

A Study on the Framing of Environmental Issues in Russian Mainstream Media "TASS"

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Abstract: As the global ecological crisis intensifies, environmental governance has become a focal point, with media playing a crucial role in the dissemination of environmental issues. This study focuses on how Russia's mainstream media outlet, TASS, reports on environmental topics. A total of 308 reports published between September 2024 and February 2025 were selected as the sample, and analyzed using six identified frames: green and sustainable development, political policies, ecological crises and environmental pollution, international perspectives, economy, and science, technology, and education. The findings reveal that TASS adopts a diverse and systematic framing approach, portraying Russia's proactive stance on environmental protection and its responsibilities as a major power. This offers the international community a fresh perspective for understanding the Russian media's stance on environmental issues and promotes global communication and cooperation in addressing environmental challenges.

Keywords: TASS; Environmental Governance; Framing Analysis; International; Ecological Crisis

1. Introduction

In recent years, global environmental issues have become a focal point of international concern. The average concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has reached its highest level in nearly a million years, temperatures continue to rise, and the development of the Earth's ecosystems and human society is under serious threat. In response to this situation, governments around the world have actively formulated environmental policies to address environmental issues and have been exploring pathways toward sustainable development. In

1992, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted at the Paris Climate Conference, proposing to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in the second half of the 21st century—commonly referred to as carbon neutrality.

In 2019, then-Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed a government decree formally approving Russia's accession to the Paris Agreement. As the largest country in the world by land area, Russia possesses abundant natural resources. However, the negative effects of economic growth have led to severe environmental pollution across the country. Despite its vast reserves, Russia is facing rapid environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and a sharp decline in biodiversity. These issues have resulted in nearly 60% of the urban population living in areas with polluted air, and over 40% of the population facing problems with the quality of drinking water [1]. As a signatory of the Paris Agreement and a member of both the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and BRICS, Russia plays an important role in advancing the new global environmental governance agenda [2]. The country places great emphasis on implementing sustainable development strategies and addressing issues related to environmental protection and resource utilization. It has introduced a series of laws, regulations, and policies, actively participating in the resolution of global and regional ecological challenges. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation swiftly enacted a large number of federal laws focused on environmental protection and the rational use and conservation of natural resources [3].

In the media landscape, global environmental governance has become a major issue on the

agenda of international media. Ecological crises and environmental problems have emerged as key topics in the discourse of international politics and economics, exerting a profound impact on national image and international discourse power. In academia, research on ecological discourse analysis has increasingly focused on how language reflects societal attitudes and perspectives toward environmental issues, as well as on the descriptions, framings, and expressions of environmental topics in media coverage. Such studies aim to explore ways to enhance ecological awareness, improve ecological behavior, and promote the healthy development of ecosystems, ultimately achieving harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, between individuals and society, and within the self [4]. As one of Russia's most authoritative and long-standing official news agencies, TASS not only influences the domestic public's perception of environmental issues but also shapes Russia's stance on these topics in the global media sphere. This study seeks to offer a fresh perspective for stakeholders in the international community to better understand the Russian media's approach to environmental issues, enhance international dialogue and cooperation on environmental matters, and clarify Russia's unique position and potential contributions to global environmental governance.

2. Research Status and Problem Statement

2.1 Research Status

Framing theory originated in the 1970s and emphasizes how the media influence public perception and attitudes toward events or issues by presenting information through specific frames. A frame refers to the selection and salience of certain aspects of perceived reality within a communicative text, thereby promoting a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation for the issue being described [5]. According to Entman's definition, framing is not only a way of "selecting certain events or facts", but also a means of "assigning meaning and interpretation to those facts"[6]. This theory has been widely applied in the study of news reporting, public opinion construction, and

political communication. In recent years, framing analysis has been extensively utilized in international communication research. When reporting on major domestic events, media coverage not only effectively conveys correct values but also successfully establishes a rational and objective tone in public discourse [7]. In the context of international issues, framing theory enables researchers to uncover the underlying ideology of a given country through the content of news reports. Media frames often reflect the values and perceptions of civilization that underpin them. As agents of communication and exchange in the global discourse arena, media outlets bear the responsibility of eliminating misunderstandings and fostering intercultural spaces. They are expected to minimize ideological bias and cultural value barriers, while promoting global awareness and a sense of global responsibility [8].

