

Peculiarities and trends of national environmental policies of countries

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GOAL OF THE STUDY

The scientific significance of the article is to systematize and highlight the advantages and disadvantages of the implemented environmental policies in different countries, to highlight the features of nuclear power, to develop the concept of modern economic policy.

METHODOLOGY OF THE INVESTIGATION

It is necessary to conduct a comparative analysis using a system of indicators to assess economic efficiency. Using methods of comparison the main trends of environmental policies of countries are highlighted.

MAIN RESULTS FROM THE STUDY

The state policy, its priority directions reflect the most essential and socially important tasks of society. Inclusion of issues of nature protection and provision of rational use of natural resources in the agenda of state tasks is not an exception. Leading directions, content, forms and methods of managerial activity largely depend on the level of development of human civilization and each individual country, awareness of the essence and acuteness of the environmental contradiction.

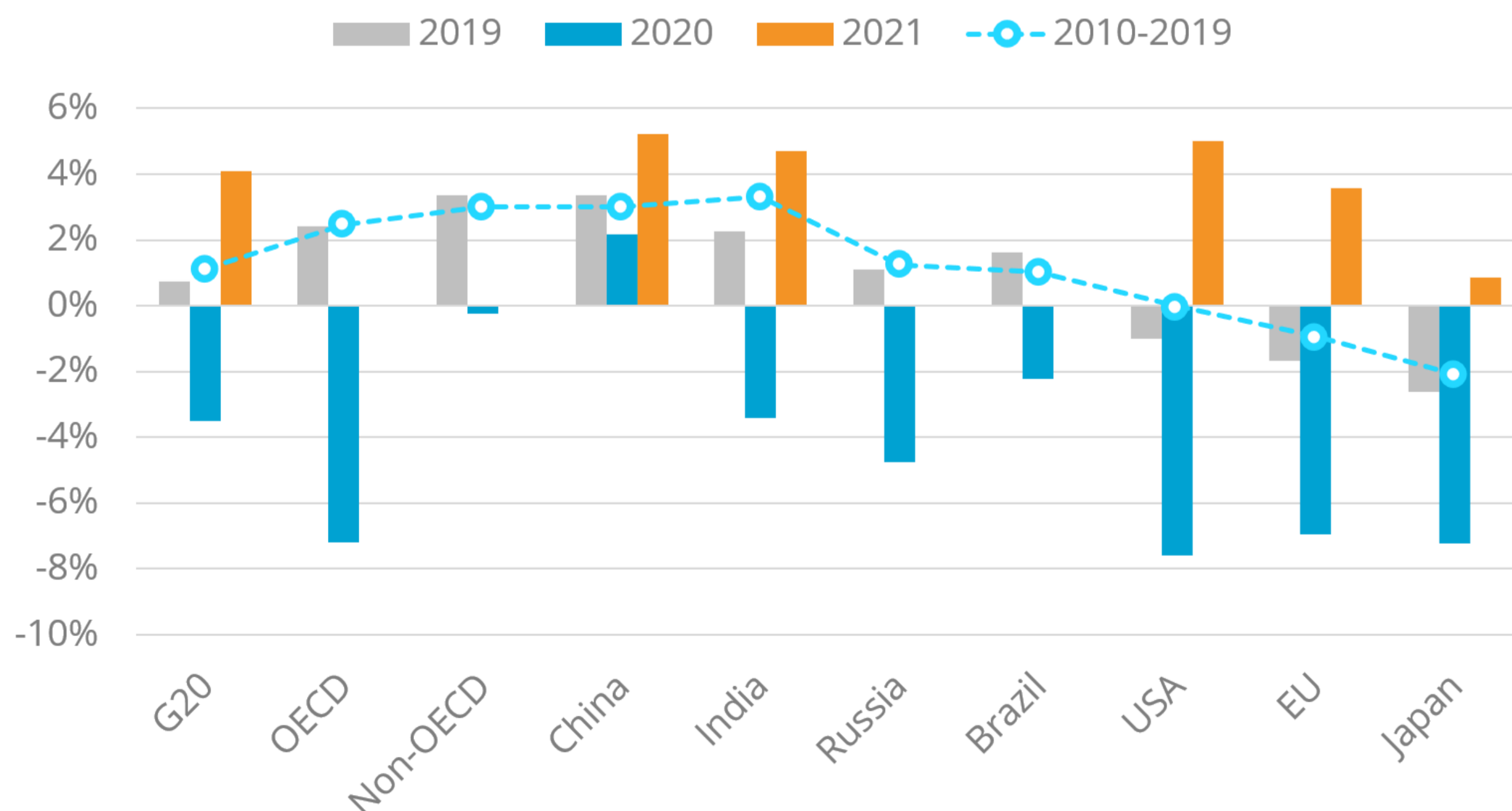


Fig. 1. Total growth of energy consumption in the G-20 countries (%/year)

