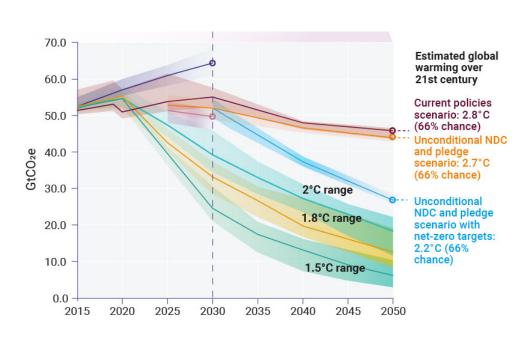
Decarbonization pathways in Russia in the new geopolitical circumstances

Georgy Safonov
Economist, international expert

Emission gaps to reach Paris targets

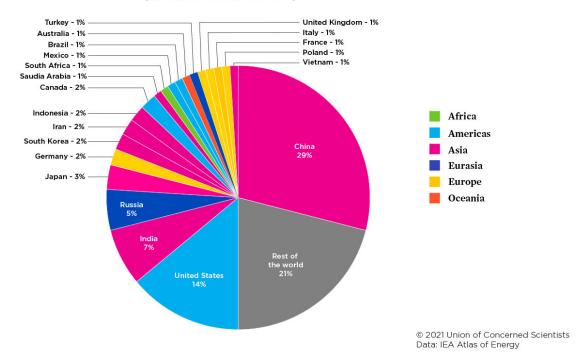
- The current commitments are not sufficient to prevent from 1.5-2°C warming
- Much more efforts are needed from ALL major countries



Source: UNEP (2021) The Emissions Gap Report 2021.

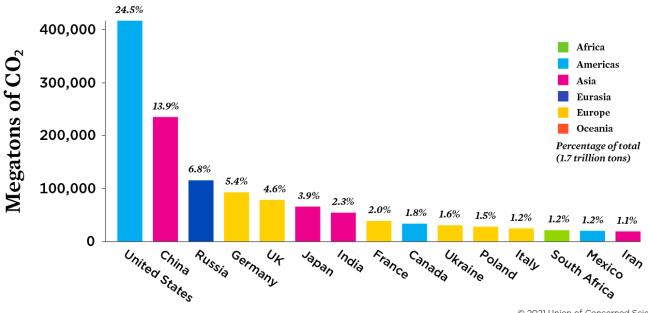
Top Annual CO₂ Emitting countries, 2019

(from fossil fuels)



Top CO₂ Emitting Countries, 1750-2020

(from fossil fuels and cement)



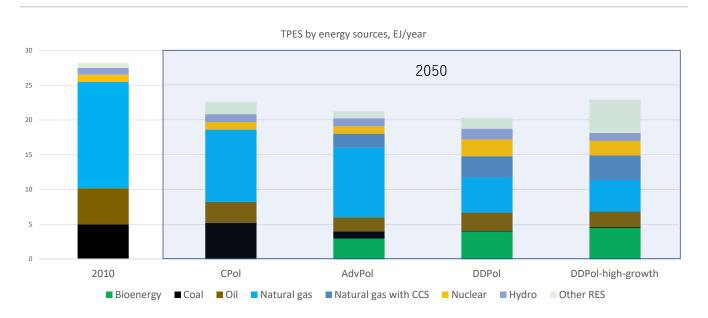
© 2021 Union of Concerned Scientists Data: Global Carbon Project via Our World in Data

GHG emissions in Russia, 1990-2020 (MtCO2e)

Emissions/sinks	1990	2000	2010	2020	% change, 2020/1990
Fossil fuel combustion	2291,6	1308,0	1414,2	1380,9	-40%
Fugitie methane emissions	285,5	213,6	225,1	216,8	-24%
Industries	285,1	197,7	197,8	241,7	-15%
Agriculture	247,5	118,9	103,5	116,6	-53%
Forestry	-226,1	-594,6	-749,8	-622,3	+175%
Other sources	205,5	183,7	100,7	148,5	-28%
Total net-emissions	3089,1	1427,3	1291,5	1482,2	-52%

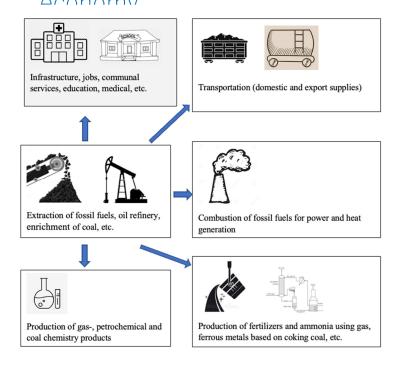
Source: National GHG emission and absorption inventory of the Russian Federation, 2022.

Decarbonization pathways for Russia, scenarios by 2050



Source: Safonov et al. (2022) Potential Role of Bioenergy in Decarbonizing Russia's Economy. Ekonomicheskaya Politika Journal, 2022, v. 4.

Impacts of sanctions and releted factors on Russian



- Embargo on oil and oil refinery products: over 50% decline of production
- Embargo on coal exports: up to 47% decline in coal production
- Natural gas exports: drop by 40%
- Expectation: reduction of related GHG emissions at least by 20-30% in near term, likely continuation of the same level by 2030

Thank you for attention!

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