Against the backdrop of increasingly severe global ecological and environmental challenges, media coverage of environmental issues has become a key area of interdisciplinary research. Since the mid-2000s, news reports have increasingly featured speeches and statements by national authorities regarding environmental policies. In addition, the media have accumulated substantial experience in covering both human-induced and natural disasters, as well as topics related to industry, transportation, and urban management [9]. For a long time, the content of Russian media reporting has been closely aligned with government ideology. Such reporting often serves as a window into the government's stance on climate policy, enabling stakeholders to better understand how Russia is likely to position itself in future climate change negotiations [10].

In recent years, Russia has increasingly positioned itself as part of the Global South and has actively assumed the responsibilities of a major power, voicing its perspectives on a range of international issues. As global environmental governance continues to advance and climate issues gain prominence on the international agenda, it becomes particularly important to examine the role played by Russian media in this context. As one of the most influential mainstream media outlets in Russia, TASS serves as a crucial hub

for information dissemination. Its coverage of environmental issues plays a significant agenda-setting role in both domestic and international public discourse.

2.2 Research Questions and Objectives

In recent years, Russia has increasingly positioned itself as part of the Global South and actively assumed responsibilities as a major power, voicing its stance on various international issues. As global environmental governance advances and climate change becomes an international focal point, it is particularly important to examine the role of Russian media in shaping environmental narratives. As one of Russia's most influential mainstream media outlets, TASS plays a crucial role as a hub of information dissemination. Its reporting on environmental issues has a significant agenda-setting effect both domestically and internationally. Analyzing TASS's framing of environmental issues allows us to accurately discern the Russian government's core positions on these matters, and how these positions resonate or provoke responses in the international arena, thereby clarifying Russia's unique role and potential contributions to global environmental governance.

From a theoretical perspective, the media framing theory—its applicability and evolution across different political and cultural contexts—has long been a central topic in communication studies. Media outlets in different countries are influenced by various intersecting factors, such as their political systems, economic development models, and cultural traditions, when reporting on environmental topics. Taking TASS as a case study, this research seeks to explore the logic behind its environmental framing, opening a new window into understanding how media discourse power is constructed and exercised across different contexts. This will contribute to enriching and refining the media framing theoretical system, enhancing its universality and explanatory power in cross-cultural and transnational research.

This study aims to provide a new perspective for international stakeholders to better understand the attitudes of Russian media toward environmental issues, promote dialogue and cooperation on global environmental concerns, and achieve the

following research goals by examining TASS's environmental reporting from September 2024 to February 2025:

Q1: What are the characteristics in terms of quantity and themes of TASS's environmental reporting?

Q2: What are the attitudinal features reflected in TASS's coverage of environmental issues?

Q3: Are there specific frames or implicit stances present in TASS's environmental reporting?

3. Research Design

3.1 Research Method

This study adopts the method of content analysis, grounded in framing theory, to statistically examine and interpret the textual data. It selects TASS reports on global environmental issues published between September 2024 and February 2025, categorizing them into six major frames: political and policy-related, ecological crises and environmental pollution, green and sustainable development, international perspectives, economy, and science and education.

Given the nature of the research subject and the characteristics of the selected frames, the study employs a combination of software tools—RostCM6 and Ucinet64—alongside manual coding. Variables from the content analysis are mapped onto different levels of framing for statistical and interpretive analysis. By identifying high-frequency terms and constructing semantic networks, the study explores the language and vocabulary used in TASS reports, aiming to uncover the underlying values and ideological positions.

Furthermore, through contextual analysis, the study investigates how meanings are generated within specific social, political, and cultural contexts, thereby revealing TASS's discursive strategies and ideological inclinations in its coverage of environmental issues.

3.2 Sample Selection and Frame Construction

During the six-month period under study, TASS published a total of 308 reports related to environmental issues. Among these, the "Green and Sustainable Development" frame appeared most frequently, with 128 articles. This frame was often used in combination with

the "Economic" frame (27 articles) and the "Science and Education" frame (14 articles).

The "Political and Policy" frame was employed in 89 articles, with a notable combination being "Political and Policy + Economic" in 16 articles. The "Ecological Crises and Environmental Pollution" frame accounted for 45 articles, frequently paired with the "Economic" frame (9 articles).

