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TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGY: GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCING (BASED ON ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN)

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Abstract. In Russia, the development of the green finance system with regard to a set of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors is still noticeably lagging behind, which explains the need for outreach activities that include a vocabulary (terminological) component. The aim of this research is to study linguistic trends and features of the usage of environmental vocabulary (terminology) in the increasingly important area of sustainable development and the green financing in the period from 2021 to 2023. The relevance of this research is due to rapid climate change that puts humanity on the brink of survival. Therefore, it is necessary to unite international efforts for the early introduction of scientific and technical achievements. This implies the emergence of new concepts and terms. The paper presents new concepts that emerged in 2021-2023 and materials that have not been previously subjected to linguistic analysis. The idea is to identify the presence of terms selected from English and Russian research materials in the UN terminology database UNTERM and to determine the frequency of their use in English and Russian user corpora via Sketch Engine. Research results demonstrate that in the abovementioned period, the emergence of terminology related to crisis phenomena, such as global warming, loss of biodiversity and land degradation, can be effectively traced. Achieving the sustainable development goals is associated with early and urgent measures to reduce emissions, preserve nature and introduce sustainable patterns of production and consumption with the help of economic and financial levers. A perspective tool for further research in this field could be the application of open neural networks that enable processing of large text arrays.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, terminology database, sustainable development, green economy, green financing

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Исследовательская статья

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В ОБЛАСТИ ЗЕЛЁНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И УСТОЙЧИВОГО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

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Аннотация. В России развитие системы зелёных финансов с учётом комплекса факторов ОСОКУ (экологическое, социальное и корпоративное управление) пока заметно отстаёт по ряду причин, поэтому необходима просветительная деятельность, включающая лексическую (терминоведческую) составляющую. Цель настоящего исследования – сформировать представление о динамике развития и особенностях употребления экологической лексики (терминологии) в области устойчивого развития и системы зелёного финансирования в период с 2021 по 2023 гг. Актуальность исследования обусловлена тем, что в условиях стремительно нарастающего развития драматических событий, связанных с климатическими изменениями и ставящих человечество на грань выживания, требуется объединение международных усилий по скорейшему внедрению передовых достижений науки и техники. Всё вышесказанное предполагает появление новых понятий и терминов. В работе представлены новые понятия, появившиеся в 2021-2023 гг., и материалы, ранее не подвергавшиеся лингвистическому анализу. Основные задачи исследования заключались в том, чтобы выявить присутствие терминов, отобранных из английских и русских текстовых материалов, в терминологической базе данных ООН UNTERM и определить частотность их употребления в англоязычном и русскоязычном пользовательских корпусах с помощью корпусного менеджера Sketch Engine. Результаты исследования показали, что в вышеуказанный период прослеживается появление терминологии, связанной с кризисными явлениями, такими как глобальное потепление, утрата биоразнообразия и деградация земель. Достижение целей устойчивого развития связано с решительными и неотложными мерами по снижению объёмов выбросов парниковых газов, сохранением природы и внедрением устойчивых моделей потребления и производства с использованием экономических и финансовых рычагов. Перспективным инструментом дальнейшего исследования терминологии в сфере зелёной экономики и устойчивого развития могут стать нейросети с открытым доступом, дающие возможность обработки больших текстовых данных.

Ключевые слова: корпусная лингвистика, терминологическая база, устойчивое развитие, зелёная экономика, зелёное финансирование

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Introduction

Reduction of biological diversity and climate change are the two main environmental challenges facing the world today, and their drivers are closely interrelated, requiring coordinated responses and a systematic control [7]. The environmental aspect of the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) agenda, together with the field of economics and finance, reflects these environmental challenges. ESG has accumulated all major risks of humankind. Each country will have to address these issues and develop unique approaches in accordance with its geopolitical background. Green economy can only exist in the framework of general rules, which means the necessity to include linguistic (terminological) solutions to these problems.

This research is **relevant** due to several factors. On the one hand, there is a growing interest in terminological problems in these fields, and on the other, there is a lack of linguistic studies on sustainable development, green economy and responsible financing. This research is meant to contribute to the growing cross-disciplinary area, since the green finance ecosystem is being established at the intersection of finance, economics and ecology. It amalgamates interests of various target audiences. However, it needs general methodological support and, in addition, development and dissemination of common requirements. All of the abovenamed, as well as standardisation and unification of terminology, should be implemented taking into account national interests and linguistic traits.

Global environmental vocabulary is getting more extensive, advanced and interconnected with new industries. We find evidence of this through the adoption of terminologically rich documentation of key international initiatives, institutionalisation and expansion of the green market worldwide. Nevertheless, in Russia, the issues of studying environmental terminology related to sustainable development, green economy and responsible financing have become relevant only in the last five years.

Regarding green financial tools and environmentally conscious investment, international organisations have gained vast experience in methodology development and dissemination. The global trends include the elaboration and standardisation of requirements for instruments and market participants.

This research **aims**, firstly, to identify the presence of the English and Russian terms selected from research materials issued in 2021-2023 in the UNTERM terminology database, and secondly, to determine the frequency of use of those terms in the English and Russian user corpora, taking into account modern international trends in green economy and sustainable finance.

The **practical implications** of the research are to draw the attention of experts such as environmentalists, economists, financiers, linguists, business representatives and officials to language as a tool for studying and solving the issues of financing sustainable development. Unified and harmonised international terminology will contribute substantially to the completion of the SDGs.

Setting the research problem

In Russia, the agenda of green economy began to be considered in 2018. This was the first time The Expert Council on Long-term Investments, on a par with market experts, comprehensively reviewed issues in this field. Final commentaries were summarized in the diagnostic note. It included the key elements necessary to shape the local green finance market and a roadmap. In our research the definitions that have been established in the international financial market were used [3, p. 12], [4, p. 4].

Currently, the green finance system includes investment products (issuance of bonds and their placement by banks), credits (green, social, etc.) and non-bank ESG products (environmental insurance, leasing, ESG consulting).

Unfortunately, in Russia scientific linguistic, terminological studies in these fields of knowledge have not been carried out. There are no terminological dictionaries or terminology databases. The Committee for Scientific Terminology in Fundamental Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (CST RAS), subordinated to the Kharkevich Institute for Information Transmission Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IITP RAS), does not currently issue official terminology compendia.

Meanwhile, in 1971, the International Terminology Information Centre Infoterm, under the sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was established in Vienna in order to support and coordinate international cooperation in the fields of terminology and multilingual communication. On behalf of UNESCO, in 2005 Infoterm published "Guidelines for Terminology Policies".

In 2006, the European Union's eContent programme launched the EuroTermBank Consortium, which aims to harmonise and consolidate terminology studies and share experience with new EU member states. The purpose of the new eTranslation TermBank action introduced in 2016 was to stimulate the collection and provision of terminological resources for automated translation in health, business legislation and customer protection sector-specific domains. Nowadays eTranslation is the official AI machine translation service of the European Commission, providing translation into and from the 24 EU and EEA official languages. It helps to facilitate interaction and co-operation between public administrations, businesses and citizens in Europe.

