INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE DIPLOMACY IN SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract. *The article describes the evolution of climate diplomacy in the period of 1992-2018. The features of the negotiating process on climate conferences (Conference of Parties) and the complexity of the formation of the overall climate policy are taken into consideration, characterizing the main stages of development of international climate protection mechanisms. The major documents on international climate diplomacy - the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are discussed. The role played by large states and groups in shaping the agenda of the conferences is emphasized, with the role of the US strategic development program, Germany, the EU in the framework of the paradigm of climate up to the year 2050 viewed from this perspective. As a result, the key factors in the development of the climate of political discourse in Russia and its reflection in government regulations are outlined. The article considers the interrelations between the Russian economy and its climate diplomacy. The ways of achieving climatic goals in Russia and in the world are examined as well on the comparative grounds.*

Key words: *climate diplomacy, climate protection, greenhouse gases, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, green economy, ecological imperative*
JEL codes: *I, O, Q*

1. Introduction

Nowadays, few people doubt that the reality of global climate change on our planet exists. Annual fixed temperature records of heating of the Earth's surface confirm the thesis of permanent warming processes in the atmosphere. The report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for 2018 announced the main causes of global warming, which include greenhouse gases of anthropogenic origin. Numerous meteorological services from countries around the world, and research satellites of NASA, ESA (Carbon Observatory, CryoSat) have fixed the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. According to research by the Skripps Institute in the United States, over the past 300 years (from 1700 to 2018), the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased from 280 ppm to more than 402 ppm, with a dramatic increase since the 1960's. From 1960 it has increased by 21.6 per cent. Human economic activity is noted as the main source of the rise in the proportion of "artificial" carbon in global circulation processes. The elevation of non-state and subnational initiatives into formal negotiation processes endangers a cohesive global climate treaty in Paris. Sceptics note that these changes to the international climate regime could enable governments to side-step their own obligations, lowering the overall ambition of mitigation and adaptation goals (Weinfurter, 2017). Conclusions of the IPCC report indicate that climate change is a reality. According to Q. Schiermeier, one fifth of all civilian armed conflicts in the world in the period of 1950-2004 were concerned with disturbances in the Earth's atmospheric circulation (Schiermeier, 2011). Ruhr University researchers see the key cause of the political conflict in Syria in a reduction in the amount of precipitation in winters between 1998 and 2010. Impoverished rural inhabitants were forced to migrate to cities where their disaffection, social marginality and traditional Islamic ideology created the core of the protest. This is not the only reason for the multifaceted and complicated Syrian conflict; however, the environmental component plays an important role in it. If the air temperature continues increasing, many regions of the planet (especially arid and semiarid areas) will transform into a lifeless space, increasing the likelihood of social conflicts, wars, mass migrations, rise of political tension between countries and political parties.

The problem of global climate change is a priority for the international political agenda. Nevertheless, understanding the problem, estimating its impact and bringing it to the center of international political discourse occurred in very difficult conditions in terms of international negotiations, consultations, disputes, defending the narrow, selfish, short-term national interests of individual states, conflicts of ideologies and beliefs, overcoming mutual distrust and

stereotyping. Problems of global climate change have generated climate diplomacy. In 1979, during the first UN Climate Conference in Geneva, the first action program on climate stabilization was adopted. In 1988, the United Nations established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Since 1992 climate conferences have been conducted annually in various cities around the world, gathering representatives from practically all countries in the world. Climate diplomacy has turned into an instrument of collective decision-making, the search for compromise, arranged by all negotiators. As noted by the German journalist Reimer: "The climate diplomacy system is democracy in its purest form. Each state has one vote, whether it has 1.6 billion population as China or 1.6 thousand as the Pacific Island nation of Niue. No other process in the world has had such opportunities of influence of a civil society on the world's governments as climate diplomacy». A new kind of climate politics is emerging, as national actions prove insufficient to address the changing climate. Subnational actors — ranging from provinces and cities, to civil sector organizations and private companies — are acting alongside nation states, making up for lost ground and missed opportunities (Hsu, 2017).

The purpose of this article is to trace the evolution of climate diplomacy, forming mechanisms for solution to the climate problem in the world and to define Russia's role in this process.

