

A Portrait of The Regions of The Russian Federation In The Context of the Implementation Of Sustainable Development Goals*

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Abstract

Persistent negative factors – geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts, natural disasters, and economic disruptions, increasingly threaten the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although the Russian Federation has improved its global ranking, the overall progress remains fragile, and existing research largely overlooks systematic classification and forecasting of regional SDG performance. This study addresses that gap by developing an original approach to ranking and portraying Russian regions in terms of SDG achievability. Using official Rosstat data for 2012–2022, we employ a predictive method within an author-defined typology. The analysis applies statistical, graphical, and longitudinal methods, with data processing performed in Python (Pandas library). A quartile-based scoring system is used to assess environmental (E), social (S), and governance (G) indicators separately, then aggregated into an overall ESG score. The study produces separate rankings for E, S, and G indicators (2012–2022), aggregate ESG rankings, and a forecast ranking to 2032. Based on these, regions are classified into four portraits: leading, developed, developing, and initial-level SDG achievers. The findings enable objective assessment of regional ESG progress and highlight priority areas for improvement.

Keywords: ESG ranking, Russian regions, sustainable development goals, regional typology

Introduction

Since 2015, every country in the world has been striving to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations (UN), aimed at solving a set of global problems. Progress towards the SDGs is measured through the "Global Sustainability Index", and according to its assessment, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark are the leaders in 2025 (Sustainable Development Report, 2025). The Russian Federation ranks 51st out of 167 countries to be assessed, improving its ranking. However, UN experts agree that by 2030 the goals will not be achieved due to the large number of negative challenges.

Modern states and regions are in conditions of high turbulence: global world economic events, geopolitical risks, armed clashes, a large number of internal negative socio-economic, political and other phenomena and processes affect the attainability of strategic goals of sustainable development, the well-being of the population. A slowdown in economic growth is observed in most countries of the world due to the curtailment of many trade, economic and investment ties between states. In particular, the suspension of economic ties with Russia, according to the Center for Strategic Research in 2022, entailed losses of foreign business in the amount of up to \$240 billion (Center for Strategic Research, 2022; Duvakin et al., 2023; Experts estimated the losses of foreign businesses,

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2022). In relation to the size of GDP, the losses of individual countries are: Finland (-2.0%), Sweden (-1.5%), Great Britain (-1.3%), Denmark (-1.0%).

Ongoing armed conflicts not only delay a significant share of public finances from solving current socio-economic problems, ensuring priority development, but also affect the decline in the human potential of the territories. According to Uppsala Universitet estimates, the number of conflicts between (and within) various countries of the world from 2011 to 2023 increased from 33 to 61 units, and the number of deaths - from 74,284 people. up to 128736 people (UCDP, 2025). According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, military spending in the world amounted to \$2,718 billion, exceeding spending in 2023 by 9.4%, and their share of GDP was 2.5% (Xiao Liang et al., 2025). Along with this, the damage and cost of rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure is significantly higher (SIPRI, 2025). So, in 2016, analysts of the International Monetary Fund estimated the cost of the full restoration of Syria, which suffered over 5 years of military conflict, in the amount of \$200 billion. As a result of the crisis in Cameroon, the required recovery funds are estimated at \$18.8 million (Cameroon Crisis Response Plan, 2024).

Natural disasters exacerbate the already difficult socio-economic situation of certain countries of the world. Devastating earthquake in southwest Haiti kills 2,200 people (UN News, 2022), and the cost of rebuilding key infrastructure is estimated at more than \$2 billion. According to a study by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, more than 410 thousand people have died as a result of weather and climate disasters over the past decade, and another 1.7 billion people have suffered from climate and weather-related disasters (World Disaster Report, 2021). According to UN estimates, dozens of cities in the world are at risk of extinction. By 2100, sea level rise will affect 410 million people (in particular, residents of cities in the USA, Indonesia, Vietnam, Venice, Thailand and many others), and about 560 natural disasters will occur in the world annually (Hooijer and Vernimmen, 2021). Analysts at The Washington Post predicted that in 2025, damage from wildfires in Southern California will amount to \$150 billion. One of the largest cataclysms in the Russian Federation was the spill of fuel oil in the Kerch Strait in 2024, the damage from which is estimated at more than 50 billion rubles.

