

Environmental Agenda in the Context of Russia's Climate Development

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Abstract. It is important to understand that the current trends in international relations and the national character of Russia, its strengths and advantages, as well as the external challenges it faces, require the development or implementation of new domestic and foreign policy in the field of nature protection, its transformation into one of the national and foreign policy priorities. The topic of this article is "Nature Protection". Preservation and conservation of nature will be an important part in the Russian national idea, its mission for itself as well as towards other countries. International relations with Russia in nature protection should become one of the main elements of Russian international attractiveness and authority.

1 Introduction

Environmental problems are turning into one of the priority issues of international relations - on a par with international security and economic development. The coronavirus pandemic has only exacerbated this trend. One of the main strategic projects for the development of the European Union for the coming decades is the European Green Deal, which aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Even if this ambitious initiative is not fully translated into the proclaimed parameters, it is seen as a way both to get the EU out of the current economic crisis and to strengthen the EU's competitive position for the foreseeable future. In the United States, the Joseph Biden administration sees climate change as one of its top domestic and foreign policy priorities, and making the United States a leader on the climate agenda is an important way to restore American "global leadership" as a whole. Probably, already at the beginning of the Biden presidency, the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 will be announced. China has also begun to play an important role in the global environmental and climate agenda in recent years and has announced its intention to become carbon neutral by 2060 [1]. The issues of protecting the environment and combating climate change occupy an important place in the work of key institutions of global governance, including the G20 and BRICS. The increasing importance of environmental issues on the international agenda is due to a number of factors: the objective aggravation of environmental problems, the critical accumulation of environmental damage (with growing risks of irreversible consequences) and the increased negative impact of nature degradation on the health and quality of life of the population

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around the world [2]. Given the cheapening of clean technologies, the benefits derived from an extensive model of development, exploitation of nature and dirty industries are gradually decreasing in comparison with the burden that falls on the health care, social security, insurance systems, as well as on the quality of life of people. Ecology has fully become a problem of national and international security; the merging of environmental problems with economic ones, the commercialization of natural capital and the transformation of “green” (clean) technologies into a factor in the competitiveness of companies and countries; the global crisis of the current model of capitalism, based on the endless growth of consumption, and the emergence of a vacuum of ideas, which is filled, among other things, by the “green” ideology. The conservation of nature could become a new universal ideology of mankind, capable of filling the vacuum that has formed as a result of the crisis of neoliberalism that is evident today and the absence of such powerful alternatives as, in particular, socialism was.

2 Research Methodology

The Environmental And Climatic Agenda has both consolidating and dividing potential. This is due to the fact that the agenda for the environmental and climate. It is one of the few countries today capable of uniting different regions, models and economic development, economic development, international policy orientations and create dialogue and cooperation with them [3]. Even if relations are generally hostile to each other. Environmental and climatic issues are unifying in the context of the widespread rise into rivalry, chaos and conflict in international relations today, both at the global and regional level. Environmental issues are becoming an important part of this rivalry, both as a tool and factor. On the other hand, climatic problems are becoming an even more important part in this rivalry. Approaches to combating the impact of climate change that are currently promoted by Western countries, primarily Europe and European Unions, are largely discriminatory in nature, reinforce economic dominance of West countries with backwardness from other regions. Therefore, only provoke international rivalry. The EU is not one of them. It has no doubt about this. The “Green Deal” of Europe, in particular threatens to aggravate relations with Russia and the EU [4]. The widespread protectionism directed against European goods is an important factor for the development of relations between Russia and Germany due to its implementation. Engagement on climate issues will be an important part of the relationship between two strategic rivals in 21st century, China and the United States. The relations as a whole will be characterized by further strengthening of deterrence and gradual economic “disengagement” [5]. It is not unusual that the environmental cooperation of member countries in Arctic Council continues to be the most important element of the relationship with Russia, despite the fact that relations between Russia and other members of the Arctic Council are characterized by alienation, if not confrontation. It is now increasingly seen as an important way to strengthen international political positions, and take an effective position in shaping the new world order. Today, leadership on the issue of setting the environment and climate agenda has become more popular. So, around this they are in intense competition underway: not only developing countries and more actively developed regions participate in the competition, but also newer development countries. At the backdrop of the new global economic crisis, many advanced countries of all regions (both development and emergence) are considering “green” agenda as an anti-crisis policy tool - in terms of modernization and structure transformation of the world’s economy, thereby increase its own competitiveness at the exit from COVID-19 or in the period after.

