

Russian emission scenarios

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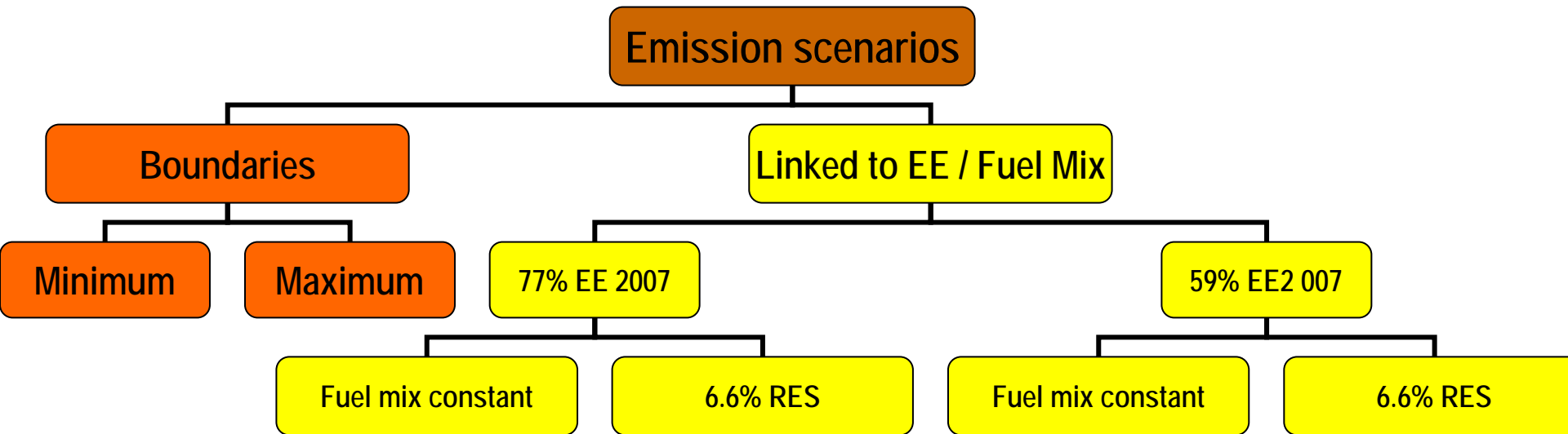
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Russian emission scenarios



❖ Boundary scenarios

- ❖ Maximum scenario: frozen-efficiency

- ❖ Minimum scenario: the technical potential for CO2 mitigation is realized

❖ Policy-linked scenarios

- ❖ Energy efficiency – Concept of the Long-Term Social and Economic Development

- ❖ Pessimistic scenario – efficiency in 2020 equals 77% of the 2007 level -> corresponds to 1%/yr. (autonomous energy efficiency improvement)

- ❖ Innovation scenario - efficiency in 2020 equals 59% of the 2007 level

- ❖ Fuel mix - Energy Strategy of Russia....next slide



Fuel mix structures considered, 2006 and 2020

Fuels	2006 balance	Positive scenario, 2020
Coal	17,2%	18,5%
Liquid	18,0%	17,2%
Natural gas	54,5%	47,1%
Nuclear and hydro energy	9,1%	10,5%
Other innovation sources	1,3%	6,6%



Sources: IEA (2009) and MINPROMTORG (2007).