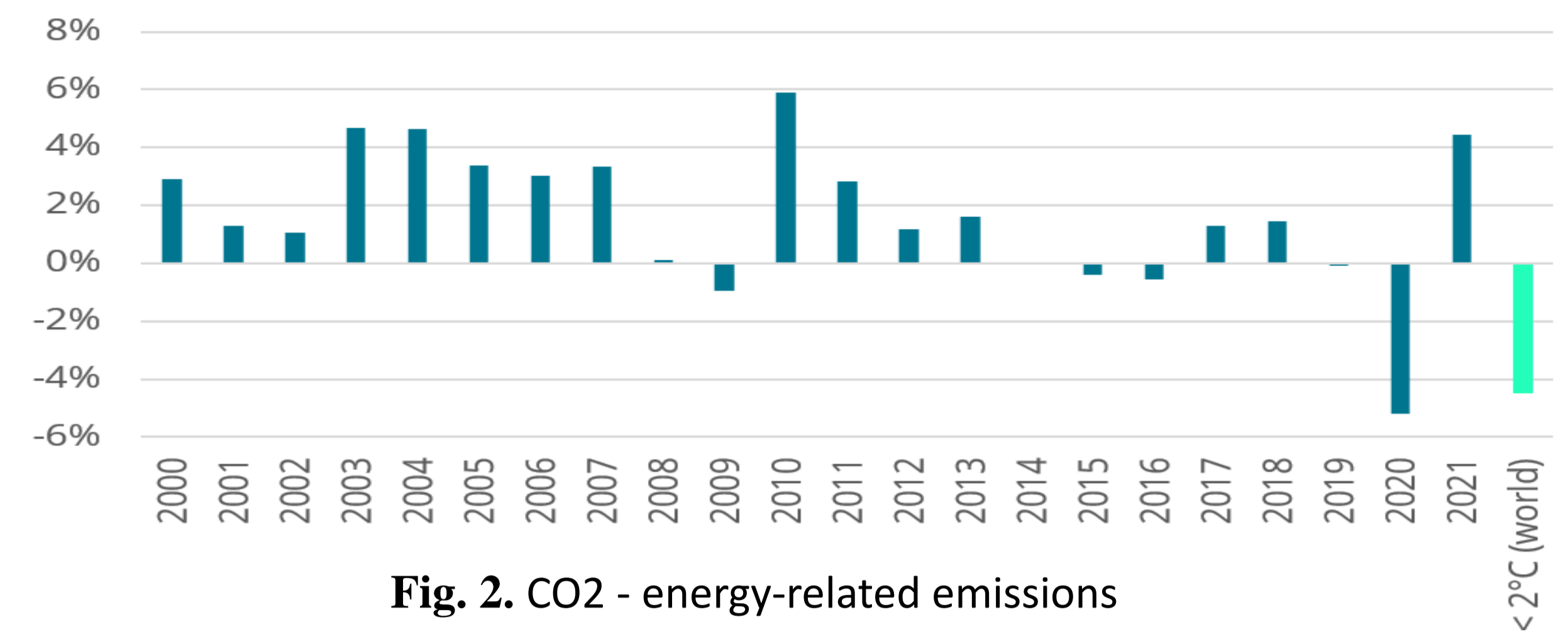


Fig. 2. CO2 - energy-related emissions

Environmental policy is part of the public policy of any country. The relationship between man and nature in the production of public goods requires appropriate regulation by the state. State environmental policy is formed under specific economic conditions, depends on the chosen model of economic use of natural resources and is primarily aimed at adjusting the activities of economic entities, which depends on the degree of negative impact (pressure) on the environment.

Table 1. Modern Concept of Environmental Policy

Concept components	Description
Mission	A unified system of measures aimed at the protection, development, qualitative enrichment and rational use of the country's natural resources Formation of a balanced environmentally oriented model of economic development and environmentally competitive industries
Target	One of the main goals is to ensure the safety of citizens. Political stability in the state and social stability in society depend on it. Thus, internal instability can negatively affect the ability of state institutions to respond to environmental challenges in a timely and effective manner
Components	political consciousness, political culture. Modern society and representatives on the part of the state must understand that ensuring environmental safety is a task not only of the state and competent state bodies, but also of public organizations and the entire population of the country as a whole. Therefore, the state should not oppose the implementation by society of proper control and supervision of environmental activities, and is obliged to provide the population with reliable and timely information about the state of the environment, changes in its condition.
Principles	- to "ecologize" all spheres of life; to recognize the equality of environmental rights of citizens; to eradicate political and legal environmental nihilism, etc. - n - problems in implementation of state environmental policy are of economic and legal nature. - the function of environmental protection should be carried out not only by the state, but also by the individuals living on this territory - state policy is the form of expression of the provisions of the concepts of environmental safety - The concept of ecological safety of the country is fixed in various state programs, concepts and strategies, and often has only declarative character. - To ensure qualitative provision of ecological safety of Russia, it is necessary to solve managerial, organizational problems.
Potential indicators	Investments in fixed capital aimed at environmental protection and rational use of natural resources - Current expenditures on environmental protection, USD per capita. - Index of physical volume of investment in fixed capital (metallurgy), % - Share of expenditures on technological innovations in the total volume of shipped goods, performed works and services of industrial production organizations, % Current expenditures on environmental protection, USD per capita Creation and modernization of new jobs in industries related to the use and protection of natural resources and related production, thousand people

CONCLUSIONS

The environmental policies of most developed countries have both similar provisions, such as zero greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy sources, and disparate provisions, such as a vision for a nuclear power plant strategy.

In developing countries, things are unstable in terms of environmental policy, and either there is no clear statement of environmental policy, or there is no mechanism to control its implementation in practice.