

Does Russia's energy strategy take the energy transition into account?

Existing strategic documents (primarily a draft version of the "Russian Energy Strategy Up to 2035", which was submitted to the government by the Energy Ministry in 2015, but not approved until now) do not take the energy transition into account.

How does the energy transition affect Russia?

For Russia, as for many other resource-rich and energy-exporting countries, the energy transition creates new long-term challenges, questioning the sustainability of the entire economy, which is highly dependent on hydrocarbon export revenues.

Is Russia decarbonizing the energy sector?

Russia, ranking fourth in the world in primary energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions, adheres to the strategy of "business as usual" and relies on fossil fuels. Decarbonization of the energy sector is not yet on the horizon: a skeptical attitude towards the problem of global climate change prevails among stakeholders.

How centralized is Russia's energy system?

Historically, the Russian energy system has always developed in an extremely centralized way. The Russian electricity sector, for example, relies on a huge centralized power system, while distributed energy resources, including microgrids based on renewables, are developing slowly and only in remote and isolated areas.

Will Russia's fuel and energy complex continue to decline?

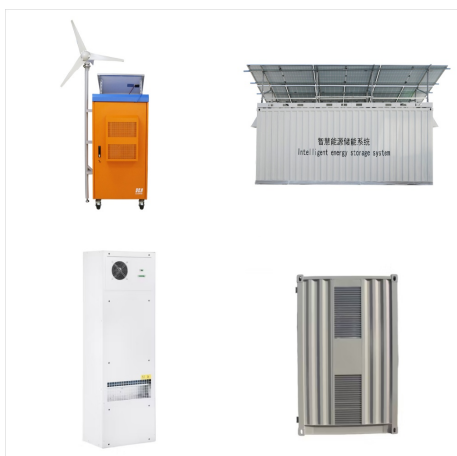
ERI RAS-SKOLKOVO analysis (ERI RAS and SKOLKOVO 2019) has demonstrated that the role of the fuel and energy complex in the Russian economy will continue to decline from its peak in 2012-2013, affected by shifts in world energy markets.

Why is schematization important in assessing energy transition penetration in Russia?

This commonly used schematization provides a convenient instrument with which to assess the depth of energy transition penetration in different countries, including the Russian Federation.



The review demonstrates the viability of TES as the future of energy distribution to offer a balance between economic growth in terms of provisioning energy at affordable cost, accessibility to energy, and dynamic energy utilization.



The chapter provides Russia's regional insight, aimed at analysing the geopolitical implications of the global energy transition on one of the world's leading energy-producing countries, as well as an overview of Russian energy policy in the context of the global energy transition.



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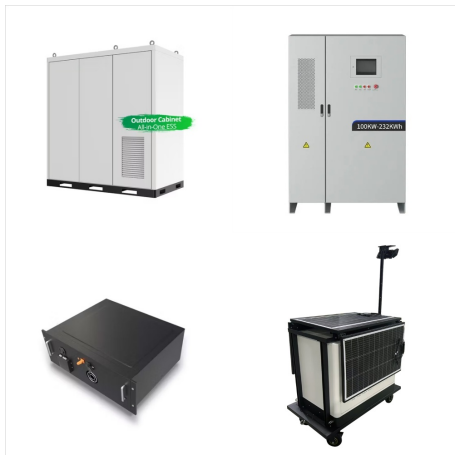
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This article provides an overview of Russian energy policy in the context of the global energy transition. Russia, ranking fourth in the world in primary energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions, adheres to the strategy of "business as usual" and relies on fossil fuels.



Transactional Energy (TE) is an energy management approach combining (local) systems control with market-based interactions to realize more bottom-up coordination. Parties in a transactional energy system coordinate their actions through automated software agents who act on their behalf to negotiate transactions based on an exchange of value, where



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