Environmental security in the national security system

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Abstract. The security of any society depends directly on the solution of environmental problems and first of all on environmental security. It penetrates all the spheres of modern society, such as economics, industry, agriculture, service sector and so on. The environmental security issues from the perspective of the Russian Federation national security are discussed in the article. The purpose of the study is identification of directions of modern state’s environmental security ensuring in the context of sustainable development. The analysis of key legal normative documents in the aspect of succession in the sphere is carried out. The concept «environmental security» is clarified. The key directions of environmental policy in the Russian Federation are defined at the current stage. The disadvantaged environmental situation of particular regions of Russia is determined for the following reasons: annually increasing growth of hazardous industrial and municipal waste; irrational forest and land management; the release of hazardous substances to the atmosphere and water bodies; radiation and chemical pollution of some areas, negative results of arms race (destruction of chemical weapons, problems with utilization of weapons-grade plutonium, radioactive waste from time-expired submarines etc.); residual principle of environmental finance; imperfection of environmental legislation; the omission of power structures at all levels in environmental protection; other technogenic influence on the nature. These reasons indicate the necessity of detailed review of the issue. Current environmental condition in the country identifies insufficient and inefficient use of funds allocated by the state for environmental protection measures.

1. Introduction
Threat to the environment from the man is becoming a problem of global proportions in the modern world. The ecological crisis that spreading to the world community has a number of reasons: extensive development of the society, crisis of command bureaucracy system, irrational use of natural resources, «legislation disconnect», the action of outdated approaches to the environmental issues, underfunding of environmental protection measures etc. The consequence of such impact is the problems of environment pollution, the growth of man-consumed resources which require radical and urgent intervention at all the levels of modern society life.

The issue of environment protection is studied from the perspective of many countries and the Russian Federation makes no exception for a reason. One of the ways to overcome the ecological crisis is the provision of the integrated environmental security. This concept is reinforced in the Strategy of the Russian Federation Environmental Security until 2025. It should be noted that legal regulation, nevertheless, is insufficient not only at the international level but at the national level either. The Strategy is the document of strategic planning in Russian Federation national security
determining major threats and challenges of environmental security, the goals, the objectivities and mechanisms of state policies realization in the sphere of environmental security. The goal of its adoption is early detection and prediction both global and domestic environmental threats based on scientific research, improvement of environmental conditions and preservation of its ecological resource capacity. There are a lot of threats to national security in the modern global world. These days we are faced with new challenges and global risks, one of the most significant is coronavirus pandemic. Pandemic forces to choose between economics and ecology, between concern for people or for nature. However, scientists believe according to preliminary estimates coronavirus pandemic can influence the environment more significantly than ecological activism of recent years. The atmospheric air and water bodies in the cities have considerably cleared due to the self-isolation regime and transport and industrial emission reduction. Such effect is unlikely to maintain over the long term but natural changes can lead to legal rethinking of all international environmental protection strategy.

2. Materials and methods
The following concepts are used in the article: state, social, information, ecological, economic, transport, energy, personality security.

The methods used in the study are adequate. Comparative legal and logical legal methods are among them. Applied methods and approaches enable to achieve the goal and fulfill the complex of objectives.

3. Results and discussion
The spheres of security are identified in the current version of the Strategy of the Russian Federation National Security: state, social, information, ecological, economic, transport, energy, personality security (art. 6 of the Strategy of the RF National Security) [1].

As it is obvious from the content of the Strategy of the RF National Security environmental security is one of the key priorities of our state and society’s strategic development for a number of reasons. First, natural environment of the man, our plant, is the basis for its existence. In spite of the fact that there are territorial, administrative borders in the modern society, habitat is beyond the scope because the disruption of the ecological balance in one area leads to cascade changes. Secondly, human habitat and its condition is an unquestionable factor of national economy, society life, and therefore ecology determines the development of all modern human society system, from culture to politics, from economics to science. Third, in accordance to the basic position of The Club of Rome sustainable development is a sign of modernity. It is justified on two ideas: the first one says the modern world has no sustainability and it will not have as it is indefinite and unpredictable; the second one says only crisis is sustainable in modern world. However, The Club of Rome’s ideologists believe that the most significant is ecological crisis given that its consequences in globality exceed economic, social collapses and even military conflicts. Forth, ecological crisis with its scale, complex and uncertainty is the object of operational and strategic response in policy of progressive countries.

In this line of reasoning relevance of environmental security position in the structure of national security is not surprising (E.R. Dubrovin, I.R. Dubrovin, V.A. Ilyin, G.A. Timofeev, O.M. Orlinskaya and others). In the context the emergence of Strategy of the RF Environmental Security until 2025 approved by RF presidential decree №176 of 19.04.2017 [7] which is successor of is entirely appropriate RF presidential decree of 04.02.1994 №236 «On the Russian Federation State Strategy for environmental protection and provision of sustainable development» [2].
There are two approaches to the definition of environmental security in scientific resources. In the first approach environmental security is a security situation of an object or a range of objects. For example, G.A. Timofeev and O.M. Orlinskaya interpret environmental security as «the condition of being protected of vital personal, social or state concerns against potential and actual danger caused by anthropogenic impact on environment as well as against natural disasters» [3, p.69].

