

Main Directions of the Russian Ecological Policy: a Look after “Rio + 20”

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Abstract. The article deals with the basic directions of the environmental policy of Russia in modern conditions, shows the trends of interaction between nature and economy, as well as mechanisms of harmonization of environmental, economic and social interests of society. The prospects for the solution of social and economic problems, providing ecologically oriented economic growth in Russia with an example of the state program of the protection of Lake Baikal are shown.¹

Keywords: ecological economics, sustainable development, Strategy of Green Growth, Economics and Environment, Environment Policy, Russia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a process, and at the same time the result of the continuous interaction between nature and society. In this natural environment and natural resources are a prerequisite and an element of social reproduction.

Studies show that resource factors and ecosystem services play a significant role in the socio-economic development. Many authors are unanimous in the understanding of nature as an economic good. This approach is extremely important as the global trend restrictions and depletion of natural capital, strengthening the role of the environment as a limited public good.

The purpose of the research is to show the evolution of attitudes and the development of methods of environmental policy management in Russia over the past decade.

As was noted in Resolution of IV All-Russian Congress of Environmental Protection (2-4 December 2013), in Russia during the last decade the growth rate of emissions and discharges of harmful substances (pollutants), and waste generation lagged behind the growth rate of gross domestic product, but at the same time levels of adverse impacts remain high. About 15 % of the territory of the Russian Federation, where 60 % of the population is concentrated and the bulk of GDP is made, environmental quality is poor. In urban areas, where live about 55 million people (53 % of the urban population of Russia), the degree of air pollution is very high and high. Water pollution is a major environmental problem for the industrialized regions of the Volga region, the Urals, Kuzbass, the North Caucasus. There was a significant increase in waste generation, with less waste

utilisation and neutralization. More than 14,700 authorized waste disposal sites occupy a total area of approximately 4 million hectares. For wastes placement annually about 400 thousand hectares of land is allocated. As a result of past economic activity accumulated 31.6 billion tons of production and consumption waste.

Simultaneously costs for environmental protection are reduced (indicator, which characterise environmental costs relation to the country's GDP reduced from 1.3% in 2003 to 0.7% in 2012, with an opposite trend in the most economically developed countries - from 2.0 % to 2.25 %).

The analysis shows a lack of commitment of business entities in the ecological modernization of production in general, it limits the development of the environmental sector in economics and reduces the competitive advantages of the Russian economy.

It should be noted a number of positive aspects. Over 60 % of Russian territory remains virtually unaffected by anthropogenic influence. Possessing territories with the natural biological productivity and biodiversity, Russia plays a key role in maintaining of the global functions of the biosphere.

In these circumstances, the important role plays implementation of the principles of "green" economy, providing of ecologically oriented economic growth, the development of economic methods of environmental policy, which include assessment and redress the environmental damage associated with past economic activity, environment impact assessment during the implementation of projects, regulation of relations in the field of environmental auditing, using of compulsory environmental insurance, the development of public- private partnership in the field of nature conservation and environmental protection, economic stimulation of investment in environmental technologies etc.

II. EVOLUTION OF VIEWS ON TOOLS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Nowadays in Russia for the transition to the principles of "green economy" took steps to business activity maintaining in the industries of the new technological order, to establish mechanisms for introducing and increasing the role of payments for ecosystem services, to create conditions for attracting capital into the market for environmental goods and services, creation of additional "green" work places, and also creation of new and innovative sectors of the economy with potential growth of GDP.

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In this context, according to Porfiriev B.N., the classical model of reproduction of material goods, along with natural resource and the negative impact on the environment should be added to take into account and reflect in its natural (environmental) conditions and ecosystem services, first of all – climate [3]. It is needed to be from the standpoint of the role of nature in shaping the quality of life and the spiritual wealth of society. In this context, the role of nature is significantly beyond pure economics, and its value is not limited to financial benefits.

Obviously, providing the necessary conditions for economic development resources, nature, however, is a source not only of goods but also threats to the stability of the system of social reproduction. The consequence of this is a significant increase in the economic impact of natural hazards and disasters. In recent decades, these dangers and threats are more natural and man-made, taking into account the effects of climate change.

