Russian Federation

2009

- First legal acts on the implementation measures on the Kyoto Protocol’s ‘flexibility mechanisms’
- Climatic Doctrine of the Russian Federation is adopted
- A. Bedritsky appointed councilor of the President of the Russian Federation and a special representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Climate Issues

2010

Roshydromet is appointed again as a responsible administrative body for securing participation of the Russian Federation in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
Fifth National Communication of the Russian Federation to UNFCCC is submitted
Energy strategy of the Russian Federation adopted

2011

The Government of Russian Federation adopts the 'Complex Plan of Implementation of the Climatic Doctrine of the Russian Federation until 2020

2012

Creation of the interdepartmental working group of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation on the issues related to climate change and securing sustainable development

2013

President signs a Decree No 752 «On the Reductions in GHG Emissions»

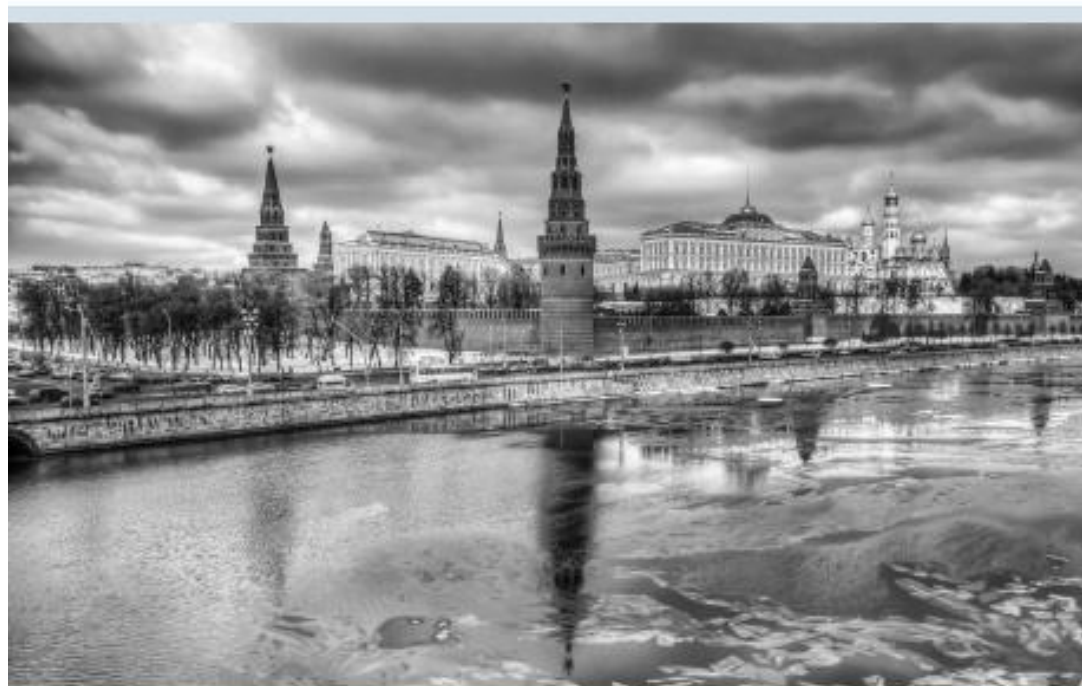
2014

Submission of the Sixth National Communication of the Russian Federation
The Government adopts a Plan of actions to secure a reduction in GHG emissions to the level of 75% of the 1990 levels by 2020.

Russia's Post-Kyoto Climate Policy

Real Action or Merely Window-Dressing?

