

Prospects for regulation of greenhouse gases pollution in the Russian Federation

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Merit of the Russian Federation in organizing trading in greenhouse gas emissions can not be ignored or forgotten. Thanks to the Russian Federation were launched the mechanisms of Kyoto Protocol.

Unfortunately, for various reasons, the Russian Federation almost did not participate in the Kyoto mechanisms such as JI Projects and emissions trading for greenhouse gases despite design of appropriate legislation (several acts of the Government).

As it fixed in the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009), choice of economic instruments that could help reduce level of greenhouse gas emissions (including the possible use of market mechanisms, including emissions trading) would be determined by their effectiveness in the use of public and private funding.

In the context of difficulties in achieving international consensus on the implementation of agreed measures to limit emissions becomes important efforts of individual countries and intergovernmental organizations to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The EU has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% up to 2020.

Presidential Decree of 30.09.2013 № 752: commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 25% of these emissions to 2020 compared with 1990.

The current rate is approximately 30% of baseline in 1990.

Currently, the RF has fragmented regulation of greenhouse gas emissions. However, recently the Government has taken steps in regulating of greenhouse gas emissions.

What do we have?

The RF has national system for estimating emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases and legislation for realization JI Projects.

Pursuant to the Presidential Decree in April 2014 by the Government of the RF was approved Plan of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The measures are listed for period 2014-2016

Specific mechanisms in the Presidential Decree and in the Plan of measures are not determined. In the Plan was made task to analyse the current situation in the sphere of greenhouse gas emissions and for preparation of proposals for the development of specific mechanisms of state regulation.

Possible approaches:

1. The enforcement of emission reductions of greenhouse gases in various sectors of economic.
2. The mechanism of payment for emissions in excess of limits (quotas).

The Plan of measures provides the preparation to 2015 rates of greenhouse gas emissions in various sectors of economic.

The Plan declares the development of proposals on the organization of cooperation in the field of low-carbon development with regulatory systems in greenhouse gas emissions with other countries, as well as with international financial institutions

As an possible economic mechanism can be used acting charging mechanism of the negative impact on the environment.

Pollutants which excess the limit (quota) of greenhouse gases emission must pay a fee.

The prospect of implementing of the mechanism of emission trading can be assessed as unlikely scenario.

S. Smith (Environmental economics. A Very Short Introduction) points out that trade mechanisms in the environmental field are used when the relevant tax arrangements can not be applied cause of political issues.

The RF has acting tax payment system for negative impact on the environment, which can be applied to greenhouse gases sources of emission, although they are not pollutants actually.

Thus, there is no need probably to develop special national mechanisms for emission trading.

The trading approach can be implemented in case of accession the RF to the international system of emissions trading.

Thank you very much
for your attention!