2. Methodology and Data

The birth of climate diplomacy is considered to be 1992. In this year, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro adopted a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was stated there for the first time that the heating of the atmosphere is a matter of general concern for mankind (www4). The thesis "to protect the climate system for present and future generations" [ibid] was signed by more than 196 countries of the world. The developed countries have been named as convention's major contributors to global climate change. Emissions of greenhouse gases, as a result of more than 200 years of history of industrialization of these countries, have become the main reason for the shifts in the global ecosystem. Even at the global level, progress in improving the standard of living in these countries was accompanied by regression and destruction of the environment. That is the reason why developed countries should help developing countries in the issue of climate protection. In this case a financial, technological, scientific transfer from the "North" to the "South" was envisaged. In addition, industrialized countries should become the world leaders in the case of climate protection. They should also

adopt ambitious programs that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions [ibid, art. 4]. The seventh article of this Convention establishes a new form of cooperation between countries in the field of climate protection Conference of the Parties or COP. The purpose of these conferences is "to consider issues related to the implementation of the Convention and any related legal instruments that may be adopted by the Conference of the Parties and make, within its authority, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention" [ibid. art. 7]. To achieve this goal the main objectives of the Conference were announced. In 1995, Berlin hosted the first Climate Conference. Since then, the climate conferences are held twice a year in different parts of our planet. As a rule, a series of conferences begins in developed countries, then it goes into the state of South or Central America, and then - in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and ends again in the developed countries of the world. By December 1, 2016, twenty-two conferences with almost constant growth of delegated representatives of the country had been organized around the world. At the conference in Marrakech in November 2016, the number of participants exceeded 20 thousand people. Climate conferences are one of the most controversial and emotional advisory platforms in the UN structure. Climate challenge is a global problem and its solution requires collective action. However, each country pursues and defends its narrow, national interests, whether they are in the field of the environment or the economy. They sometimes do it at the expense of general long-term development. As early as at the COP 1 in 1995 the contradictions in climate protection between developed and developing countries, between AOSIS and oil-exporting countries became apparent. Developing countries proposed a decision-making mechanism in which decisions were taken if they received a positive vote of three-quarters of representatives from countries. Oil-exporting and industrialized countries seen “the poorest” acting in a "dictatorship", and had to disagree. In addition, many countries whose economy was based on the production and sale of carbon were against any external restrictions in their extraction and use. They also required special treatment for them.

3. The evolution of climate diplomacy: from Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement

Today, solutions to climate conferences are accepted in the form of a consensus when they suit everyone and there are no qualitative differences between the countries (www3). The first climate agreement was signed on December 11, 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. After 10 days of intense discussions the country came to an agreement on the adoption of the document, which went

down in history as "The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change". The Protocol provided for the reduction by 2012 of greenhouse gas emissions in the carbon dioxide equivalent in the world as a whole by 5% (www5). However, the list of countries presented in Annex 1 of this document, undertake to reduce their emissions, were only industrialized countries and countries with so-called transition economy. Developing countries were exempted from all restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions. EU countries have pledged to reduce their emissions by 8%, USA - 7%, Japan - 6% [ibid, p. 26]. Russia and Ukraine were invited to remain on the 2012 level of performance in 1990 (by 1997 SO2 emissions decreased in Russia by 30% as a result of collapse of industrial production) (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/rusnce1.pdf).

Large developing countries (China, India, Brazil, Mexico, NIS countries) were allowed to increase greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol takes into account their "right to industrial development". Industrialization was seen as a decisive factor in combating poverty and improving the well-being. Widespread industrial production in relation to the global trade gave these countries a chance to reach the level of socio-economic development of Western countries. In 1997, no one expected that China and India would become the world's largest producers of greenhouse gases by 2012. While developing countries like Indonesia, Brazil, Iran, Mexico, Thailand will be among the top twenty countries in the world with the highest CO^2 emissions [ibid.]. Therefore, the forth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published in 2007, caused a shock in diplomatic circles. It stated that, despite the efforts of individual countries in the world, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere not only did not decrease in comparison with 1990, but, on the contrary, it increased by 10%.