Modelling assumptions and limitations

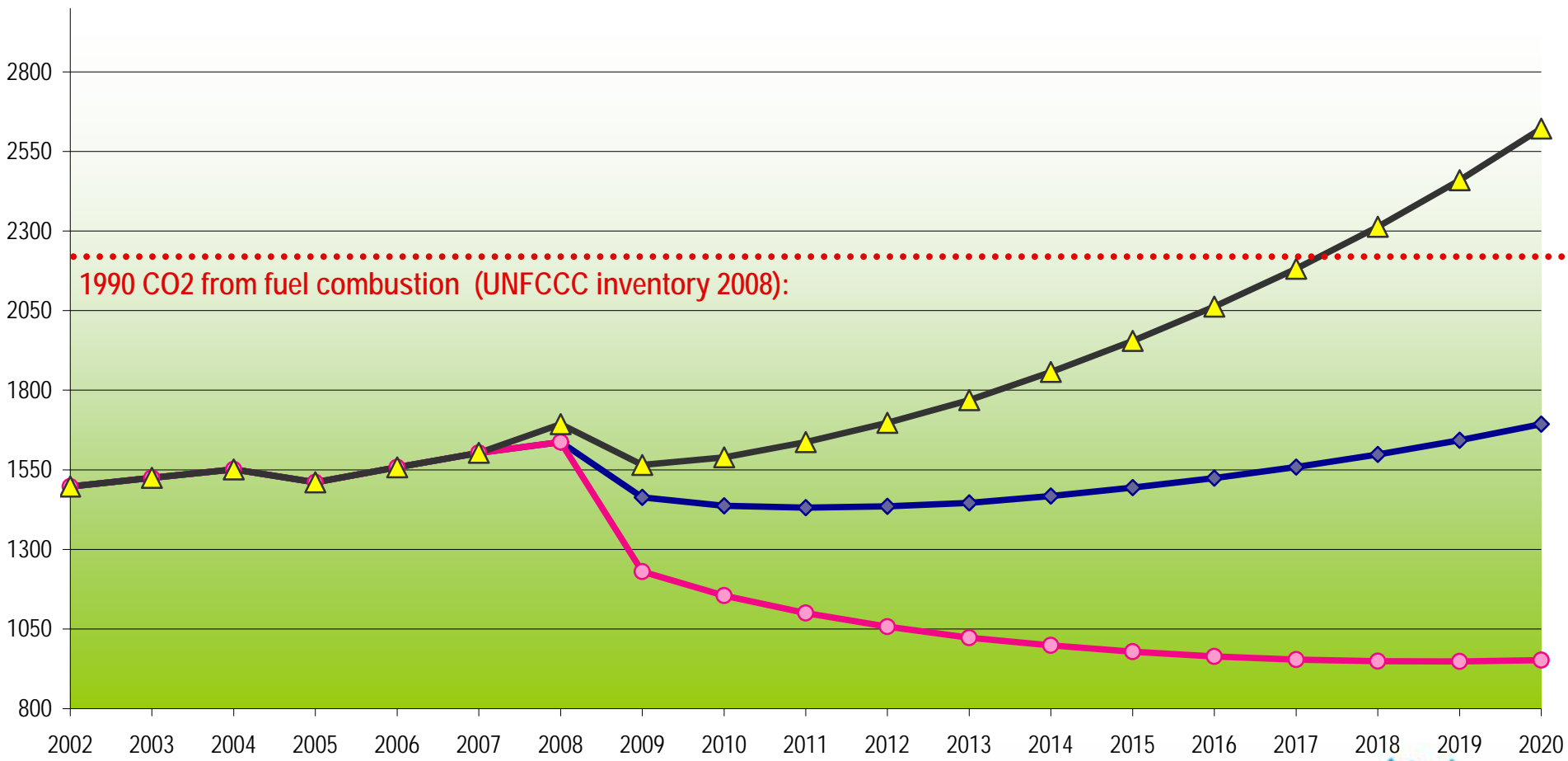
- ❖ Modelling approaches
 - ❖ Boundary storylines->bottom-up sectoral approach
 - ❖ Sectoral efficiencies
 - ❖ Policy scenarios->top-down approach modelling the whole economy
 - ❖ Overall economic efficiency
- ❖ Data source
 - ❖ Highly uncertain
 - ❖ IEA balances, GOSKOMSTAT, EIA DOE US, FIIA
- ❖ GDP forecast
 - ❖ World economic Outlook Oct 2009
 - ❖ Linked to the oil price forecast

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP growth rates	-6.0%	0.5%	3.4%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.6%
Assumptions	WEO						+2% GDP /each incremental 10\$ oil P					
Oil prices	57.0	58.1	59.3	60.5	61.7	62.9	64.2	65.5	66.8	68.1	69.5	70.9

CO₂ emissions associated with fuel combustion

Russia 2002 - 2020

Million tonnes CO₂



- ◆ The 2020 GDP intensity is 77% of its 2007 level / Fuel mix constant
- Technical potential for energy efficiency, which is known today, is fully realized by 2020
- ▲ The 2020 GDP intensity is the same as in 2007 / Fuel mix constant

