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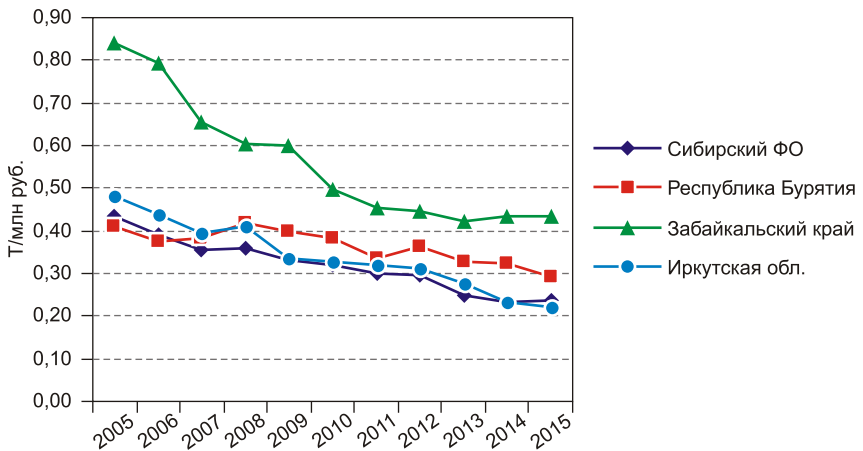
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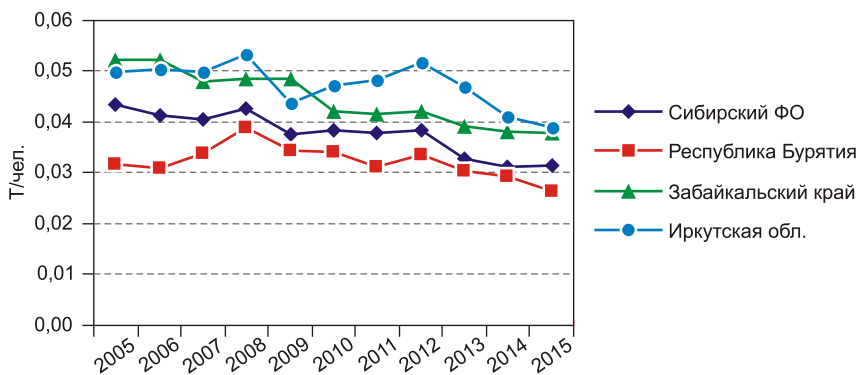
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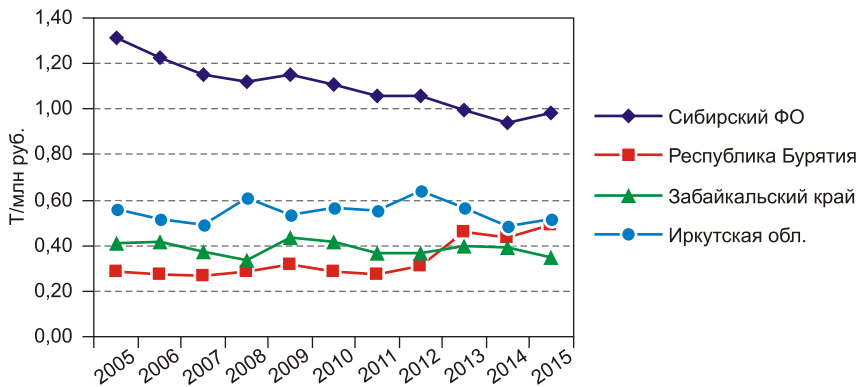
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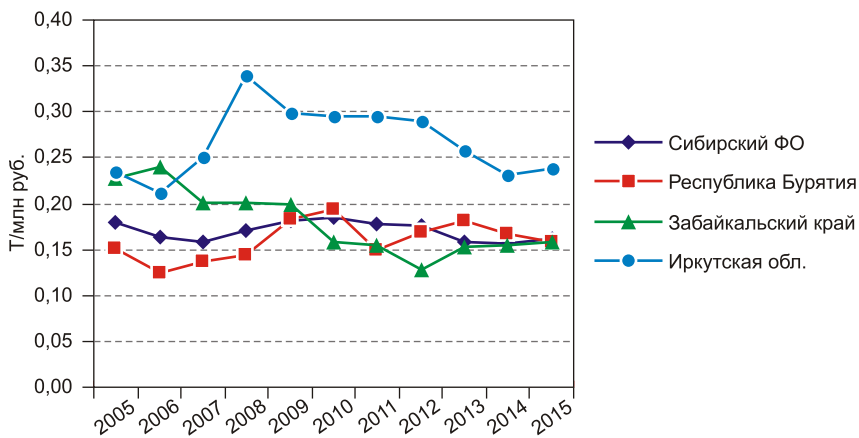
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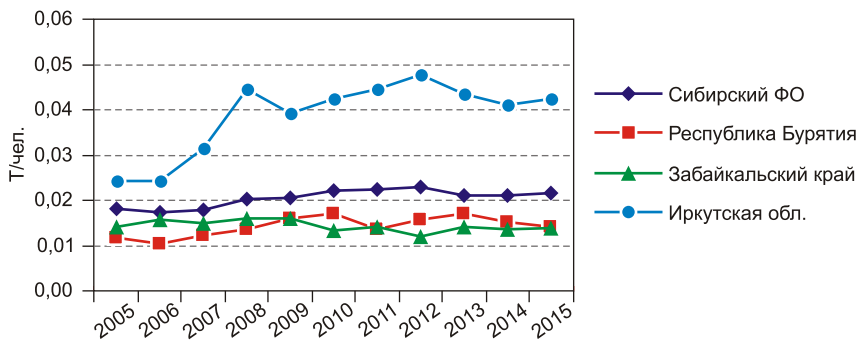
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¹ URL: https://www.syl.ru/article/172799/new_dioksid-azota-vliyanie-na-cheloveka-dioksid-azota-klass-opasnosti .