Tab. 1 The purposes of several states for greenhouse gas emission reduction in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol by 2012

Country	Liabilities of gas emission reduction by 2012 as percentage of 1990.	Result
Australia	+8	Ratified in 2008. Not completed.
EU	-8	Completed
USA	-7	Not ratified
Russia	0	Completed
Japan	-6	Completed
Canada	-8	Revoked in 2011

Source: www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/spm.html

Signing of Kyoto Protocol was the first step towards success in international climate diplomacy. However, the main obstacle on the way to its realization was ratification of

liabilities of countries through the national parliaments. It was stated in Kyoto Protocol that it would come into force if it were ratified at least in 55 countries of the world, which account for 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Ratification of convention was very slow and complicated. By December 2000 it had been ratified only in 24 countries of the world. Disputed issues remained: accounting mechanisms of greenhouse gas emissions and absorption, trade in licenses for greenhouse gas emissions, developing "clean" technologies in emerging countries. These issues were under discussion at climate conferences in Buenos Aires, 1998; Bonn, 1999; The Hague, 2000. At the Marrakech conference in 2001 a detailed program-addition to the Kyoto Protocol was established. It was called the "Marrakech accord" or Marrakech agreement. The document points out three main regulation mechanisms of industrial development and greenhouse gas emissions: 1) International trade of greenhouse gas emissions; 2) Clean Development Mechanism; 3) Joint Implementation. Because of the clear overview, Kyoto Protocol ratification process accelerated. By December 2002 Kyoto Protocol was signed by 62 countries, in December 2003 – by 119 countries. In October 2004 Russia ratified Kyoto Protocol and, therefore, went straight to its realization by the countries of Kyoto commitments. In February 2005, after 88 months of heated diplomatic debates, Kyoto Protocol came into force.

Kyoto Protocol formed grounds for further improvement of mechanisms in global regulation of climatic changes processes on our planet. The first period of Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012) was followed by the second period in 2012 at the Doha conference (Qatar), covering the time interval up to 2020. Amendment meant even higher commitments for the reduction of greenhouse gases to developed and transformational countries. Until 2020, the EU countries should reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 30% in comparison with 1990, Ukraine – 24%, Australia – 15%, Norway – from 30% to 40%. Japan, Canada and Russia refused to assume any obligations. It's worth mentioning that in Protocol of 2012 rapidly developing countries: China, India, Brazil, Mexico and others, were exempted from commitments again, although these countries were responsible in 2011 for more than 40% of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. It can't be a coincidence that those countries that did not have any obligations ratified the document.

The first decade of XXI century was exceptionally unfavorable for political decisions in climate protection. With coming to power of the conservative governments in Canada in 2001 and liberal president George Bush in the USA, changes of conservative course in Australia, the development of international climate diplomacy became much more complicated. On 28,

March 2001 George Bush abrogated the USA agreement at Kyoto Protocol. Australia and Canada declared that saving the climate without the USA is not possible and, therefore, they would not ratify the treaty. The Head of Australian Government, John Howard, did not accept the phenomenon of global warming at all. President of the USA George W. Bush was also a skeptic of global climate change and an ardent opponent of any obligation through the UN. Affront of the USA President George Bush against international climate diplomacy was manifested in the 2007 approval of the Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change, which sought to find ways to reduce greenhouse gas technologies without impeding the economic growth. Therefore, George Bush wanted to reduce the UN role as the main organization for solving the global problem and to take under his control global climate policy. Besides, Islamic terrorism, Afghanistan and Iraq wars, financial crisis in 2007-2010 was obscured the Earth climate protection issue on periphery of political conversation. The enthusiasm of the 1990s was replaced by political apathy and skepticism. Practically all the conferences after signing Kyoto Protocol (2005) didn't lead to any significant breakthroughs. On conferences of the parties in Buenos-Aires (2004, COP 10), Montreal (2005, COP 11), Nairobi (2006, COP 12), Bali (2007, COP 13), Poznan (2008, COP 14) the negotiations were concerned only the adoption of agreements on the continuation of such negotiations. The peak in international climate diplomacy was hit in December 2009 at the conference of the parties in Copenhagen (COP 15). The German philosopher, Peter Sloterdjik, named this diplomatic meeting as "consilium of faithless". Climate conference in Copenhagen had no analogues in history. The number of representatives of civil society who applied for participation in the conference exceeded 13000 people. Besides, during the work of the conference, there were constant meetings, demonstrations of supporters of radical measures to protect the climate.