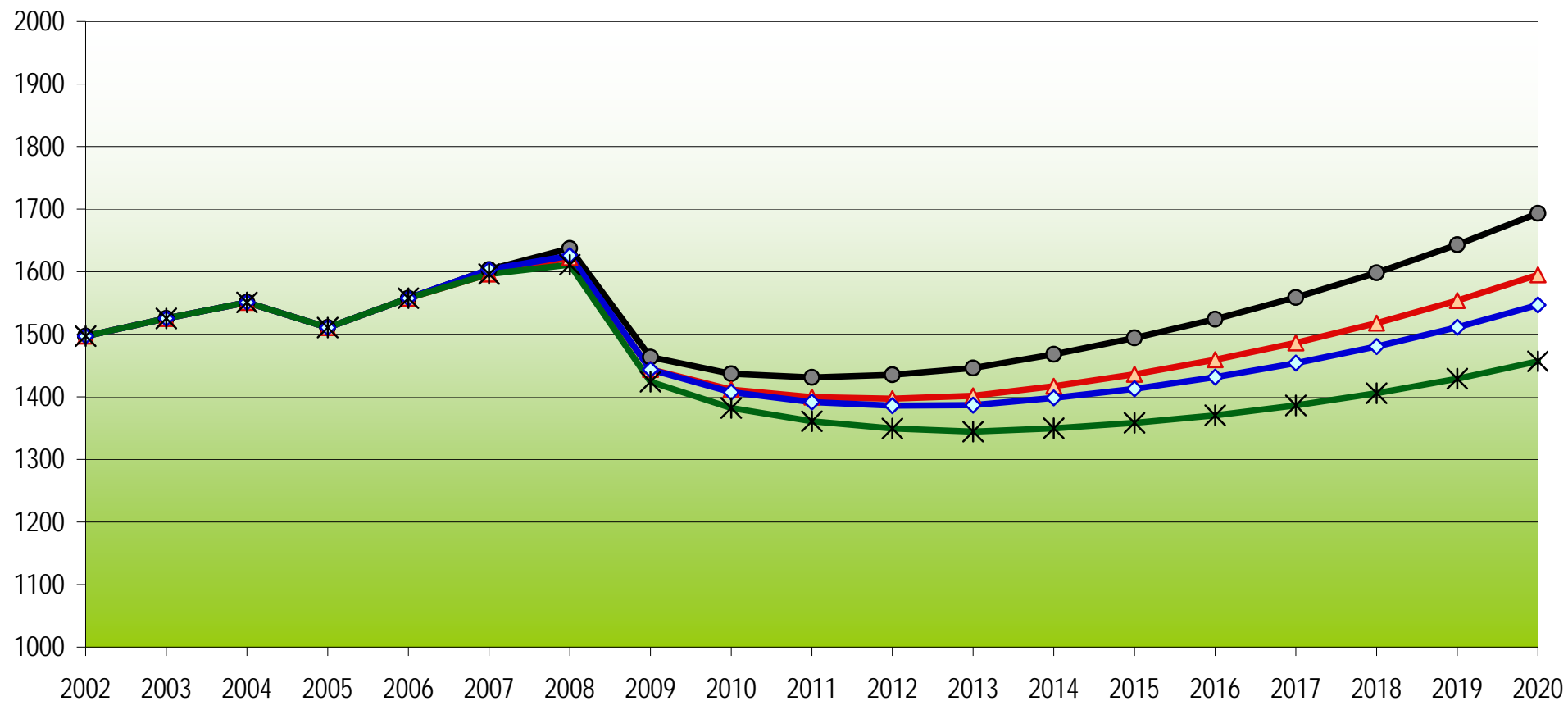
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Scenarios of CO2 emissions to 2020 for different efficiency and fuel mix cases

