

Key points (in no particular order):

1. Russia would like a formal agreement between Russia and NATO that will remove all weapons and troops from former states that joined after 1997 as well as the guarantee that NATO will stop all expansion, including Ukraine.
2. We would like to discuss methods for combating climate change that do not unfairly target Russia for its reliance on oil. Any restrictions on Russia regarding the issue will be perceived as a threat.
3. Russia would like to continue to strengthen its relations with its allies, specifically China and India, to lead the new democratic world order.
4. Russia remains committed to supporting a world order while still existing as an independent stakeholder. Our goal first and foremost is to prioritize Russian interests.
5. Resolutions that ensure western countries do not interfere in the affairs of Russia or any non wealthy nation, specifically on issues regarding climate change and Ukraine.

Russia is a nation that has spanned most of Europe and Asia for centuries. Its large land mass is incredibly fertile, which provides the country with plentiful amounts of crops, and boasts reserves of many other materials, most notably metals, gas, and oil. Russia's size also means that it has the world's longest border, spanning thousands of kilometers. This presents problems, as it leaves Russia vulnerable to western invasion, a vulnerability which European powers have taken advantage of at length. For this reason, Russia has taken steps to protect itself by aiming to establish Ukraine and other former soviet groups as neutral zones between Russia and the west. These countries have lots of important history with Russia, yet many of them betrayed Russia, siding with some of Russia's main current competitors such as the United States, Great Britain, and any country that has signed themselves to be included in the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization. The west has attempted to frame Russia as an imperialist nation looking to take over other eastern countries, slandering its character. Unlike western countries, which have abused smaller nations around the world for centuries, Russia's only goal is to protect itself and its neighbors.

Thirty years ago, there was the United Soviet Socialist Union Republic (USSR) which instilled democratic centralism in all of its governing powers. During the second world war, modern-day regions such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Prussia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Siberia were soviet republics who fought against the westernized allied forces ceded from the Union. Following the end of the Union in 1991, Russia transitioned to a federal democratic state. It is a nation led by the incomparable Vladimir Putin. Russia prioritizes the approval of the people, who have completely supported the government.

## Committee on Agriculture and Food Security

Russia is the biggest country in the world by square mileage, with a massive population of 144.1 million people, all of whom need adequate food and supplies to survive. Additionally Russia recently became a net exporter of various agricultural products to supply to the rest of the world. In 2020, Russia shipped over 75 million tons of grain, meat, fish, vegetables, dairy and other products around the world, and plans on increasing exports of agricultural equipment by a factor of 12 by 2030. Grain harvest in Russia in 2019 was increased by 6.5% compared to 2018 and amounted to about 120.6 million tons. In 2019, Russia was the world's largest producer of barley, the third-largest producer and the largest exporter of wheat, the second-largest producer of sunflower seeds, the third-largest producer of potatoes and milk; and the sixth-largest producer of eggs and chicken meat. Russia not only provides much of the world with a substantial and meaningful amount of crops and goods, but plans on increasing that amount even more in the coming years. In 2018, the Russian Government announced a \$51 billion plan to boost domestic agricultural production, setting the ambitious goal of increasing food exports by 70 percent by 2024 (to \$45 billion). The increase in exports could further drive growth in domestic meat and feed production. With that in mind, it is paramount that climate change within the Nation of Russia is addressed with thought and careful consideration, for the good of the world. Considering the large amount of land Russia amasses we intend to be cautious with our plans made to action giving thought to the impact our activity will have internationally.

Russia has been experiencing several strange and increasingly frequent weather occurrences that have altered and decreased the crop yield in many places. Severe and extensive droughts can cause a 40–50% reduction in gross grain yields in major grain-producing regions across the nation, which would be detrimental to the supply of crops provided by Russia. Not only would this affect the means by which people within and outside of Russia live their daily lives in relation to their nourishment, but it would also ripple out into the world economy, with the prices of grain, wheat, and barley having the potential to skyrocket.

Russia has also been experiencing an expansion of pest habitats and an increase in pest population growth in many places. In particular, the Italian Locust distribution has been thrown off drastically northward, and the Colorado Potato Beetle is expected to expand into the north, northeast, and east throughout the country. The Italian Locust specifically is known for rampaging villages and fields for food, and destroying everything in their path, destroying crops and devastating grazing lands for animals.