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) is an independent, non-governmental global organisation, which includes 168 national standards bodies. Experts are engaged in the development of voluntary and market-relevant international standards that contain requirements and guidelines. ISO/TC 37 Language and terminology and other committees are responsible for the preparation of special methodology that would facilitate research into terminology.

Among the international terminology databases containing terms on the topics of sustainability and green finance, GEMET and UNTERM should be highlighted. GEMET (The General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus) [13] is a multilingual terminology database used by the European Environment Agency to categorise and index environmental data and information. It includes core terms related to pollution, climate change, biodiversity and other environmental topics. However, the main dataset dates back to 2017 and has not been updated ever since.

UNTERM (United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database) [24] is a multilingual database of official terminology used in the work and activities of the United Nations. The search is available in the six working languages of the organisation, but not all terms from documents published between 2021 and 2023 by organisations of different levels are present in the database.

One of the key problems in Russia is the fact that the generalisability of much published research is problematic. Almost all analytics, reporting and scientific papers are available in English, while materials in Russian on the subject are few and far between. The global market is growing rapidly, and one but not the only limitation for its development in Russia is the lack of awareness of stakeholders, officials and financiers of the market peculiarities. Another constraint is the lack of a clear and consistent understanding of terminology.

There are only few books containing the basic terms and concepts of the sustainable finance field and the description of the major organizations and initiatives involved in the financial sector development. One of them is "Green Economy. Definitions and concepts" [1] published in 2018 under the editorship of M.V. Babenko and S.I. Bik. Apart from that, in 2022, the "Glossary of the main concepts of sustainable development with commentaries" edited by M.V. Mazhorina, I.E. Mikheev and B.A. Shakhnazarov was published [5].

Thus, **the relevance** of this research is conditioned by the fact that terminology as an important tool in the search for solutions to global problems has not yet received general recognition in the field of ecology, green economy and sustainable finance, which necessitates the study of foreign experience and developing common national rules and regulations (methodology). It is also essential to create green financial tools and bring them in line with generally adopted global standards and rules.

Material & Methodology

The research involved causal, statistical (quantitative comparison), analytical, corpus and content analysis (including context analysis) approaches. A combination of quantitative and qualitative research was adopted to provide the data analysis. The research material was selected through stratified sampling.

It consists of 49 texts in total (29 English and 20 Russian) on the topic of environment, sustainable development and green economy published in the period from 2021 to 2023. These international instruments (agreements and conventions), reports, white papers and regulatory documents reflect current issues related to the international ESG terminology. Some of the papers include glossaries or lists of terms and acronyms. In accordance with the results of the content analysis, we identified the most relevant and frequently occurring terms and acronyms in English (76 units) and in Russian (51 units), creating two representative sample lists.

The data show that the development of the subject area of ecology, sustainable development, green economy and finance stimulates neology. New terms emerge, naming concepts that need to be reflected in dictionaries or glossaries. In addition, large amounts of textual data need to be communicated and processed. These tasks can be partially solved with the help of special software tools, including Web text corpora, which facilitate and speed up the translation process.

Corpus linguistics studies language through authentic examples of its use with the help of corpora. A considerable amount of literature has been published on modern corpus linguistics as many scholars have sought to define it [11], [17]. One of the most prominent experts in modern corpus linguistics was John Sinclair, who assumes that a word by itself does not carry meaning, but that meaning is often conveyed through a sequence of several words [19]. There are many definitions of a corpus [14, p. 17]. A corpus differs from a random collection of texts or an archive in that it is composed of language fragments that are selected and ordered according to transparent linguistic criteria. It is increasingly common to believe that a corpus is a collection of original texts that are machine-readable (including transcripts of spoken data) and are sampled to represent certain languages or language varieties.

Without computers, many corpus studies undertaken in the last 20 years would have been impossible [20, p. 210]. Electronic computer corpora are not random collections of texts, but are composed with a specific purpose in mind. They have advantages that their paper analogues are lacking. The most obvious advantage is the speed of processing and ease of working with data (searching, sampling, and sorting), precise and consistent data processing, an unbiased analysis, which makes the results more reliable. Further automatic processing makes it possible to supplement corpus texts with various metadata and results of linguistic analysis.

Sketch Engine is a corpus manager designed in 2004 by Lexical Computing Ltd. as a set of software tools for processing language corpora. It is a collaborative project of British lexicographer and corpus linguist Adam Kilgarriff and Czech programmer Pavel Rychlý, Head of the Natural Language Processing Centre at the Faculty of Informatics of the Masaryk University [16]. Becoming widely available in 2004, Sketch Engine as a computer program was aimed at specialists engaged in corpus linguistic research. Initially, there were only three corpora – English, Irish and Czech [15]. This corpus manager allows one to operate with 600 corpora in more than 90 languages. It also provides an opportunity to create user corpora with the capacity of one million words. To conduct the research using Sketch Engine, we created two non-parallel monolingual corpora, the English corpus consisting of 613,703 words and the Russian one containing 621,200 words.

The "Keywords and terms" function [16, p. 20] is used for automatic extraction of single-word and multiword units from the focus and reference corpora. As a result of corpora processing, Sketch Engine produced three groups of special units: keywords (individual words), terms (multi-word expressions), and N-grams (multi-word expressions or lexical bundles).

Results

The research was conducted in several stages. The first one was to check whether the terms and acronyms from the sample lists were present in the United Nations terminology database UNTERM and which translation equivalents were recognised by the Russian Translation Section at UN Geneva and by the Russian Translation Service at the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in New York.

Table A1 (see Appendix) contains the English sample list. Examples 1 to 32 were selected from the "Emissions Gap Report 2022" [21], 33 to 36 from the report "An Overview of Nature-Related Risks and Potential Policy Actions for Ministries of Finance" [18], 37 to 46 from the report "State of finance for nature" [23], 47 to 57 from the study "The Nature Imperative" [12], 58 to 64 from "Nature Risk Profile Methodology" [22], 65 to 76 from "Guidance on avoided emissions" [25].

The Russian sample list is presented in Table A2 (see Appendix). Examples 1 to 16 were selected from the study "Decarbonisation under uncertainty: ways and solutions" [6], 17 to 21 from the study "Carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) technologies" [9], 22 to 33 from the Bank of Russia report for public consultations "Model Methodology for ESG Ratings" [2], 34 to 48 from the MOEX guidelines "How to comply with the best sustainability practices" [8], 49 to 51 from Sberbank's Annual Report 2022 [10].

The following pie charts (Figures 1 and 2) reflect the above research results.