In this situation, it is fair to talk about the real threat of non-implementation of the SDGs, a significant decrease in the development potential of mankind. Due to the fact that the level of implementation of the SDGs is a criterion that allows assessing not only socio-economic transformations in the country and regions, but also the reputation of the territory, the relevance of studying the situation of countries and regions from the point of view of implementing sustainable development goals and developing an appropriate portrait is increasing.

Thus, the purpose of this article is to form an author's ranking and portrait of the regions of the Russian Federation in the context of the achievability of the implementation of sustainable development goals.

Literature Review

The stated research issues are based on several thematic areas:

- 1) study of key issues of ensuring sustainable development;
- 2) analysis of the achievability of sustainable development goals;
- 3) determining the compliance of the SDGs with national goals;
- 4) identification of the rankings characteristics of the socio-economic development of the regions.

Sustainable development (SD) is a concept that integrates economic, social and environmental sustainability. In its original format, it was developed at the end of the second half of the 20th century. It suggests that in order to achieve long-term well-being and sustainable development, it is necessary to take into account not only economic indicators, but also social and environmental aspects, while not threatening the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Shmakova and Kuznetsova, 2023). Currently, the relevant document fixing the global strategy for the implementation of sustainable development is the UN General Assembly resolution of September 25, 2015 70/1 "On the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which formed 17 goals consistent with the ESG concept.

Along with the fact that a significant scientific groundwork has developed regarding the analysis of the content of the concept of "sustainable development" and the processes for its provision, insufficient attention has been paid to the study of the achievability of the SDGs, in addition, they are thematically scattered. Mnatsakanyan, A., Pobegaylo, M. (2024) emphasize the need to improve methodological approaches to measuring the degree of achievement of the SDGs using indicators of economic safety. Singh, A. and co-authors (2024) substantiated that

the achievability of the SDGs is determined by ensuring sustainable climate change. Tourism as the basis for achieving the SDGs is considered Kumar, J., Jieyao, Z., Dias Soeiro, J. (2024).

Striving to achieve the set goals implies long-term, phased and systemic changes, as well as significant investments of financial and human resources to fulfill the planned. Nevertheless, the problem of implementing the ESG agenda at the industrial and state levels remains relevant in a global context. Discussions of this issue in the Russian community are also intensifying. Thus, the deputy head of the Center for Sustainable Development of VEB.RF institution S. Sementsov and the leading expert of the Center for Sustainable Development of VEB.RF institution A. Golysheva in an article for the Vedomosti publication argue that the ESG agenda in the Russian Federation not only remains relevant, but also has features characteristic of the ecological state of the country (ESG agenda remains relevant for Russia, 2022).

The scientific community is also actively discussing the problems of achieving sustainable development goals in the context of the Russian Federation. From 2020 to 2024, at the request of ESG Russia, 7810 publications are displayed in the RSCI, which confirms interest in this topic (as of 28.02.2024).

Despite the fact that as of 2017 in Russia the practice of socially responsible investment has not yet become widespread, even then some Russian companies sought to participate in "responsible investing" (Kabir, 2017). In addition, the authors of a number of scientific publications of recent years (2022-2024) note a tendency to maintain the trend on ESG, especially for export-oriented companies (Izmailova, 2022; Podkorytova and Platonov, 2022; Vetrova and Varlamova, 2023).

Finally, the article "Prospects for the development of ESG management principles in Russia" considers the relevance of the ESG agenda as of 2022. Thus, according to the results of a survey of experts, it was concluded that following the ESG management concept affects the development of the economy, ecology and social sphere in the Russian Federation rather positively (Kozyrev and Markina, 2022).

The process of forming strategies similar to the UN SDGs, but considering the regional characteristics of the country, is key for the implementation of progressive transformations in the socio-economic sphere of the state. It was for this purpose that decrees of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" dated May 7, 2018, mentioned in the text earlier, and No. 474 "On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030" dated July 21, 2020, served as a revision of the provisions of Decree No. 204 in connection with the coronavirus pandemic, were proposed.