The previous two examples of the negative effects of the rising temperatures present important reasons for worldwide governments to be very diligent when expecting Russia to act on climate change. The nation controls much of the world's exports in crops and farming goods, and the climate in certain regions needs to be controlled in order to stay that way. That being said, little to no immediate action needs to be taken in regards to Russian climate. With this taken into consideration, we have decided to not act as changes in relation to the climate on our behalf could further the issues our country experiences. Currently our population does not experience food insecurity and to have conditions remain this way we believe countries should stop their actions relating to climate change and the global agricultural industry.

## Committee on Energy

Russia's energy is independent, as it is the world's third largest producer of petroleum and other natural gasses with "an annual average of 10.5 million barrels per day (b/d) in total liquid fuels production." Russia is also the second largest producer of dry natural gasses after the United States, "producing an estimated 22.5 trillion cubic feet." Europe is Russia's largest source of revenue regarding fossil fuels. A significant amount of oil and natural gas imports in Europe come from Russia, which gives Russia a semi-monopoly over Europe's energy. Fossil fuels make up a majority of Russia's energy, with natural gas providing 53% of energy demand and coal and oil based liquids providing 18% .

Russia has collaborated with India and China to gather and import more oil. Russia has decided to import oil from Asia to make up for the lost revenue due to United States sanctions on their energy. Russia's state owned oil company, Rosneft, and the Indian oil company made a deal on December 6th to import 15 million barrels of Crude to India. Rosneft owns a 49.13 % stake in a leading Indian oil company, Nayara energy, and Indian companies own stakes in Russian oil projects Sakhalin 1, Vankorneft, and Taas-Yuryakh. India and Russia "reaffirmed their commitment to increasing Russian crude oil production under long-term contracts at preferential prices, and increasing LNG imports to India with the possible use of the Northern Sea Route for energy supplies." They also "agreed to consider prospects for expanding cooperation on hydro and thermal energy, energy efficiency, and the use of renewable energy sources." Both countries have been working to reduce the cost of oil production by developing payment methods in national currency. Russia is interested in developing non-dollar payments due to the United States sanctions that may restrict their access to the dollar.

Fossil fuels contribute significantly to Russia's economy, while renewable energy has a comparatively minimal economic impact. Fossil fuels contribute to 36% of Russia's federal budget, and makes up over half of Russia's energy consumption. Gas makes up 55% of energy consumption, followed by oil (19%), coal (15%), nuclear (8%), hydro (2%), and biomass (1%). Along with the previously mentioned collaborations aiming to increase oil imports, Russia has engaged in long term deals with India and China to increase their oil exports. Russia has signed a 10-year supply deal with China's leading energy company, CNPC. Russia hopes to make use of its advantageous location next to China as a way to capitalize off their growing energy demand. As President Vladimir Putin stated, Russian "oil companies have prepared good, new solutions for hydrocarbons shipments to China. And the gas industry has also taken another step forward - I am talking about the new contract for the supply of gas to China from the Russian Far East at 10 billion cubic meters per year," which shows that Russia and China's cooperation will be long-term. Russia has released a plan entitled *Energy Strategy to 2035* which outlines their goals to diversify their use of renewable energy and become a world producer and exporter of hydrogen energy. As many world powers seek to decarbonize their energy, Russia's own economy may be threatened by the lack of demand for fossil fuels. They are already a large producer of hydrocarbon and want to capitalize "on its current infrastructure and technical strengths". The *Energy Strategy to 2035* plan is broken up into three stages. In stage 1 (2021-2024), Russia hopes to develop technology and manufacturing for hydrocarbons and create domestic demand for this renewable energy. They aim to "reach 0.2 million metric tons of exports by creating hydrogen clusters and a research ecosystem." In stage 2 (2025-2035), Russia aims to launch "commercial projects for hydrogen production" and finance "export-oriented production facilities" while continuing to create a larger domestic demand for hydro-carbon energy. Stage 3 (2036-2050) is focused on becoming a global hydrogen energy market and exporting 15-50 million metric tons of renewable energy to other countries.

