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**Scientific Review Article**

## **WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF A GREEN ECONOMY IN RUSSIA?**

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**Abstract:** As a result of scientific and technological progress, dynamic economic growth has been achieved in the world. However, the development of industry and agriculture, and the increase in population are causing many environmental problems. Due to ill-considered measures, forest areas are shrinking, there is a shortage of water, and environmental pollution. In these rapidly changing times, the transition to a green economy has become an important vital necessity. Cities are getting bigger and the number of megacities is increasing, which increases the need for energy resources, especially fuel, every day. Due to the human factor, over the past hundred years, the area of cultivated land has decreased by one quarter, forests have decreased by two thirds.

**Keywords:** *green economy, natural resources, energy, ecosystems, eco-institutions, industry, efficiency, greening.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The green economy contributes to the gradual reduction of environmental risks, both within a particular state and around the world as a whole. The implementation of the principles of the green economy leads to an improvement in the quality of life of the population: the negative impact on the environment is reduced, which has a positive effect on the comfort level of the human environment.

This field of economics has emerged as a result of the adoption of a number of international legal instruments: in addition to the Kyoto Protocol and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, one of the key international legal instruments is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the Paris Agreement, "which unites the efforts of the parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change in a single international legal format" (Government of the Russian Federation, 2019). It combines the collective goal of curbing global warming with national contributions from countries to reduce emissions. According to the provisions of the Paris Agreement, "the parties recognize the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change based on the latest scientific knowledge ..." (Ministry of Economic Development, 2025).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research task was solved through comparative, logical and statistical analysis, structural research, mutual respect and dynamics of phenomena in the field of documentation and information, based on materials from books, newspapers, legislative acts and Internet resources. The fundamental method of the conducted research was the descriptive method, which includes such techniques as observation, interpretation, comparison and generalization.

## **RESULTS**

The transition to a green economy model is a long process that involves changes not only in the legal sphere, but also in the worldview of participants in economic activity. This will lead to the fact that the problems of environmental degradation will no longer be perceived as remote and non-urgent, requiring solutions only in the long term.

Overcoming the growing shortage of the natural environment is possible only through the involvement of all subjects of economic and environmental public relations, starting with public law entities and ending with organizations and individuals.

The Russian Federation faces a number of obstacles preventing a full-fledged transition to environmental and economic modeling. There is no mechanism for “green” taxes to compensate for violations of environmental legislation requirements by the relevant taxpayers. The low level of international cooperation in promoting the principles of sustainable development economics is most clearly manifested in the pollution of soils, water bodies and the atmosphere due to the unfair actions of neighboring States. Lack of economic incentives and legal measures to support the mass adoption of environmentally innovative solutions by enterprises and organizations. There is no legal framework defining the procedure for providing state aid to citizens initiating environmental projects. The low level of public awareness about the importance of nature conservation and sustainable practices limits the demand for eco-products and services.

The Russian economy has all the necessary resources for the transition to a green economy (natural, human, industrial, etc.). In our opinion, only a competent approach to activities will allow not only to preserve the natural environment, but also to increase the main wealth of the country. The solution to the problems of greening will depend on the effectiveness of the work of state and regional authorities. A well-developed management policy will help to increase the efficiency of business entities in the market, increase labor productivity, and address issues related to the greening of the Russian economy (Komissarova& Chibisova, 2022).

In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a set of legal norms regulating “green” taxation, the procedure for granting benefits to persons implementing environmental projects; bring cooperation in the field of environmental management within the framework of international relations to a qualitatively new level; stimulate scientific and technical development, including the creation and implementation of eco-innovations.

## **DISCUSSION**

The Russian Federation has adopted regulatory legal acts aimed at regulating environmental protection. For example, Federal Law No. 296-FZ dated 07/02/2021 “On Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions”, the provisions of which emphasize the relevance of the transition to a green economy model: “The purpose ... of the law is to create conditions for sustainable and balanced economic development of the Russian Federation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions” (Federal Law, 2021).

Analyzing other acts that establish the importance of following the concept of a “green” economy, it is necessary to mention Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 11/04/2020 № 666 “On reducing greenhouse gas emissions” (Decree of the President, 2020), which means developing a strategy for the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, focused on low greenhouse gas emissions and creating conditions for the implementation of environmental protection mea-

asures. To implement this Decree, the Government of the Russian Federation issued a corresponding Decree dated 10/29/2021 № 3052-r "On Approval of the Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation with Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions until 2050" (Decree of the Government, 2021).

An important document in the field of environmental protection is Federal Law № 7-FZ dated 10.01.2002 "On Environmental Protection" (Federal Law, 2002).

Important stages in the assessment of an effective environmental policy and a comprehensive assessment of green growth are:

- selection of priority indicators of the environmental efficiency of green growth;
- use of these indicators to determine the level of efficiency, which will allow you to see the dynamics of progress in achieving the goals of "green" growth;
- comparison of actual indicators with target values;
- definition of the main goals of "green" growth (target values of priority indicators). The green economy is directly related to maintaining the natural balance, which requires consideration in the context of the human – environment relationship.

There are concepts that arose before the advent of the green economy and are similar to it: environmentally oriented growth, green growth, low-carbon development, reasonable growth, eco-oriented economy, bioeconomics, sustainable economy, etc. The inability to combine concepts related to economics and the natural environment makes it difficult to understand the essence of the green economy.

The green economy in Russia has a number of significant advantages that contribute to achieving sustainable development, improving the environmental situation and improving the standard of living of the population.

