

SUMMARY

Key Words: international energetic law, renewable energetic sources, energetic sources, international law, international organisations.

Subject matter: Legal relations arising in connection with the use of assisted reproductive technologies.

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The relevance of the research topic can be traced from a series of events and processes that have stimulated the development of the international legal system's regulation. This includes the adoption in 2012 of the resolution declaring this year as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All; and the presentation of the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, to the UN General Assembly made a year earlier with the initiative to entitle the project “Sustainable Energy for All”. In terms of this project, Ban Ki-moon called for action to achieve three goals by 2030: universal access to modern energy services; doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy balance. For the promotion of the work in terms of the initiative in 2012 Kandeh Yumkella was announced as the Secretary General's special representative in the project and its first CEO. Thus, an international non-commercial organization called Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) with the head office in Vienna appeared. The mission of this organization is to enable government and business leaders to create partnerships and get an opportunity to fund the achievement of universal access to sustainable energy. At the international level, the promotion of sustainable energy is supposed to realize primarily by stimulating the production of renewable energy. The aforementioned events have also brought international community's attention to global warming and the accompanying ecological and biological crisis. It has also realized the importance of exchange of heavy oil and gas products with clean energy resources. However, despite these changes, the legal regulation of this sphere is still being unsatisfactory and not effective enough to achieve the specified goals.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the legal regulation of renewable energy at the international level in order to determine the problems of legal regulation and to develop recommendations for their solution.

Objectives:

1. To examine the definition, essence, and types of renewable energy sources;
2. To investigate the socio-economic environment as the basis for legal regulation of renewable energy sources;
3. To analyze the international legal regulation of renewable energy sources;
4. To analyze the legal basis for the use of renewable energy sources in Russia;
5. To define the engagement of international actors aimed at implementing and creating norms that regulate the use of renewable energy sources;
6. To define the engagement of the Russian Federation aimed at the implementation and creation of norms regulating the use of renewable energy source;
7. To develop recommendations for improving the regulatory framework for renewable energy sources.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research lies in the need to develop incentives for countries to transition to renewable energy sources, the need to develop and improve national legislation in this sector, and the formation of the legal institute of renewable energy sources.

Results of the study:

Renewable energy should be considered as the energy of the sun, wind, water, tides,

waves, geothermal energy, the low-potential thermal energy of the land, air, water using special heat carriers, biomass, including specially grown plants for energy production, as well as production and consumption waste and not only. Consequently, these are all those resources that, by human standards, can be classified as inexhaustible, and which do not belong to the number of minerals.

The socio-economic environment is a significant factor stimulating the development of relations on the implementation of renewable sources of energy. In particular, humanity has faced the problem of global warming, which has many negative consequences for humans and nature, and the only effective way to combat it is the transition to clean energy. Also, economic and social studies have demonstrated the economic benefits and price stability of renewable energy sources and predicted huge job growth with the development of this industry.

Moreover, the political aspect also influences the development of the law regulating renewable energy sources - as it is a relatively new industry for mankind (it has been widely developed only in some countries) - every country has a chance to become a world power by producing installations and equipment necessary for the production of clean energy.

Analysis of international legal regulation of renewable energy sources showed that the legal framework is divided "vertically" into sources of hard and soft law, and by coverage into sources of regional, inter-regional and global sphere of regulation. However, it is worth noting that the number of hard law norms is very, very small and applies only to EU member states, and despite the percentage of heavy energy substitution established for them - the pace of achieving the goal is chosen by the countries themselves, which is not enough motivation to achieve tangible results in the near future.

As for the analysis of the legal framework for renewable energy use in Russia, it should be noted that at the moment in Russia there is no separate institute of law that would regulate the use of renewable energy, as well as there is no order in the legal regulation of energy as a whole industry. The main legal acts are the Strategy of Energy Development of Russia and various sectoral federal laws that regulate the use of certain types of energy. However, it is impossible not to note a positive trend in the development of national law - more and more often in regulatory documents together with provisions on the need to improve energy efficiency there are provisions on the need to develop clean energy. Moreover, the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation notes the problem of resource dependence of Russia in economic and political terms.

When considering the activities of international actors aimed at the implementation and creation of norms regulating the use of renewable energy the following positive trends were noted: a high degree of attention to the need to replace heavy fuel, the development of numerous intergovernmental and non-governmental forums, programs, opening international organizations whose activities are aimed at studying renewable energy and stimulating its implementation and development in practice.

The main directions of Russia's legal regulation in the use and development of renewable energy sources were also analyzed, based on the analysis it is worth noting the influence of international activities on the development of regulations for the use and development of renewable energy sources on national policy and law. Particular attention should be paid to the plan of the International Renewable Energy Agency to increase Russia's energy production from renewable energy sources - the so-called energy route REmap. This route is a multidimensional study carried out for different states and aimed at determining the most promising type of renewable energy, the necessary funds and costs of development of the energy sector, as well as making projections of payback on these resources.

The resulting observations suggest that in the introduction of renewable energy sources is most clearly seen the formation of a system of standards from international to national on a top-down approach.

Recommendations:

- At the international level to develop imperative laws and on the basis of existing researches and forecasts (including these which are based on ReMaps) to set individual goals for each state in achieving a specific percentage of substitution of heavy fuel by renewable energetic sources in certain terms and to make them binding.
- At the national level to include in the Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035 as a mandatory provision the development of the sphere of renewable energy sources with the establishment of specific goals, their executives, terms of implementation, and funding.
- To establish tax benefits or special financing conditions (to establish public-private partnerships) for businesses engaged in the development of renewable energy sources.