3 Results and Discussions

The Environmental And Climatic Agenda has both consolidating and dividing potential. This is due to the fact that the agenda for the environmental and climate. It is one of the few countries today capable of uniting different regions, models and economic development, economic development, international policy orientations and create dialogue and cooperation with them. Even if relations are generally hostile to each other. Environmental and climatic issues are unifying in the context of the widespread rise into rivalry, chaos and conflict in international relations today, both at the global and regional level. Environmental issues are becoming an important part of this rivalry, both as a tool and factor. On the other hand, climatic problems are becoming an even more important part in this rivalry [6]. Approaches to combating the impact of climate change that are currently promoted by Western countries, primarily Europe and European Unions, are largely discriminatory in nature, reinforce economic dominance of West countries with backwardness from other regions. Therefore, only provoke international rivalry. The EU is not one of them. It has no doubt about this. The “Green Deal” of Europe, in particular threatens to aggravate relations with Russia and the EU. The widespread protectionism directed against European goods is an important factor for the development of relations between Russia and Germany due to its implementation. The United States and China will be able to engage in the development of climatic engagement with Biden, whose relationship as a whole will be characterized by strengthening deterrence and gradual economic “disengagement”. With the arrival of Biden, climate engagement will play an important part into relations [7]. It is not unusual that the environmental cooperation of member countries in Arctic Council continues to be the most important element of the relationship with Russia, despite the fact that relations between Russia and other members of the Arctic Council are characterized by alienation, if not confrontation. It is now increasingly seen as an important way to strengthen international political positions, and take an effective position in shaping the new world order. Today, leadership on the issue of setting the environment and climate agenda has become more popular [8]. So, around this they are in intense competition underway: not only developing countries and more actively developed regions participate in the competition, but also newer development countries. At the backdrop of the new global economic crisis, many advanced countries of all regions (both development and emergence) are considering “green” agenda as an anti-crisis policy tool - in terms of modernization and structure transformation of the world’s economy, thereby increase its own competitiveness at the exit from COVID-19 or in the period after. In connection with the above factors, there is a need to form a truly unifying, not divisive, non-discriminatory agenda that would help in the global movement to reduce environmental damage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions rather than forming an “narrow circle of privileged countries with minimal effect on climate change.” This will be possible if we can create one. According to the Russian Federation, Russia has richest natural potential and position as an environmental donor in terms of its nature. It is possible that it will be the initiator of such an agenda [9].

As of a result, Russia’s participation in this fight to set the global environmental and climatic agenda has not corresponded with its goal. On the other hand, current environmental policy of Russia is not active and has not yet met its requirements. In particular, it is important to note that this situation is caused by an increased level of competition for the environment in the global world economic relations and international relations, as well as the close merging of eco-technical issues with the topic of energy production at all times [10]. In Russia, environmental policy has been considered as a burden, and sometimes even a danger to economic development. In the Economic Security Strategy of the Russian Federation it is found that the development of “green technologies”

is ranked as one of the main problems and threats to the country's economic security, primarily due to the fact that these products reduce demand for goods from Russia. As long as we consider the current dependence of Russia on production and export of fossil gases, and international policy on recently popular status of an energy superpower, as something permanent it is difficult to disagree with such a formulation. Now, this support has no longer been used to give the previous results [11]. At the same time, "green" technologies will continue to be developed (regardless of Russia), and hydrocarbons will gradually lose its status as strategic products. When building foreign and foreign economic policy on the old pillars, it is not only to build foreign and foreign economic policy on the old pillars, but also resigning ourselves to the fact that Russia's role in the world economy and world politics will inevitably decline. In three decades, Russia has been a world leader in reducing many kinds of pollution and CO₂ emissions. The first reason for the collapse of the Russian economic system and many old industrial industries in the 1990s was due to the destruction from Russia's economy. Since the period 1999-2007 in the Russian economy, new, more high-tech and less hazardous industries were created, such industries as metallurgy and the chemical industry were updated, the development of nuclear and hydropower, the spread of modern gas-fired electric power was introduced. The heat generation and Heat Generation system is [12]. As long as the state of environmental health was not in its main priority, still belittle Russia's successes in terms of reducing pollution and emissions both in the 1990s, after the country paid for them with an economic decline and well-being of the population, but also 2000- That is. When new structure towards it was introduced, it will be wrong. The situation in Russia today is unclear. Today, the ecological condition is ambiguous. In terms of the global background, Russia is still an environmentally relatively prosperous country. It has been found that it is a relatively environmentally prosperous country and in some measures (for example, forestland area or balanced energy production) is one from them. An example of this is air pollution in a number of regions and the Urals and Siberian, forest fires that update records every year or an environmentally unpleasant disaster in Norilsk at the end of May 2020 [13].

