

Russian environmental policies

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Nowadays environment plays a crucial role not only for the governmental structures but also in the people's attitude to the common ecological problems. Ecological policies and regulations serve as a tool to resolve the problem of biodiversity loss and climate change. This talk aims to provide an overview of Russian environmental policies over the last decade. It will be focused on the country's participation in international environmental agreements, initiatives for green energy and renewables usage, as well as efforts to improve the efficiency of oil and gas production. By a closer examination of these three aspects, it is possible to gain an insight into Russian efforts related to the ecological development and sustainability and Russian commitment to tackling environmental problems.

First and foremost, Russia's involvement in international environmental agreements reflects its dedication to resolving environmental issues on a global scale. The state has actively ratified a number of treaties, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Paris Agreement. These accords provide a structure for collaboration and establish goals for lowering greenhouse gas emissions, preserving biodiversity, and advancing sustainable development. For instance, in September 2019, Russia joined the Paris Agreement, reaffirming its commitment to keeping the increase in global temperature well below 2 degrees Celsius. The accord places an emphasis on the need that nations step up their efforts to switch to low-carbon economies. Russia recognises the value of teamwork/ cooperation? in tackling climate change by joining this international effort. According to the speech of Russian president Vladimir Putin, Russia expresses its deepest commitments to the common environmental initiatives and as well ecological issues among the top priorities. (Paramonova 2020). To infer, there could be mentioned an increase of interest in participation in international conferences along with the reduction of greenhouse emissions and damage to the planet.

Additionally, it is essential to consider various Russian policies and initiatives to raising the efficiency of renewables usage and green energy in general. As part of its environmental policy, Russia has made tremendous strides in recent years to encourage the use of renewable energy sources. The state is aware of how renewable energy sources may assist it to diversify its energy mix while lowering greenhouse gas emissions. The introduction of renewable energy auctions, which aims to draw investments and stimulate the growth of renewable energy projects, is one noteworthy step.

For instance, Russia staged its first-ever renewable energy project auction in 2020, which led to the distribution of wind and solar power producing capacity. (Bellini, 2021) These auctions make guarantee that the growth of renewable energy is transparent, competitive, and economical. Furthermore, Russia has established goals to raise the proportion of renewable energy in its overall energy supply, aiming for a 4.5% share by 2024 and a 5% share by 2030 accordingly. These goals show how committed the nation is to changing its energy industry to one that is more sustainable. (Ibid)

Finally, Russia confronts particular difficulties in striking a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability as a significant producer and exporter of oil and gas. However, the nation has worked to make its oil and gas sector more efficient, minimising its environmental impact. Adopting more efficient technology, making investments in R&D (research and development), and putting more stringent environmental standards into place are some of these measures.

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI), which evaluates the negative environmental impacts of oil and gas operations, is a good example. By putting into practice strategies like flare reduction programs, improved emission monitoring, and the adoption of cutting-edge extraction methods, Russia has made efforts to raise its EPI score. These initiatives seek to minimize damage to the ecosystem while increasing the effectiveness of resource exploitation.

To conclude, Russian policies regarding the environment have made improvement during a past decade in a number of areas, including involvement in global environmental agreements, programs for the use of renewable energy sources, and enhancements to the effectiveness of oil and gas. Via its acceptance of the Paris Agreement and the adoption of renewable energy auctions, Russia has shown its support for environmentally friendly development. The oil and gas industry's efforts to increase efficiency show an increasing understanding of the need of striking a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.

Although these accomplishments are remarkable there are still obstacles to overcome, such as the need for stricter enforcement of regulations pertaining to the environment and further investments in technology for renewable energy sources. Russia may contribute an enormous impact to combating climate change and advancing a greener future for everybody by choosing to prioritize sustainable growth while actively taking part in international environmental efforts.

References

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