The "International Perspective" frame appeared in 51 articles, often used in conjunction with both the "Political and Policy" (10 articles) and the "Green and

Sustainable Development" frames (10 articles). The "Economic" frame was present in 65 articles, commonly combined with "Green and Sustainable Development" (23 articles) and "Political and Policy" (16 articles), highlighting the centrality of economic concerns in environmental discourse and their interactions with policy and sustainability. Lastly, the "Science and Education" frame was employed in 36 articles, 14 of which were combined with the "Green and Sustainable Development" frame. The frequency of the frames used in the reports are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of TASS's Environmental Issue Reports Under Different Frames

Frame	Number	Frequent Combined Frames
Political and Policy Frame	89	Political and Policy + Economic
Ecological Crisis & Pollution Frame	45	Ecological + Economic
Green and Sustainable Development Frame	128	Green + Economic; Green + Science and Education
International Frame	51	International + Political and Policy; International + Green and Sustainable Development
Economic Frame	65	Economic + Green and Sustainable Development; Economic + Political and Policy
Science and Education Frame	36	Science and Education + Green and Sustainable Development

4. Research Findings

Through systematic sorting and analysis, this study finds that, overall, TASS adopts a multi-dimensional and complex perspective when constructing environmental issues. The agency emphasizes the interplay between ecological protection, economic development, and technological innovation. Across economic, scientific, and policy dimensions, TASS reporting highlights that environmental

problems are not isolated issues, but rather interconnected challenges involving various sectors.

By extracting the high-frequency words from the texts under each frame and filtering out functional words and generally common terms such as "Russia," "region," "TASS," "ecology," "environment," "federal," and "project," we obtained a list of 30 distinct high-frequency keywords for each frame, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2. High-Frequency Word Statistics in Reports Under Different Frames

No	Economic	Technology	International	Green	Ecological Crisis	Policy
1	Ruble	University	Republic	Garbage	Forest	Protection
2	Enterprise	Research	Protection	Plan	Fire	Evaluation
3	Plan	Science	Plan	Forest	Garbage	Natural resources
4	Evaluation	System	Climate	Protection	Republic	Plan
5	Garbage	Center	Crimea	Nature	Ruble	Enterprise
6	Forest	National	Nature	Republic	Protection	Conference
7	Development	Country	Conference	Facilities	Area	Committee
8	Facility	Development	Development	System	Natural resources	Forest
9	Protection	Scientist	Forum	Climate	Waste	Republic
10	Industry	Development	Minister	Problem	Facility	Development
11	Conference	Garbage	Change	University	Animal	Animal
12	Republic	Forum	China	Natural resources	Plan	System
13	Government	Competition	Forest	Landfill	Reduction	Facility
14	Waste	Technology	Government	Development	Minister	Forestry
15	Research	Issue	Natural resources	Research	Death	Forum
16	Society	Press office	Zaporizhzhia	Waste	Recovery	Government
17	Operation	Protection	Committee	Recovery	Landfill	Garbage
18	Climate	Biology	BRICS	Technology	Nature	Recovery
19	Economy	Natural resources	Cooperation	Government	Danger	Measures

20	Nature	Expert	Science	Planting	Industry	Society
21	Expert	Research Institute	Economy	Center	Season	Chairman
22	Governor	Education	President	Expert	System	Climate
23	Natural resources	AI	Stan	Ruble	Land	Ruble
24	System	Conference	Ukraine	Industry	Seal	Economy
25	Infrastructure	Data	UN	Enterprise	Forestry	Institution
26	Cooperation	Cooperation	Future	Scientist	Person in charge	Minister
27	Agriculture	Staff	Chairman	Conference	Border region	Expert
28	Field	Olympiad	Discussion	Science	Pollution	Science
29	Fund	Children	Institution	Change	Arctic	Law
30	Grant	Drone	Research Institute	Forestry	Illegal	President

Based on this, the paper presents semantic network analysis diagrams for six different frames and summarizes the key relevant nodes in each section. Red nodes represent

content that is highly relevant to the corresponding frame, while green nodes indicate elements that overlap with other frames (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of Key Nodes in Semantic Networks Under Different Frames

