



Association  
of European  
Businesses

## **INNOPROM ONLINE: «INDUSTRY IN DIGITAL ERA»**

**SESSION: «THE PARIS AGREEMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY»**

**EVENT PARTNER: ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN BUSINESSES**

**DATE: 30 JUNE 2020, 12:00-13:30**

### **CONCEPT**

At the height of the coronacrisis, on 23 March 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation released its draft long-term strategy for diversifying economic development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, foreseeing four potential development scenarios. So far, the Ministry is proposing to take the basic scenario as the basis, with the emphasis on a slight increase in the energy efficiency of the economy. The goals stated in basic scenario look more modest than the goals announced by other countries.

According to any of the scenarios, it will be necessary to massively introduce energy-saving technologies, both in industry and in other sectors of the economy. However, since many countries and the European Union, in particular, are likely to move to a significant forced reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which will put pressure on Russia, the country will have to switch to an intensive scenario of the climate strategy.

In an intensive scenario, additional measures will be implemented including price regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, expansion of producer responsibility, introduction of utilization fees, partial requalification of waste into secondary resources, stimulation of production and use of products with a high energy efficiency class.

The strategy was prepared within the development of the Paris Climate Agreement. In the framework of the agreement the countries are trying to keep the global average temperature from 1.5 to 2 C, ratified by the Russian Federation in September 2019. Russia cannot ignore the climate agenda- it creates risks for sustainable development of the national economy after 2040, including industry, in particular in terms of the restrictions on access to export markets.

Is the industry ready for such steps, what opportunities and limitations does this cause?

### **Key topics for discussion:**

- Russian attempt to deal with GHG - compensating: i.e. forest for pollutions
- Difference in EU and Russian approach. Boarder adjustment tax
- EE for GHG - incremental steps - how sufficient
- Innovations and leapfrog - crucial but restricted

### **Co-Moderators:**

**Michael Akim**, AEB Board, Chair Member, Chairman of the AEB Modernisation & Innovation Working Group

**Anton Atrashkin**, INNOPROM Business Programme Director

### **Invited speakers:**

**Laurent Bardon**, Head of Trade and Economic Section, EU Delegation to Russia

**David Campbell**, President, BP Russia

**Anatoly Chubais**, Chairman of the Board, ROSNANO

**Alexander Chuvaev**, Executive Vice-President, General Director of Russia Division and PAO Fortum

**Dmitry Grechkin**, Senior Vice-President, Strategic Development, Ilim Group

**Mikhail Lifschitz**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, ROTEK, Director for high-tech development, "Renova" Group of companies

**Alexey Mordashov**, CEO, Severgroup, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Severstal

**Vasily Osmakov**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

**Tadzio Schilling**, AEB CEO

**Evgeny Schwarts**, Independent Director, Member of the Board of Directors, PAO "MMC Norilsk Nickel"

**Johan Vanderplaetse**, AEB Board Chairman, President, Schneider Electric Russia and CIS

**Stephane Zweguintzow**, CEO, PAO Enel Russia