Russia’s National Plan for Economic Recovery prioritizes industry support through loan guarantees, tax deferrals, and health care and social welfare measures rather than environmental initiatives. Its new Arctic policy incentivizes exploration and extraction, neither of which is environmentally beneficial or sustainably minded.

**RUSSIA NATIONAL AND ARCTIC GSI SCORES**

Greenness of Stimulus (GSI) scores indicate countries’ net impacts on climate and the environment due to COVID-19 stimulus measures.

**RUB 7623B**

(US$110B)

**TOTAL VALUE OF NATIONAL STIMULUS**

7%

**NATIONAL STIMULUS VALUE AS % OF GDP**

0%

**QUANTIFIED NATIONAL GREEN STIMULUS AS % OF TOTAL**

0%

**QUANTIFIED ARCTIC GREEN STIMULUS AS % OF TOTAL**
Support for airports and airlines totals US$500 million, with no green strings attached. Russia also provided US$360 million in unconditional funding for the automotive industry.

Russia’s new Arctic Policy, entitled Basic Principles 2035, includes a state mechanism for Arctic infrastructure investments and a 20 per cent subsidy rate for private infrastructure projects. These measures largely support the petroleum industry.

Article 27 of the Russian Tax Code established federal tax benefits for oil and gas extraction and exploration and lowered the production tax on all new offshore hydrocarbon projects in the Arctic. In addition, oil projects in the eastern Arctic are now subject to a zero-level production tax.

Stakeholders indicate that Russia continues to increase commercial projects across Siberia and the Arctic while minimizing environmental laws.
The federal government did not provide any dedicated support for Indigenous Peoples. The Yamal region provided regional support for reindeer herders, with a focus on access to food and medical and other services.  

Figure 2 shows the stimulus measures announced in Russia (both environmentally positive and negative) and the sectors into which the stimulus money will flow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY MEASURE</th>
<th>AGRICULTURE &amp; LAND USE</th>
<th>ENERGY</th>
<th>INDUSTRY</th>
<th>TRANSPORT</th>
<th>WASTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailouts with green strings attached</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green infrastructure investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green R&amp;D subsidies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies or tax reductions for green products</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature-based solutions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and wildlife protection programmes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies for environmentally harmful activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmentally harmful infrastructure investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deregulation of environmental standards</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmentally related bailouts without green strings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies or tax reductions for environmentally harmful products</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>X*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The X* indicates policies that are expected to have an impact on the Arctic.
Russia has not introduced any measures that would contribute to creating green jobs in the country, including in its Arctic regions.

- Russia’s current COVID-19 stimulus measures are unlikely to create green jobs directly or indirectly, in the Arctic or elsewhere.
- Green energy and industry measures would have the largest impact on the creation of green jobs in the Arctic. Attaching environmental conditions to support for industry would also contribute significantly.

A full overview of the report’s findings, methodology and additional country profiles can be viewed online [here](#).

**Endnotes:**

i  This report uses an exchange rate of 1 RUB to 0.01453 US$.
ii  For more information on the definition of “Arctic” and the underlying methodology for this work, please see the Methodology.
iii  The Greenness of Stimulus Index (GSI) is constructed by combining the flow of stimulus into five key sectors (agriculture and land use, energy, industry, waste and transport) with an indicator of each sector’s environmental impact; this impact captures both historical trends and specific measures taken under the country’s stimulus.
x  Stakeholder interviews.

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