

# THE MOST DISTURBING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPE - EASTERN EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF THE GREENS

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*Eastern European Association of the Greens analyzed the most disturbing environmental problems of Eastern Europe in order to bring them to public notice.*

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, March 26, 2018 /EINPresswire.com/ -- The main studies on [climate change](#) only cover a limited range of regions in Eastern Europe. The "green legislation" of the European Union focuses primarily on the problems facing the West European countries, and little attention is paid to the environmental situation of the countries of Eastern Europe. Therefore, to solve many issues related to sustainable environmental development, having a common past and future, the countries of Eastern Europe should consolidate to work together to develop a unified development strategy towards improving the ecology of their region. Eastern European countries have to be more involved in European "green" agenda, and reveille more information about the regional environmental problems.

Our Analytical research came to the conclusion that the region of Eastern Europe has its own peculiarities associated with a certain economic structure, the pace of development, and common past, but at the same time it is an integral part of the whole Europe. But if we are talking about environmental problems, then we can say for sure that they are common for the whole world. It is possible to single out the main problematic issues pertaining to the environment that affect every resident of Eastern Europe:

- Climate change
- Air, water and soil pollution
- Technogenic accidents and diversification of energy sources
- Depletion of biological diversity

Many studies of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and not only, say that it is Eastern European regions that will suffer more from global warming than the rest of Europe. Studies prove that the temperature in Eastern Europe will rise by an average of 2-3 ° C. And this increase already has a noticeable effect on the environment, the vital activity of flora, fauna and human health. These changes for human health are associated with extreme weather events, changes in the distribution of climate-sensitive diseases and changes in environmental and social conditions.

Ecosystems and protected areas in Eastern Europe are in danger because of climate change and other stress factors. The consequences of climate change pose a threat to biodiversity on land and in large and small water objects - lakes, rivers and seas. Many species of animals and plants experience changes in their life cycles and migrate to the north and to the heights, while various invasive species have established or expanded their range of habitats and influences on the ecosystem. These changes affect various ecosystem and economic sectors, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Eastern Europe is also affected by the effects of climate change occurring outside Europe, due to the globalization of all processes: trade, infrastructure, geopolitical threats and threats to security and migration.

Industrial deforestation in Eastern Europe has reached a catastrophic scale and, unfortunately, not all countries have banned this activity. Dozens of kilometers of forests in Ukraine, Russia, Latvia and Belarus are devastated. In consequence of such actions, a great harm is inflicted on the flora and fauna - some species die out completely, the amount of carbon dioxide begins to increase in the atmosphere, soil erosion happens that leads to the formation of deserts.

In order to take climate change seriously it is necessary to promote more efficient use of energy, and to use renewable energy sources - wind and sun, introduce an environmentally friendly lifestyle. But that will not be enough to slow down the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and to meet the needs of modern industrial civilization, as well as the aspirations of developing countries. Renewable energy sources and nuclear energy needs to be developed quickly, so that they can replace coal, oil and gas in developed countries, and ultimately in developing countries. Thus, correctly designed, qualitatively constructed and properly operated nuclear power facilities will allow receiving not only clean, but also safe, reliable, durable and competitive energy. It is the question of human responsibility and competence.

Eastern European Association of the Greens (EEAG) is open for cooperation to work on the most disturbing environmental problems of Eastern Europe countries that are mostly common for the entire world.

Should you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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