Green and Sustainable Development Frame		Political and Policy Framework		Ecological Crisis and Environmental Pollution Framework		International Perspective Framework		Economic Framework		Science and Education Framework	
Red Nodes	Green Nodes	Red Nodes	Green Nodes	Red Nodes	Green Nodes	Red Nodes	Green Nodes	Red Nodes	Green Nodes	Red Nodes	Green Nodes
garbage	Science	Meetings	Economy	forests	ruble	Reservoir	Climate	ruble	Protection	Academy of Sciences	project
nature	Research	State Duma	Development	fires	person in charge	Crimea	Protection	grants	Environment	Olympiads	forum
natural resources		Committees	Natural resources	seasons	government	Bolohor	Environment	funding	Government	Science	
systems		Projects	Ecology	areas		Republic	Project	projects	Development	Centers	
ecology		Plans		trash		Water supply		plans		Universities	
restoration		Ratings		waste		China		enterprises		Education	
climate		Forums		landfills		Minister				Research	
forests				illegal		Cooperation				National	
planting						Alexander				Developers	
										Scientists	
										Technology	

4.1 Green and Sustainable Development Frame

As shown in the semantic network analysis diagram, the core vocabulary of the green and sustainable development frame includes "natural resources," "conservation," "projects," "waste," and "forests." The green nodes represent concepts that overlap between the green and sustainable development frame and the economic, science and education frames, such as "science" and "research."

The semantic network indicates that "natural resources" are closely linked with "ecology" and "systems," and that "waste" is strongly associated with "landfills." The terms "nature" and "ecology" are closely related to various topics, with the reports showing a high level of attention to the "restoration" of the environment and ecosystems.

The concepts related to green and sustainable

development have now become a global focus. With the worsening of climate change and ecological degradation, environmental protection has become a major responsibility for both nations and the international community. TASS frequently adopts this frame when reporting on environmental issues.

At the same time, scientific research and technological innovation are the core driving forces for achieving green development. By emphasizing "research" and "technology" within this frame, TASS presents a path of environmental protection that combines theory with practice. Scientists and research institutions play a vital role in the field of environmental protection, and technological solutions will become increasingly important in future environmental efforts.

Science, policy, global cooperation, and green development are key elements in building a sustainable environment. In its environmental

reporting, TASS highlights the importance of science and technology, policy guidance, and international cooperation—reflecting the global nature of environmental challenges and the urgent need for cross-sector collaboration.

4.2 Political and Policy Framework

In the semantic network, the red nodes—such as "projects," "plans," "meetings," and "committees"—represent the core elements and key topics within the political and policy framework. The green node "economy" reflects the interaction between policy and economics, particularly the balance and coordination between economic development and environmental protection.

TASS highlights the government's crucial role in environmental policymaking within this semantic network. The connections between nodes such as "state," "federal," and "plans" indicate that the formulation and implementation of environmental policies are led by the government and executed through specific "projects" to achieve environmental goals. This suggests that Russia's environmental policies are not limited to theoretical discourse but are implemented effectively through government leadership and targeted execution, thereby promoting concrete action in response to environmental challenges.

Furthermore, the close linkage between "reports" and "projects" reflects the presence of feedback and evaluation mechanisms within policy implementation. TASS's reporting reveals that effective policy requires not only clear planning but also regular assessment and adjustment to ensure the expected outcomes in practice.

The node "economy" in the diagram also reflects another key emphasis in TASS's policy framework—the balance between economic growth and environmental protection. Environmental policy must support sustainable development while also promoting economic growth to some extent. Policymakers are expected to find a rational balance between the two in order to achieve long-term ecological and economic sustainability.

4.3 Ecological Crisis and Environmental Pollution Framework

In the semantic network, red nodes such as "waste," "forests," and "fires" represent key

issues within this framework, reflecting the core environmental problems faced by Russia that TASS focuses on. These nodes emphasize the urgency of environmental issues, especially pollution and ecological crises. The green node "ruble," closely connected with others, illustrates the strong correlation between economic factors and pollution control.