In the second approach environmental security is the condition of an object when it not a threat to ecology. A similar term can be found in N.P.Vashekin, M.I.Dzliev, A.D.Ursal’s study: «environmental security is the quality characteristic of social and economic development that involves establishing new kind of technological processes, social organization and management etc., that are able to solve ecological problems rationally and protect a society and a personality from any ecological dangers (hazardous substances waste, lack of resources, natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes etc.)» [4, p.224].

Environmental security is the activity to carry out the package of legal, ecological and economic, scientific and methodological, engineering and technical, educational, social, pastoral and other measures intended to prevent the emergence and the development of environmentally dangerous situations, to neutralize and eliminate the threats arising or having arisen from the pollution of natural environment and (or) the depletion of natural resources as well as to protect citizens’ life and health, property interests of individuals and legal entities from adverse effects of environmentally hazardous sources.

The concepts «global» ecological security and «national» ecological security are distinguished. The difference between them is determined by the destabilizing factors, threats and dangers which are taken into account. For example, at the global level technical accidents, disasters and dangerous natural phenomena, the inconsistency between the growth rate of world economy and population from one side and environment capacities to meet increasing needs of inhabitants of the Earth from another; a move of environmental activity beyond the planet’s potentials, its carrying capacity by which the life-support opportunity is measured, are considered along with such threats and dangers as changing of the climate, the development of greenhouse effect, depletion of ozone layer. It includes some disproportions in allocation of world environmental resources and the quest of some developed countries for unilateral improvement of their ecological situation by using other countries’ environmental space.

Originally the term «national security of the Russian Federation in environmental sphere» (see The Concept of National security of the Russian Federation, 1997) was used at the legislative level. In the modern legal framework the term «environmental security» introduced by the Federal Law «On environmental protection» of 2002 is commonly used. In accordance to this Federal law «environmental security is the protection condition of natural environment and vital human concerns from potential negative impact of economic or other activity, emergency of natural or technogenic character and their consequences» (art. 1 of Federal Law «On environmental protection»).

N.V. Yamshchikova underlines that there is undoubtedly the succession between the Strategies of environmental security of 1994 and 2017. However, in the 1990s the establishment and the development of environmentally safe production were urgent but in modern times the focus shifts to the problem of excessive debris, search for solution to its environmentally safe recycling and disposal [5, p.68]. The legislator provides for a set of measures in this direction. The development of secondary use technologies and waste treatment and the establishment of modern landfills, improving sewage treatment are considered a priority.

The current Strategy focuses on minimization of damage from mining, gas and oil industries, recultivation of processed space too. The protection and development measures of conservation areas system and preservation of rare and endangered flora and fauna stand apart.

The following activity directions to provide state environmental security in the context of sustainable development are identified:

- economic efficiency assessment of State activity in the provision environmental security area and measures applied;
• scientific, ecological and economic validity of environmental indicators of allowable technogenic exposure and their application based on territorial climatic and ecological factors;
• public finance (co-finance) of important ecological programmes;
• inadmissibility of economic or other activity without its environmental consequences assessment;
• usage of industrial zones in Russian cities after their recultivation and reassignment as one of the territorial development main resources for housing or public use;
• provision of measures for improvement of citizens’ life quality;
• organization of State environmental monitoring system;
• introduction of insurance against the consequences of ecological, natural, technogenic disasters as well as accidents with environmental impact;
• transparency of implementation plans for the activity that is able to threaten environmental security of population, society or natural environment.

Extensive development of legal and regulatory framework basis to regulate the procedure for obtaining integrated environmental permits and introduction of best available technologies is now being drafted in the Russian Federation. One of the most significant effects of applying best available technologies mechanism, in addition to overall reduction in pollution, is accelerated technological development. The major result of the development of legal and regulatory framework basis to regulate the procedure for obtaining integrated environmental permits and introduction of best available technologies should be the establishment of simpler and more efficient, in terms of administration and application, environmental protection management system by enterprises. The introduction of a new environmental protection management system will provide for: the improvement of ecological situation in the Russian Federation; maintenance of competitiveness of Russian enterprises; harmonization of environmental regulation with practices in developed countries; risk reduction in imposition of trade and other restrictions for Russian companies on environmental security basis; the improvement of administration practice and rise in work standards for executive branch; correction of economic entities’ activity based on financial motivation to modernization of production [6].

Thus, sustainable development of the Russian Federation, high quality of its citizens’ life and health as well as national security can be provided only in return for conservation of natural systems and maintenance of adequate environmental quality.

4. Conclusion
The analysis of legal and regulatory framework in the sphere of national security of the Russian Federation shows great importance of environmental security establishment in our country. Particularly, there is the message of systemic and consolidating solution of environmental problems within a framework of key postulates of the Strategy of the Russian Federation National Security until 2020. This involves complementarity in actions of political and social institutions at the federal, regional and municipal levels as well as at the community initiatives, support non-profit organizations [7]. Another important component of modern policies in the area of environmental responsibility is increasing environmental responsibility of industries, support of labour-intensive technologies focused on establishment of environmental well-being. However, the problem of transferring ideas and designs into the sphere of practical application is obvious. The disadvantages of subsidy authority policies of economic entities of different levels reveal [8]. All this requires support in the form of additional measures from the State, improvement of legislative and enforcement practices and the rise of citizens’ environmental awareness and mentality level in general. It is exactly the message that contains in the Strategy of the Russian Federation National Security until 2025. Thus, it can be acknowledged that the policies of balance between the concerns and responsibility of citizens, State and business are welcomed at the level of goal-setting in the modern Russian society.

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