Alexey Kokorin and Anna Korppoo

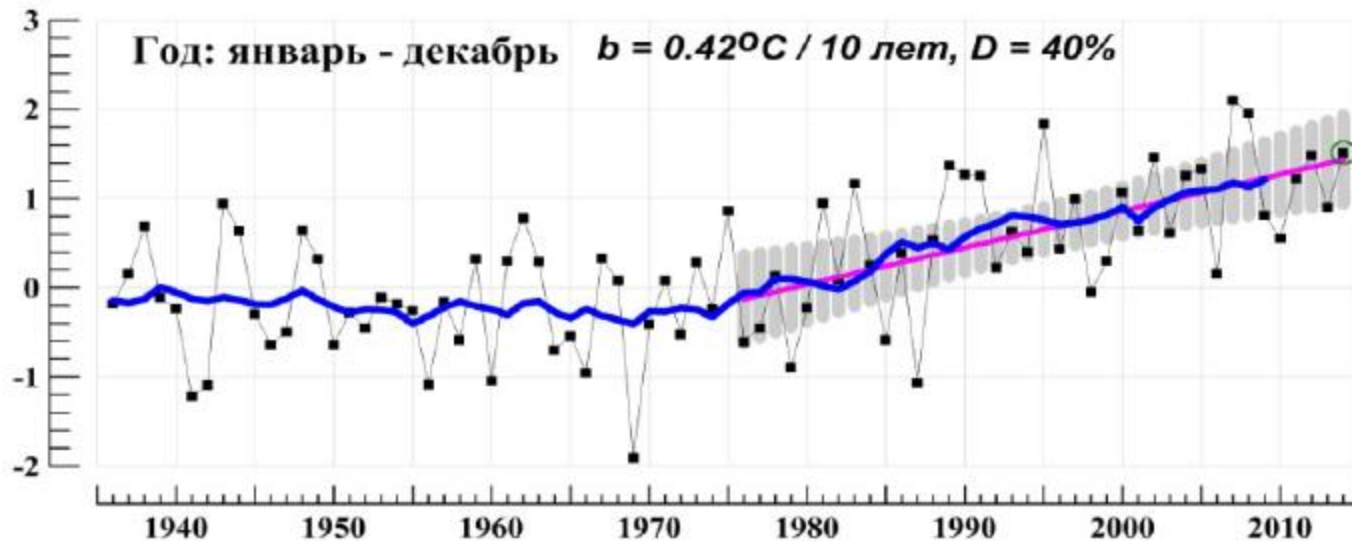


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perspectives
climate change

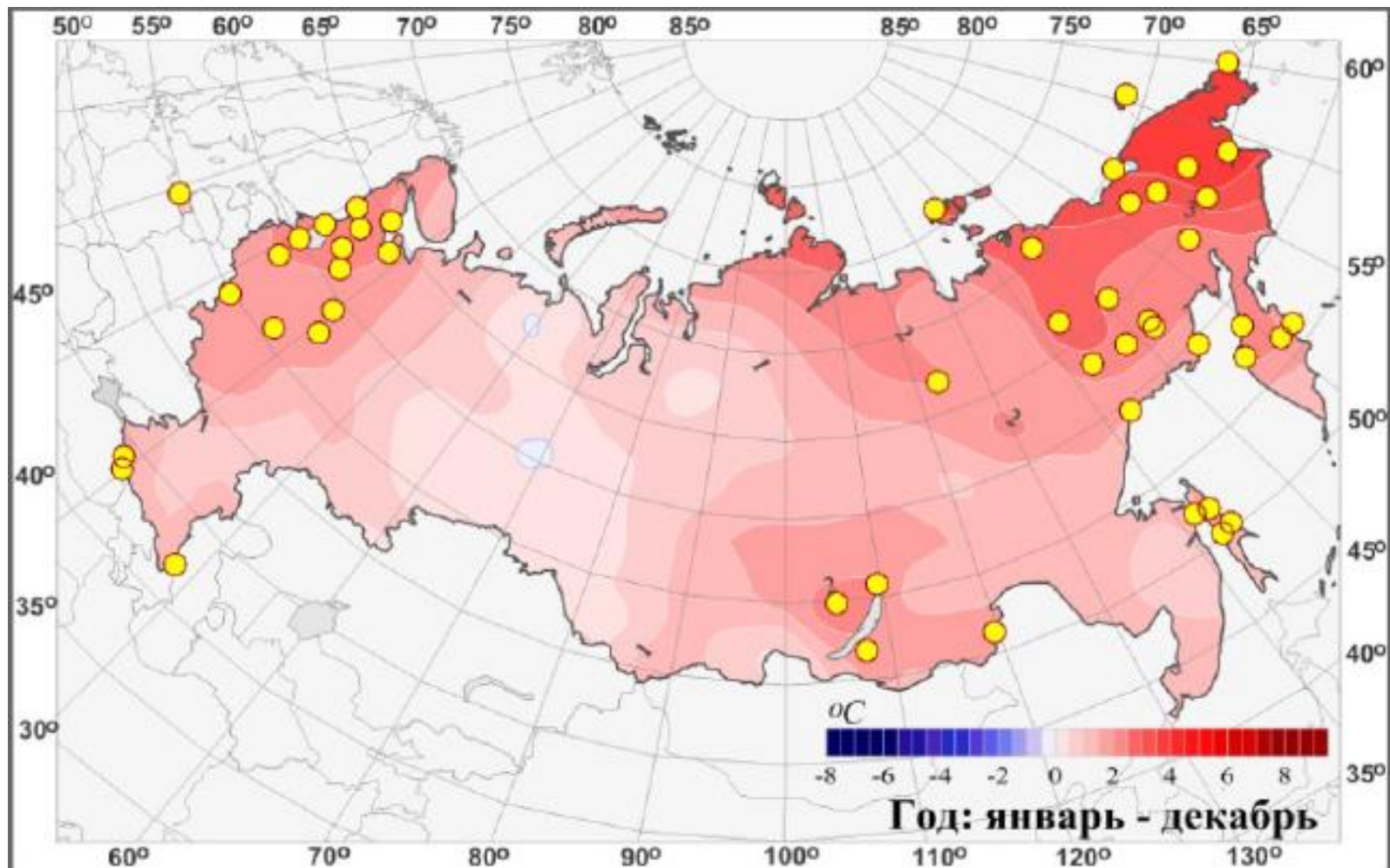
Climate Change in Russia

Average temperature: deviations from the means 1961-1990

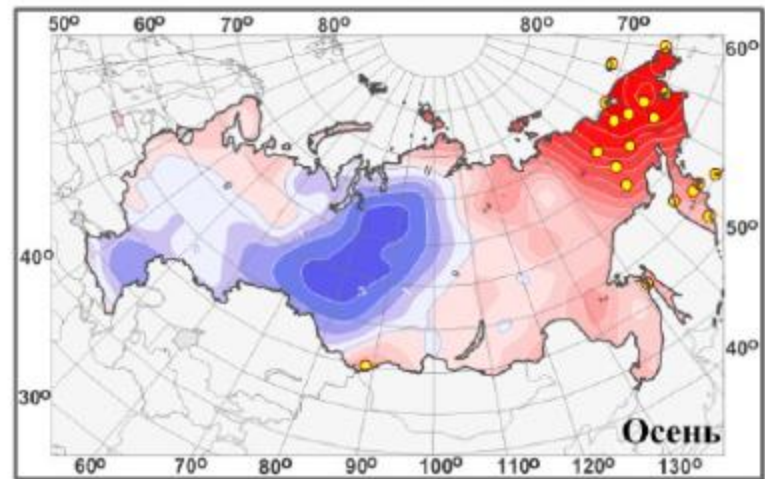
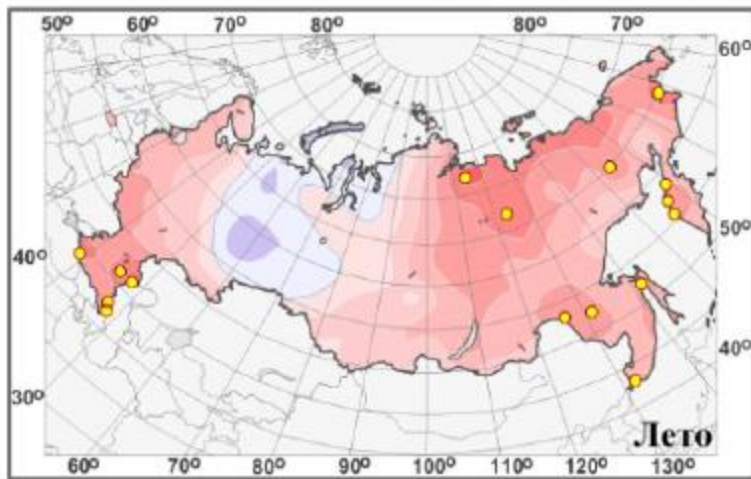
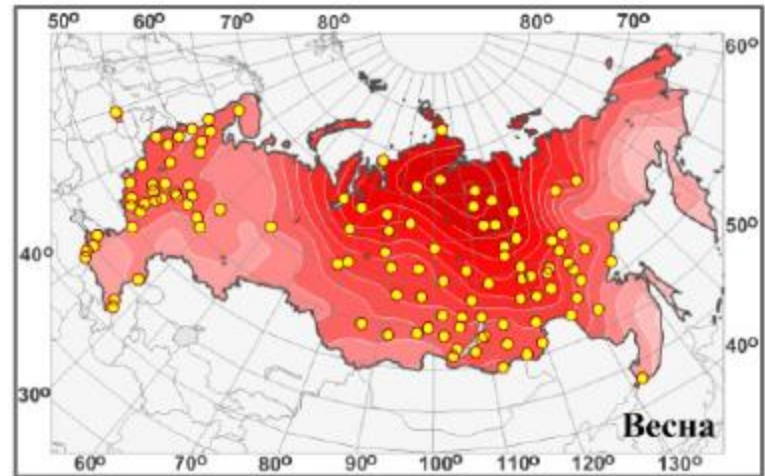
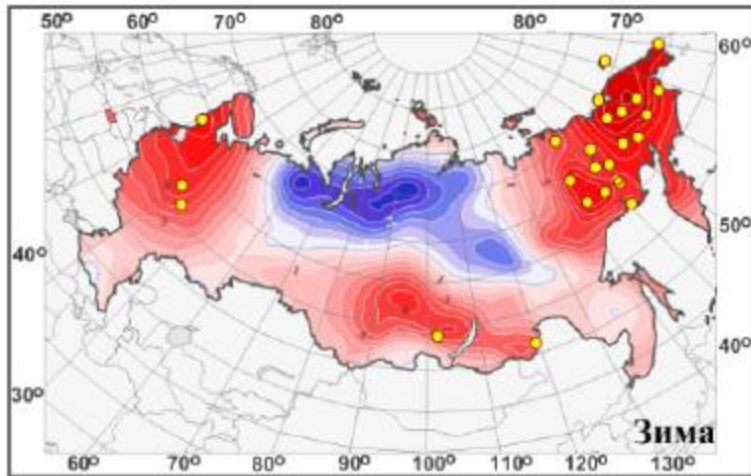


The strongest warming was observed in the months of Spring: from +1.76' in the Caucasus to +4.74' in Central Siberia

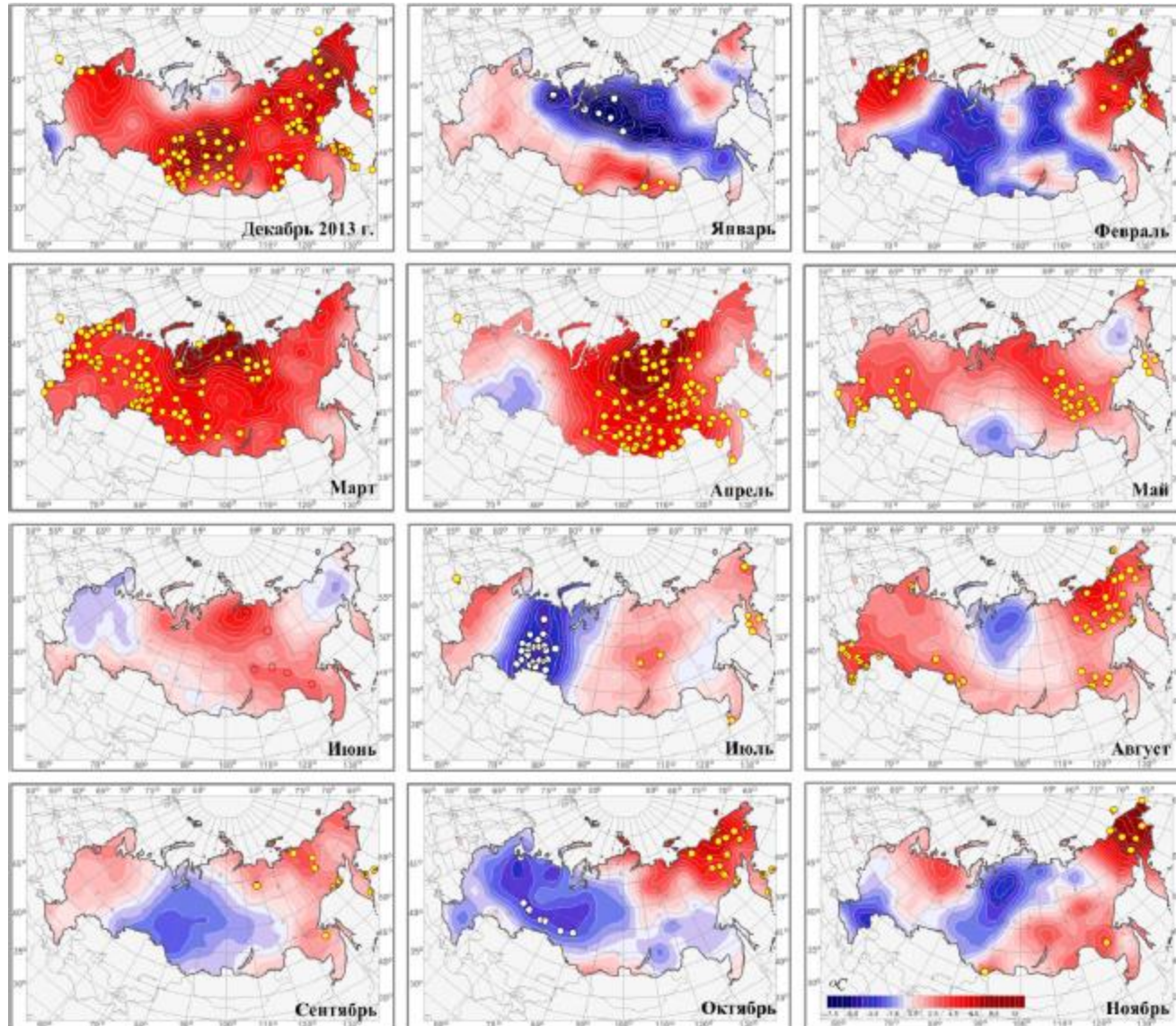
Annual Average Temperature Anomalies, 2014