This point of view is quite the same as the final declaration of the World Conference on Sustainable Development „Rio +20” (June 2012) – „The Future we want”, where the necessity of transition to a „green” economy was voiced.

Along with other environmental consequences of climate change it entails such a threat to international security, such as: a) increased risks associated with powerful international flows of migrants and environmental refugees, whose number is estimated that by 2050 it could reach 200 million to 250 million people, and b) increase the vulnerability of agriculture, leading to the emergence or worsening threats to food security.

For example, the lack of fresh water is becoming a major factor in growth inhibition of production, reducing welfare and, accordingly, increase threats to economic and social security in some regions of the country. Russian Security Council is currently preparing a plan for the maintenance of national security at risk the sustainability of fresh water in the world. These instructions and recommendations will be sent to the federal government. Currently, Office of the President and the Council of Federation of the Russian Federation initiated the study of crises in countries and regions in the global climate change occurring due to the lack of fresh water. As a result of this work a plan should be developed to prevent accidents related to this deficit, and the author's research could be of great help in this work and in developing strategies for adapting the economy to climate change and the management of natural and man-made risks. Special attention in the development of measures to prevent the threat to Russia's security is paid to changing climatic conditions in the Arctic, which is also reflected in the work.

Studies of Vega A. and Potravny I. show the influence factor in ensuring the population with natural resources, including drinking water, the effects of climate change in Central Asia on the processes of environmental migration to Russia [1;5].

The increased stress on the environment ultimately leads to a deterioration of the conditions of reproduction and quality of life, especially for future generations, and also increases vulnerability to natural hazards and disasters, and to changes in climate. This implies the urgent need to change the strategy, given the growing importance of natural and environmental risks of social and economic development of society. It is in the present conditions a shift from selective to the integral (integrated) approach to risk reduction that provides for these changes in the content of the concept and strategy of sustainable development.

In the area of climate change control policy and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Russia have been applied indicators based on the assessment of the environmental and energy intensity of production, i.e. specific emissions, such as greenhouse gas emissions per unit of production.

It is estimated that Russia's energy consumption more than 3 to 3.5 times higher than in developed countries (0.42 / 0.12 tons of oil equivalent / \$ 1000 of GDP respectively). At the same time, for the period from 2000 to present according to the International Energy Agency, in 2007 the carbon intensity of Russia's GDP was 3.91 kg CO₂ equivalent to the 1 USA dollar, while in China - 2.3, Japan - 0.24, EC - 0.4 respectively. Dynamics in the carbon intensity of the Russian economy showed in Table 1.

As seen from Table 1 for the period from 2000 to 2011 carbon intensity of the economy of Russia, i.e. the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP has steadily decreased, which can be characterized as a positive trend.

III. STRATEGIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS REDUCTION AND ITS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

In this regard, the author analyzes the complex and establishes strategies to reduce the environmental risks of economic development, which include:

- strategy of „zero growth” in resource consumption, which means neutrality or reducing absolute poverty (consumption) of natural resources;
- strategy of mutual substitution of natural resources, which implies a change in the structure of natural resources and results in the substitution of one type of resource consumed by others, including - involvement of waste into the economy;

TABLE 1.

CARBON INTENSITY OF THE ECONOMY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

№	Indicator	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Gross domestic product at market prices, bln. RUB	7306	21609,8	41276,8	38807,2	45172,7	54585,6
2.	Aggregate greenhouse gas emissions, million tons of CO ₂ equivalent / year	2039,9	2120,27	2227,61	2111,55	2201,89	...
3.	Carbon intensity of the economy, tons of greenhouse gases per million RUB of GDP	2,74	0,1	0,05	0,05	0,048	...

Calculated based on the data: „Russia in Figures”. 2012. Stat. - Moscow: Rosstat, 2012, p. 31

- strategy to reduce resource intensity of production and consumption of goods (resource strategy), which provides for a relative or a specific reduction in the use of natural resources, i.e. resource consumption per unit of output (GDP).

In recent years, Russia has shown considerable efforts to the transition to the principles of “green economy” and “green growth”. On the eve of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro (30.03.2012) President of Russia approved the „fundamentals of state policy in the field of environmental development of Russia until 2030”, which define the goals, objectives and mechanisms of environmental policy country for the future.

