

Russia



Trilemma Rank

#42

Trilemma Score

71.2

Balance Grade

AAC

Russia ranks 42nd globally and performs highly in the Security and Equity dimensions, with remaining challenges for Sustainability. Russia's high Security index is explained in its continued and sustained energy independence, although small changes have a high impact on the scores over time due to a lack of generation diversity. The Equity indicators show a marked improvement over time explained by more people having access to prosperity-enabling levels of power consumption. Sustainability indicators are up, but rising slowly, without an impact on overall dimension scores, which are AAC.

Population
144.5 (millions)

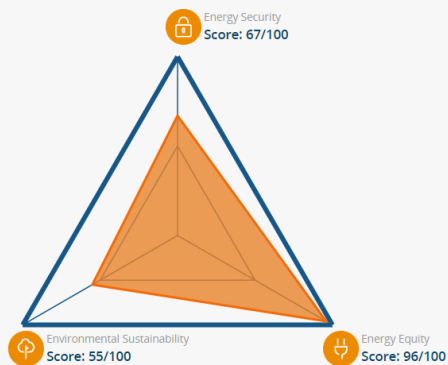
 Land Area
16,376.9 (thousand sq. km)

 GDP Per Capita
25,763 (PPP US\$)

 Industrial Sector
30.5 (% of GDP)

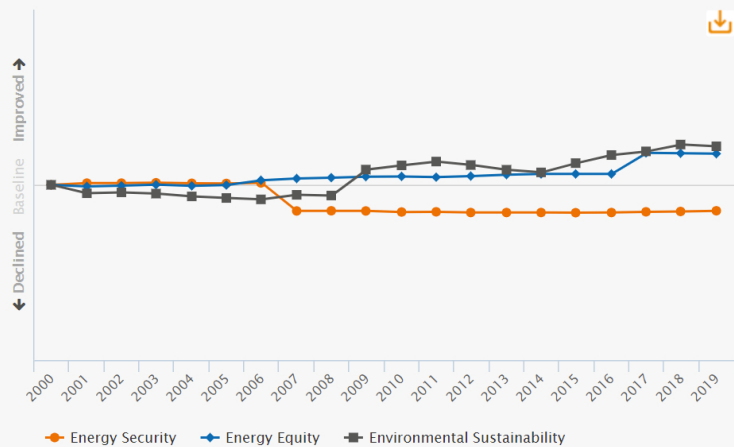
 GDP Growth
1.6 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

Russia is endowed with natural resources, which underpin substantial exports of natural gas and oil to countries in Eastern and Western Europe, Turkey, Japan, as well as other Asian countries. The relative dependence of Russia's economy on energy exports is impacted by fluctuating energy prices, the development of shale gas in other regions of the world, and Europe's efforts to decrease dependence on Russian gas imports. To address this, Russia is developing new transportation routes and plans to tap into new gas markets in the east ('Pivot to the East'). The profitability of these plans will be tested through levers of fair and transparent market competition with other gas suppliers. With four nuclear reactors under construction as of 2017, and an average of one large reactor per year due to come on line by 2028, Russia is working to further improve its security of supply through diversification while reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. Energy efficiency is a key issue for Russia. In 2014 the government published an updated version of the State Program on Energy Efficiency and Energy Development, which envisages a 40% decrease in the energy intensity of the economy by 2020. Another key part of this strategy is the further development of renewables, which, by 2020, are set to account for 2.5% of electricity generation, excluding large hydroelectric power plants.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

Energy security ⓘ

Import dependence



Diversity of electricity generation



Energy storage



Energy equity ⓘ

Access to electricity



Electricity prices



Gasoline and diesel prices



Environmental sustainability ⓘ

Final energy intensity



Low carbon electricity generation



CO2 emissions per capita



Country context ⓘ

Macroeconomic stability



Effectiveness of government



Innovation capability