Let's look at the key points in more detail:

- the transition to environmentally friendly technologies helps to reduce pollution of the atmosphere, water bodies and soil, which has a positive effect on the health of the population and the state of natural ecosystems;
- the development of the green technology sector opens up new opportunities, creates jobs, stimulates innovative progress and attracts investments;
- the production of equipment for renewable energy sources and energy-efficient solutions may become a new priority for the Russian industry;
- active involvement in the field of the green economy has a positive effect on Russia's international image as a responsible participant in global environmental initiatives;
- the green economy promotes more efficient use of natural resources, which is of critical importance for future generations.

The vector of increasing the energy efficiency of the Russian economy is becoming important in the technological development and improvement of the proces-

ses of modernization of the country's economy and the introduction of energy-saving innovations. Advanced energy-saving technologies will be able to improve the quality of human life and health. The developed countries of the world have achieved significant success in the energy efficient use of such technologies (Federal Law, 2009).

For example, among the areas of clean energy development are:

- reduction of the carbon footprint through the introduction of a system of certificates confirming the production of environmentally friendly electricity;
- the development of small-scale hydropower (MGES), which has a significant untapped resource that contributes to increasing the sustainability of the electric power system, especially in regions of active growth of solar and wind generation;
- optimization of electricity tariffs in remote and isolated territories, including Siberia, the Far East and the Arctic;
- establishment of a mandatory criterion for the export orientation of products and services of producers of renewable energy generation, with the introduction of fines for violation of obligations in the wholesale electricity and capacity markets;
- legislative regulation of direct and indirect energy emissions of greenhouse gases and domestic emission calculation methods adapted to the specifics of the domestic fuel base and energy generation technologies.

A large-scale national-level program has been launched in the field of artificial intelligence. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the development of artificial intelligence in the Russian Federation" approved the "National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030". Among its applied goals are: reducing human participation in processes involving risks to life and health, a sharp increase in labor productivity, a significant increase in the salaries of specialists, and a significant increase in the share of highly qualified specialists in the total number of employees.

The first problem of the green economy is the high level of costs and expenses. The high cost of equipment and environmental technologies can limit and hinder research. This leads to problems in the organization of logistical processes and increases the risk of environmental pollution. Another problem of organizing a green economy is the lack of qualified specialists. Lack of experience and knowledge in this field reduces the quality of research and hinders the development of programs to prevent or eliminate environmental damage.

The next problem is the weak involvement of individuals and organizations (above the requirements of the laws) in environmental conservation. Since Russia's environmental policy is still in its infancy, Russian companies wishing to join this group and become "green" face problems of energy efficiency and environmental safety of enterprises, which are key issues in creating a green economy. Energy efficiency

should be understood as the rational use of energy resources from an economic and industrial point of view to achieve the set goals and objectives.

The third problem hindering the development of the green economy is the lack of government support for various eco-projects aimed at protecting natural resources of various types - maintaining acceptable quality: land, water, air.

According to the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation dated 02/07/2025 № 69 "On the establishment of the Presidential Fund for Environmental and Environmental Protection Projects" (Decree of the President, 2025), which aims to support initiatives received from civil society institutions: to solve environmental problems, develop new animal protection projects and create innovative technologies capable of producing environmentally friendly energy, which directly contributes to the development of a green economy in the Russian Federation and Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07/21/2020 № 474 "On the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030" identified the importance of preserving the population, health and well-being of people (Decree of the President, 2020a). At the same time, in order to achieve these parameters, it is necessary to develop an eco-infrastructure, understood as a set of facilities and measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transition to rational consumption, conservation of natural resources, as well as the implementation of environmental programs that ensure the availability of various environmentally friendly products to the public.

Considering the aspect of interstate cooperation in the field of the development of the concept of the "green" economy, it is appropriate to mention the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 11/23/2020 № 116 "On the Program for the development of integration in the field of statistics of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2021-2025" (Decision, 2020), which defines the need for the formation and dissemination of statistical data on the implementation of the model of the "green" economy, environmental activity, This is an important step in following the provisions of this concept.

A large-scale national-level program has been launched in the field of artificial intelligence. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On the development of artificial Intelligence in the Russian Federation" approved the "National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030" (Kanunnikova et al., 2021). The following areas stand out among the applied goals: reduction of human participation in processes associated with increased risk to life and health; optimization of personnel selection and training; making optimal work schedules; early detection of gifted children.

## CONCLUSION

The green economy is a sustainable type of economy that creates more comfortable living conditions for people without causing significant damage to the environment. Indeed, a green economy improves the quality of life, while reducing resource consumption and the burden on ecosystems (Chkhutiashvili et al., 2023).

Today, the most important moment in preserving the resource and natural potential of the planet is the transition from a traditional to a green economy. It is primarily aimed at the sustainable development of economic relations and improving the well-being of mankind.

Russia has a huge potential for the transition to environmentally and economically sustainable development of an ecologically balanced structural and technological restructuring of the economy, which allows for effective energy conservation and reduction of environmental pollution (Klimovskikh et al., 2024).

The green economy is completely dependent on investments and innovations that perform the functions of capitalization and regulation. The implementation of this policy in Russia contributes not only to the preservation of natural potential and reducing negative environmental impacts, but also to the eradication of poverty through the development of individual plans and programs for each territorial entity (Decree of the Government, 2021).

Monitoring of climatically active substances, the creation and functioning of the Unified National Monitoring System for Climatically Active Substances (ENS MCAV), ensuring their interface with the unified system of state environmental monitoring, information resources of its subsystems, and other information systems containing data are necessary for the implementation of the national climate policy of the state. Such a system will allow Russia to more accurately assess climate risks, develop and implement measures to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, thereby ensuring sustainable development and national security.

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