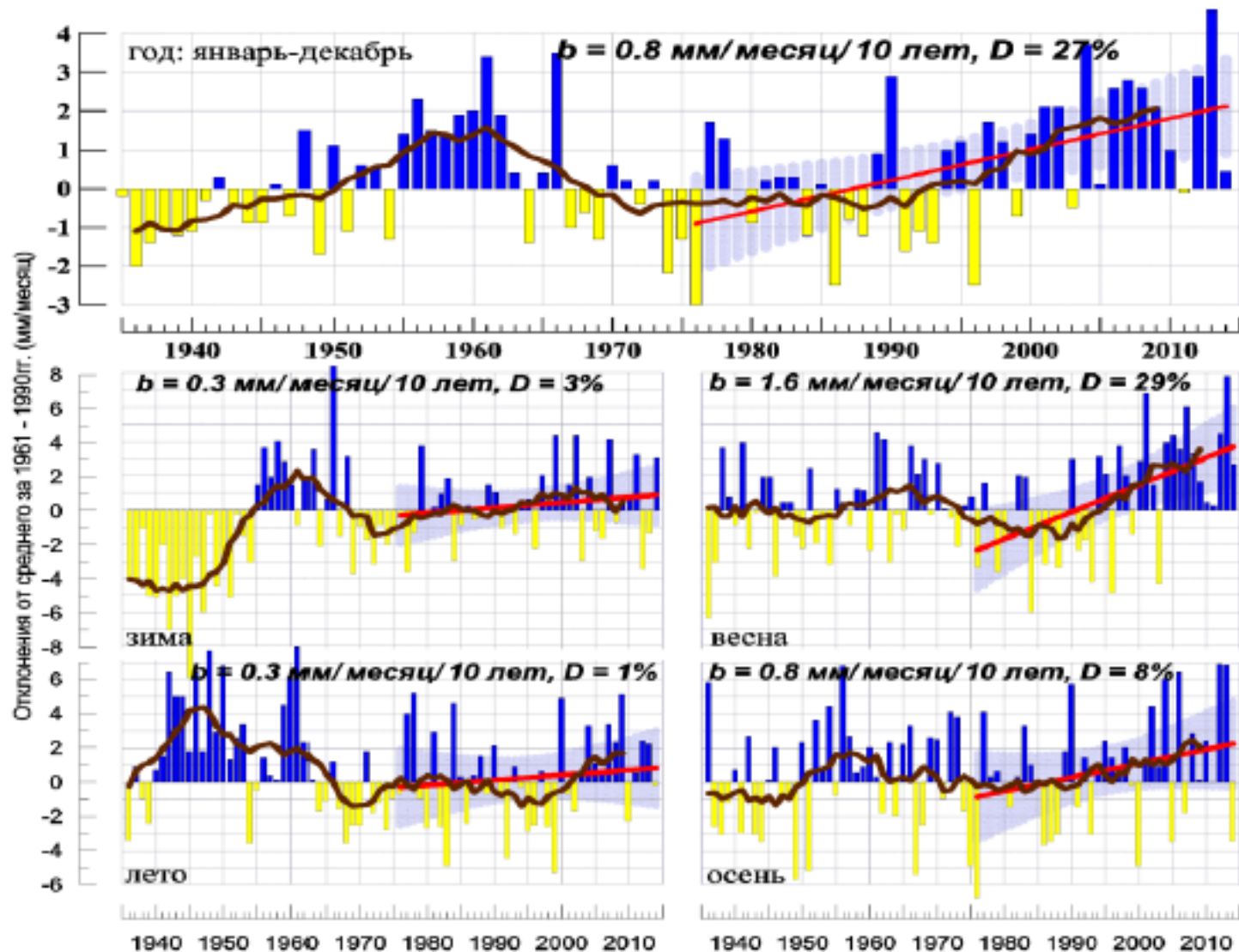
Seasonal Temperature Anomalies, 2014



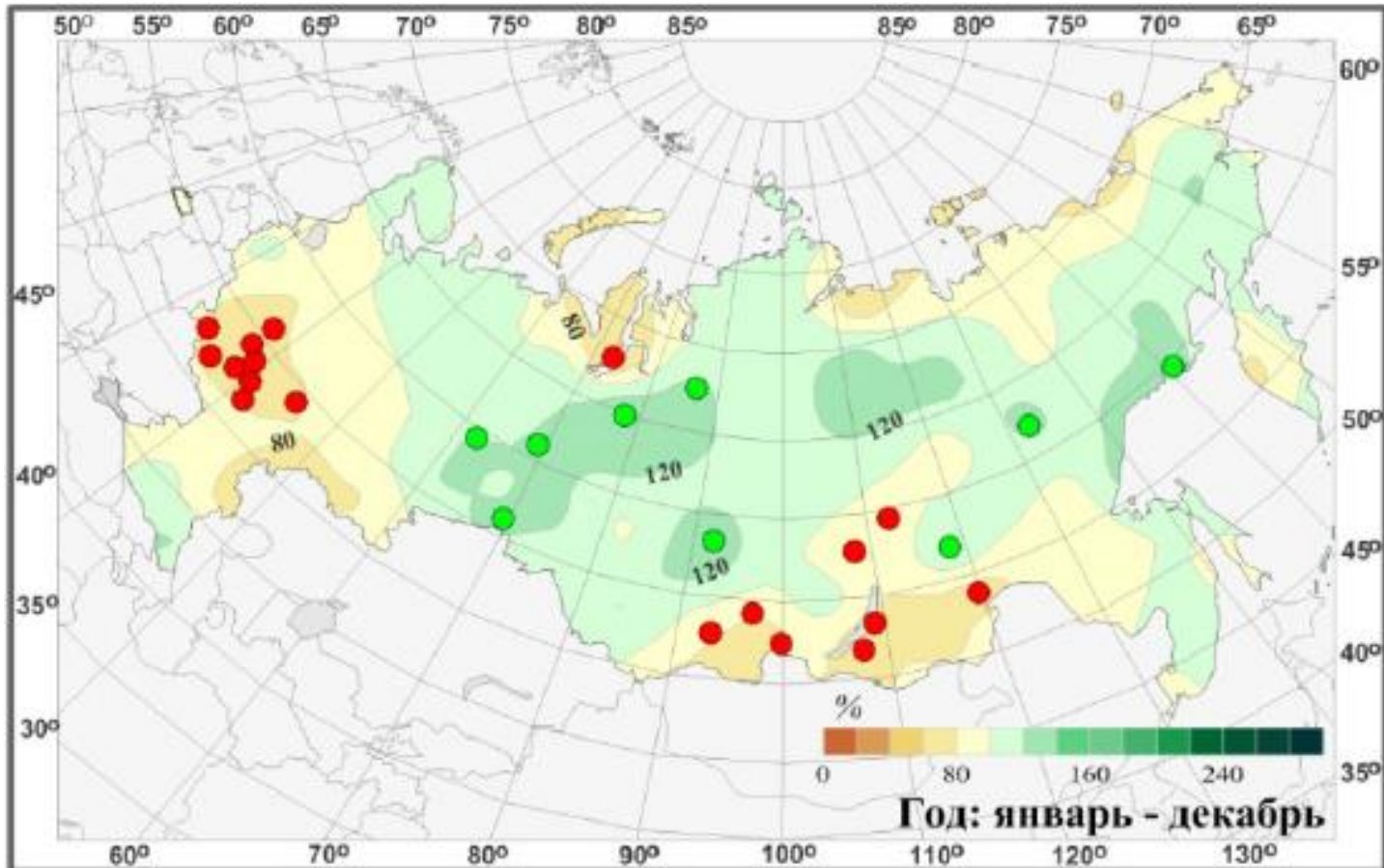
Monthly Temperature Anomalies, 2014



Annual and Seasonal Precipitation Anomalies

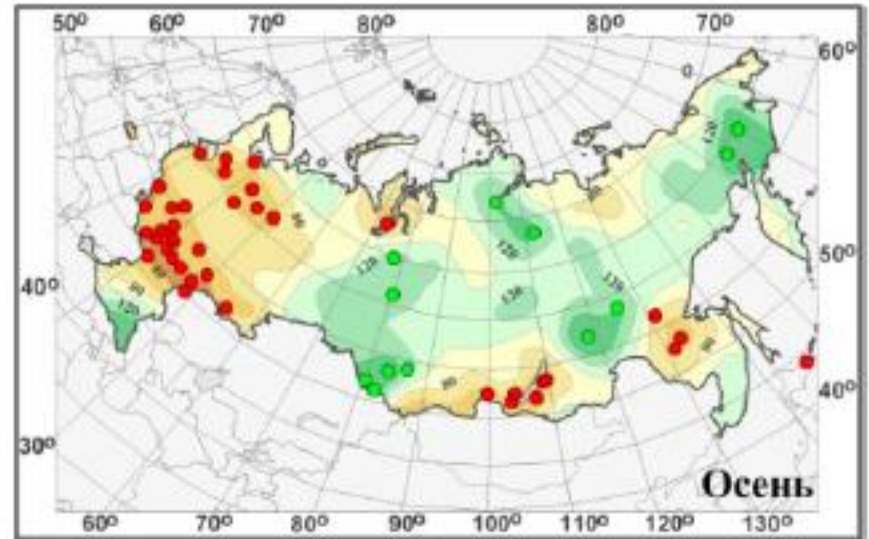
