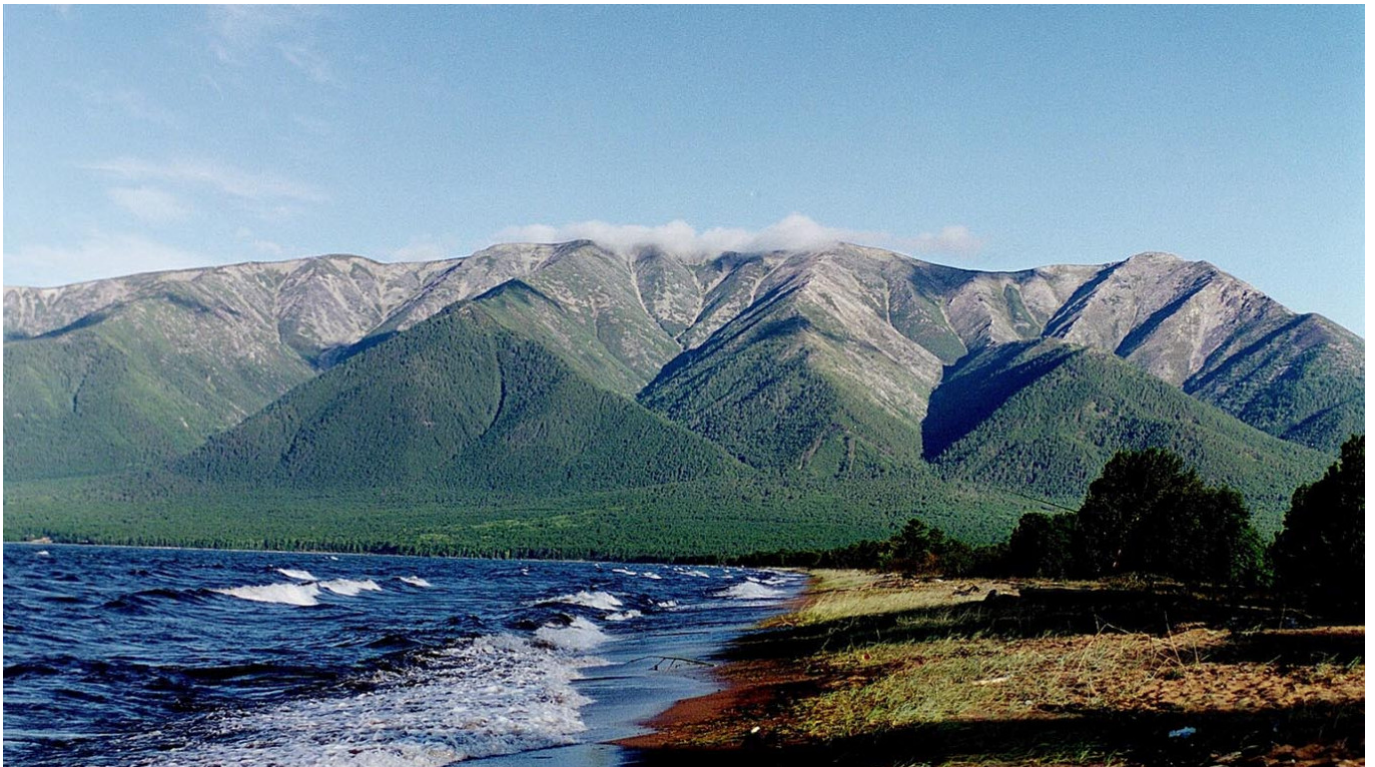


Putin Signs Controversial Law Allowing Logging Near Lake Baikal

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Lake Baikal. Benutzer (CC BY-SA 2.0)

President Vladimir Putin on Monday [signed](#) into law a long-contested measure allowing limited logging along the shores of Lake Baikal, finalizing legislation that scientists and some officials have warned could threaten the ecosystem of the UNESCO-protected lake.

The law preserves a formal ban on logging in the Central Ecological Zone of the Baikal Natural Reserve, an area of about 409,000 acres. It permits, however, the clearing of forests deemed to have lost their ecological, water-protection and other protective functions, according to the text published online.

The legislation also allows parts of the Forest Fund within the protected zone to be reclassified, a change that could open the way for new development. The Forest Fund encompasses all forested land under federal control in Russia.

Supporters of the amendments to Russia's Lake Baikal protection law had argued that the changes were needed to build roads, utilities and basic infrastructure such as public restrooms

in remote lakeside communities.

Critics, however, have warned that the provisions could enable broad clear-cutting under the guise of sanitary logging, a practice intended to limit damage from pests, fires and disease.

Related article: [New Bill Puts Russia's Lake Baikal at Risk of Deforestation, Harmful Urbanization](#)

Opponents have also [accused](#) lawmakers of advancing private business interests, including those linked to billionaire Oleg Deripaska, who could benefit from tourism and logging projects in the region.

Earlier, the Natural Resources Ministry had argued that the legislation maintains Baikal's "highest protective status" and continues to prohibit commercial logging, saying the changes were necessary to improve safety and living conditions for residents.

Environmental experts have remained skeptical, cautioning that heavy machinery, soil runoff and an opaque land reclassification process could cause lasting harm to the lake's fragile ecosystem and shift the balance toward development over conservation.

The logging bill was introduced in 2023 and faced [sustained opposition](#) from scientists, including members of the Russian Academy of Sciences. A petition opposing the bill had [gathered](#) more than 116,000 signatures on Change.org.

UNESCO, which designated Lake Baikal a World Heritage site in 1996, [raised concerns](#) earlier this year about what it described as the lake's "uncertain legal protection" should the bill be signed into law.

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