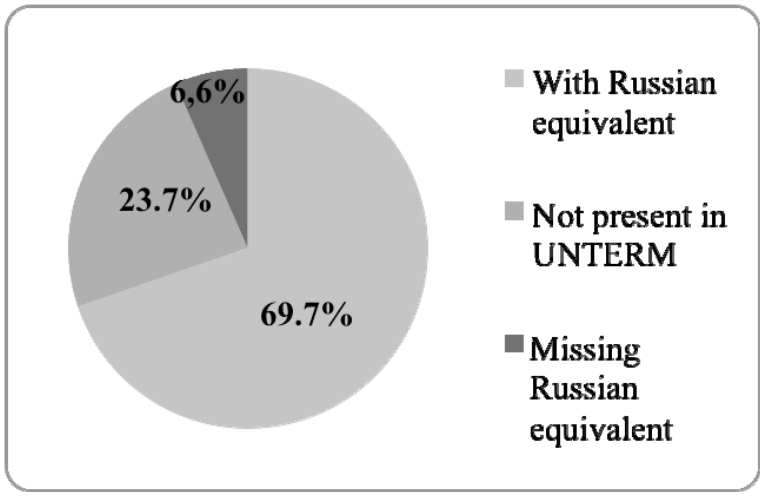

Figure 1. Presence of terms from the English sample list in the UNTERM terminology database

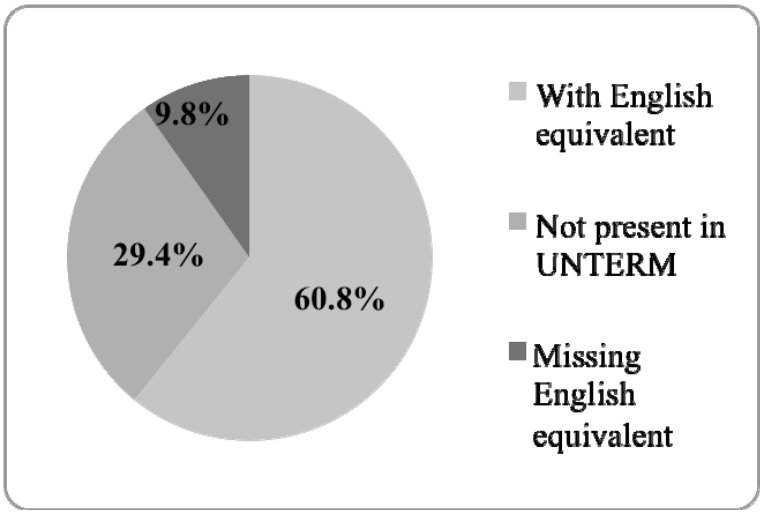

Figure 2. Presence of terms from the Russian sample list in the UNTERM terminology database

The figures show that certain terms are missing in UNTERM. Out of 76 English terms, 18 (23.7%) are not represented in the database, and 5 (6.6%) have no recognised Russian equivalents. Out of 51 Russian-language terms, 15 (29.4%) are not represented in the database, and 5 terms (9.8%) have no English equivalents. The percentage of those terms is quite high. It can thus be suggested that the apparent reason

for this is their novelty, as they were taken from the research materials published in 2021-2023. The development of the research subject area is extremely rapid, which accounts for the numerous publications of recent years. In addition, the translation of bulky official documents adopted as a result of meetings of the UN General Assembly, UN specialised agencies and UN-related organisations requires thorough preparation and a considerable amount of time.

At the next stage, we have determined the frequency of use and the frequency of use per million tokens of the 39 selected terms in each corpus, and analysed the contexts of use. Table 1 and Figure 3 plot the results of the Russian corpus analysis.

Table 1

Frequency of use of terms and acronyms and their presence in the UNTERM terminology database (Russian corpus)

№	Term/acronym	Absolute frequency in corpus / per million tokens	Relative frequency per million in %	Presence in UNTERM
1	ESG	2910 / 4684	0,4684	+
2	изменение климата	578 / 785	0,0785	+
3	ESG-рейтинг	28 / 45	0,0065	–
4	верификатор	8 / 12	0,0012	–
5	гринвошинг	5 / 8	0,0008	+
6	декаплинг	5 / 8	0,0008	– (only in subjects ‘‘Disarmament (general)” and ‘‘Nuclear weapons”)
7	декарбонизация	152 / 244	0,0244	+
8	Зелёная таксономия	5 / 6	0,0006	–
9	зелёные инвестиции	13 / 20	0,002	–
10	зелёные облигации	32 / 51	0,0051	–
11	климатический риск	232 / 315	0,0315	+
12	климатический проект	7 / 11	0,0011	–
13	облигации устойчивого развития	9 / 14	0,0014	–
14	углеродная нейтральность	2 / 3	0,0003	+
15	переходные риски	3 / 4	0,0004	–
16	рейтинговое агентство	22 / 35	0,0035	+
17	рэнкинг	30 / 48	0,0048	–
18	сокращение выбросов	144 / 195	0,0195	+
19	социальные облигации	11 / 17	0,0017	+
20	углеродные единицы	16 / 25	0,0025	–
21	углеродный налог	10 / 13	0,0013	–
22	устойчивое развитие	104 / 141	0,0141	+
23	углеродное регулирование	21 / 33	0,0033	–
24	циркулярная экономика	2 / 3	0,0003	–
	экономика замкнутого цикла	31 / 42	0,0042	+
25	нетто-выбросы	20 / 32	0,0032	+
26	(целевая) рабочая группа	26 / 41	0,0041	+
27	ответственное инвестирование	20 / 32	0,0032	+
28	углеродный след	17 / 27	0,0027	+
29	экосистемные услуги	50 / 80	0,008	+
30	выбросы парниковых газов	64 / 103	0,0103	+
31	климатические риски	37 / 59	0,0059	+
32	раскрытие информации	212 / 288	0,0288	+
33	энергопереход	9 / 12	0,0012	+
34	климатическая повестка	50 / 67	0,0067	–
35	корпоративная социальная ответственность	5 / 8	0,0008	+
36	устойчивость	65 / 104	0,0104	+
37	низкоуглеродное развитие	7 / 11	0,0011	+
38	корпоративная социальная ответственность	5 / 8	0,0008	+
39	устойчивое финансирование	5 / 6	0,0006	–