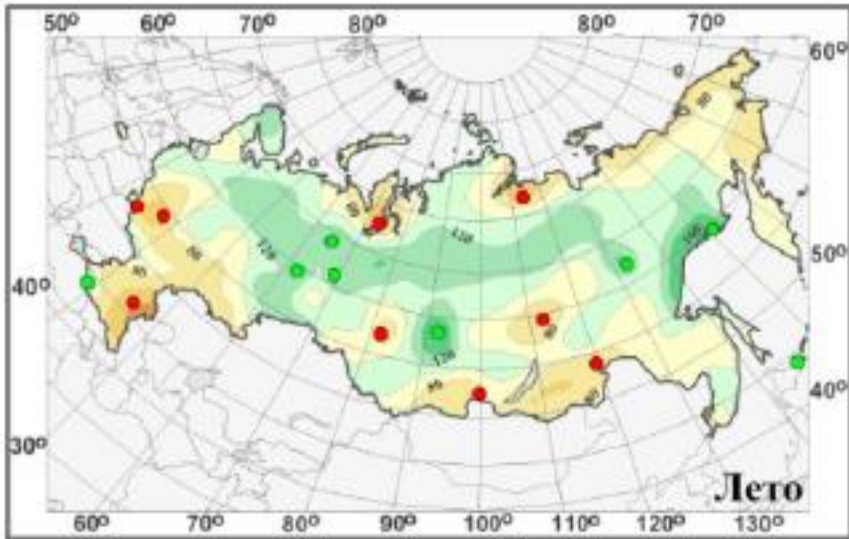
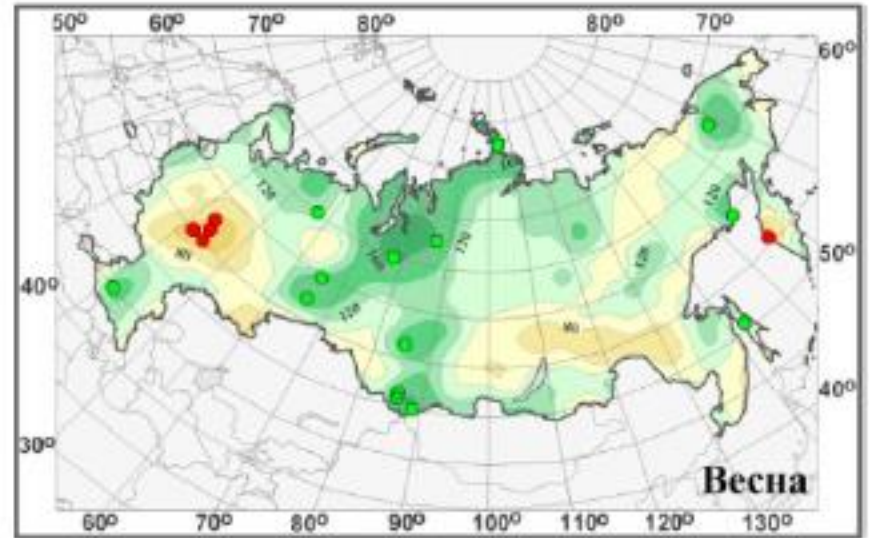
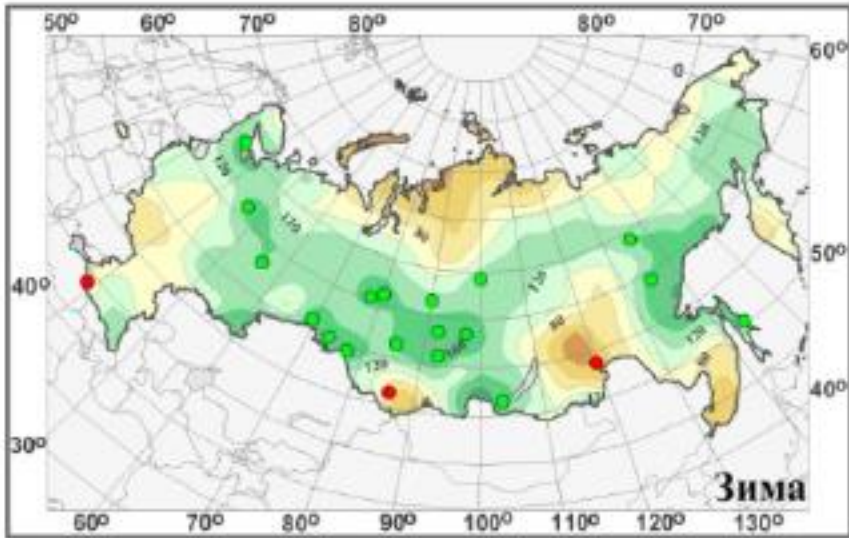


Annual Precipitation Anomalies, 2014



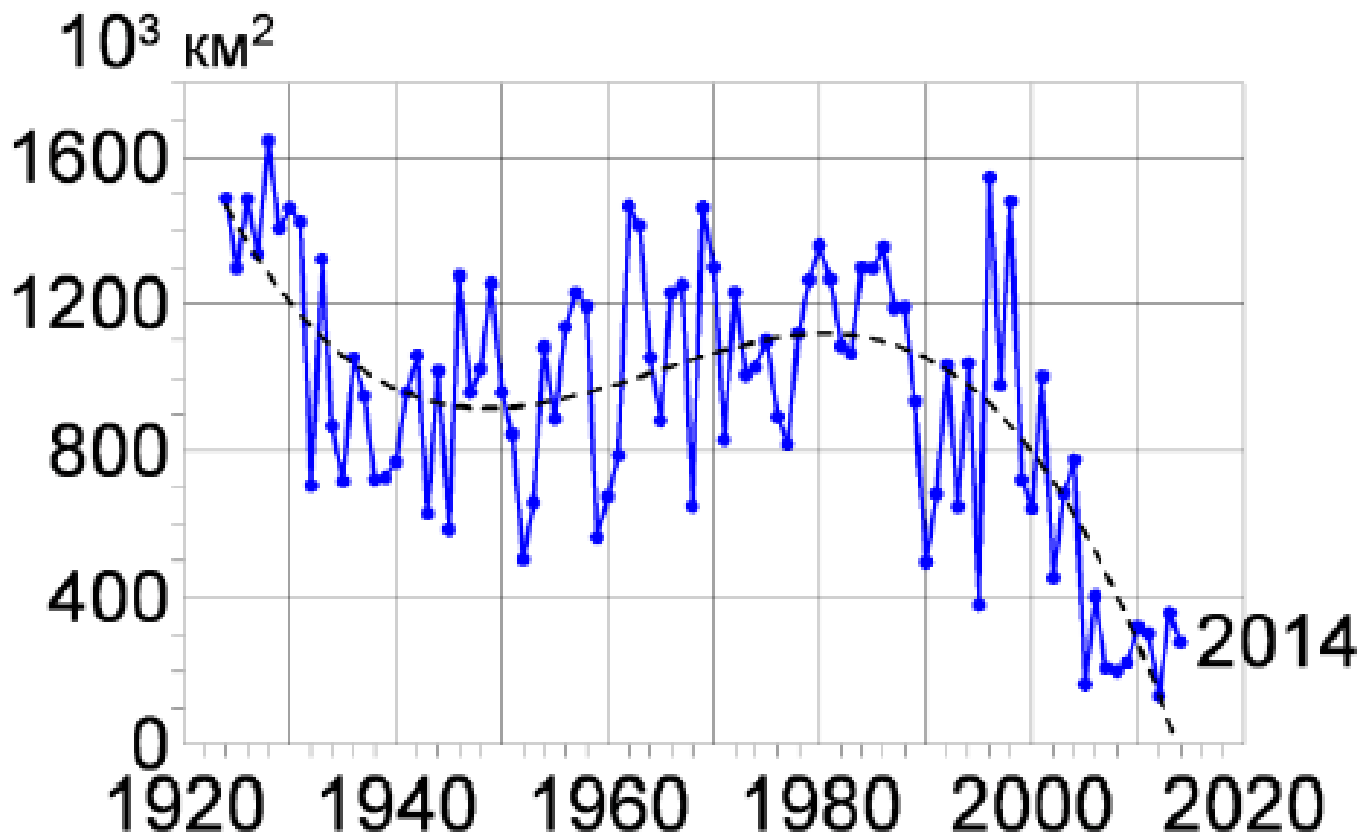
Red – lower than 5%, green – higher than 95%