Initially, 12 areas were delivered: demography, health care, education, housing and urban environment, ecology, safe and high-quality roads, labor productivity and employment support, science, digital economy, culture, small and medium-sized enterprises and support for individual entrepreneurial initiatives, international cooperation and export. In these areas, goals were formulated aimed at improving the situation in the field of sustainable development (ESG).

However, in the revised decree, the directions or "national goals" were grouped into the following 5 categories: preservation of the population, health and well-being of people; opportunities for self-realization and talent development; comfortable and safe living environment; decent, efficient work and successful entrepreneurship; digital transformation. Despite the changes in structure, the main goals remained unchanged.

The issue of compliance of the SDGs with the national development goals of the Russian Federation has already been raised by researchers. For example, the article "Prospects for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Russia" by A. G. Sakharov and O. I. Kolmar gives an analysis of priority areas for Russia in the tasks of socio-economic development, considering the legal side. The authors come to the conclusion that the priority directions of development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024, according to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" found a full or close reflection of most UN sustainable development goals (Sakharov and Kolmar, 2019). In general, having carried out its own assessment of the compliance of the SDGs with the national development goals of Russia until 2030, determined by the current Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 21, 2020, it can be argued that they in no way contradict each other. The systematization of the SDGs in accordance with the national development goals of the Russian Federation, as well as the proposed target formulations, are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Systematization of SDGs according to national development
goals of the Russian Federation**

National Development Goals of the Russian Federation	Sustainable development goals	Note
Preserving the population, promoting the health and well-being of people, supporting the family	1. Poverty eradication; 2. Ending hunger; 3. Good health and well-being; 10. Reducing inequality	Implementation of an integrated approach covering fertility, mortality, life expectancy and well-being, ensuring a more sustainable outcome than separate, siloed initiatives
Realizing the potential of each person, developing his talents, educating a patriotic and socially responsible person	3. Good health and well-being; 4. Quality education; 5. Gender equality; 8. Decent work and economic growth	It emphasizes the increased synergistic effect of combining goals in the fields of education, culture, employment, and social policy
Comfortable and safe living environment	6. Clean water and sanitation; 11. Sustainable cities and human settlements; 16. Peace, justice and effective institutions	Comprehensively covers aspects of housing, infrastructure, safety and ecology
Ecological well-being	6. Clean water and sanitation; 7. Inexpensive and clean energy; 12. Responsible consumption and production; 14. Conservation of marine ecosystems; 15. Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems	Sets the vector of development focused on reducing the negative impact on the environment
Sustainable and dynamic economy	8. Decent work and economic growth; 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure; 13. Fighting climate change; 17. Partnerships for sustainable development	The goals of economic growth, social well-being and environmental sustainability are being integrated into a single strategy
Technological leadership	4. Quality education; 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure	Focus on incentives for science and education
Digital transformation of state and municipal administration, economy and social sphere	4. Quality education; 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure	

** Compiled by the authors using Decree (2024)*

Based on this analysis, we can conclude that the desire to achieve sustainable development goals is also relevant for the Russian Federation. This is confirmed by the active collection and consideration of indicators characterizing sustainable development goals by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat).

Today, the Russian Federation includes 89 subjects, each of which has unique characteristics and level of development in various fields. This diversity makes Russia a formation that promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience between regions. It is obvious that the introduction of strategies for the implementation of sustainable development goals will contribute to the growth of indicators, and, consequently, to the social well-being of the population, improving the quality of the environment and economic progress.

In a study conducted by V.V. Kulibanova, T.R. Teor, I.A. Ilyina and L.V. Sharakhina "Development of the ESG agenda in the Russian Federation at the regional level" (2022) the authors analyze how actively the subjects of the Federation apply the principles of sustainable development (ESG - Environmental, Social, Governance). Using data from various ratings and information sources, the authors seek to identify the level of integration of ESG principles into regional management practices. The analysis showed that most regions continue to strive for dynamic changes in their sustainable development goals, which indicates an understanding of the importance of ESG principles in the modern world. However, at the same time, the study revealed a number of problems. In particular, the authors note a negative tendency to focus on the environmental aspect to the detriment of other important ESG principles, such as social responsibility and corporate governance. This creates an unbalanced approach to the implementation of ESG principles, which can negatively affect the overall effectiveness of sustainable development strategies. The authors propose the search and adaptation of methods and ways to balance the implementation of ESG principles at the regional level (Kulibanova et al., 2022).

