

Russia has multi-pronged strategy to confront climate change: Official



Russia has a multi-pronged strategy to confront climate change, by further developing its human capital, natural gas, hydrogen, and renewable assets, a senior national energy policymaker said yesterday.

Speaking at the 51st edition of the GECF Gas Lecture Series, entitled 'The Russian Federation's climate policy in the energy sector', Alexey Kulapin, director general, Russian Energy Agency, noted that Russia's energy system is underpinned by the vision of a greener energy system on one hand and stability and security on the other.

"Russia's energy policy is based on the need to strike a balance between solving climate problems and the need to further provide the economy and population with affordable energy resources," explained Kulapin.

Calling access to affordable energy a fundamental right, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goal No. 7, the GECF secretary general commended the steps being taken by many of

the forum's 19 member countries to achieve net-zero emissions. "We heard a lot about Russia today but our other Member Countries are also leading the way in transforming their business model. Qatar, for example, is playing a greater role in the area of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investments. Yet another member, Egypt, has blanket banned issuing of all new vehicle licences unless they run on the cleaner natural gas," said Yury Sentyurin.

"Being a world-leading coalition representing more than 70% of an important natural resource (natural gas) brings with it a remarkable weight. We strive to achieve actions that put nature, people, and planet at the heart of value creation." Echoing these sentiments, Kulapin noted that Russia, as one of the largest players in the international energy markets, fully supports the efforts of the world community to combat climate change.

He highlighted that in November 2020, the Russian President signed a decree to reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) as part of Russia's implementation of the Paris Agreement.

However, according to him, until new sources of energy are able to provide uninterrupted energy supply, natural gas, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), will remain the cleanest energy resource and will even serve as a transitional fuel to a low-carbon economy. In this regards, projects such as the Power of Siberia 1 and 2, Turkish Stream, and Nord Stream 2 were highlighted.

Currently, Russia enjoys a total LNG production of nearly 30mn tonnes per year (mtpy), which is set to increase by 2 to 2.5 times to 80-140mn by 2035, in line with the newly-adopted 'Energy Strategy 2035'.

Work is also underway to increase the use of gas in the transport sector. In the period 2018-20, a total of 250 refuelling stations offering compressed natural gas came alive, an increase of 60% on previous capacity.

In the area of electricity, Kulapin asserted that Russian already has one of the cleanest electricity structures, as 80%

of generation comes from nuclear, hydroelectric, steam gas, and thermal cogeneration sources. This compares to United States (65%), Germany (57%) and China (below 30%) in terms of low-emission energy sources for electricity generation, he said.

“Despite this, the country has a deliberate policy aimed at improving the efficiency of energy production and consumption, which allows reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector.”

On hydrogen, the official noted his optimism on its potential in various fields, as the ‘Energy Strategy 2035’ envisions competitively priced hydrogen exports of up to 7mtpy by 2035 and 33mtpy by 2050.

“Russia can provide competitive hydrogen both in the European and Asia-Pacific markets. The cost of producing low-carbon hydrogen from natural gas in Russia is at \$1-1.5/kg, whilst the cost of producing hydrogen electrolysis is \$3.5-4/kg. We are ready for mutually-beneficial cooperation with partners overseas,” he said.