Seasonal Precipitation Anomalies, 2014

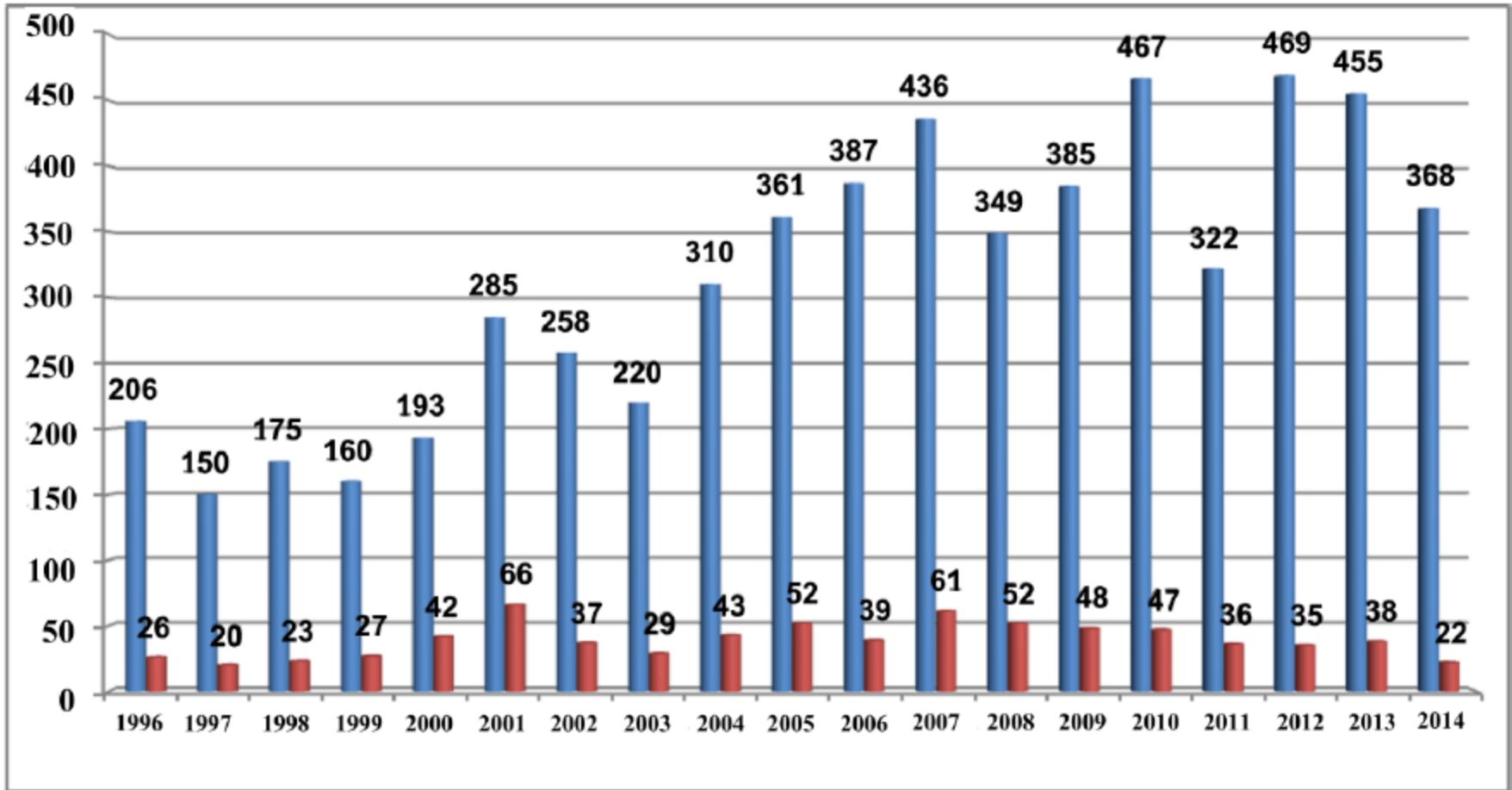


Red – lower than 5%, green – higher than 95%

Average Surface of Sea Ice in the Arctic in September



Dangerous Hydrometeorological Events





МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ
РЕСУРСОВ И
ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ
СРЕДЫ

**ОБ УЧАСТИИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
В РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ РАМОЧНОЙ КОНВЕНЦИИ ООН
ОБ ИЗМЕНЕНИИ КЛИМАТА
(1994-2014 гг.)**



МОСКВА - 2015

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ПО ГИДРОМЕТЕОРОЛОГИИ И
МОНИТОРИНГУ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
(РОСГИДРОМЕТ)

ДОКЛАД
ОБ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ КЛИМАТА
НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ЗА 2014 ГОД

Москва, 2015 г.

2015

- Concentration of CO₂ reaches the maximum 402 parts per million
- Methane concentrations going up
- 412 dangerous hydro-meteorological events with damages and loss of life
- Forest fires in 1.3 mln hectares



Затраты и выгоды низкоуглеродной экономики и трансформации общества в России.

Перспективы до и после 2050 г.