Earlier it was pointed out that the need to follow the goals of sustainable development was proposed at the end of the second half of the twentieth century, which already implied the need to assess the effectiveness of the measures provided and compliance with the actual results. For this, various rankings are created. However, the rankings themselves, despite the general focus, may differ in the purposes with which they are compiled and, in the factors, selected for analysis, respectively.

Rankings are formed for specific research, for investment analysis, or to track the situation in a certain territory. As part of this study, we will conduct a brief review of individual ranking systems.

On October 12, at the plenary session of the III Russian Conference on Sustainable Development and ESG Transformation, within the framework of the Russian Association of International studies Convention, an independent Ranking of Sustainable Development of the Regions of the Russian Federation in 2023, based on the indicators of 2022, created by Moscow State University of Foreign Affairs, was presented. It used official statistics from Russian Federal State Statistics Service, Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System and CrimeStat on 128 indicators, allocated 4 analytical clusters, and the depth of analysis falls on 2019-2022 to view indicators in dynamics, but the result is given only for 2022. This ranking is intended by the creators to be used to improve and develop regional strategies (Russian Association of International studies, 2024).

Another well-known ESG ranking is the ranking of the RAEX rating group for 2021-2018. Scattered statistics on E, S and G factors are given only for 2021. A distinctive feature of the methodology of this ranking for 2021 is that the creators chose pairs of factors on the principle of "negative impact" and "positive impact" to mitigate the risks (Annual ESG rating of the territorial entities of the Russian Federation, 2021).

The National Rating Agency has been engaged in evaluation activities for almost 20 years, and rankings on the achievement of sustainable development goals for more than 10 years. In addition to company verification, the Agency also creates ranking for the Russian Federation. So, in December 2022, the NRA made a ranking together with the ESG laboratory of Moscow State University. The depth of the ranking analysis is 2020-2022, but the ranking itself is given only for 2022 (Ranking of the sustainability of development, 2024).

Materials and Methods

To achieve this goal, a ranking was formed in the context of 2012-2022, reflecting the state of sustainable development indicators and a forecast of the state of the subjects by 2032 was given while maintaining the pace of changes. The study was carried out using general scientific methods: statistical, graphic and longitudinal. When developing its own ranking, the goals of assessing the state of the regions from 2012 to 2022 were set, which will

allow analyzing the dynamics of indicators and providing data for in-depth research. This amount of data allows us to calculate the current rate of change in indicators and, on its basis, predict the future state of the regions.

Selection of factors for creating own ranking

The study is based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) for 2012-2022 for 85 regions of the Russian Federation and for 2015-2022 for the Republic of Crimea and the city Sevastopol (A national set of SDG indicators, 2025; Regions of Russia. Socioeconomic indicators, 2025). 2015 was chosen, since in 2014 the regions were just beginning their development. For new regions, information is currently not available. Rosstat data are official and provided by a state body, which guarantees their reliability and relevance. They are also an extensive set of statistical information that reflects various aspects of the country's economy and social sphere, allowing for in-depth analysis and identification of patterns and trends over the course of a decade.

Based on existing rankings and methods, the following equilibrium factors were selected (Table 2).

Table 2 : System of equilibrium factors for ranking formation.