Global environmental issues, climate change, loss of biodiversity, desertification, and other negative environmental processes, increasing environmental damage caused by natural disasters and man-made disasters, pollution of air, surface and groundwater, and the marine environment, affect the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens.

It should be noted that the ecological situation in the Russian Federation is characterized by a high level of human impact on the natural environment and the significant environmental effects of past economic activities. Thus, in 40 regions of the Russian Federation more than 54% of the urban population is exposed to high and very high air pollution. The volume of wastewater discharged into surface water bodies without treatment or inadequately treated, remains high. Almost all regions of the tendency to deterioration of soil and land. Intensively develop the processes leading to the loss of fertility of agricultural land and to remove them from economic circulation. Desertification in some way covered 27 subjects of the Russian Federation on more than 100 million hectares. The amount of waste that does not involve economic recycling and sent to the placement increases. The conditions of storage and disposal of waste do not meet the requirements of environmental safety.

The analysis shows that following strategies can be allocated to reduce the environmental risks of economic development, which include:

- strategy of “zero growth” in resource consumption, which means neutrality or reducing absolute poverty (consumption) of natural resources;
- strategy of mutual substitution of natural resources, which implies a change in the structure of natural resources and results in the substitution of one type of resource consumed by others, including - involvement of waste into the economy;
- strategy to reduce resource intensity of production and consumption of goods (resource strategy), which provides a relative or a specific reduction in the use of natural resources, ie, resource consumption per unit of output (GDP) [3].

As a result, mechanisms of environmental and economic regulation should be focused on the growth of production of goods and their more equitable distribution and environmental management - again - in order to improve the quality of life, ensuring social security.

As the outcome of the UN World Summit in Rio de Janeiro, „Rio +20” as a fundamental measure to reduce the natural and environmental risks based on global trends should consider switching to the principles of “green economy” that involves a

move to a new technological system, ecological modernization of production, development of resource, energy conservation and energy efficiency of the economy.

Individual authors identify factors which accelerated the development of “green” economy, such as: maintaining the priority of ensuring energy security of countries and individual regions, high knowledge intensity and the level of technological development of “green” products and services, etc. These factors have largely determined the competitiveness of national economies, the evidence of the underway in the global economy, “green” race.

In these conditions, the development of Principles of State Policy of the country in the field of environmental development in the future has been driven by the need to ensure environmental safety and economic modernization in innovative development.

The strategic goal of the state policy in the field of environmental development is to solve social and economic problems, providing an environmentally-oriented economic growth, maintaining a favourable environment, biodiversity and natural resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, the right of every person to a healthy environment, environmental security.

The achievement of the strategic objectives of the state policy in the field of environmental development provides the solution of such problems as:

- a) providing environmentally oriented economic growth and the application of effective and innovative technology;
- b) prevent and reduce the negative impact of this on the environment;
- c) restoration of damaged natural ecosystems;
- d) to ensure environmentally sound management of waste;
- e) conservation of the natural environment, including natural ecosystems, fauna and flora;
- f) the development of economic regulation and market-based instruments for environmental protection and ecological safety.

In addition, this document provides the effective participation of citizens and civil society organizations, NGOs and the business community on issues related to environmental protection and ecological safety.

In solving the problem the environmentally oriented economic growth and the application of effective and innovative technologies in Russia are made for the use of mechanisms such as:

- a) an effective, competitive and environmentally-oriented model of economic development that provides the greatest effect while preserving the natural environment and its sustainable use, and to minimize negative impacts on the environment;
- b) introduction of innovative resource, environmentally sound and appropriate technologies on a single technology platform with the active participation of the business community, scientific and educational organizations, associations and nonprofit organizations;
- c) record absolute and specific indicators of effective use of natural resources and energy, the negative impact on the environment in the state regulation of environmental management and planning for the protection of the environment,

as well as in evaluating the performance of the economy as a whole and by sector.

It is important to note that the task of preventing and reducing the negative impact of this on the environment has the following mechanisms, such as: an increase in the construction of buildings and structures that have been certified in the system of voluntary environmental certification of real estate based on international experience with "green" standards, the implementation of measures under the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009), and a document aimed at its implementation.

