Russia

Trilemma Rank
29

Trilemma Score
73.8

Balance Grade
AAC

Russia, as one of the world's biggest producers and exporters of crude oil and natural gas, performs highly in the Energy Security and Energy Equity dimension, though less so on Environmental Sustainability given the very low penetration of renewable and clean energy sources in the energy mix although there has been a slight improvement on both. Its position in the top 20 for Energy Security reflects a well-balanced mix of gas, oil, coal, renewables, nuclear and hydro energy sources. It also performs well in Energy Equity due to high scores for access to modern energy. There is room to improve in Environmental Sustainability, especially in terms of final energy intensity. Russia's balance grade is AAC and its world rank is 29.

Population
144.5 (millions)

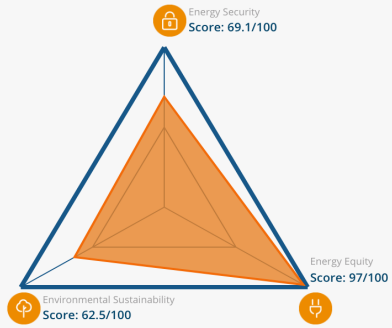
Land Area
16,376.9 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
11,289 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
32.1 (% of GDP)

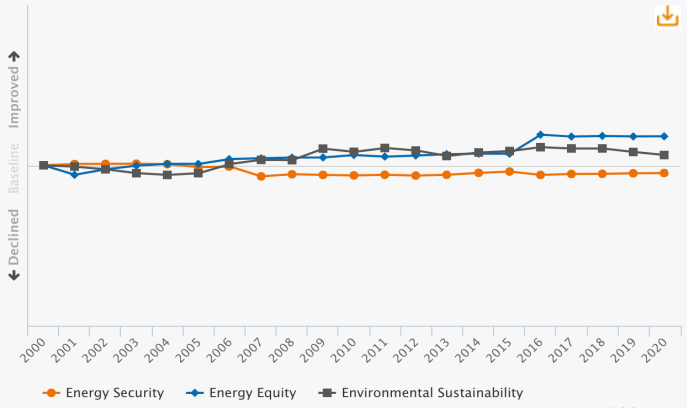
GDP Growth
2.3 (annual %)

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



Trends and Outlook

Russia is energy self-sufficient and among the top three producers and exporters of oil and gas. It is also the world's third-largest exporter of coal. Russia benefits from a number of export outlets for oil and gas, both to the Western and Eastern markets.

In 2019, the new Energy Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation – a national security strategic planning document – was approved. In 2020, the Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period to 2035 entered into force, replacing the previous version to 2030.

The goal of the strategy is to achieve a structurally sound energy sector that would contribute to a dynamic socio-economic development and national security. Some key points of the strategy call for:
- Further development of LNG production capacity
- Creation of six petrochemical clusters
-Development of hydrogen and other technologies
- Modernising electricity sector with smart metering.

Russia, which formally adopted the Paris climate agreement in 2019, is working on developing a low-carbon strategy to 2050 and has declared its support for international efforts to combat climate change.

Russia has an ambitious nuclear power development strategy aimed at building next-generation fast reactors. This technology may help all countries looking to decarbonize their energy mix.

COVID-19 had an impact on all oil and gas oil exporters as a result of the steep decline in demand and a sharp fall in oil prices in the first quarter of 2020. However, Russia as leader of the non-OPEC alliance of producers along with OPEC and several independent producers agreed to slash their production by close to 10 million barrels per day to stabilise the market and lift oil prices. On the domestic front, coordination between government and the private sector as well as a stable digital environment allowed for a coordinated response to the pandemic and energy supplies remained stable.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.