Ecological component (E)	Social component (S)	Government component (G)
1. Discharge of polluted wastewater into surface water bodies, million cubic meters m	1. Number of labor force, thousand people	1. Investments in fixed assets per capita, RUB
2. Air pollutant emissions from stationary sources, thousand tons	2. Unemployment rate, %	2. Expenses of the consolidated budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the implementation of social support measures for certain categories of citizens, thousand rubles
3. Share of captured and neutralized air pollutants in the total amount of waste pollutants from stationary sources, %	3. Real incomes of the population in% compared to the previous year	3. Gross regional product per capita, rubles
4. Share of standard treated waste water, %	4. Population with monetary incomes below the poverty line, %	4. Income concentration index (Gini coefficient)
5. Share of green space within the city limits in the total area of urban land within the city limits, %	5. Average amount of assigned pensions, RUB.	
	6. Housing stock (total area of residential premises), million square meters. m	
	7. Number of doctors of all specialties, thousand people	
	8. Graduation of bachelors, specialists, masters, thousand people	
	9. Density of paved public roads, km of tracks per 1000 sq. km of territory	
<i>the region that most closely monitors the state of water</i>	<i>the region with the highest labor potential, striving to</i>	<i>the region that is the most attractive for investment, the</i>

<i>and atmosphere, as well as striving for greening, will become the leader in this indicator</i>	<i>reduce poverty, as well as monitoring the availability of housing stock, attracting doctors, graduating highly qualified specialists and taking care of high-quality logistics will become the leader in this factor</i>	<i>most allocating budget funds for the implementation of social support measures, has the highest GRP and at the same time strives to eliminate economic inequality, will become a leader</i>
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** Compiled by the authors*

Three clusters were allocated in accordance with the three directions of the ESG agenda. It is worth noting that there are much more factors of the social component than factors characterizing the government or economic component. In addition to the fact that most information is available in this area, this will allow us to consider this ranking rather as socially oriented, which may indicate the need for changes primarily in this area.

It is important to note that for the indicator "Gross regional product per capita, rubles." There were no data for 2022. To make an estimate for this year, it was decided to use the values of the previous 2021.

Despite the reliability and breadth of the data as a whole, not all goals of the ESG ranking agenda can be fully reflected, such as "Ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls" or "Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its consequences." The main problem is the lack of data for the period covered from 2012 to 2022. According to some data collected by the Federal State Statistics Service on sustainable development goals, there is also no disaggregation by region, which also makes it difficult to choose indicators.

The lack of data and detail by region highlights the need for more in-depth research and analysis in these areas for more objective analysis of achieving sustainable development goals.

Method of ranking composition

Ranking was formed in such a way that the highest position in it is occupied by the region, which often occupied positions in the top twenty in terms of selected indicators. For example, in the case of a larger number of doctors for a certain year in comparison with other regions, the first quarter of the leading regions was assigned 1 score according to the factor "Number of doctors of all specialties, thousand people." This approach allows not to search for an average value for each year and the indicator with which compare is intended.

In accordance with the established principle of distribution of scores to quarters of the list, regions can be estimated as 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25 points, or 0 in the absence of data for the year. The rationale for developing such an assessment is the need to classify regions into four categories: leading regions, developed regions, developing regions and regions with an initial level of achievement of the SDGs. This will make it possible to identify and assess the dynamics of the development of each region in accordance with the specified criteria, and thus the region that most often took the position among the twenty leaders in terms of indicators will enter the championship.

To implement such a data transformation, the Python programming language and the Pandas library were used, using a conditional construction in a column loop (Fig. 1). The use of this approach is due to a significant acceleration of the data processing process and a decrease in the likelihood of errors that may arise when manually entering information or working with spreadsheets in Excel.

```
for col in df.columns:
    # Сортировка значений региона по убыванию
    sorted_series = df[col].sort_values(ascending=False)

    # Разделение по квантилям
    q1 = sorted_series.quantile(0.25)
    q2 = sorted_series.quantile(0.5)
    q3 = sorted_series.quantile(0.75)

    # Чем больше показатель - тем выше оценка
    sorted_series = sorted_series.apply(lambda x: 0 if x==0 else (1 if x >= q3 else (0.75 if x >= q2 else (0.5 if x >= q1 else 0.25))))
    # Чем меньше показатель - тем выше оценка
    #sorted_series = sorted_series.apply(lambda x: 0 if x==0 else (0.25 if x >= q3 else (0.5 if x >= q2 else (0.75 if x >= q1 else 1))))
```

Fig. 1. Screenshot of software calculation of scores for indicators

Then, the assessment was calculated for environmental, social and government factors separately as the arithmetic average of the estimates obtained for the selected indicators for compiling the ranking.