Climate conferences' aim in Copenhagen was the creation of a new protocol for Earth climate protection after 2012. However, the impossibility of reaching a compromise in this issue between industrially developed and developing countries, the reluctance of India and China to make concrete commitments and social consequences of ecological transformation had predetermined the collapse of the final agreement. Ecological non-governmental organizations had initiated in various regions of the world so-called "Climatic courts", which put forward demands for industrial countries to pay compensation for the damage caused by natural disasters. Countries of the global North, which began their industrial development more than 200 years ago, were blamed for creating 76% of manufactured carbon in the atmosphere. The countries of the North admitted their guilt partly, talked about the creation of a climate fund of

100 billion dollars, but such questions as which states and how much should be paid to this fund remained open.

The failure of the conference in Copenhagen did not mean, however, the failure of climate diplomacy. In 2010 and 2012 important conferences were held to prepare for the Paris Summit 2015. In 2010 in the Mexican city Cancun the 16th conference of the parties was held. Its most important achievement was an agreement on the recognition by all countries of the absolute permissible limits of heating of the Earth's atmosphere -2ºC. Also at the conference, a global financial instrument was adopted to combat the effects of global climate change in developing countries – Green Climate Funds. World Bank had estimated that developing countries would need from 2020 annually from 70 to 100 billion dollars to adapt to changing of climate conditions. The Western countries agreed on the formation of the budget of this fund. Besides, at the conference in Cancun some of the Western countries (the USA, Canada, Australia, EU) wanted to adopt new commitments to limit greenhouse gas emissions. These remarks, as we mentioned above, that despite the declared programs, the global air temperature over the land and oceans increases year by year, the concentration of CO2 increases as well. The global political elite understood that without a long-term strategy, development of social, economic and environmental innovations without changing the technological order and the «creative destruction» of the basic branches of the economy, it is impossible to prevent an upcoming catastrophe. The epilogue of diplomats' efforts during this period was the conclusion of the "Paris Agreement" at the conference of the parties (COP 21) in Paris 2015.

United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris became one of the most important political events at the beginning of XXI century. Developed and approved at the conference, the final version of the document has exceeded even the most optimistic expectations. Under section 2 of The Paris Agreement the target for “holding the increase in the global average temperature to below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C” (Adoption of The Paris Agreement, 2015) was set. In foreign press this decision was called “landmark” (Paumen, 2015). The adoption of voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and 2050 became the main policy tool to counter warming. During this period the increase of emissions should stop and then start decreasing annually (Kyoto Protocol, article 4, p. 4). Carbon dioxide gas emission from the combustion of fossil fuels shouldn’t exceed 890 billion tons in absolute terms in this period. It means that average annual carbon dioxide emission must be on the level just over 10 billion tons, i.e. in three times below current (global CO_2 emissions were 36.1 billion tons in the world).

The achievement of these goals is possible only through radical world's economies reconstruction, widespread transition to "green economy", omission of fossil fuels, harmonization of technology with ecosystems. Besides, not only industrialized countries should be responsible for climate change, but all States as well. One cannot speak of climate stability without comprehensive agreement including commitment by such countries as China, Brazil, Mexico, India, and Indonesia. In Paris, German Chancellor Angela Merkel commented on establishment of a new "economic and climatic order" based on collective responsibility, equity of patterns, transparency and trust.

