Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of gatastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action today, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.

After more than a century and a half of industrialization, deforestation, and large scale agriculture, quantities of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have risen to record levels not seen in three million years. As populations, economies and standards of living grow, so does the cumulative level of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions. This causes global warming and climate change.

And also Fifth Assessment Report report provides a comprehensive assessment of sea level rise, and its causes, over the past few decades. It also estimates cumulative CO2 emissions since pre-industrial times and provides a CO2 budget for future emissions to limit warming to less than 2°C. About half of this maximum amount was already emitted by 2011. The report found that:

* From 1880 to 2012, the average global temperature increased by 0.85°C.
* Oceans have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished and the sea level has risen. From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and ice melted. The sea ice extent in the Arctic has shrunk in every successive decade since 1979, with 1.07 × 106 km² of ice loss per decade.
* Given current concentrations and ongoing emissions of greenhouse gases, it is likely that by the end of this century global mean temperature will continue to rise above the pre-industrial level. The world’s oceans will warm and ice melt will continue. Average sea level rise is predicted to be 24–30 cm by 2065 and 40–63 cm by 2100 relative to the reference period of 1986–2005. Most aspects of climate change will persist for many centuries, even if emissions are stopped.

So UN starts to find solutions and in 1995 countries launched negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change, and, two years later, adopted the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol legally binds developed country Parties to emission reduction targets.

After that UN continues the policy to fight with climate change at the [21st Conference of the Parties in Paris](http://unfccc.int/meetings/paris_nov_2015/meeting/8926.php) in 2015, Parties to the [UNFCCC](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php) reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. [The Paris Agreement](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf) builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

The Republic of Russia signed both of these agreements and took the necessary measures against global climate change.

In October 2018, the federal ministry of Energy confirmed the growth of the renewable energy capacities in 2019 and commented :

“[…] the global installed capacity of renewable energy plants in Russia will grow up to about 7.5 GW by 2024. We will reach this target, taking into account the additional generation facilities built in isolated regions and entering the electricity retail market.”

The Russian government started to hold annual tenders in 2013 to select investments projects for the development and the construction of new renewable energy infrastructure. An official target of 4.5% of renewable energy in the national mix by 2024 was adopted. This represents 5.4 GW of renewable energy capacities by 2024.