In solving the problem of reconstruction of damaged natural ecosystems, the following mechanisms:

- a) an inventory of areas in order to establish areas with unfavourable ecological situation in programs that aim to minimize the negative impact on the environment and the elimination of environmental damage associated with past economic and other activities;
- b) working to phase out the assessment and the environmental effects of past economic and other activities;
- c) the development of legal, economic, organizational and methodological mechanisms of compensation for harm caused to the environment;
- d) the conservation and protection and restoration of habitat-forming functions of natural ecosystems outside protected areas.

In solving the problem of preserving the natural environment, including natural ecosystems, fauna and flora, considerable attention is paid to environmental issues of the Baikal natural territory, the northern regions and the Arctic, areas of traditional use of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East.

For this part of solving the problem of economic regulation and market-based instruments for environmental protection the following mechanisms should be used:

- encouraging businesses, implementing programs of ecological modernization of production and environmental rehabilitation of the territories, and ensuring a wide use of public-private partnership with government funding (co-financing) measures to improve the areas of concern, eliminating environmental damage associated with past economic and other activities;
- formation of the market of environmentally friendly products, technologies and equipment, and environmental services;
- supporting the implementation of technological modernization, provide a reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the environment, sustainable use of renewable and sustainable use of renewable natural resources;
- providing benefits (other things being equal) when placing orders for goods, works and services for state and municipal needs goods, works and services conforming to the environmental requirements;
- encouraging investment to ensure the rational and efficient use of natural resources, reducing negative impacts on the environment, environmentally friendly products, the introduction of resource-saving technologies, consistent with the requirements of the Russian legislation on the protection of the environment;

There should be funding for implementation of the state policy in the field of environmental development at the expense of the

federal budget, the budgets of the Russian Federation and local budgets, as well as from non-budget sources, including through public-private partnerships.

In his speech, Prime Minister at the third session of the plenary meeting of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development „Rio +20” June 21, 2012 noted that we need to develop sustainable production and consumption, which will ensure sustainable economic growth and to remove all threats - critical threat - to the environment. Society, economy and nature - are inseparable. That is why we need a new paradigm of development and which is capable of ensuring the welfare of society without excessive pressure on the environment. The interests of the economy, on the one hand, and the preservation of nature, on the other hand, should be balanced and should focus on the long term.

And there must be innovative growth and the growth of energy-efficient, "green" economy, which is definitely beneficial to all countries. Russia is an environmental donor, which has considerable natural resources, extending to one-seventh of the world, our globe. Particular attention is paid to the elimination of accumulated environmental damage and the creation of a modern system of waste management. Accumulated over the previous one, the so-called Soviet, during the damage was very, very significant.

When implementing environmental policy development in Russia we believe that it is extremely important to pay attention to the sustainable development of cities. We also believe that care for the environment is one of the essential factors of implementation of major industrial and infrastructure projects, a factor that ultimately will determine the future competitiveness of the economy.

It is obvious that globalization has not only advantages, but also challenges, threats and opportunities for moving forward to address the complex issues facing our countries. To answer to these threats and challenges it is necessary to develop sustainable production and consumption, which will ensure sustainable economic growth and to remove all critical threats to the environment.

The point is that as a result of the implementation of the policy environment-oriented economic growth makes the world a friendlier, safer and more comfortable for the present and future generations.

As an example, the implementation of new environmental policy in Russia after the World Summit on Sustainable Development „Rio +20” can lead to the realization of a number of state programs for the rehabilitation of the environment, the allocation of significant funds to finance these activities.

At the moment under consideration in the State Duma of the Russian Federation there are drafts of laws aimed at changing of the system of environmental regulation based on the principles of the best available technologies, the introduction of economic incentives for production modernization, improving of the scope of production and consumption wastes, improving of activities of protected areas.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF "GREEN ECONOMY": CASE OF BAIKAL LAKE