Within the ecological crisis and environmental pollution framework, TASS highlights the urgency of addressing pollution—particularly issues like illegal emissions and improper waste disposal. Nodes such as "illegal" and "waste" stress the pressing need for pollution management, as these actions pose long-term environmental threats that must be addressed promptly. At the same time, the nodes "officials" and "residents" indicate that resolving environmental pollution relies not only on the government but also on widespread engagement and a sense of responsibility from all sectors of society, especially local governments and the public. Through these nodes, TASS conveys the idea that pollution control should be a collective effort.

Furthermore, the close connections between "natural resources," "forests," and "fires" in the diagram highlight that the degradation of natural resources is one of the root causes of ecological problems. Strengthening resource protection and promoting sustainable development are essential to solving these issues. Additionally, the relationship between the nodes "ecology" and "regions" reflects the importance of regional governance in addressing environmental challenges.

Overall, through this framework, TASS emphasizes the multidimensional nature of ecological crises and pollution issues. It not only underlines the urgency of pollution control but also stresses the long-term importance of sustainable development and natural resource protection.

4.4 International Perspective Framework

In the international perspective framework, the red nodes represent various countries and regions, highlighting inter-state relations in the global context. When it comes to global issues such as environmental protection, climate change, and international cooperation, the roles and participation of different nations are

key factors. The green nodes reflect the connection between this international framework and other topics such as policy and green development. This indicates that environmental issues have become a global focus, requiring cross-border cooperation to address challenges like climate change and resource conservation.

This framework emphasizes the critical role of international cooperation in tackling global challenges, particularly in the realms of environmental protection and climate change. Through the interconnected nodes such as "international," "conference," and "plan," TASS underscores that the effectiveness of global governance relies on collaboration among countries. International conferences and multilateral mechanisms serve as platforms for communication and coordination, facilitating the development and implementation of global environmental policies. This illustrates the global nature of environmental issues, which require concerted efforts from national governments and international organizations to jointly formulate action plans.

The connection between the nodes "China" and "Russia" underscores the strategic roles these two major powers play in international affairs and highlights their importance in advancing global environmental governance. It suggests that, in addition to developed countries, emerging economies are increasingly becoming vital participants and drivers in global environmental efforts.

Moreover, the combined presence of the "economy" and "cooperation" nodes in the diagram demonstrates the role of economic collaboration in achieving environmental goals. In the context of globalization, economic development and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive. Instead, win-win outcomes can be achieved through scientific collaboration, technology sharing, and resource complementarity. TASS stresses that international economic cooperation not only promotes trade and investment but also opens up new opportunities for global sustainable development. Countries need to strengthen cooperation on environmental technologies to jointly address global issues such as climate change.

4.5 Economic Framework

In the economic framework, the term "ruble" appears most frequently, with a total of 97 occurrences, indicating that monetary factors are of high concern when it comes to the economic dimension of environmental issues. This includes financial investment in environmental projects, the economic costs of ecological protection, and other metrics measured in rubles. It highlights that funding is a vital foundation for carrying out environmental projects and implementing ecological protection measures, underscoring the material basis of the economy in addressing environmental concerns.

The high-frequency terms "enterprise" (75 times) and "plan" (72 times) reflect the active involvement of businesses in environment-related economic activities, such as participating in environmental project plans or formulating their own eco-friendly business strategies. As one of the core nodes in the semantic network, this indicates that enterprises are central actors in environmental economic activities — they can be both contributors to environmental problems and key drivers of environmental improvements. Business actions in production, investment, and research and development related to the environment play a crucial role in shaping both the problems and solutions of environmental issues.

The term "rating" (69 times) is likely linked to the economic assessment of corporate environmental performance or the feasibility evaluations of environmental projects. Additionally, terms such as "waste" (64 times) and "forest" (63 times) show a strong connection between environmental elements and the economy, possibly indicating the economic dimensions of waste management industries or the economic value of forest resources.

The repeated occurrence of "plan" and "project" across both the economic framework and the overall discourse reflects that environmental economic activities must be guided by clear planning and policy design. Economic plans may relate to the development of the environmental industry or the allocation of funding for ecological projects. This corresponds with elements of the policy framework, demonstrating how policies regulate and guide environmental economic actions. It further illustrates that the economic

framework serves as a vital vehicle for the implementation and operationalization of environmental policies.

