



# SDG implementation in G20 countries

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# Russia



# Russian Federation – UNSDSN SDG Index Ranking

Global Rank: 47 (out of 149)

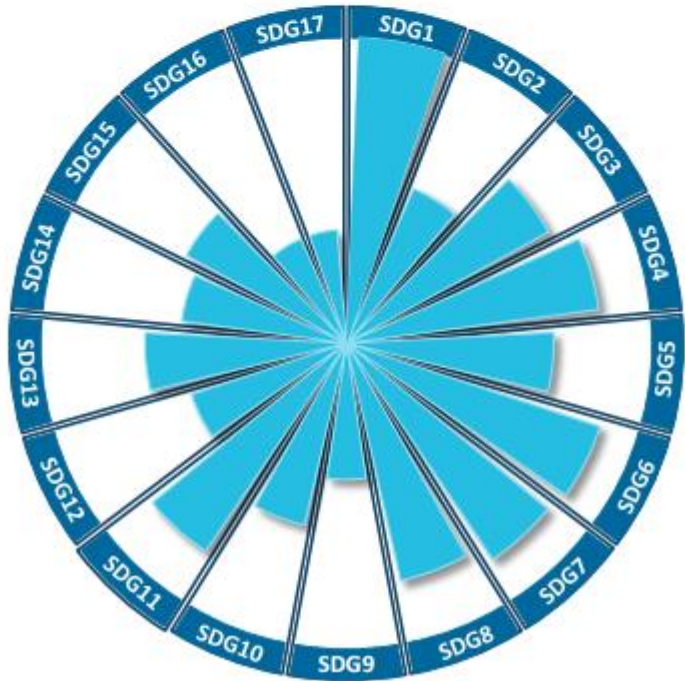
## Key challenges for the Russian Federation:

- SDG 3 Good health & well-being
- SDG 5 Gender equality
- SDG 6 Clean water & sanitation
- SDG 10 Reduced inequalities
- SDG 13 Climate action
- SDG 14 Life below water
- SDG 15 Life on land
- SDG 16 Peace & justice, strong institutions

### Russian Federation

OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE	Global rank	Score or value	Regional average
SDG Index	47 (of 149)	66.4 /100	64.9 /100
Comparison with other development metrics			
Human Development Index, 2014	50 (of 188)	0.8 /1	0.75 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	60 (of 149)	5.7 /10	5.2 /10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	45 (of 149)	US\$ 23744	US\$15985
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	45 (of 140)	4.4 /10	4.2 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	32 (of 180)	83.5 /100	77.2 /100

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Source: SDG Index & Dashboard Global Report, Country Profiles, July 2016  
BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network



# Russian Federation

- No national Sustainable Development Strategy or National SDG Plan at this stage.
- Domestic consultation process ongoing to assess existing policies, strategies, public programmes & activities that support the SDGs.
- In parallel, Russia is seeking to identify areas where new policies & programmes will be needed.
- In terms of international development cooperation, Russia has been mapping existing programmes to the SDGs.
- Federal State Statistics Agency to lead on monitoring implementation. Work is underway to compare global indicators with national statistical data & indicators to ensure the availability of appropriate data.
- There is a need for closer integration of efforts of various agencies.



# Russian Federation

- In April 2016, Russian Foreign Minister, supported by his Chinese & Indian counterparts reaffirmed their commitment to implement the SDGs with a focus on:
  - a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development to mobilize financial resources, capacity building & transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.
  - effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.
  - a legal order for oceans based on the principles in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
  - the role of Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China & South Africa in promoting sustainable development, addressing poverty eradication & inequality, & responding to emerging challenges.
  - the need for comprehensive UN reform.



# Russian Federation

- Since Rio (1992), the Russian Federation established a legal basis for implementing sustainable development. The long-term priorities of economic development are:
  - energy efficiency
  - enabling conditions for maximizing human potential
  - realization of a constitutional right of everyone to a healthy environment
- Between 2008-2011, Russia adopted measures to improve energy & environmental performance of the economy by 40% by 2020 & increasing the share of renewables.
- Key priorities of state policy for modernizing the Russian economy include:
  - improving energy efficiency & development of alternative energy incl. renewables
  - elimination of accumulated environmental damage & resource conservation
  - adoption of measures to reduce waste & recycling systems
  - environmental education & awareness-raising

# Russia – Examples of what business can do

- Help **build the business case** for investing in the SDGs by **sharing best-practice** & actively **communicating** on the **economic benefits of sustainable development**. The lack of the required knowledge & skills, along with the lack of attention from mass media, continue to be impediments to sustainable growth in Russia.
- Innovate to **replace resource-intensive technologies with resource & energy efficient ones** to help protect natural resources & reduce pollution.



- **Disclose ESG** (Environmental Social & Governance) **performance** to support government efforts & **strengthen your license to operate**.

In Russia, in accordance with the recommendations of the 2010 Meeting of the Presidium of the State Council on the reform of public administration in the field of environmental protection, 100% state owned public corporations are required to publish non-financial reports that are subject to independent audit on sustainable development and environmental responsibility.