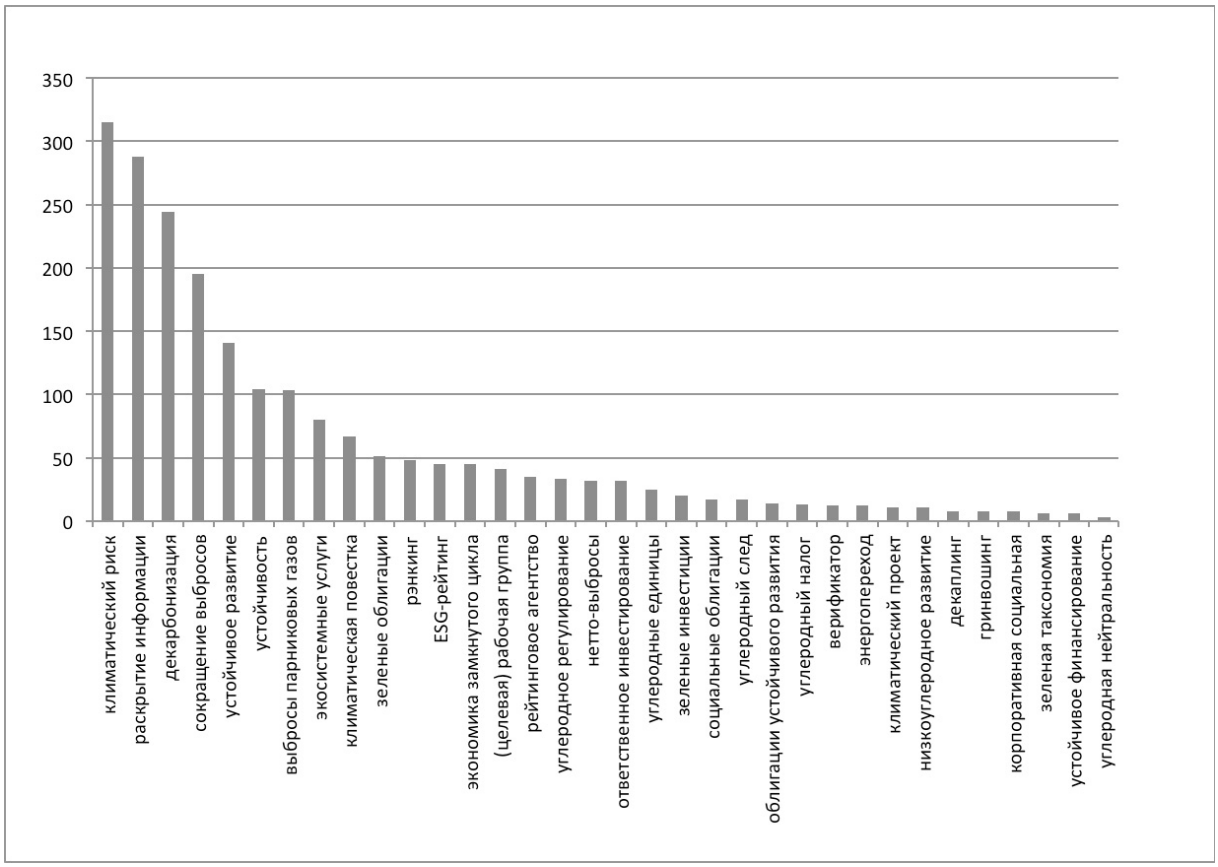

Figure 3. Frequency of use of terms and acronyms (Russian corpus)

The most frequent terms in the Russian corpus are "ESG"" and "изменение климата" ("climate change")[1]. Within sustainable development, the focus is on "декарбонизация" ("decarbonisation"), which is attracted to "сокращение выбросов парниковых газов" ("reduction of greenhouse gas emissions"). The process of GHG abatement is linked to "изменение климата" ("climate change") and "климатические риски" ("climate risks"), hence requiring "обнародование информации" ("disclosure"). There is a clear dependency between the fact that the terminology related to "энергопереход" ("energy transition") and "углеродная нейтральность" ("net zero") is underrepresented, and the sanctions and their effects on the economy as a whole. The methodological basis for climate projects in accordance with "зелёная таксономия" ("green taxonomy") is still in its infancy. Hence, companies are hesitant to register climate projects in the national registry. For the same reason, the term "гринвошинг" ("greenwashing") has a low-profile presence. The success of ESG-transformation on the level of a company, economic sector and state is determined both by management and availability of "устойчивое финансирование" ("sustainable financing"), which is extremely difficult in the current geopolitical and geo-economic turmoil.

Table 2 and Figure 4 summarise the results of the English corpus analysis.

[1] Due to the large numerical gap, the data are present in Table 1 but not shown in Figure 3.

Table 2

Frequency of terms and acronyms and their presence in the UNTERM terminology database (English corpus)

№	Term/acronym	Absolute frequency in corpus / per million tokens	Relative frequency per million in %	Presence in UNTERM
1	SDG	1378 / 1729	0,1729	+
2	biodiversity	1854 / 2327	0,2327	+
	biological diversity	90 / 112	0,0112	
3	ESG	460 / 577	0,0577	+
4	net-zero	275 / 345	0,035	+
5	NDC	172 / 215	0,0215	+
	nationally determined contribution	63 / 79	0,0079	
6	nature-positive	91 / 114	0,0114	+
7	SDSN (Sustainable Development Solutions Network)	89 / 111	0,0111	+
8	greenwashing	90 / 112	0,0112	+
9	LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry)	72 / 90	0,009	+
10	mitigation	566 / 710	0,071	+
11	decarbonization	78 / 97	0,0097	+
12	taskforce	137 / 171	0,0171	–
13	IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services)	59 / 74	0,0074	+
14	overexploited	47 / 59	0,0059	– (overexploitation)
15	avoided emission	447 / 561	0,0561	–
16	nature market	276 / 346	0,0346	–
17	Conference of the Parties	274 / 343	0,0343	+
18	GHG emission	406 / 509	0,051	–
19	ecosystem service	388 / 487	0,0487	+
20	circular economy	351 / 440	0,044	+
21	global risk	253 / 317	0,0317	+
22	biodiversity loss	224 / 281	0,028	+
23	nature-related risk	168 / 210	0,021	–
24	NBS	320 / 401	0,0401	+
	nature-based solution	139 / 174	0,017	
25	sustainable bond	125 / 156	0,0156	–
26	green investment	124 / 155	0,0155	+
27	financial flow	129 / 161	0,0161	+
	finance flow	70 / 87	0,0087	
28	green bond	165 / 207	0,0207	+
29	natural capital	132 / 165	0,0165	+
30	reference scenario	79 / 99	0,0099	+
31	genetic resource	88 / 110	0,0011	+
32	sustainable finance	94 / 118	0,0118	+
33	determined contribution	63 / 79	0,0079	–
34	climate finance	70 / 87	0,0087	–
35	sustainable use	73 / 91	0,0092	+
36	climate action	184 / 230	0,023	+
37	nature loss	130 / 163	0,0163	–
38	resilience	220 / 276	0,0276	+
39	CSR	10/12	0,0012	+
	Corporate Social Responsibility	3/4	0,00038	