It became clear that Russia is a participant in all major international environmental and economic relations, such as the Parisian treaty. The Russian Federation has been part of all major global environmental contracts: it is developing coordination on issues with partners in BRICS, SCO, Europe and EU countries. This has nothing to do with the fact that Russia is not trying to play an active role in these activities and, most importantly, to formulate its own agenda. It will be beneficial for itself. The attitude of the Western countries towards its own interests and economic strength, it is not completely focusing on its own interests and competitive advantages, but also ignores the narrative that has been formulated by them [14]. At the West, the approach promoted by the West to combat environmental problems with an increased focus on the problem of global change and special attention towards climate change is not only good for it, but also bad for the countries producing "dirty" products. This approach is unfavorable for Russia, it is one-sided and contains the perpetuation of new global economic discrimination and is ineffective in combating global climate change. But at the official level, Moscow is not trying to offer any alternative [15]. If Russia criticizes certain things, such as the intention of EU to introduc carbon border control, it at the official intergovernmental level is not trying to offer other options for action (in this matter, the state lays back behind businesses that are trying to perform such work), nor to develop together with partners in BRICS and SCO an alternative solution [16]. Since the idea of such an alternative is possible to receive the support of many countries, it will strengthen Russia's international influence and should not only strengthen Russia's international influence, but also help to reduce losses that are fraught with the implementation of current agenda promoted by the EU and the US, but also bring significant economic benefits.

4 Conclusions

Environmental and climate issues are the main features of Russia's approach to an environmentally-environmental agenda, both in relations with its partners from BRICS and SCO, and in relations with Western countries. Passivity characterizes Russian behavior on this issue both in relations with its partners at the BRICS and SCO, and in relations with Western countries as well as. This issue is not one of the priorities in the frameworks BRICS and SCO, as clearly evidenced by the Russian presidency in 2020. The main point is not only the coronavirus pandemic, which has affected both BRICS and Russian institutions: this issue was not initially included in Russia's agenda. On the issue of "European Green Deal" while the EU's green deal is threatening Russia with serious economic losses due to border carbon control and fixing the image as an "lagging-behind" in the fight for global change, it has been decided to take up a critique and wait position on this issue. There are possibilities that countervailing duties from both Russia and other countries will be another front of trade wars, not favorable to the EU. Countervailing duties from Russia and other countries may become an unfavorable for Europe as well. Europe should be aware of this. European partners should be aware of this. The EU. Russian business is already expressing concern about future losses and loss of markets, but they are not sure if this problem can be solved only at the level of official relations on a bilateral (Russia-EU) or multilateral track. The issue was discussed in the article "The situation with Russia" by the EU Commissioner for Economic Affairs. Moreover, the lack of technology renewal in extractive sectors and unwillingness to correct internal distortions from Russia's economic development through "green" industries is fraught with long-term lag of Russian countries from main economic events, similar to that lagged by cybernetics for USSR students at Cybernet. In fact, it was not possible to develop green industries as an alternative to industrial innovations like this before. Russian industries are not yet in the state of development, but have lost much time. The reason for this is that Russia has missed many years in terms of the development and response to "green" global trend too slowly. An important progress in the use of nature for economic and spiritual development of the country, as well as to strengthen its international position is not yet fully realized. It has made great advances in exploiting its competitive capabilities on several non-energy resource-intensive sectors (for example: food production and transport), but it cannot be completely achieved at all. More and more needs to be done, much more is needed to be done. There are. To gradually transform the Russian economy and domestic policy, it is important to take into account global "green" trend. So, the environmental agenda brings many possibilities for Russia.

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