



Russia Faces Huge Revenue Losses From Renewables Push, Finance Minister Warns

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Russia is the world's top energy exporter and its economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas. **Stanislav Krasilnikov / TASS**

Russia must prepare for major revenue losses brought by a global push toward renewable energy and subsequent fall in demand for fossil fuels, Finance Minister Anton Siluanov [warned](#) in an interview with Bloomberg on Thursday.

The rising share of renewables in the global energy market and carbon pricing measures could lead to “radical changes in the global energy balance,” Siluanov said, citing Finance Ministry models.

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Russia is the world's top energy exporter and its economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas,

with revenues from oil and gas exports expected to comprise around 40% of Russia's state budget in 2021.

But a looming [carbon border tax](#) in the European Union, Russia's largest trading partner, is predicted to [cost](#) Russian exporters billions of euros per year. Russia's Central Bank has calculated that the tariff could affect more than 40% of Russian exports.

“We need to understand how we'll replace falling revenues if these forecasts prove accurate,” Siluanov told Bloomberg.

Russian Economy Minister Maxim Reshetnikov last month slammed the EU's plans to introduce a carbon border tax, calling the measure “protectionist.”

The EU is also pursuing a shift toward renewable energy as part of its decarbonization plans, with wind and solar power [surpassing](#) fossil fuels to become the bloc's top power source last year. In contrast, wind and solar energy [comprise](#) just 1% of Russia's power supply.

“[By 2050] there will be no more space for coal, very little room for oil and only a marginal role for fossil gas,” European Commission vice president Frans Timmermans [said](#) in a keynote speech in March 2021.

Russia has slowly woken up to the threat of climate change in recent years, with analysts [saying](#) external pressure — such as carbon taxes or rising environmental concerns among investors — is likely to be the biggest factor in pushing Russia to reduce its emissions levels.

Despite officials' growing awareness of the threats of climate change, Russia [plans](#) to increase its fossil fuel production with an eye on the Asian market, where decarbonization efforts aren't as advanced as in the EU. In May, Russia began construction of the massive Vostok Oil terminal in northern Siberia, which is expected to be the country's largest Arctic oil terminal.

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