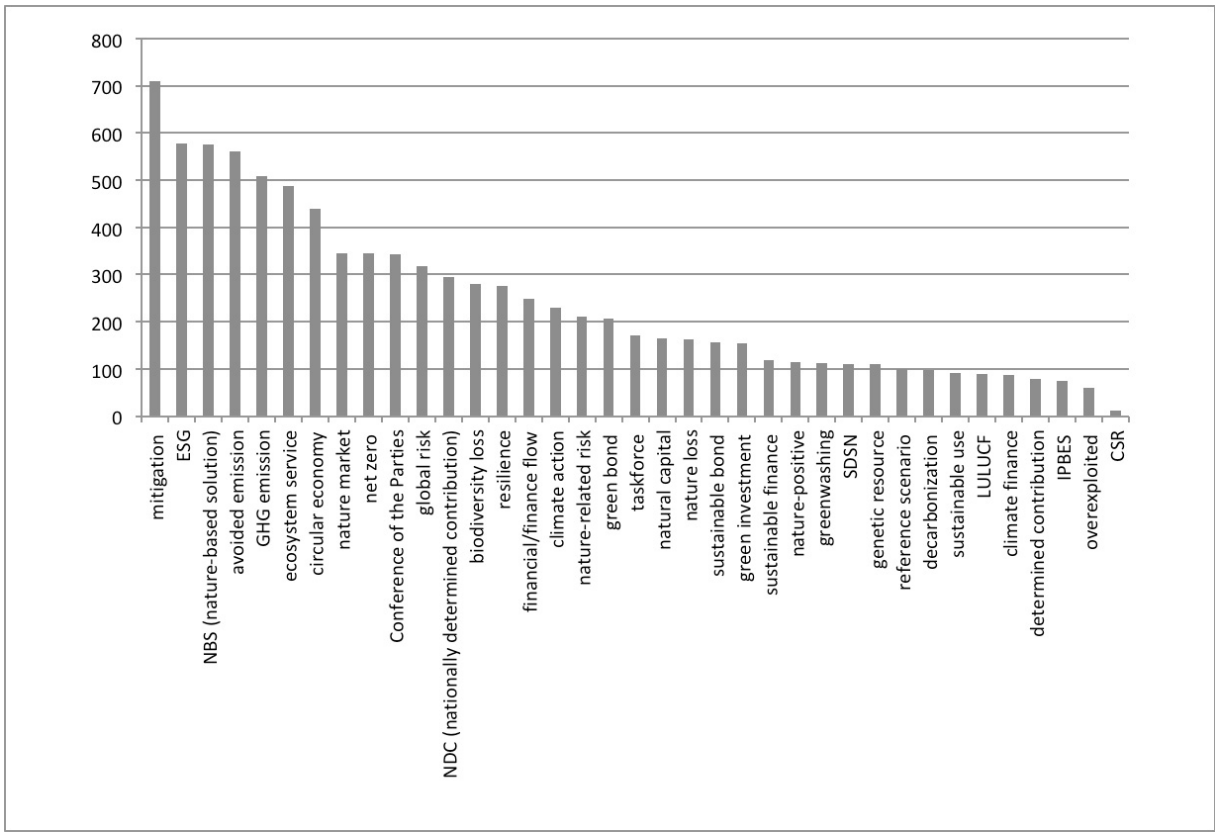

Figure 4. Frequency of terms and acronyms (English corpus)

The most frequent terms in the English corpus are "SDG" and "biodiversity"[2].

The observed correlation between the frequency of "biodiversity" and "nature-based solutions" might be explained in the following way. Within the framework of SDGs 14 and 15, which relate to the conservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, variety of biological life and NBS are becoming a new priority in business strategies. Innovations to avoid "greenhouse gas emission" ("GHG emissions") are needed to achieve "net zero". As the use of green financial instruments ("green bond", "sustainable bond", "green investment", "sustainable finance") is necessary for the fulfilment of "sustainable development", these terms have medium quantitative indicators.

At the next stage of the research, we compared the frequency of use per million tokens of 20 terms and acronyms[3] from the Russian and English corpora. Table 3 and Figure 5[4] below illustrate the results obtained.

Table 3

Comparison of frequency per 1 million tokens of terms and acronyms from Russian and English corpus

№	Term/acronym (eng)	Frequency per million tokens	Term/acronym (rus)	Frequency per million tokens
1	greenwashing	112	гринвошинг	8
2	decarbonization	97	декарбонизация	244
3	green bond	207	Зелёные облигации	51
4	circular economy	440	циркулярная экономика	3
			экономика замкнутого цикла	42
5	green investment	155	зеленые инвестиции	20

[2] Due to the large numerical gap, the data are presented in Table 2 but not shown in Figure 4.

[3] These terms and acronyms were selected from both English and Russian sample lists because they can be considered as translational equivalents.

[4] Due to the large numerical gap, the data for terms 13 to 20 are presented in Table 5 but are not shown in Figure 5.

Table 3 (Continued)

6	sustainable bond	156	облигации устойчивого развития	14
7	taskforce	171	(целевая) рабочая группа	41
8	net zero	345	углеродная нейтральность	3
9	ecosystem service	487	экосистемные услуги	80
10	GHG emission	509	выбросы парниковых газов	103
11	resilience	276	устойчивость	104
12	CSR	12	корпоративная социальная ответственность	8
	Corporate Social Responsibility	4		
13	benchmark	32	бенчмарк	1
14	carbon reporting standards	7	стандарты углеродной отчётности	1
15	carbon border adjustment	5	трансграничное углеродное регулирование	1
16	avoided emissions	561	устранённый выброс	–
17	biodiversity loss	281	утрата биоразнообразия	–
18	carbon market	69	углеродный рынок	–
19	carbon credit	57	квота на выброс	–
20	nature-based infrastructure, NBI	8	природоориентированная инфраструктура	–