The Paris Agreement was signed in New York on 22, April 2016 and ratified by more than 116 States during 2016, including the USA, China, India, Japan, Brazil and countries of the European Union. It came into force on 4, November 2016. It should be noted that if the time interval between the agreement and its entry into force of the Kyoto protocol took 88 months (more than 7 years), The Paris Agreement entered into force less than 11 months since the signature. At the conference in Marrakech in November, 2016 every country presented its climate purposes for the period from 2030 to 2050. USA committed to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 80% by 2050 relative to 2005 (www8). For this purpose they proposed to bring the share of renewable sources of energy to 55% of total power, nuclear energy to 17% (www8). Strategy for improving forest area as an accumulator of combined carbon plays a significant part in this program. Germany plans to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990, and by 2050 by 85-90% (Reimer, 2016). In the provided plan, the German government talks about economy and society transformation by 2050. Extensive program covers such aspects of public life as manufacturing, energy production, construction, transport, housing, agriculture etc. The main agents of climate strategy are entrepreneurs, government bodies, social organizations. Germany intends to establish country's economy neutral with respect to greenhouse gases by that time. That practically doesn't include fossil fuels; attention to the development of the technology by use of fossil fuels is given only during the transition period (Reimer, 2016). The European Union's targets include reducing emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990, increase in the proportion of renewable energy sources up to 27% in the structure of energy production, increase of energy efficiency in the economy also by 27%. China intends to reach a peak of greenhouse gas emission by 2030 and then to begin its reduction. The Government's primary concern is to ensure ecological eco-efficiency of economic development. In China's development strategies 30% CO_2 emission reducing was set as a target by 2030 in relation to economical parameters of production from its 2005 level.

Mexico announced its greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 50% by 2050 (Rusakova, 2015). Russia didn't ratify The Paris Agreement and thinks about further steps in its climate policy.

The Lima climate negotiations solidified this new paradigm, with a Call to Action declaring subnational and non-state actors suited to "catalyse and significantly enhance" national efforts to reduce greenhouse- gas (GHG) emissions and vulnerability to climate change. The Lima Conference also introduced the Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA), a new platform that officially recognizes climate mitigation initiatives distinct from national pledges. The platform marks a symbolic step towards considering subnational and non-state actors within the political sphere of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Blok, 2012).

4. Results and Discussion

Russian international climate policy is a consequence of the contradictions between the real structure of the Russian economy, which is conducted by the country's domestic economic policy, and the foreign policy ambitions of the Russian leadership, which seeks to present the country as a major global actor in solving of pressing world problems. In practice, it is shown in Russia's active participation in the international climate diplomacy and, at the same time, inertia and passive movement in domestic climate policy. Russia is only making timid steps in the direction of environmental modernization. One of the huge Russian problems is the economic and social life dependence on the extraction and export of fuel minerals. In 2014 70% of cost of all commodity export of the country was the share of mineral raw materials. In 2016 in the rating of the largest Russian companies in terms of capital turnover the top three positions were taken by the raw materials companies Gazprom, Lukoil and Rosneft. Their joint sales volume amounted to over 15 trillion rub. Gazprom and Rosneft are the large state companies. Their structures are closely bound with the political and economic elite of the country. The gas and oil industries are the main sources of the funded part of the state budget. Climate obligations control threatens with an economic crisis for the whole country. It is not accidental that in 2004 the experts of the Russian Academy of Sciences sent a letter to the President of Russia with an appeal to refuse signing of the Kyoto Protocol. The main arguments were economic. Lobbying of the interests of raw materials companies is appeared in the external policy and even more in the Russia's domestic policy. In the international negotiations on climate change Russia is in the same group of interests with such countries as the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia (Umbrella group), which are characterized by a strong carbon lobby (except

Japan) and moderate steps in the field of climate protection (only in recent years it is possible to see some progress in the climate policy of these countries). Probably strengthening of our country`s role in the global climate protection sphere will occur simultaneously with the processes of economic restructuring planned in the development programs of Russia until 2030.

5. Russia in global climate policy

In the development of domestic and foreign climate policy of the country, separate significant events can be selected. In the early 1990s, in the first national communication within the UN convention on Climate Change, Russia recognized the threat of global change in the Earth's climate and the negative role of humans in these processes. In 1997 Russia signed the Kyoto Protocol and ratified it in 2004. The experts of Russia actively cooperated with the UN intergovernmental commission on studying climate change. However, these events were accompanied by rough discussions in the field of scientific community. The majority of the Russian scientists from the Academy of Sciences didn't recognize global warming or denied the role of the anthropogenic factor in climate change (and even now at geographical conferences in Russia authors often hear that global warming is another Western fiction, although in the US a number of politicians claim that it is the fiction of the Left or Chinese). Nevertheless, the global warming is a scientifically proven fact. In 2013 within the UN Convention the Russian Federation expressed concern about the progressive climate change: "The data of observations and model calculations show that the climate of the territory of Russia is more sensitive to global warming than the climate of many other world regions" (www6).