## Committee on Justice and Human Rights

The Moscow Kremlin of the country, Vladimir Putin is the nation's current president and has pivoted Russia to be the world's second largest producer and exporter of oil and gas. It has the biggest collection of natural gas reserves. There are approximately 142,320,790 people living in the European petro-state and 2,500,000 citizens have a career in the fossil fuel industry. There is a huge stake in the country's leading economic factor with energy sectors comprising 50% of Russia's budget and 30% of its GDP. And this revenue from energy funds their military, debts, and finances it's global standing. In the early twentieth century, Russia had several major oil pipelines pass under Ukrainian soil to transport energy around 50% of it's export to countries like Germany, which supported many nations' rise to a modern, high global status. In 2012, Ukraine was found to be the world's 14th largest holder of natural gas reserves but lacked the finances, technology, and equipment to harvest this technology; but Russia has the ability to offer these aids and maintain their existing energy collaborations with Ukraine. These petro-centered structures have aided millions of people with transportation, commerce, and product services. The protection of Ukraine from it's far-right political leaders who are corrupting the city's core would allow Russia to further expand the power of its allies in the Global North and South through energy profits. The "denazification" of this region would allow Ukrainian citizens to regain their autonomy and human rights.

Russia's economy is dependent upon the oil and gas reserves that are within its territories, so limiting a nation's ability to access a valuable resource would be detrimental to the well-being of millions of people. There would be a debt owed by those who ban traditional energy source usage from countries who are reliant on this energy. The expenses to build new construction would be contradictory to one's point of decreasing carbon emissions because the process to build plants would be pollutive. It's cost-efficient to maintain the current infrastructure that excels at its function instead of risking many livelihoods by making an entirely new system.

Human rights are moral benchmarks for humans to be treated like and these principles are protected by legislation. They are respected in virtually every first world country that has an established political system and allows its citizens a nice quality of life. Many people born in Russia have access to quality housing, healthcare, white and blue collar careers, education from birth, social activities such as youth athletics and performing arts, and the ability to travel across the world. The rights of the people in Russia are heavily protected through a justice system that allows Russian citizens the right to trial and to petition the government. Traditional values such as care towards women and children are reflected in the judicial system. For example, a known celebrity was imprisoned for multiple counts of sexual abuse against a child, and in the appeals court, had his sentence lengthened to thirteen years, in despite of his loyal fanbase's sadistic pleas to free that man without consequences.

Humans have the right to live and thrive in a clean environment. Russia believes in the safety of its people, so when indigenous groups became climate refugees the nation swiftly provided aid. For instance, when a Russian oil mining company known as Nor Nickel was responsible for a pollutive disaster, it was quickly handled by authorities. Around twenty thousand tons of fuel flowed into Russia's arctic waters and stained over hundred and eighty thousand square meters of land. Nor Nickel was promptly ordered to make a public apology towards the affected climate refugees who felt the brunt of the spill because of its contamination of fields, plateaus, and streams, affecting wildlife and crops.



## Committee on Global Governance

The Russian Federation strongly believes that prudent and reasonable action is necessary to combat climate change and its many consequences. The climate crisis, while pressing, must be thoroughly examined and planned around so that the fertile economies of today may continue to thrive tomorrow. While we believe that many of the delegations today are on the right track, Russia does not support western countries' rush to enact legislation. We believe that energy transition is a slow and gradual process and must be treated with the same care and delicacy that other conversion processes, like changes to measurement systems or alphabets, are afforded. We must not be so hasty in our enthusiasm for change that we create future energy crises unforeseen at present. In addition, the most economical transitional option is one that gives companies and people time to adjust to their new reality, not one that is simply plopped in their laps.

Currently, fossil fuels and the fossil fuel industry are of vital importance to the Russian Federation. The production and exportation of fossil fuels, including natural gas, oil, and coal, forms the bedrock of our economy. Numerous countries around the world depend on our energy resources, and the Russian Federation's control of fossil fuels is an integral part of the worldwide economy and energy sector. The Russian Federation will oppose any measure that will negatively impact our energy industry, understanding the extremely harmful effects of these measures on the world economy, other countries, and Russia as a whole. Any measure damaging our energy industry and exports is clearly a thinly veiled threat to the Russian people, the Russian economy, and the Russian Federation, and will be treated as such. Other countries may seek to limit Russian production of fossil fuels under the guise of addressing climate change while taking no action themselves and pointing fingers rather than discussing realistic solutions. It is clear to the Russian Federation that these efforts are part of a broader initiative by some to insidiously erode Russia's international power and to harm the motherland, its economy, and its people.