Под редакцией И.А. Башмакова

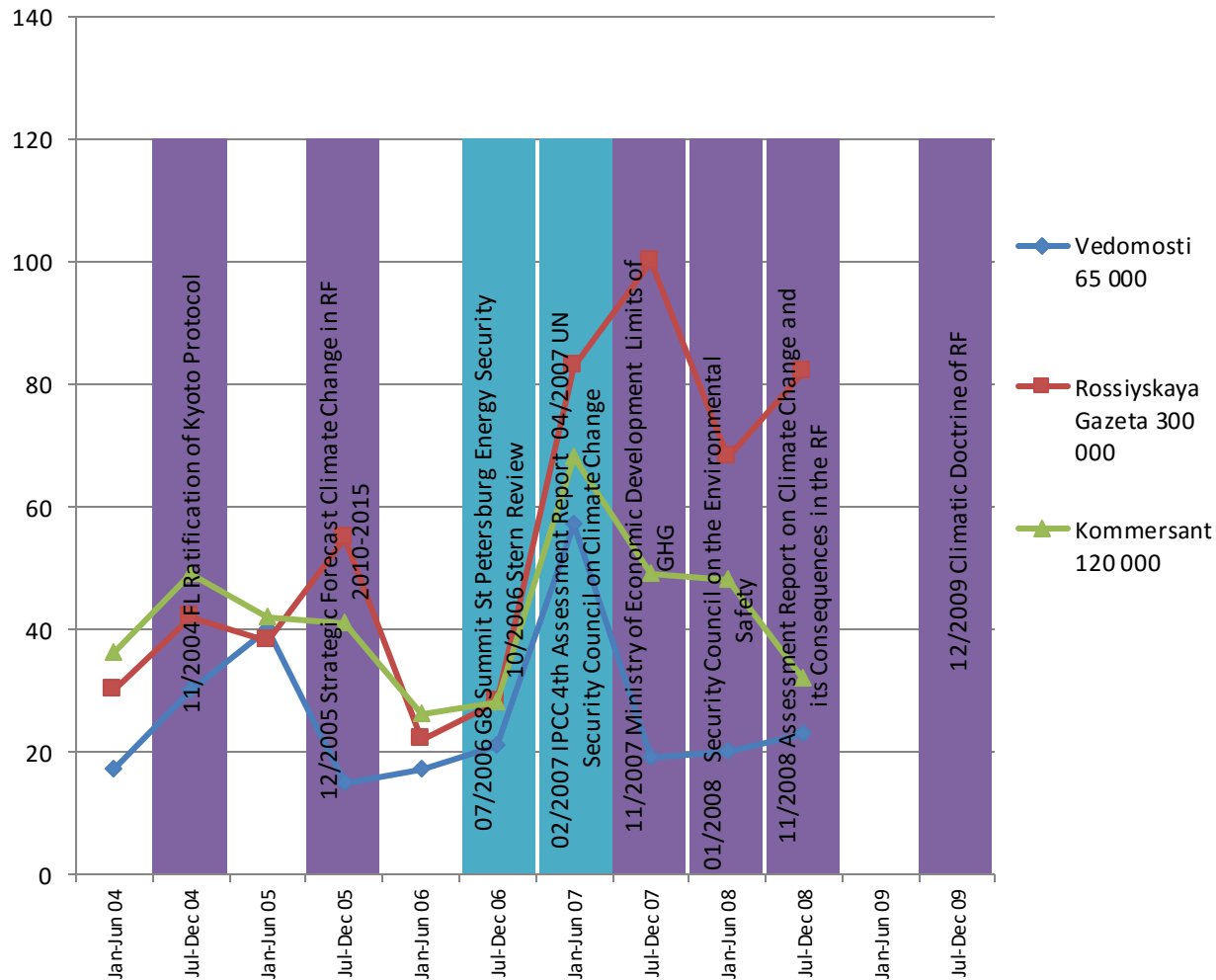


Russian Federation: 5,3% of Global CO2 emissions

- 75 - % coal, gas, oil products – energy in general
- 15 % -- depends on energy modernization
- 10 % - from agriculture
- 25 % - can be absorbed by forests but forests capacity is declining

Climate Change Discourse

Articles with the key-words concerning Climate change in 3 Russian newspapers from 2004-2008 compared to International events and domestic event, half a year term



Policy debates on climate change in Russia in 2008

<i>ID</i>	<i>Policy Debates on Climate Change</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Ran g</i>
1	Post-Kyoto Negotiations	12.80 %	3
2	Development of the Arctic and Climate Change	15.10 %	2
3	CO₂ Emissions Reductions	11.10 %	4
4	Adaptations to Climate Change	7.00%	5
5	Assessment of the Environmental Effects of Climate Change	16.90 %	1

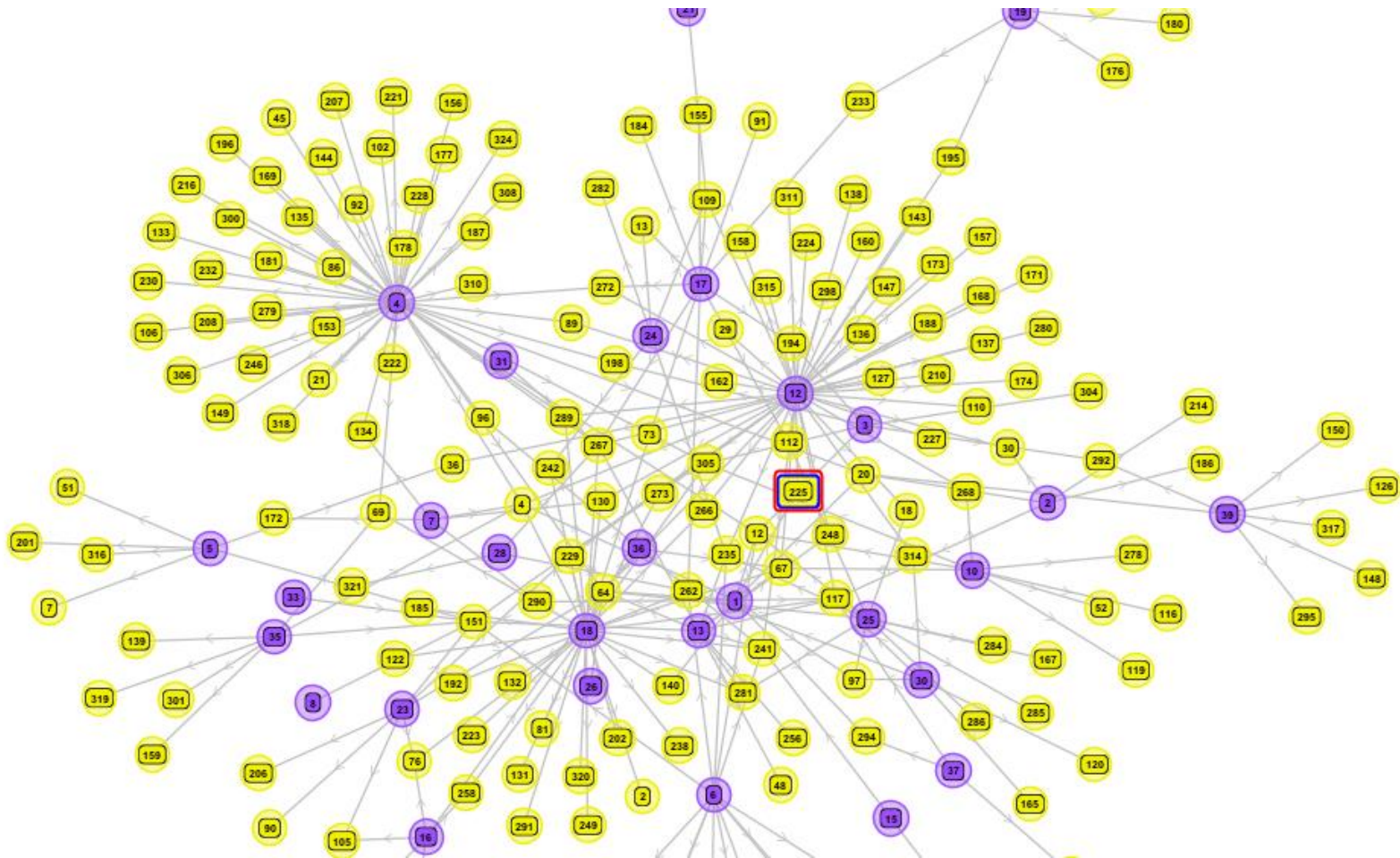
Most active organizations in the climate change debate in 2008

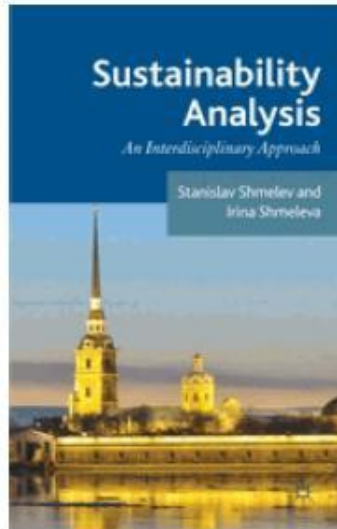
<i>ID</i>	<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Number of Climate Change Policy Discussion Foci</i>	<i>Climate Change Policy Discussion Foci (if over 3)</i>
4	Federal Hydrometeorological and Environmental Monitoring Service	4	3, 4, 9, 19
7	Federal Forestry Agency	3	1, 9, 13
12	World Wildlife Fund Russia	4	4, 14, 19, 21
64	European Commission	4	2, 4, 5, 6
67	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation	3	5, 14, 20
69	United Nations Organisation	4	3, 4, 9, 19
73	World Bank	3	10, 14, 18
92	The Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters	3	3, 9, 19
112	Friends of the Earth Europe	3	5, 10, 21
151	Правительство Российской Федерации	7	1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 18, 19
229	United States House of Representatives	3	2, 14, 18
289	UK Parliament	3	2, 19, 21

Network analysis of stakeholders and positions in public debates on climate change, 2008

Violet – stakeholder positions in public debates;

Yellow – organizations, mentioned in the media





Hardback

27 Jan 2012

9780230355248

£67.50

Sustainability Analysis

An Interdisciplinary Approach

Edited by: Stanislav Shmelev, Irina Shmeleva

STANISLAV SHMELEV is Research Associate at the Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge, UK, Director of *Environment Europe* and Senior Visiting Research Associate at the School of Geography and the Environment at the University of Oxford, UK. He specialises in ecological economics, assessment of progress for sustainable development, sustainable cities and sustainable waste management. Previous publications include *Ecological Economics*, *Sustainability in Practice*, and *Sustainable Urban Development: Interdisciplinary Approach*. He was a Visiting Professor at the University of Geneva, Switzerland (2007), and University of Paris 9, France (2009). He consulted IUCN and UNEP on the multidimensional assessment of ecosystems and biodiversity, and collaborated with OECD on the assessment of progress.

IRINA A. SHMELEVA Associate Professor in the World Politics Department of the School of International Relations of St. Petersburg State University, Russia. She conducts research in the fields of politics, philosophy and the psychology of global environmental change. Previous publications include *Psychology of Ecological Consciousness* and *Sustainable Urban Development: Interdisciplinary Approach*. She was a guest editor of the International Journal of Sustainable Development in 2009.