Arithmetic mean value calculation was also implemented using Python and Pandas. Figure 2 shows an example of calculation for a government factor.



Fig. 2. Screenshot of the software calculation of the average score for the direction

The final ESG score was found as the arithmetic mean of the obtained values for the factors indicated earlier, using a similar code.

To predict the state of the regions by 2032, in the absence of significant fluctuations in the change in development rates, a formula was used to calculate the average annual growth rate, which is as follows (1):

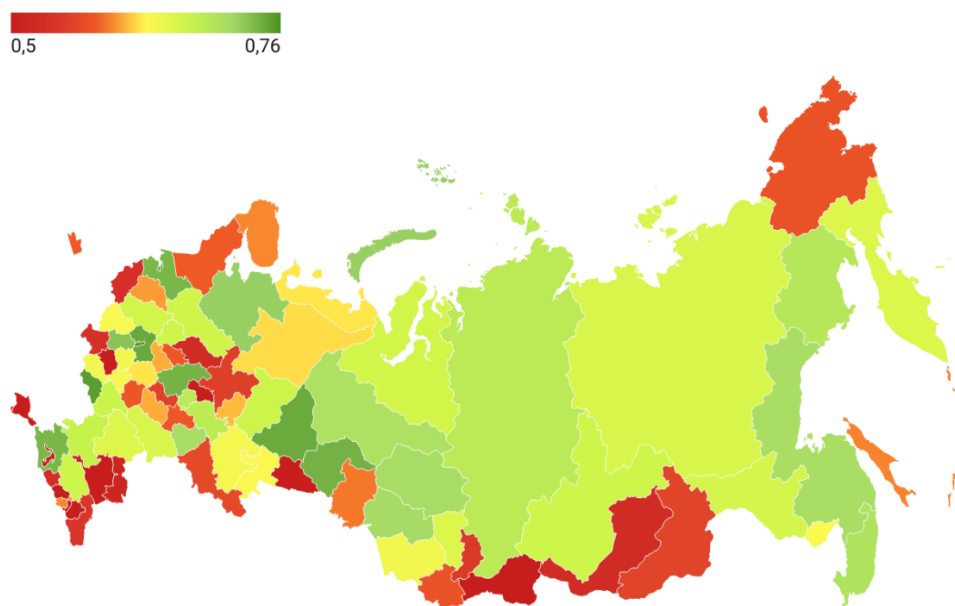
$$T_p = N-1 \sqrt[N]{\frac{Y_n}{Y_0}} \quad (1)$$

where T_p is the average annual growth rate for 2012-2022, $N-1$ is the number of years in which indicators were observed, Y_n is the values of indicators for 2022, Y_0 is the values for 2012. For the subjects, the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, respectively, instead of 2012, 2015 was used.

It is important to note that this indicator will allow us to find a forecast primarily while maintaining the pace of change, that is, in the absence of significant changes in the improvement or deterioration of factors over the next few years. Regions for which an insufficient score is predicted as of 2032 should attract more investment in budget items related to the ESG agenda to increase the growth rate. The leaders as of 2032 will be those regions that primarily showed the largest jump in indicators from 2012 to 2022, which indicates the sufficiency of investments for this region at the moment.

