

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Has national goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity
- Has mandatory building rating and disclosure policies that apply to some buildings
- Requires audits of large industrial facilities
- Invests a notable amount in rail transit compared to road infrastructure

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Make more energy efficiency data publicly available
- Offer tax incentives and loan programs to encourage private-sector energy efficiency
- Expand the number of technical requirements covered by residential and commercial building codes
- Reduce energy intensity in the industrial sector

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

For the national efforts chapter, Russia tied for 16th place with Mexico. The country lacked data for annual government spending on energy efficiency and energy efficiency R&D spending. Overall, Russia had data available for only 82% of metrics in the scorecard. Russia has an energy intensity reduction goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal. It was the only country in the scorecard without any tax incentives or loan programs encouraging energy efficiency in the private sector.

**BUILDINGS**

Russia ranked in last place in the buildings chapter, though it has mandatory building codes for both residential and commercial buildings, as well as mandatory building rating and disclosure policies for some building types. Russia should consider updating both codes to cover more technical requirements related to building shells and systems. Currently, both codes only cover insulation and heating and cooling. Russia does not have any key appliance groups requiring minimum energy performance standards.

**INDUSTRY**

Russia was one of the worst-scoring countries in the industry chapter. It reported the second-highest industrial energy intensity, with a total value of 28.74 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. Russia has mandatory energy audits; to bolster these efforts, the country should consider implementing voluntary agreements with manufacturers, financial incentives for manufacturers to make efficiency improvements, or a mandate for certain industrial facilities to employ energy managers. Russia should also consider implementing a national commitment to industrial decarbonization or an electrification target.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Russia has significant room for improvement on transportation efficiency. The country does not have standards for limiting emissions from passenger vehicles or trucks. Russia did rank 6th for its ratio of rail to road infrastructure investment, with a value of \$0.76 in rail for every \$1 on roads. Russia should consider implementing a national policy or strategy to encourage walking and cycling, or a freight strategy aimed at providing guidance for companies on improving efficiency and sustainability.