

Climate change and energy security for Russia

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Energy security for Russia should include at least three components: reduction of climate and environmental impact of energy sector; sustainable maintenance with energy resources of own development; reception of the maximal economic benefits from the energy resources. First, energy security of the country should be closely connected with reduction of climate and ecological impact of energy sector. Grandiose plans of expansion of extraction in northern territories (Yamal and so forth) and shelves (Sakhalin, Barents sea) will lead to destruction untouched ecosystems in huge territories with not clear ecological consequences not only for the country, but also all world (climate changes as a result of degradation of bogs and woods, reduction of a biodiversity, pollution of the seas, etc.). Secondly, before to increase sale of energy resources it is necessary to think of itself. By estimations of the Russian Ministry of natural resources profitable stocks of oil will terminate in the country to 2015. Already now for development of new deposits are required tens billions dollars of investments. And, thirdly, it is necessary to try to get the maximal economic gain from own energy resources. Now Russia loses tens billions dollars a year because of energy overconsumption and sales of primary raw material with a superficial level of processing and the low added cost. Structurally-technological reorganization of economy will allow to reduce considerably the general need for energy resources, to lower energy consumption. According to Russian Energy Strategy due to enough simple measures it is possible to save 40-45 % of energy resources consumed inside of the country.