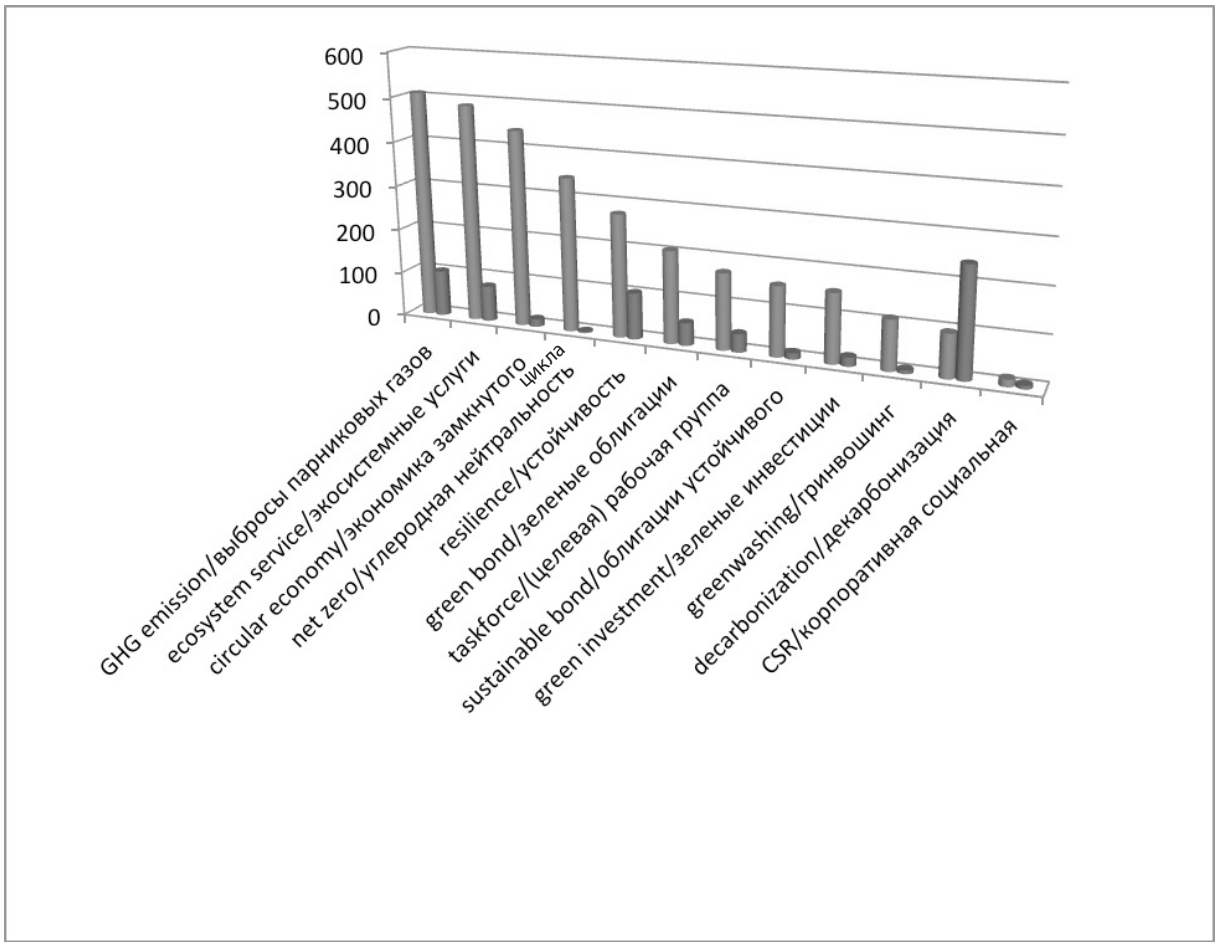

Figure 5. Comparison of frequency per 1 million tokens of terms and acronyms from Russian and English corpora

Table 3 and Figure 5 are quite revealing. The discrepancy in frequency of the terms “декарбонизация” (244) and “decarbonisation” (97), as well as “углеродная нейтральность” (3) and “net zero” (345), could be attributed to a faster transition from emissions reduction to net zero emission balance. The legal basis for combating unfair environmental marketing and PR is more intensively developed abroad, which is confirmed by the different frequency of use of the terms “greenwashing” (112) and “гринвошинг” (8).

There is little information about technologies that allow analysing ESG-metrics in Russia. In Western countries, the trend of strengthening a sustainable technological ecosystem is evident in the analyses of the relevant media and consulting agencies. "GHG emission" (509) requires the use of the latest capture and utilisation technologies, while "выбросы парниковых газов" (103) in Russia are only subject to accounting. The concept of "circular economy" (440) is strongly integrated into industrial systems, but in our country, "циркулярная экономика" (3) and "экономика замкнутого цикла" (42) are considered as a pilot project. Green financial instruments such as "green investment" (155) and "sustainable bond" (156) are more widely represented abroad compared to "зелёные инвестиции" (20) and "облигации устойчивого развития" (14). In English research materials more attention is drawn to the concept of "ecosystem service" (487), in comparison with "экосистемные услуги" (80) in the Russian segment. The most surprising aspect of the data is that the Russian corpus does not present terminology on carbon border adjustment, carbon market, biodiversity loss and nature-based infrastructure.

Discussion

The terminology database nowadays is a multifunctional linguistic tool designed both for solving translation problems and for knowledge acquisition. Among the international terminology banks that contain terminology on the topics of sustainability and green finance, GEMET and UNTERM should be singled out. GEMET mainly contains terms on various environmental topics, but no new terms have been added to the database since 2017. Official UNTERM terminology database of the UN is updated regularly; it contains terminology from documents adopted by the Organization and its associated institutions.

For the purpose of the research, two representative sample lists of terms and acronyms were created and their presence in the UN terminology database UNTERM was indicated. At present, this terminology database is the most relevant and extensive, despite the absence of certain English and Russian terms in it. Thus, extra effort is required to fill the UNTERM and to create a national terminology database for the sector of sustainable development, green economy and finance.

The evidence from this research suggests that the trend dating from 2021 to 2023 can be distinguished by the division of the general environmental terminology into the terms related to climate and those related to biodiversity loss. Not all terms from papers in the field of study published between 2021 and 2023 are present in the database for a variety of reasons. Among them, apparently, are rapid progress in sustainable development, green economy and finance, increased information density and differences in problem solving at global, interregional and national levels.

The findings of this research allow us to make a range of proposals. The need to develop national Russian termbase in the research subject field is caused by the insufficient number of such resources. From among the existing resources with open access, only UNTERM termbase can be singled out, but it has a rather broad specialized focus due to the multidisciplinary nature of the UN's work and is insufficiently focused on linguists and translators dealing with green economy and finance. In the case of designing a terminology base for the above-mentioned subject field, it should fulfill universal reference, systematising, educational and normative typological functions. Such lexicographic tools as navigation and information search, subject index, taxonomic description of the term, its etymology including the date of its first written record, usage status, collocability, translation equivalents should serve as a means of carrying out the listed functions.

Conclusion

Corpus analysis aims to study specific linguistic structures, how they occur in different contexts, and their functions. The use of Web-corpora facilitates understanding the terminology of the research field and is indispensible in extracting relevant terms. Modern corpus linguistics will benefit from the use of machine-readable texts collected from a wide range of sources as research material. There is abundant room for future investigations and further progress in studying specific linguistic and terminological issues and phenomena in the field of sustainable development, green economy and finance. There is a need

for further development of computer technologies, where the World Wide Web will be considered directly as a corpus itself, and the role of corpus managers will be fulfilled by search engines. It is worth pointing out that a comprehensive terminological description of the research field cannot be limited to Web corpora only. A prospective approach may be the use of open neural networks, which enable transforming large arrays of thematic content into concise ones, generating new content and building terminology systems.

It is desirable that all the definitions of the sustainable development field be divided into separate thematic groups, based on the homogeneity of the tasks to be solved. For example, 17 SDGs can be divided into "environmental", "economic", "social", "institutional" clusters. The problem of the lexico-semantic organisation of the language of this particular field is one of the most complex ones. It has not been fully explored. There is no strict definition of the semantic categories and classes of terms and their detailed description yet, but the necessity of their creation is undoubtful. The terminology and nomenclature of specific science industries for the introduction of the global sustainable development programme is to be interpreted and defined in the frameworks of terminography. Future studies on the current topic are therefore recommended.

Terminology pertaining to sustainable development, ecology, green economy, green and responsible investment, is still being formed and is not comprehensive. A range of complex linguistic, logical and classification tasks remain pending. Nonetheless, they can form the bedrock of the new terminology systems.

The terminological system of sustainable development as a model will emerge incrementally with the development of the field. For this purpose, it should have its own theoretical and conceptual basis. This will facilitate the emergence of terminology of sustainable development as a linguistic model of a specific scientific field.