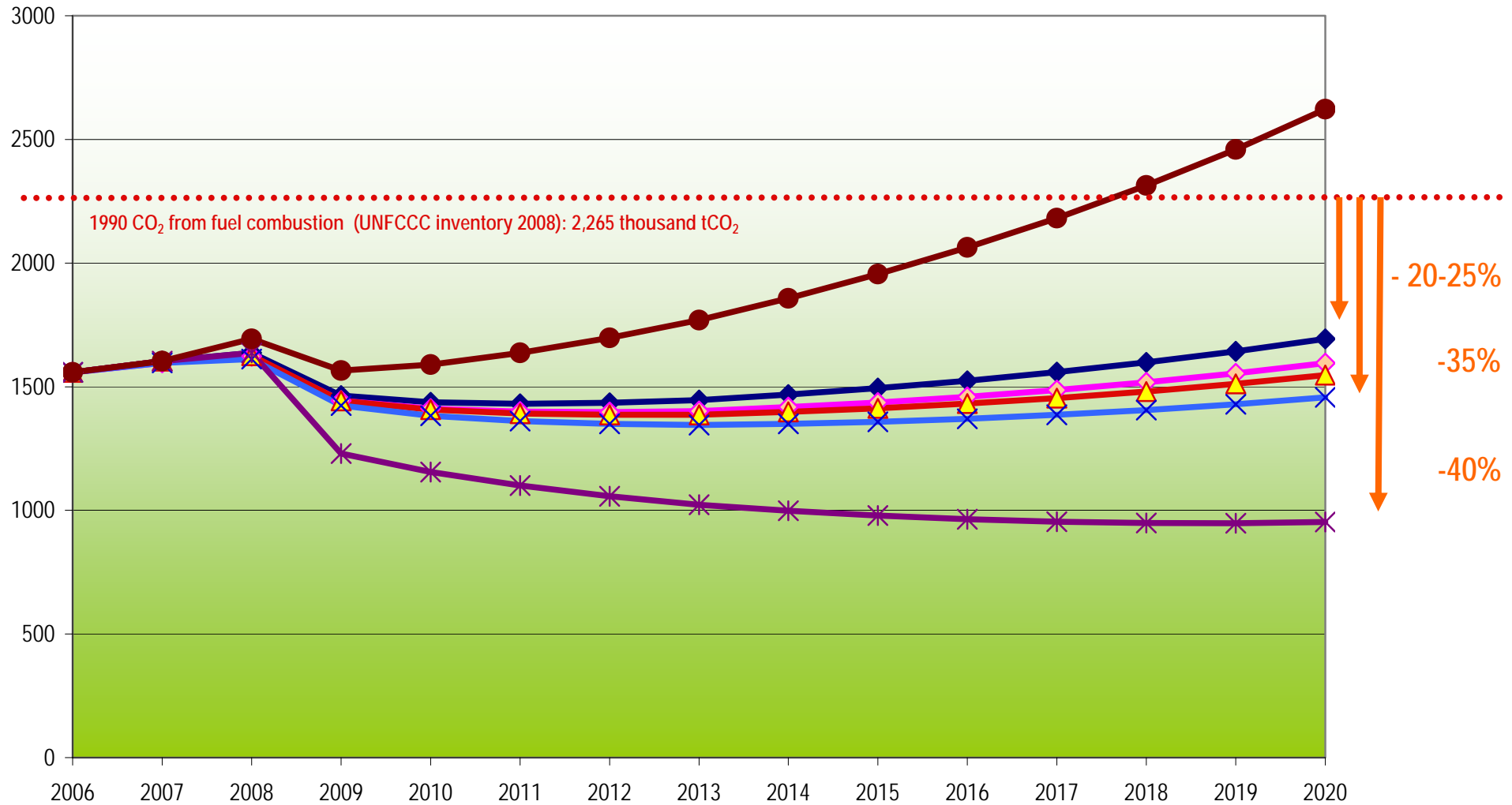
1990 CO2 from fuel combustion (UNFCCC inventory 2008): 2,265

Million tonnes CO2



- The 2020 GDP intensity is 77% of its 2007 level / Fuel mix constant
- ▲ The 2020 GDP intensity is 77% of its 2007 level / RES share increases to 6.6%
- ◆ The 2020 GDP intensity is 59% of its 2007 level / Fuel mix constant
- * The 2020 GDP intensity is 59% of its 2007 level / RES share increases to 6.6%

Implications for emission reduction targets



- 20-25%

- 35%

- 40%

- ◆ The 2020 GDP intensity is 77% of its 2007 level / Fuel mix constant
- ▲ The 2020 GDP intensity is 59% of its 2007 level / Fuel mix constant
- ✱ Technical potential for energy efficiency, which is known today, is fully realized by 2020
- ◆ The 2020 GDP intensity is 77% of its 2007 level / RES share increases to 6.6%
- ✱ The 2020 GDP intensity is 59% of its 2007 level / RES share increases to 6.6%
- The 2020 GDP intensity is the same as in 2007 / Fuel mix constant

Research limitations

- ❖ Uncertain data
- ❖ Modelling attempts are widely criticized nevertheless modelling is the only known tool to predict the future
- ❖ A very simplified approach is used
 - ❖ On one hand, the model is transparent
 - ❖ On another hand, the disadvantage is that some important factors may be overlooked
- ❖ The results should be used and interpreted with caution
- ❖ Uncertain assumptions
 - ❖ The world 2009 crisis
 - ❖ Oil price
 - ❖ GDP growth
- ❖ No account for implementation costs



Thank you!

- ❖ **Comments are welcome!**
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