It must be noted that the Russian Federation has participated in numerous global summits and meetings to discuss climate change and potential action. The Russian Federation was involved in and later ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and continues to be part of the Paris Climate Agreements, pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 by 70% relative to 1990. As part of the Paris Accords, the Russian Federation is dedicated to working proactively to reduce the risk of climate change through mitigation and adaptation strategies, protecting its people and environments from the potential damages of climate change, increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of its economy, and utilizing the vast forests of Russia as carbon and greenhouse gas sinks to counteract emissions. The Russian Federation has been highly involved and active in promoting international initiatives regarding climate change, and will continue to be a willing and effective partner in future efforts.

The Russian Federation recognizes the potential harms of climate change. The increased odds of climate disasters threaten our people and our infrastructure. The continued melting of ice menaces Russia as a northern country near the Arctic Circle. The consequences of climate change for the environment, economy, and population of Russia are unavoidable and natural given Russia's large territory and the diversity of its ecosystems. While the Russian Federation has stated that its scientists believe that the amount of human influence on climate change remains difficult to determine, Russia recognizes that regardless of cause, action must be taken. Climate change actively harms the people of the Russian Federation and has negative effects on the economy of the Russian Federation, especially in the agricultural sector. The Russian Federation has outlined a general set of initiatives to address climate change, including developing climate-related policy in Russia, strengthening Russia's scientific and technological ability to assess and mitigate climate-related threats, enforcing previously established goals, and ensuring maximum reliability and completeness of information. The Russian Federation strongly believes in gathering more information and data on

the effects of climate change on the environment, future changes, and possible consequences, and in researching potential long-term measures for adapting to climate change. In addition, the Russian Federation has prioritized the continual development of natural carbon sinks lowering the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the form of Russia's vast wilderness and forests. Russia is uniquely well-positioned to utilize these sinks to lower emission levels. As part of the Paris Agreement, Russia also is focusing on increasing energy efficiency and exploring alternative energy sources. The Russian Federation is proud to declare that from 1989 to 2020, carbon dioxide emissions in metric tons per capita fell from 26.15 to 11.2, a reduction of nearly 60%. Russia is well on its way to achieving the goal set by the Paris Agreements of a 70% reduction by 2030. The Russian Federation also has diversified sources of electricity production, including hydropower and nuclear power, which combined provide roughly 40% of Russia's total power production. Russia also is exploring ways to deal with methane leaks, both natural and artificially coming from pipelines, plants, homes, and other buildings. Most importantly, in 2021, the Russian government approved a long-term climate strategy including a target for net-zero emissions by 2060 and an 80% reduction in carbon dioxide production from 1990 levels by 2050. Additionally, the Russian Federation will double the level of negative emissions from the land between 2030 and 2050 in order to achieve net-zero emissions. It is clear that the Russian Federation is doing its part to combat climate change and has clear goals set in place for the future.

The Russian Federation believes that there are several potential measures to tackle climate change that are reasonable, wise, and would be agreeable to all countries. Firstly, Russia emphasizes the importance of continuing research and gathering data about all facets of climate change and its potential consequences. In addition, Russia believes that continuing to follow the guidelines set by international agreements is critical, and urges all countries to follow suit. The Russian Federation firmly believes in developing methods of adaptation and mitigation regarding climate change. An example of this would be the construction of protective structures for coastal areas at risk of flooding. Countries must evaluate future threats and proactively address them before disaster ensues. It may perhaps be too late to stop climate change, but now is the time to minimize the possible harm that climate change can cause.

The Russian Federation emphasizes the importance of reasonable actions. Measures that would damage the economies of many countries are not only unrealistic but may be interpreted as a threat. Russia advises other countries to contemplate the necessity of a gradual transition to greater renewable energy given how crucial fossil fuels are to the economies of many countries, and to the operation and functionality of many other countries. Any plans for an immediate transition are unwise, naive, and fail to recognize the harm that would spread across the world and leave no country untouched. The Russian Federation has so far explored numerous sensible and practical policies to address climate change. Unlike some other countries, we have backed up our talk with action. Russia has seen significant reductions in carbon emissions while developing solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change. As progress can only be achieved through deliberate and pragmatic discussion and solutions, Russia urges countries to focus on their own energy policies and strategies to deal with climate change. It is irresponsible and hypocritical for countries that domestically do nothing to address climate change to become moral arbiters on the international stage. The Russian Federation would also like to issue a reminder that as one of the largest sources and suppliers of energy, any country that imports energy from us has agreed on the value and importance of these resources. Russia provides most of the world with billions of dollars worth of a cheap and comparatively clean supply of energy. Whether it's allies of Russia, territories of Russia, historically Russian countries, or countries in the Russian sphere of influence, every single country depends on Russian energy. The world runs because of Russia. Under Western countries' ecofascist

policies regarding energy, the world will suffer an energy crisis. Russia knows that the only legitimate methods of addressing climate change are those that are practical, realistic, and deliberate.