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Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare the absence of conflict of interest.
Авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Appendix

Table A1

English terms and acronyms and their presence in the UNTERM terminology database

№	Term/ acronym (eng)	Term/ acronym (rus)	Term/ acronym in UNTERM (eng)	Term/ acronym in UNTERM (rus)
1	anthropogenic methane	–	–	–
2	baseline/reference	базовая линия *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	baseline; reference	–
3	carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM)	1. Европейский пограничный корректирующий углеродный механизм *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности* 2. механизм трансграничного углеродного регулирования	carbon border adjustment mechanism	–
4	carbon dioxide emission budget (or carbon budget)	эмиссионный бюджет (углеродный баланс) *Source: Новый дипломатический словарь Дипломатической академии МИД России diplomaticdictionary.com*	carbon budget	углеродный бюджет / бюджет углерода
5	carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e)	тонна CO_2-экв. *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	carbon dioxide equivalent	эквивалент диоксида углерода
6	carbon market	рынок углеродного финансирования; углеродный рынок *Source: Multitran*	carbon market	углеродный рынок
7	carbon neutrality	углеродная нейтральность *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	carbon neutrality	углеродная нейтральность
8	carbon offset	углеродные оффсеты *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	carbon offset	компенсация выбросов углерода
9	carbon price	цена на углеродные квоты *Source: Multitran*	carbon price	цена углерода
10	conditional nationally determined contribution	–	–	–
11	Conference of the Parties (COP)	Конференция сторон *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	Conference of the Parties (COP)	Конференция Сторон (КС)
12	double counting	–	double counting	двойной учет выбросов
13	emission pathway	–	–	–
14	emissions trading	торговля выбросами *Source: Multitran (тематика Окружающая среда)*	emissions trading	торговля выбросами
15	financial system	–	financial system	финансовая система
16	food security	–	food security	продовольственная безопасность
17	food systems	–	food systems	продовольственные системы
18	global warming potential	потенциал глоб *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)* ального потепления	global warming potential (GWP)	потенциал глобального потепления (ПГП)
19	greenhouse gases (GHGs)	парниковые газы *Source: Модельная методология ESG-рейтингов (Доклад Банка России)*	greenhouse gases	парниковые газы
20	greenhouse gas removal	–	greenhouse gas removal	абсорбция парниковых газов
21	industrial processes and products use (IPPU)	–	–	–
22	integrated assessment models	–	Integrated Science Assessment Model (ISAM)	комплексная модель для научной оценки (КМНО)

Table A1 (Continued)

23	intended nationally determined contribution	–	intended nationally determined contribution	предполагаемый определяемый на национальном уровне вклад
24	Kyoto Protocol	–	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Киотский протокол к Рамочной конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата
25	land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	ЗИЗЛХ, землепользование, изменения в землепользовании и лесное хозяйство *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	землепользование, изменения в землепользовании и лесное хозяйство (ЗИЗЛХ)
26	least-cost pathway	Путь оптимальной стоимости *Source: Англо-русский экономический словарь Academic.ru*	–	–
27	likely chance	–	–	–
28	mitigation	смягчение *Source: Multitran (тематика ООН)*	mitigation *(of disaster risk and disaster)*	уменьшение *(риска бедствий и последствий бедствий)*
29	nationally determined contribution (NDC)	определяемый на национальном уровне вклад (ОНУВ)	nationally determined contribution	определяемый на национальном уровне вклад (ОНУВ)
30	purchasing power parity	паритет покупательной способности	purchasing power parity	паритет покупательной способности (ППС)
31	scenario	сценарий	scenario	сценарий
32	S-curve	S-образная кривая	S-curve	метод «кривой S»; S-кривая
33	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool, IBAT	–	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)	Инструмент комплексной оценки биоразнообразия
34	payments for ecosystem services, PES	платежи за услуги экосистем *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	payments for ecosystem services, PES	платежи за экосистемные услуги (ПЭУ)
35	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts, SEEA	–	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, SEEA	Система эколого-экономического учета (СЭЭУ)
36	sustainability-linked bond, SLB	облигация, привязанная к целям устойчивого развития; облигация, связанная с устойчивым развитием *Source: Multitran (тематика Ценные бумаги)*	–	–
37	capital expenditure (investments)	капитальные расходы *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	1. capital expenditure (CAPEX); 2. capital investments	1. капитальные расходы, капиталовложение; 2. капитальные вложения, капитальные инвестиции
38	finance gap	–	–	–
39	financial flows	финансовые потоки	financial flows	финансовые потоки; потоки финансовых средств; приток финансовых ресурсов
40	financing needs	финансовые потребности; потребности в финансировании *Source: Multitran (тематика Финансы)*	–	–
41	natural capital	природный капитал *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	natural capital	природный капитал
42	nature-based solutions (NbS)	природосберегающие решения *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	nature-based solutions (NbS)	1. решения, основанные на природных факторах, РОПФ (данный термин рекомендуется использовать в женевских документах по окружающей среде и климату; термин рекомендован Секцией русского письменного перевода, Женева, 22.12.2020) 2. природосберегающие решения (данный термин относится к работе Центральных учреждений в Нью-Йорке; термин рекомендован Службой русского письменного перевода, Нью-Йорк, 18.03.2021)

Table A1 (Continued)

43	nature-harming/ negative financial flows	–	–	–
44	nature positive	–	nature positive	–
45	nature-related risk	–	–	–
46	net zero	1. углеродная нейтральность; 2. нулевые нетто-выбросы парниковых газов *Source: Декарбонизация в условиях неопределенности*	net-zero emissions	чистый нулевой баланс выбросов
47	agroecosystem	агроэкосистема *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	–	–
48	direct drivers	–	–	–
49	indirect drivers	–	–	–
50	ecosystem	экосистема	ecosystem	экосистема
51	ecosystem services	экосистемные услуги *Source: Multitran (тематика ООН)*	ecosystem services	экосистемные услуги
52	invasive alien species	инвазивные чужеродные виды *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	invasive alien species	1. инвазивные виды; 2. инвазивный чужеродный вид (ИЧВ); 3. инвазивный вид-вселенец (ИВВ)
53	land use	землепользование *Ист-к: Multitran (тематика ООН)*	land use	землепользование
54	land-use change	изменение характера землепользования *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	land-use change	изменения в землепользовании
55	nature-positive	–	nature positive	–
56	overexploitation	чрезмерная эксплуатация природных ресурсов *Ист-к: Multitran (тематика Окружающая среда)*	overexploitation	сверхэксплуатация
57	regenerative production	–	–	–
58	cumulative impact	кумулятивное воздействие *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	cumulative impact	–
59	direct impact	непосредственное воздействие *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	direct impact	непосредственное воздействие
60	ecosystem condition	–	–	–
61	impacts	воздействия *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	impacts	последствия; воздействия; результаты
62	indirect impact	–	–	–
63	provisioning services	–	provisioning services	службы обеспечения
64	resilience (of ecosystems)	устойчивость к изменению климата *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	resilience	1. устойчивость (к потрясениям, вызванным тем-то и тем-то); 2. стойкость; 3. жизнестойкость (в контексте ЦУР 11, в частности повышение жизнестойкости городов); 4. потенциал противодействия (в контексте Международной стратегии уменьшения опасности бедствий)
65	added emissions	–	–	–
66	attributional approach	–	–	–
67	avoided emission	устранённый выброс *Source: Национальный стандарт Российской Федерации Газы парниковые (ГОСТ Р 56267-2014/ISO/TR 14069:2013)*	–	–
68	consequential approach	–	–	–
69	Corporate Net Zero	–	–	–
70	eligibility gates	критерии пригодности (eligibility criteria) *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	–	–
71	Global Net Zero	–	–	–
72	intervention accounting	–	–	–

Table A1 (Continued)

73	inventory accounting	бухгалтерский учёт материально-производственных запасов; складской учёт *Source: Multitran (тематика Бухгалтерия)*	–	–
74	life cycle GHG emissions	–	–	–
75	rebound effect	рикошет; эффект отдачи *Source: Multitran*	rebound effect	обратный эффект; рикошет; эффект отдачи
76	reference scenario	базисный сценарий *Source: Multitran (тематика МВФ)*	reference scenario	исходный сценарий