In 2009 the President of the Russian Federation declared the decree "About the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation" to control processes of global warming. It was noted, "climate change is one of the most important international problems of the 21st century, which is beyond the scientific problem and represents a complex cross-disciplinary problem that covers the ecological, economic and social aspects of sustainable development of the Russian Federation". The article 23 states: "The Russian Federation concentrates its efforts on reducing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and increasing their absorption by accumulators as much as possible." For this purpose, it is provided to implement measures to ensure: 1) increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy; 2) development of renewable and alternative energy sources use; 3) reduction of market disproportions, implementation of financial and tax policy measures that stimulate the reduction of anthropogenic emissions of

greenhouse gases; 4) protection and improvement of absorbers and accumulators quality of greenhouse gases, including rational forest management, afforestation and the timber carrying vessel updating on a steady basis. In April 2011 the Government of the Russian Federation approved a plan for the climate doctrine implementation until 2020. According to the doctrine, Russia undertakes to realize integrated climate policy, to take measures for adaptation to climate change, to soften anthropogenic impacts on climate, to strengthen international cooperation in this field. Moreover, Russia undertakes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 by 25% in comparison with emissions in 1990. However, very few steps are taken. During 2008-2012 about 100 projects on reducing greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol were subsidized in Russia. Since January 1, 2015 the updated law "About the Environmental Protection" (219-FZ) is in the force. The industry is obliged to improve ecological regulation and use only the best available technologies (BAT) by 2020. The re-equipment of the enterprises with new technologies is a very slow process and, in connection with a new geopolitical situation, it is removed for a later period (after 2019). Russia signed the Paris Agreement, but did not ratify it. According to the Germanwatch NGO, Russia is in the group of countries with "very bad" climate policies on climate protection indicators. The "green revolution" still remains behind the scenes of real politics in the Russian economy. In the near future fuel minerals, energy-intensive industry will determine the economic specialization of Russia. The question arises: How long such economy is capable to exist?

6. Conclusions

During the last twenty years we have been witnessing the progressive ecologization of social, economic and political structures of mankind. Since the 1990s, there is an increase in global understanding that the ungovernable human activity threatens to destroy our entire planet. The climate diplomacy is a reflection of the current spiritual situation. 22 climate conferences took place during the last twenty years under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Reducing greenhouse gas emission, adaptation the society to climate change, country's' solidarity in dealing with the climate issues are the dominant themes of political discussions. Diplomatic process in the area of the climate protection, finding common solutions has encountered difficulties in overcoming national, narrow, conjuncture state interests. But, as the common features are traced in the rotation of technological waves, social formations, stages of economic development, as we can say that national paradigm in political sphere more and more shall be overtaken by unity of thinking, solidarity, and responsibility for

the entire planetary destiny. It is an acute demand. This demand is called "ecological imperative".

The ecological imperative underlies the so-called "green economy". It is regarded as a modern motor of economic development. The investments in new renewable energy resources, in new "smart" energy-conserving houses, in saving resources and energy production, in new kinds of environmentally friendly transports and traffic networks run at nine figures. The programs of enormous ecologization of urban space are being realized in many cities around the world. However, the innovations are needed not only in the area of technological renewal. The reforms are needed in social, spiritual and political areas. There is a change in consuming behavior, new models of habitation and mobility, transformation of the schooling patterns, propaganda and promotion of ecological consciousness, humanization and noospherization of the society. Tenuous financing and uncertain implementation, however, mean that the commitments have a high risk of failure, potentially damaging the credibility of future non-state and subnational efforts. New methods of pledging and accountability, as well as innovative modes of governance, are needed to seriously engage new actors (Moffat, 2015).

Only on the basis of a comprehensive plan of activities the mankind can achieve the ambitious climate protection goals set in The Paris Agreement.

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