A question for the delegations to ponder: Who among us can criticize Russia? As the Bible states: let him who is without sin cast the first stone. Since 1989, Russia has reduced carbon dioxide emissions per ton per capita by 60%. What reductions did other world powers make in the last 33 years? The U.K. made a 47% reduction, France 31%, and the U.S. only 25%. Russia acts on climate change rather than just discussing it, and we would encourage the countries of the West to do the same.



## Committee on Economic Development

Before the severe sanctions placed on Russia, its economy ranked eleventh in the world. Russia's spending in 2020 amounted to 42.5T rubles or 650 billion USD (based on the 2020 conversion rate). After an economic decrease in 2020 due to COVID-19, Russia's economy rebounded in 2021 growing 4.7% due to high oil prices. With the current sanctions against Russia from the United States, the European Union, and other countries, the ruble has significantly dropped in value. For example, 42.5T rubles currently are worth 441 billion USD (1 USD = 96 RUB). Climate change will negatively affect Russia's economy. Projections have shown, that because of climate change, Russia's GDP could lower annually by 3% in the next decade. The reason for the considerable decline stems from an increase in natural disasters, along with permafrost melting. Russia has seen 7,000 incidents of damage to oil and gas pipelines due to permafrost melting. A Russian oil tank also became a victim of permafrost melting in the Arctic, which created a 135 square-mile spill. Regions of Siberia have experienced unprecedentedly large wildfires scorching land greater than the size of Greece. With fossil fuels being Russia's number one export, their economy thrives with high gas prices. If the fossil fuel industry becomes obsolete to other forms of energy, the Russian economy will collapse. If policies are enacted that prevents Russia's use of fossil fuels, its economy will be damaged. Policies that don't attribute Russia to being a historical emitter of climate change, meaning they would not have to slow down its emissions would benefit Russia. They could continue to emit greenhouse gasses, while past emitters like the United States would have to limit emissions, which would slow down the US economy and let Russia's economy grow at the same rate.

## Committee on Security

Russia's main security concern currently is NATO's continued expansion east in Europe. Following the end of the Soviet Union, The United States and NATO began to expand, breaking the promise made by James A. Baker to not move past East Germany. This promise was reaffirmed by NATO's secretary general, reassuring Moscow that NATO's new purpose was to become the footing of a European security system. The United States claims that because there was no official treaty regarding the issue, they have no obligation to follow through on the guarantees made by past leaders. Russia recognizes and takes responsibility for the past failures of its past leaders to make these promises official. Nevertheless, NATO's actions are a blatantly disrespectful act of betrayal. The potential initiation of Ukraine is an especially hostile act, considering Ukraine's ties to Russia. Moscow has consistently made attempts to work with the West despite its aggression, joining NATO's Partnership for Peace at the request of the United States, and recently trying to negotiate with the West on the issue of the western border. The United States scoffed, believing Russia to be a weak country not worthy of compromise. This isn't the first time the West has taken advantage of Russia's purported weakness. It started in the 90s when NATO used Russia's instability to move eastward. It is this arrogance from America and its allies that has prompted Russia to take steps to protect itself.

Western countries have also attempted to threaten Russia and other countries' security on issues of climate change. These countries argue that climate change is a threat to global peace. Russia acknowledges the existence of climate change, but firmly believes that these issues should be left to UN organizations focused on climate change. The west's only goal here is to justify their continued interference in the internal affairs of other countries. As said by Russia's UN ambassador Vassily A. Nebenzia, "Positioning climate change as a threat to international security diverts the attention of the council from genuine, deep-rooted reasons of conflict in the countries on the council's agenda." This concern is justified, seeing as the west has used climate change as an excuse for "limiting Russian companies' access to export market, contain the development of Russian industry, introduce control systems over transport routes and stagger Russia's development of the Arctic." Russia's refusal to oversimplify these nuanced and complex problems doesn't mean that climate change isn't a priority. Russia, joined by China and India drafted a resolution on handling the current problems in the Sahel region. This proposal recognizes the nuance needed to assist those in need, and Russia has consistently worked in the Sahel region to help the people. These are not the actions of a country that devalues the security threats presented by climate change.