Thus, in the present time in Russia there functions the state program "Environment" in the years 2012-2020. The program will

be implemented in four main areas, including the regulation of environmental quality, monitoring and conserving biodiversity, organization and support of scientific research in the Antarctic, as well as a better public oversight and state expertise in the field of environmental protection. It is planned in 2020 to reduce the number of Russian cities with high air pollution by 2.7 times. In addition it will increase the number of protected areas, they account for 13% compared to the current 12.5%. In addition, air emissions and other indicators of pollution will be reduced. The introduction of such a program is necessary, focusing on the trend of the State "greening" of the economy. The Russian government also approved of the federal target program for the protection of Lake Baikal, which involves the reduction of pollutant runoff into the lake by 70% by 2020. The implementation of the federal target program "Protection of Lake Baikal and the socio-economic development of the natural area for the period up to 2020" will significantly reduce water pollution of Lake Baikal and the surrounding areas. Until 2020, under the program will be put into operation more than 60 new and past modernization methods of sanitation. This will reduce the flow of waste water pollutants into Lake Baikal by 70%. As part of the decision problem of unregulated waste generation by 2020, plans to build 49 different items for recycling and disposal of waste across the area, so that up to 80% of the waste will be involved in the secondary market, or placed on the equipped landfills. The program is scheduled as the construction of 170 km bank protection and will increase protection of the population from emergencies by 22%.

Special attention in the federal target program is also paid to the rehabilitation of the Baikal natural territory of waste production at six sites, including Dzhida plant. So, for example, to finance the elimination of negative effects of accumulated waste Baikal Pulp and Paper Mill will spend about 3 billion rubles. In the course of the program for the protection of Lake Baikal is projected to reach environmental monitoring of the Baikal natural territory to 100%. Also the program is based on the reconstruction of the hatchery building and equipment 68 roadblocks and 14 research stations. With this we will preserve rare species of plants and animals listed in the Red Book of Russia. It is expected to

increase the reserves of valuable fish species in the lake (according to the program - 44%).

Despite the fact that Baikal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, our national pride, the ecological state of the lake and the surrounding area are a matter of concern. When viewed as a whole on the Baikal natural territory, the proportion of the negative impact of the Baikal Pulp and Paper Mill is low, of the order of 7%. But in the central ecological zone, and it is primarily Lake Baikal, the proportion of pollutant emissions in the total plant is 98%, and discharge - 85%. In addition, 95 percent of all accumulated over the years of waste - is also a "legacy" of the plant.

Currently, Ministry of Russia and the Russian Ministry of Industry approved the work plan BPPM the short term, in order to allow for that time to work the way forward with regard to the plant.

Given the adoption of the federal target program "Protection of Lake Baikal and "The socio-economic development of the Baikal natural territory", which includes a number of measures to eliminate the environmental damage of the past, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation expects to resolve the problem with the Baikal pulp and paper mill in the autumn of 2012. Several tasks should be singled out. First of all, it is the elimination of past environmental damage. The territory has accumulated a lot of waste from the previous business. It is necessary to launch a number of projects. The second objective - reducing the negative impact of the current. In addition, it is a reduction of natural hazards.

As a result, in 2020 there will be 80% of the rehabilitated areas contaminated by industrial waste. Also it is planned to build 49 different facilities for recycling and disposal of other garbage. Now Baikal is the active development of tourism, one of the main problems - adjust it. Many construction projects do not use water treatment plants, and here there are very high risks. All need to be addressed, including issues related to the treatment facilities of recreational areas.

TABLE 2

THE STRUCTURE OF THE EXPENSES ON THE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LAKE BAIKAL FOR THE PERIOD TILL 2020

Nr.	Measures	The percent of the total amount
1.	Disposal of waste	43,0
2.	Reducing the discharge of sewage	20,0
3.	Modernization and construction of the engineering protection	17,0
4.	Development of tourism	10,0
5.	Preservation of biological resources and biodiversity	6,0
6.	Ecological research	4,0
	Total	100,0

Source: The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation

Speaking of socio-economic development of the territory, in terms of cutting the use of the recreational potential, that is a tourist destination. In particular, it is planned to build 102 visitor centers for tourists, laying more than a thousand kilometers of nature trails. It is also about the preservation and reproduction of biological resources. The program includes reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, facilities for the protection and study of natural systems, reconstruction of hatcheries. The program lasts 8 years. The total funding for the program amounted to 58.2 billion rubles. (\$ 1.94 billion), including - at the expense of the federal budget - 83.2%, the budgets of the Federation - 14.4%, non-budgetary sources - 2.4% (see Table 2).

