

**Climate Agenda 2030**  
**COP 21 Results**  
**Countries' Commitments Overview**

**Russia**  
**GHG emissions in 2012: 2322.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>**  
**(share of global emissions — 5,2%)**  
**(5<sup>th</sup> place)**

Russia made every effort to implement the Kyoto Protocol. However, in 2012, the country opted out of the Protocol's second commitment period. Participation in the first commitment period did not require any special steps from Russia, as it was expected to keep emissions at 1990 levels by 2012. In large part as result of the decline in industrial production in the country, emissions had already dipped 38% below the required limit by 2000. In 2012, emissions were 31.8% below the set limits.

By 2020, Russia aims to reduce GHG emissions to 75% of 1990 levels or lower. Almost no additional measures beyond the current energy consumption policy are required for this target to be met (the plan is to reduce energy consumption by 44% before 2030).

Russia's target as part of the Paris agreement is to reduce GHG emissions to 70–75% of 1990 levels by 2030, provided that the maximum absorption capacity of forests is reached.

Russia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution contains a comment on the importance of taking forest emissions into account. Russian forests account for 25% of the world's forest resources, consuming 500 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. Russia has identified two conditions that need to be met in order to further reduce emissions (30%): taking forest management into account and getting the major emitters to participate in the agreement.

Laws and regulatory documents for achieving the declared INDCs by 2030 are to be developed and adopted. Reducing GHG emissions along the planned trajectory will allow Russia to start moving towards low-carbon development and ensure its contribution to the long-term goal of reducing global warming.

Renewable energy sources can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in Russia. As the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation Sergei Donskoi has noted, serious investments are to be made in the medium- and long-term into the development of renewable energy sources – a total of \$53 billion by 2035.

Russia's GDP for 2012 was 172.9% of the 2000 level. At the same time, greenhouse gas emissions (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry) were just 111.8% of 2000 emissions. This demonstrates that the significant GDP growth in this period was accompanied by a minimal increase in emissions.