As explained in 2021's strategy on National Security, climate change increases threats of natural disasters, the spread of diseases and other infections, the melting of Permafrost, as well as others. Any of these disasters could severely harm Russia's future. We will work to prevent further damage as well as adapt to our new world. That being said, Russia's committees on security are not interested in working with the west on issues regarding climate change. The west wants to continue to threaten the securitization of Russia and Russian culture, as well as disarm the country economically. Russia has cooperated with the west on many issues regarding climate change, but will not let itself be taken advantage of. The United States is currently calling for the banning of Russian oil, but the EU and others rely on Russian oil for energy. Banning Russian oil in favor of a more eco-friendly source will only increase gas prices for the rest of the world, harming the world economy. Additionally, NATO's expanding aggression has become the major issue that Russia needs to focus on.

We cannot give Russian citizens the attention they deserve if our security is under attack. Hopes of development in the arctic region are improbable if Russia interests are not assured. Russia also faces the above mentioned security threats from NATO. Despite this, Russia remains

committed to improving quality of life and ensuring the wellbeing of all its citizens, specifically those in the High North. Once Russia knows that its security is ensured, more extensive cooperation with the west is sure to come, but until then, Moscow feels comfortable handling issues of climate change as it relates to security independently.

### **Committee on Migration:**

Historically, Russia has seen many migrants come and go. As a part of the Soviet Union, there was much internal shift of citizens between Soviet states. Later, Russia worked to reform its migration policies to increase order, simplify processes, and reduce illegal immigration. While there has been a diaspora of many Russians leaving the country and scattering around the globe, there have also been an influx of migrants into the nation, particularly from other formerly Soviet states. As Russia's foreign-born population is the third largest in the world, migration policy is vital for its future as a state.

Russia rejects the concept of shared responsibility of migrants, as it implies that all states share the burden of hosting forced migration, even those that have nothing to do with the causes of these mass exoduses of people. Uninvolved states should not have to take on extended burdens pertaining to these exoduses, particularly when two of the most complicated current migration situations are due to irresponsible interferences into the internal affairs of sovereign states in the Middle East and North Africa. Instead, the countries actively involved in interfering with migration situations should bear the greatest responsibility regarding consequences and potential solutions.

Russia considers the term "climate refugee" to be inaccurate and unhelpful. Currently, there is no reliable, universally recognized scientific evidence that directly correlates climate change or environmental factors with the displacement of people. As such, basing policy and actions on a term not based in trustworthy fact is hasty and ineffective. Russia disagrees with the United Nations's determination of "climate refugees" as a classification, as it finds the discussion of migration and refugees using this term to be inaccurate and ultimately unhelpful. Instead, Russia proposes addressing so-called "climate refugees" as simply refugees and acting accordingly.

Recently in Russia, there has been a significant decline in fertility rate and increase in migration rates out of the country. As preventative measures, Russia has been implementing new anti-tobacco and family programming, and has been working to attract additional migrants to Russia. Along with other important steps towards increasing migration to Russia, President Vladimir Putin instated a dual-citizenship law in 2020 that is estimated to result in 10 million new Russian citizens in the coming years. Though Russia will continue its work to become a greener state, Russia also sees the necessities of using the advantages of global warming to its benefit. A warming world will result in extended growing seasons and increased arable land within the country, particularly in the eastern areas. As other parts of the world become unsuitable for human life, more than two million square miles, or roughly half of Siberia, could become available for farming by 2080 should the world continue to emit carbon dioxide at current rates. Russia hopes to drastically increase its replacement labor population, settling additional migrants in the eastern areas of Russia with the ability of finding work and good lives on this newly accessible land. Russia looks towards the creation and implementation of additional new policies in order to help facilitate an influx in its migrant population.

Russia recognizes that climate change has been affecting plant and animal species, and will likely lead to a northward migration of these species. However, Russia has not yet taken any action on studying this issue or addressing potential solutions.