An important mechanism for funding the program is a public-private partnership. This, in particular, was used for the construction of environmental and social infrastructure of the Olympic Winter Games „Sochi-2014“.

Within realization of the international initiatives and international cooperation of Russia on ensuring “green” economy’s growth it is possible to note that ministers of the countries of the Asian and Pacific Economic cooperation (APEC) at the summit in Vladivostok of 09/2012 approved the list from 54 ecological goods duties on which should be lowered to 5% and less. It is a question of the goods which provide ecological “growth”. It is a question of monitoring systems of environment, the equipment for burning garbage and other harmless equipment. According to the Ministry of economic development of Russia, formation of such list of the ecological goods is break as such task was put within the WTO in 2001, but was not solved.

For management of ecological and natural risks, including – risks of climatic changes for economy, Russia supports the creation of a regional system of monitoring of natural and technogenical catastrophes in the Asian and Pacific region.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The main directions of regulation in the field of environmental protection and natural resource management are the introduction of the principles of "green economy" from the UN conference "Rio +20" in 2012 and the implementation of the Principles of the state policy in the field of environmental development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030.

This includes measures to improve the regulatory framework of environmental protection and ecological safety, the introduction of economic incentives for business entities to introduce the best technologies. Perspective direction of environmental policy is development and implementation of measures for the regulation of compensation for harm to the environment, including also past economic activity as well as the establishment of mechanisms to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

For these purposes was provided the federal target program "Elimination of accumulated environmental damage on the 2014 - 2025 years". In addition many different measures are developed to improve the legislation that encourages the

development of "man-made deposits" in order to engage in economic turnover mining and oil production wastes.

For these purposes, private investments are attracted for the implementation of measures for the development and testing of new technologies with aim to reduce the negative impact on the environment, the implementation of pilot investment projects in the field of liquidation of past environmental damage, co-financing of projects for building of new facilities for processing the accumulated dirt.

It's about developing and implementing of the concept of the Russian Federation transition to the "green economy" and an action plan for the transition of the Russian Federation to the "green economy". During to the implementation of the principles of "green economy" we have to take into account:

- increasing of the volume of environmental costs into economic sectors and budgets of all levels, aimed at the introduction of environmental technologies, reducing the formation and deepening of recycling, support of business environmental activity in the industries;
- reorientation of the methods of state regulation of environmental responsibility, exist today mainly in the form of monetary sanctions against violators, for prevention and elimination of negative environmental impacts during the products life cycle and actual environmental damage;
- stimulation of technological upgrading through the gradual introduction of the principles of best available technologies, the greening of public procurement, the development of mechanisms for environmental insurance, legislative support improving the current system of payments for negative impact on the environment by increasing data charges;
- implementation of international standards in the field of national accounts and the associated with it Environmental - Economic Accounting System;
- improvement of access of Russian companies, organizations and experts to the best available techniques and progressive organizational and financial mechanisms, in particular by incorporating the environmental component in the Russian program of international development assistance;
- preparation of the comprehensive sustainability reporting and progress in the application of ESG criteria in order to create market for green investment projects in Russia; stimulation of Russian banks, primarily, the State banks for the implementation of international public lending rules and the development of "green" financial products.

To promote and support investment in environmentally responsible businesses and companies were planned to create public rating agency in the field of sustainable development and green investments and develop in the future the Index of sustainable development of the corporate sector of the Russian Federation. For this purpose, provided drafting of national, regional and thematic ratings, rankings and indices in the field of environmental protection and "green economy", to ensure the participation of cities with a population of over 100 thousand people in the environmental ratings, develop and implement a methodology for environmental ratings of industrial enterprises, which provides a correct estimation of the

environmental impact and management practices based on industry characteristics and scale enterprises.

Positive trend in the field of environmental policy in Russia is the introduction of voluntary standards in the area of social and environmental issues in the implementation of projects, including "green" standards for design, construction and operation of real estate, as well as projects of "green" building, development of measures aimed at support of construction of environmental, energy-efficient and resource-saving buildings.

Implementation of the Declaration on the implementation of the principles of "green economy" in the Russian Federation is based on the creation of public-private partnership in the sphere of nature and the environment, including for the development of cross-border cooperation, environmentally sound operations and projects in the Baltic Sea region.

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