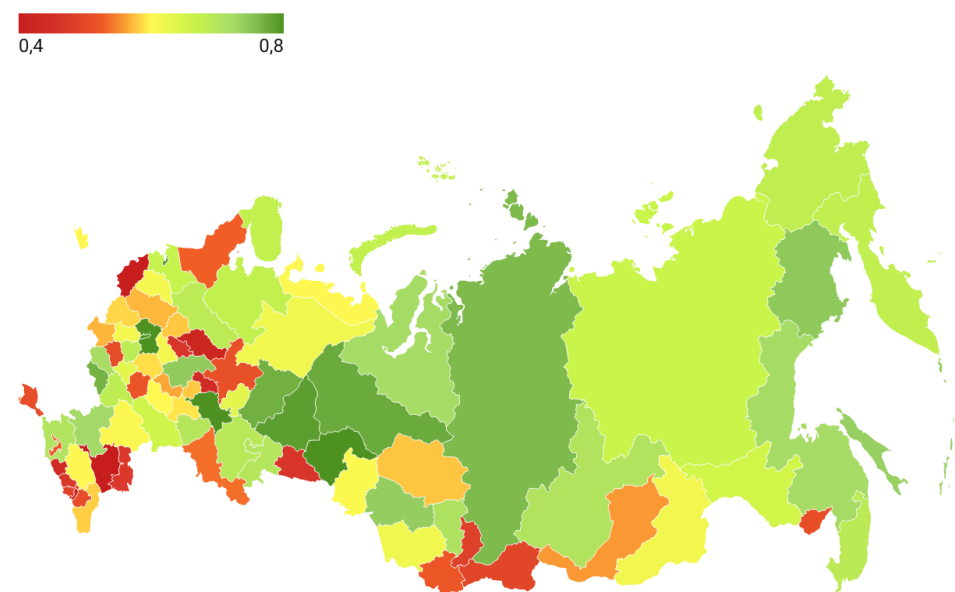
Results

Figures 3-5 provide heat maps that visually reflect the state of the regions from the position of the implementation of the SDGs for 2012, 2022 and the projected 2032.



Создано с помощью Datawrapper

Fig. 3. Cartogram of the implementation of sustainable development goals in the regions of Russia as of 2012



Создано с помощью Datawrapper

Fig. 4. Cartogram of the implementation of sustainable development goals in the regions of Russia as of 2022

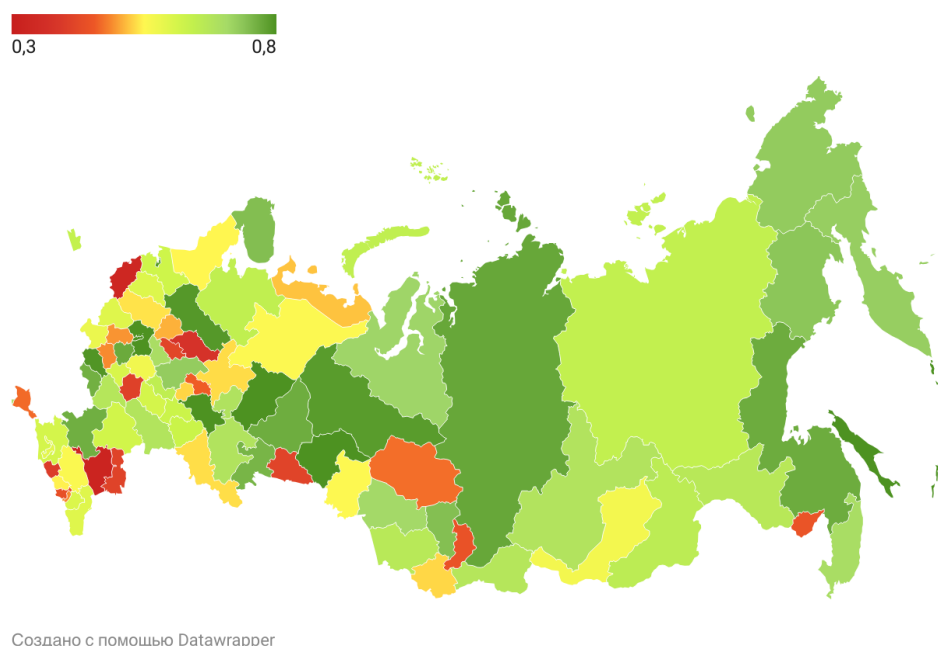


Fig. 5. Cartogram of the implementation of sustainable development goals in Russian regions (forecast for 2032)

44 regions out of 85 showed an increase in ESG indicators for 2012-2022 (average annual growth rate > 1), which suggests that almost half of the regions are striving to implement the ESG agenda.

The results of the study made it possible to draw up a portrait for the following categories of regions in terms of the degree of achievement of sustainable development goals as of 2022:

- leading regions (leaders);
- developed regions;
- developing regions;
- regions with initial level of SDG achievement.

Average score of regions for 2022: 0.620.