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the issues of sustainability at the international, national and regional level have become a top priority for national governments, business leaders and NGOs. *Sustainability Analysis: An Interdisciplinary Approach* is the result of collective reflection by an international group of academics from Canada, France, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. It was inspired by the interdisciplinary discussions started in St Petersburg, Russia at the conference *Globalisation, New Economy, and the Environment: Business and Society Challenges for Sustainable Development*, organized by the editors of this volume under the auspices of the International Society for Ecological Economics in 2005.

Russian Position in Paris

Russian Position in Paris

- Russia confirmed its intentions to reduce CO2 emissions by 30% of 1990 level to 2030
- **Russian efforts introduced an article on the role of forests in carbon sequestration in the text of the Paris agreement**
- Russia intends to reduce CO2 emissions despite the lack of formal targets in the Paris agreement
- **Russia intends to prepare a Federal Law on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement**
- Russia intends to develop a Low Carbon Development strategy as a part of Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Russia
- **Russia intends to adopt a Federal Law on the State Regulation of GHG Emissions**
- Russia intends to develop policy tools for enterprises to regulate their emissions and stimulate new technologies
- **The strategy will propose a series of measures to stimulate the development of renewable energy**

Climate Change Discourse: KOMMERSANT 2015-2016

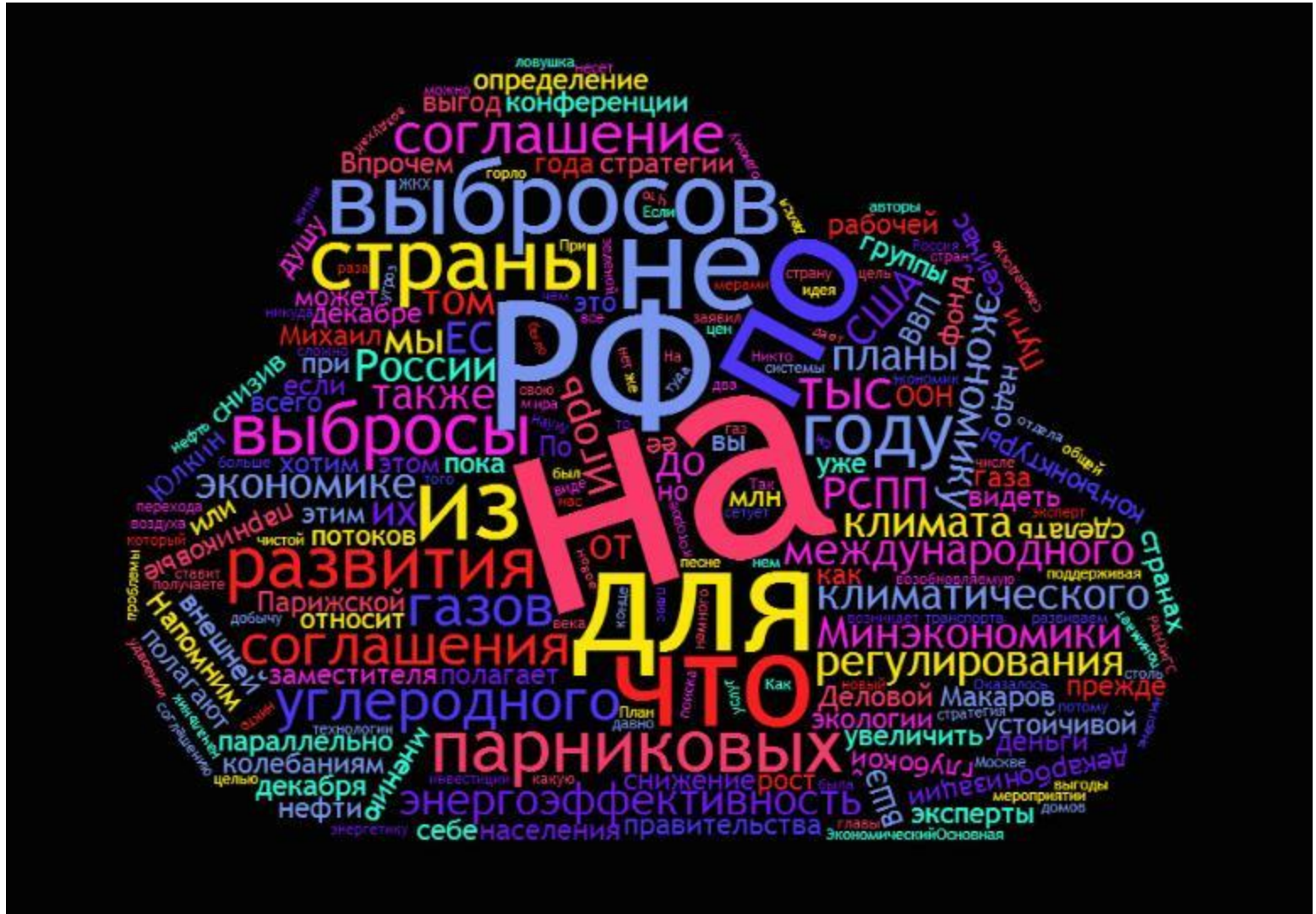
28.12.2015

**The Governors will get scored for
mitigating CO2**

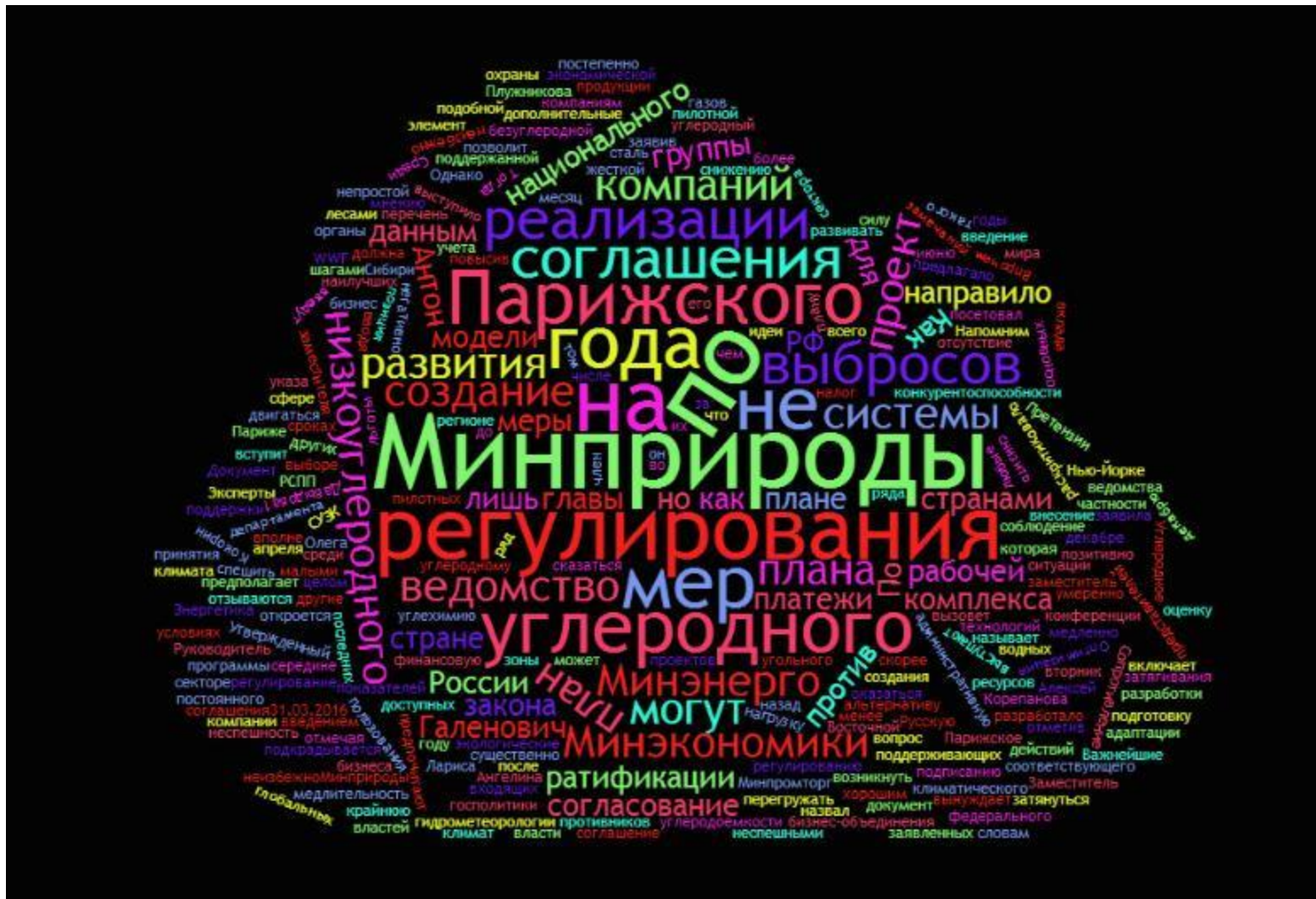
A.Davydova, Kommersant

**18.01.2016. Money-less Motivation.
Pros and Cons of the New Climate
Regime for Russia**

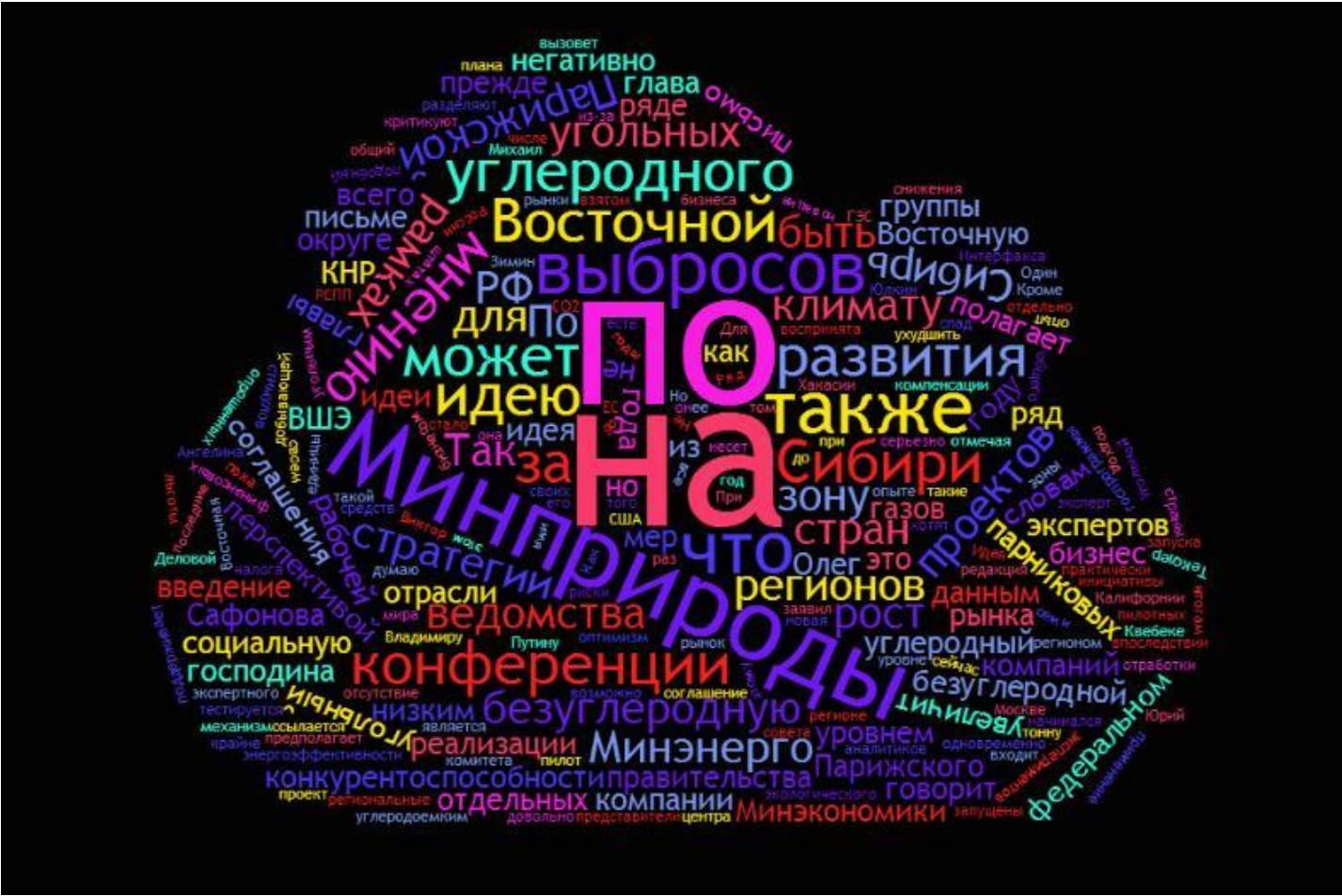
A. Davydova. Kommersant



31.03.2016. Carbon regulation will be introduced slowly, but unavoidably
Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment is slowly stalking the Paris agreement



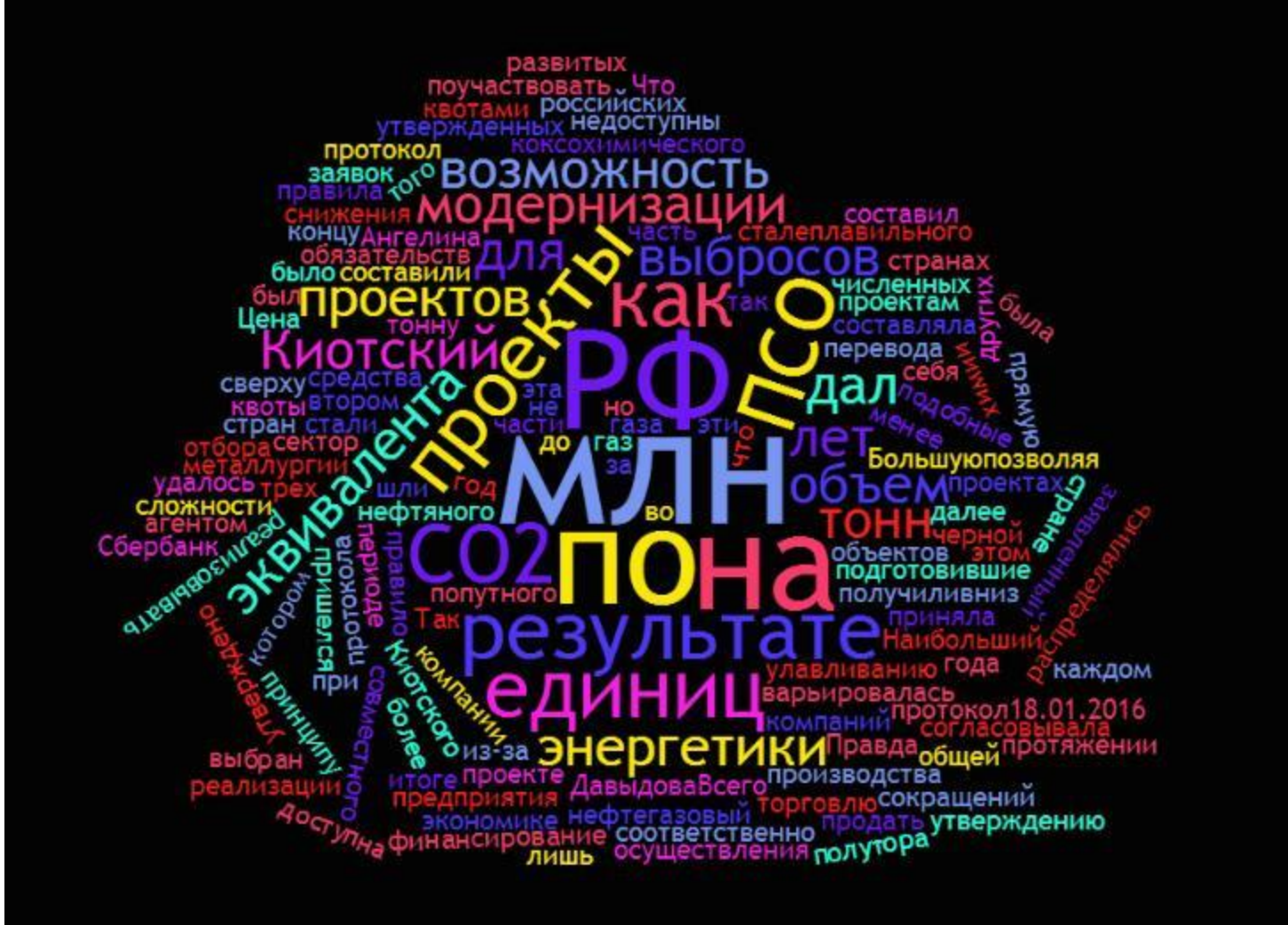
**25.02.2016. Eastern Siberia will be left
without the freedom to emit**
Ministry of Energy and the coal
industry opposed low carbon
development.



18.01.2016. What has Kyoto Protocol given the Russian Federation

A.Davydova. Kommersant





12.01.2016. The kilowatts are refusing to go green

Alternative energy is not taking route
in Eastern Europe

A. Davydova. Kommersant

POST PARIS DEVELOPMENTS

- Ratification of the Paris Agreement
- Introduction of Carbon Regulation
- Conflict of interest: Ministry of Energy and coal industry opposing Zero-Carbon Siberia
- Russia intends to transfer \$10 mln into the RF—UNDP Trust Fund and \$5 mln into Green Climate Fund
- Regional Governors will be assessed on CO2 intensity of Gross Regional Product
- Wind and Solar investments in Russia amount to USD1.7bln
- During Kyoto Russia managed to sell 238 mln tonnes of CO2

Thank you