The economic framework is interwoven with the green and sustainable development framework and the political-policy framework. It not only drives progress in green development—such as through corporate investment in green technologies—but may also cause or intensify ecological crises through the overexploitation of natural resources. At the same time, policy regulation of economic behavior feeds back into the resolution of environmental problems. Therefore, the economic framework occupies a central position in how TASS constructs its environmental discourse, playing a key supporting and integrative role in providing a comprehensive and in-depth portrayal of environmental issues.

4.6 Science and Education Framework

On the technological level, key nodes such as "scientists," "technology," "development," "science," "research," "national," "university," and "center" emerge as prominent. The high frequency of "scientists" underscores their central role in environmental science and technology activities, serving as the driving force behind scientific research and technological innovation. "Technology" and "development" highlight the process of translating scientific achievements into practical applications, which is vital for solving environmental problems. "Science" and "research" reflect a focus on exploring and investigating environment-related issues. The terms "national," "university," and "center" indicate the main institutions undertaking scientific endeavors. These institutions play a key role in environmental research, technological development, and talent cultivation.

Science and technology serve as the core driving force in overcoming environmental challenges. According to the high-frequency word analysis, the science and technology framework features a wealth of terms that demonstrate how scientific research and technological development are essential means for addressing environmental issues. Scientists, through their research, delve into the root causes of environmental problems and seek viable solutions. Technological development

converts these scientific findings into practical applications—such as advanced pollution control technologies and resource recycling systems—which directly support environmental protection and the improvement of ecological quality. These innovations are vital to promoting sustainable environmental development.

In the education domain, terms like "education" and "Olympiad competition" stand out. "Education" directly identifies its relevance in environmental discourse, serving as a crucial pathway for fostering environmental awareness and training specialized talent. The term "Olympiad competition" reflects the use of contests to spark young people's interest in environmental science and to promote the dissemination of environmental education. Environmental education not only cultivates professionals in the field—meeting the demands for research, technological development, and management—but also popularizes environmental knowledge to raise public awareness, especially among youth. This helps foster a positive social atmosphere of concern and participation in environmental protection. In the long term, this contributes significantly to the sustained advancement of environmental efforts.

According to the associations revealed by high-frequency terms, the science and education framework is deeply intertwined with other frameworks such as economics and policy. Scientific research projects often require the financial support and participation of enterprises (linked to the economic framework), while educational initiatives rely on policy guidance and support (connected to the policy framework). This close cross-sector collaboration facilitates the integration of diverse resources and the establishment of a comprehensive, systematic approach to solving environmental problems. It enables coordinated development across environmental, economic, and social dimensions, providing robust support for the effective resolution of environmental issues.

5. Conclusion

This study analyzes the framing strategies employed by Russia's mainstream media outlet TASS in its coverage of environmental issues, revealing how TASS constructs environmental

narratives through multiple frames, especially in the context of global environmental protection and climate change. The findings show that TASS adopts a diversified framing approach in its environmental reporting, covering dimensions such as economy, technology, sustainability, policy, and international cooperation, reflecting the complexity and global nature of environmental issues.

The economic frame highlights the close connection between environmental issues and economic development, emphasizing the critical roles of policymaking and corporate action in environmental protection. In the technology frame, TASS focuses on the pivotal role of technological innovation in addressing environmental challenges, particularly in advancing green technologies and environmental science applications. Meanwhile, the sustainability (green) frame stresses practical environmental actions, such as waste management, forest conservation, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

TASS places particular emphasis on the international frame, showcasing Russia's cooperation and interaction with other countries in environmental protection, especially in addressing global concerns like climate change and resource management. Through this frame, TASS underscores the necessity of global collaboration and the central role of international cooperation in promoting environmental policies and responding to climate crises.

Additionally, within the ecological crisis and pollution frame, TASS underscores the urgency of pollution control and the government's leading role in environmental governance, calling for strengthened environmental regulation and more effective policy implementation.

In conclusion, TASS's environmental framing presents a multidimensional and cross-sectoral perspective on environmental issues. From economic and technological aspects to policy and international cooperation, TASS constructs a comprehensive picture of environmental discourse, reflecting the complexity and interconnectivity of global environmental governance. These frames collectively

highlight Russia's role in global environmental efforts and the significance of multilateral cooperation in advancing sustainable development.

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