Analysis of the functioning of the regions revealed the following. For example, the Tyumen Region entered the top five leading regions. The Tyumen Region has a positive average annual growth rate of 1.002 and by 2032 can achieve an improvement in existing indicators. Tyumen region has high indicators for G and S factor - 1 and 0.89 points. However, according to the E factor, the region is at 65th place with a score of 0.55. The combination of these indicators made it possible to get the fourth place in the ranking. On average, in 2012-2022, this region is in third position, but the regional authority should pay attention to environmental problems. For example, only in 2022 the Tyumen Region ranked second in terms of the release of harmful substances into the air.

The Sakhalin region among the leading regions for 2022 is characterized by a high average annual growth rate of development among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. This will lead the constituent entity to a favorable forecast for 2032, respectively, while maintaining the current pace of development - the region may be in second place in the ranking, being in fourteenth for 2022. This growth is explained by significant changes since 2012 - at that time the region occupied only forty-sixth position. The region received high scores for E and G factors, which also grew over ten years, but it is worth continuing to develop social (S) direction of the region - despite the growth of the indicator since 2012, in which the score was 0.39, by 2022 the Sakhalin region received 0.47 and ranked equally with the Kamchatka Region and the Astrakhan Region - from 70th to 66th place.

Developed regions include constituent entities in positions from 22nd to 42nd. For example, the Republic of Bashkortostan, according to the rating, belongs to this category, taking the twenty-fourth line of the rating. It is worth noting that from 2012 to 2022 there was a decline in the aggregate rating, which also characterizes an average annual rate of 0.999. This will lead to stagnation with a slight decrease in ESG estimates by 2032. Perhaps this was influenced by a change in the S factor - for example, in 2012 the region received a score of 0.81, but by 2022 the score dropped to 0.78. Despite some rises in 2013 and 2016 to 0.83, the score was rather below 0.81.

Also, regional authority should pay attention to environmental problems - the region consistently received a score of about 0.55 for 2012-2022.

Developing regions include positions 43 to 63. The city Sevastopol is in 62nd position with a cumulative score of 0.544, which is 0.076 below average. This can be explained by the average positions in the 2022 indicator lists. However, it should be noted that the city only joined the Russian Federation in 2014, and its average annual growth rate of 1.025 is the second-highest compared to other regions. While maintaining the growth rate of development, the region could reach the 28th position in the ranking by 2032 and be classified as a developed region, respectively. However, this requires maintaining or increasing investments in ESG factors.

Regions with an initial stage of ESG agenda development occupy places from 64th to 85th. Tambov Region has a cumulative ESG rating of 0.519, which is why the constituent entity occupies the 67th place as of 2022. On average for 2012-2022 the position of the region is higher – 51st position. However, already now the regional authority should pay attention to the region's problems - the average annual growth rate for this region is the lowest and is equal to 0.977. So, this region may significantly drop in the ranking to 81st position for 2032. This drop is due to a uniform decrease in all ESG indicators for 2012-2022.

Conclusion

In general, the following conclusions were formulated as a result of the conducted research:

1) It has been established that, despite the variety of researches on the assessment of the SDGs implementation in the context of the regions of Russia, the issues of SDGs portrait creating within the framework of their classification and making forecasts are often left out of the research.

2) The unidirectionality of the SDGs and the national development goals of the Russian Federation was revealed.

3) During the study, several rankings were formed - rankings for E, S and G indicators for 2012-2022, as well as ranking for cumulative ESG indicators and ranking of average values for 2012-2022. The average annual growth rates of indicators were calculated and based on them, a forecast ranking was compiled from 2023 to 2032, while maintaining the growth rates.

4) Based on the compiled ranking, it became possible to objectively review the development of regions according to ESG indicators and directions for improvement.

5) It seems that the ratings available in the country should be improved considering the possible risks of changes in the socioeconomic situation of states and regions and the level of achievement of the SDG goals.

Armed conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises emphasized the need for global cooperation between states and regions to mitigate their consequences. This requires strengthening measures to prevent and adapt to changing conditions. In this regard, it is proposed to introduce into the rankings indicators characterizing the cooperation of the territories.

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