Table A2

Russian terms and acronyms and their presence in the UNTERM terminology database

№	Term/ acronym (rus)	Term/ acronym (eng)	Term/ acronym in UNTERM (rus)	Term/ acronym in UNTERM (eng)
1	Глобальное обязательство по метану	Global Methane Pledge	–	Global Methane Pledge
2	декарбонизация	1. decarbonation; 2. de-carbonization (сокращение выбросов парниковых газов); 3. decarbonisation (экономики и др.) *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	декарбонизация	decarbonizing; decarbonisation
3	зелёный водород	green hydrogen *Ист-к: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	–	green hydrogen
4	климатический проект	climate action *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	–	–
5	лесоклиматический проект	–	–	–
6	Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО)	International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS	Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО)	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
7	нетто-выбросы	net emissions *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	нетто-выброс; нетто-эмиссия	net emissions
8	низкоуглеродное развитие	low-carbon development *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	низкоуглеродное развитие	low carbon development
9	охват 1	Scope 1 *Source: Модельная методология ESG-рейтингов (Доклад Банка России)*	выбросы со сферой охвата 1, сферой охвата 2 и сферой охвата 3	Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions
10	охват 2-3	Scope 2, 3 *Source: Модельная методология ESG-рейтингов (Доклад Банка России)*		
11	план инвестиций в достижение углеродной нейтральности ЕС	European Green Deal	Европейский «зеленый курс» (название согласовано с Секцией русского письменного перевода, Женева, и Службой русского письменного перевода, Нью-Йорк, 29.10.2020)	European Green Deal
12	система торговли квотами на выброс	ETS	система торговли квотами на выброс	emissions trading scheme (ETS)
13	углеродная единица	carbon unit *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	–	–
14	углеродная нейтральность	carbon neutrality *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	углеродная нейтральность	carbon neutrality
15	углеродоемкий	carbon-intensive *Source: Multitran*	–	–
16	энергопереход	energy transition *Source: Multitran (тематика Энергетика)*	энергетический переход	energy transition
17	улавливание и хранение	Carbon Capture And Storage (CCS)	улавливание и хранение углерода (УХУ)	Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
18	улавливание, полезное использование и хранение CO_2	Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)	–	Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)

Table A2 (Continued)

19	улавливание и полезное использование CO_2	Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU)	–	–
20	прямой «захват» CO_2 из атмосферы	DAC (direct air capture)	прямое улавливание воздуха	Direct Air Capture
21	биоэнергетика со связыванием и хранением углерода	BECCS (bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)	биоэнергия и улавливание и хранение диоксида углерода (БЭУХУ)	BECCS Bioenergy With Carbon Capture And Storage
22	ESG-данные	ESG data *Source: www.sustainalytics.com*	–	–
23	ESG-рейтинг (рейтинг устойчивого развития)	ESG rating (sustainability rating)	–	–
24	ESG-рейтинг рисков	ESG Risk Rating *Ист-к: www.sustainalytics.com*	–	–
25	ESG-риски (риски, связанные с устойчивым развитием)	ESG risk *Source: www.sustainalytics.com*	–	–
26	климатические риски	climate risk *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	климатический риск	climatic risk
27	кредитное рейтинговое агентство	credit rating agency *Source: Multitran (тематика Финансы)*	кредитное рейтинговое агентство	credit rating agency (CRA)
28	ответственное инвестирование	responsible investment *Source: Зеленая экономика. Определения и понятия*	–	–
29	переходные климатические риски	climate transition risks *Source: Климатические риски в меняющихся экономических условиях. Доклад Банка России для общественных консультаций*	–	–
30	устойчивое развитие	sustainable development	устойчивое развитие	sustainable development
31	физические климатические риски	climate physical risks *Source: Климатические риски в меняющихся экономических условиях. Доклад Банка России для общественных консультаций*	–	–
32	цепочка поставок	supply chain	1. цепочка поставок; 2. цепочка товародвижения; 3. производственно-сбытовая цепь; 4. товаропроводящая цепь; 5. логистическая система; 6. цепь поставок; 7. система поставок; 8. логистическая цепочка (Термины согласованы с Секцией русского письменного перевода, Женева, 22.01.2021)	supply chain
33	цепочка создания стоимости	value chain *Source: Multitran (тематика Экономика)*	цепочка создания стоимости	value chain
34	Инициатива по выпуску климатических облигаций *Ист-к: Multitran*	CBI (Climate Bonds Initiative)	–	–
35	1. Проект по раскрытию информации о выбросах углерода; 2. Проект информирования о выбросах углерода *Ист-к: Multitran (тематика Энергетика)*	CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)	Проект по раскрытию информации о выбросах углерода	CDP
36	принципы охраны окружающей среды, социальной ответственности и корпоративного управления	ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance)	политика в области природоохранных, социальных и управленческих вопросов	environmental, social and governance (ESG)
37	торгуемые биржевые фонды	ETF (Exchange traded funds)	1. торгуемый индексный фонд; 2. биржевой индексный инструмент	exchange traded fund (ETF)
38	акции в свободном обращении	free-float	–	–
39	Принципы зелёных облигаций	GBP (Green Bond Principles)	Принципы экологичных облигаций	Green Bond Principles (GBP)

Table A2 (Continued)

40	гринвошинг	greenwashing	«зелёная» реклама; «зелёный камуфляж»	greenwashing
41	Глобальная инициатива по отчетности	GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)	–	Global Reporting Initiative
42	первичное размещение эмитентом своих акций на бирже	IPO (Initial Public Offering)	–	Initial Public Offering (IPO)
43	Принципы социальных облигаций	SBP (Social Bond Principles)	Принципы социальных облигаций	Social Bond Principles
44	Глобальная инициатива «Биржи за устойчивое развитие»	SSE (Sustainable Stock Exchanges)	Инициатива по экологической и социальной ответственности ФБ (название рекомендовано Секцией русского письменного перевода, Женева, 27/11/2018)	Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative
45	1. тройной критерий; 2. три основания устойчивости *Ист-к: Зелёная экономика. Определения и понятия*	Triple Bottom Line, TBL, 3BL	тройная черта	triple bottom line
46	Принципы ответственного инвестирования Финансовой инициативы ООН	UN PRI (UNEP Finance Initiative, Principles for Responsible Investment)	Принципы ответственного инвестирования (ПОИ)	Principles for Responsible Investment
47	таксономия проектов устойчивого развития	–	–	–
48	цели устойчивого развития, ЦУР *Ист-к: Зеленая экономика. Определения и понятия*	SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)	цели в области устойчивого развития (ЦУР)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
49	зелёные технологии	green technology *Source: Multitran (тематика Экология)*	«зелёная» технология	green technology
50	корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО)	Corporate Social Responsibility/CSR *Source: Зеленая экономика. Определения и понятия*	корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО)	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
51	стейкхолдер (заинтересованная сторона)	interested party *Source: ГОСТ Р ИСО 14080-2021*	заинтересованная сторона; заинтересованное лицо	stakeholder

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