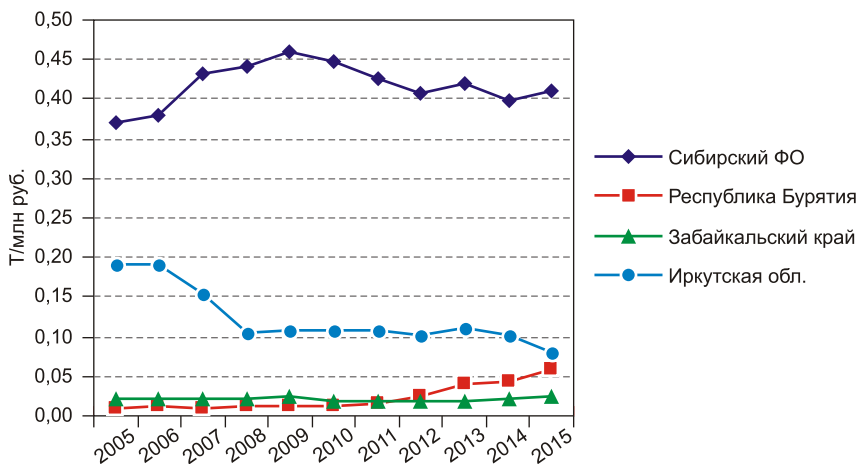


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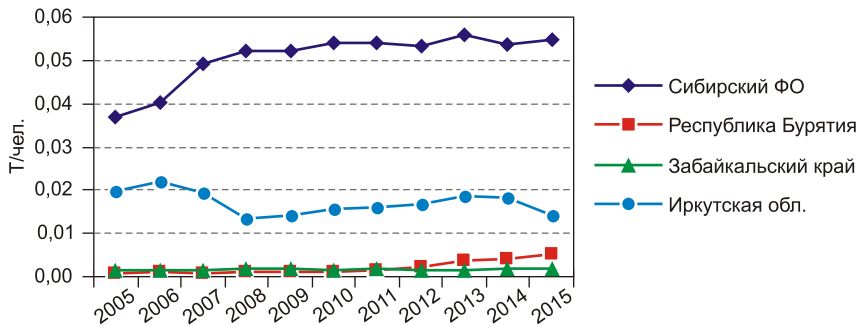
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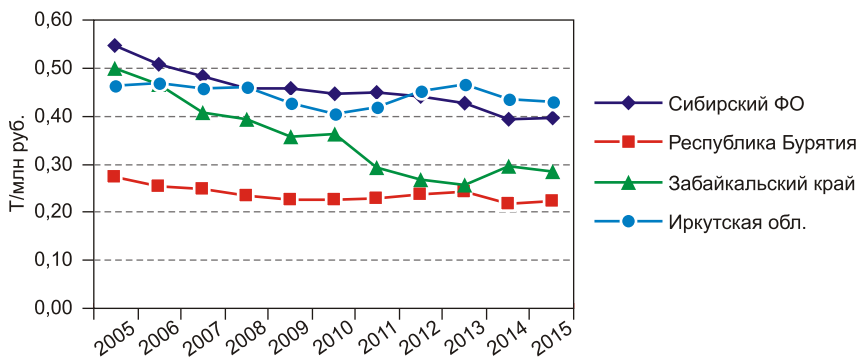
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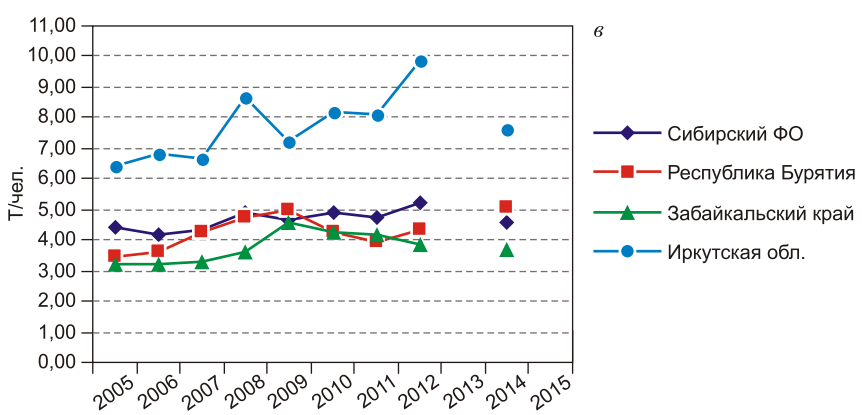
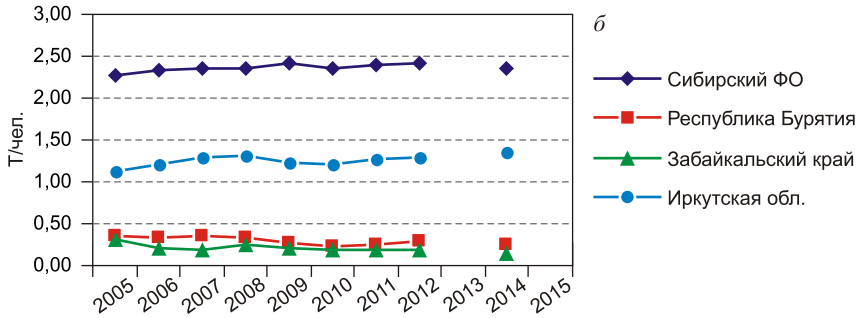
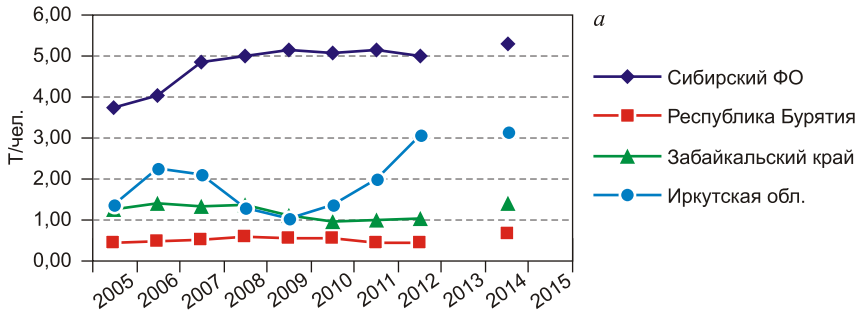
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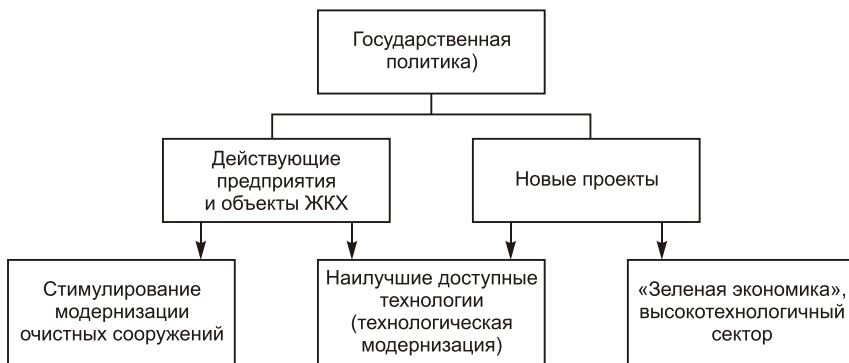
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**I.P. Glazyrina, R.V. Fattakhov, A.V. Delyuga,
P.V. StroeV, A.A. Grigorov**

**THE BAIKAL REGION:
«ENVIRONMENTAL COST»
OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

The article analyzes eco-economic processes taking place in the Russian federal subjects of the Baikal region. We assess eco-intensity according to a system of indicators that characterize the specific values of the negative environmental impact per unit of economic result. The article shows that the specific negative impact on the environment with respect to different types of pollutants may vary rather significantly across regions; therefore, it is hardly advisable to develop environmental policy measures based on consolidated figures, and it is essential to find more subtle tools of eco-economic regulation. We recognize growing eco-intensity in the international commerce for the «Production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water» across all the three federal

subjects of the Baikal region. It indicates that this sector has not seen practically any environmental advancements for almost 9 years, despite the post-2000 reforms in the power economy and housing services, and that it should still be in focus of eco-economic policy. The most important tasks in Baikal region development are to draft measures that would facilitate transitioning to the best available technologies and to create new green and high-tech economic sectors with minimal negative impact on the environment.

Keywords: eco-intensity; negative human impact; eco-economic regulation

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Basic analysis tools were developed by the INREC SB RAS
while working on the government order*

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