– «зелёный» дизайнер, «зелёный» архитектор. Эти специалисты подбирают для строительства зданий и создания интерьеров экологически чистые и переработанные материалы, органично сочетают дома и зелёные парки, газоны и парковки, дороги и деревья.

– инженер технологий возобновляемых источников энергии. Традиционные источники энергии — нефть, газ, уголь — являются невозобновляемыми, их запасы на планете Земля заканчиваются. Альтернативой им могут стать ресурсы возобновляемой «зелёной» энергетики. Поэтому уже сейчас требуются специалисты, способные использовать энергию солнца, ветра, воды, геотермальных источников.

Многие профессии со временем будут становиться «зелёными», экологически ориентированными [4].

Знакомство с этими специальностями на уроках химии помогает учащимся осознать тот факт, что выбор их будущей профессии, как и в целом поведение в быту и отношение к природе, напрямую влияют на состояние окружающей среды, определяют их потенциальный вклад в решение экологических проблем.

Заключение. Рассмотрение вопросов охраны окружающей среды на уроках химии целесообразно интегрировать с другими предметами естественнонаучного цикла — биологии, географии, физики, что поможет учащимся лучше понимать взаимосвязь наук и видеть целостную картину мира. Например, круговорот веществ в природе покажет взаимосвязь химических реакций с биологическими процессами. При обсуждении изменений климата можно использовать данные о глобальных изменениях средних температур и уровня морей из курса географии. При анализе энергоэффективности химических процессов можно затронуть физические принципы работы возобновляемых источников энергии.

Преподавание химии предоставляет уникальную возможность формировать экологическую культуру учащихся, помогает им понять, как химические процессы влияют на экосистемы, здоровье человека и планету в целом. Включение экологических аспектов в учебный процесс позволяет не только углубить знания по предмету, но и воспитать ответственное отношение к природе, а также сориентировать учащихся для выбора профессий в сфере экологии.

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E. M. Pakhalyuk
Rostov branch of the state budgetary educational institution of higher education “Russian Customs Academy”, Rostov-on-Don, Russia

IMPLEMENTATION OF ESG PRINCIPLES IN ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY OF ENTERPRISES IN THE EAEU MEMBER STATES

Introduction. The Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) agenda includes a set of measures aimed at combating climate change, decarbonizing the economy and striving for carbon neutrality, and also affects the socio-economic development of not only the Eurasian region, but the entire world.

Insufficient attention to climate change can lead to global changes, and ignoring "green" initiatives can cause high costs for adapting infrastructure, reducing the competitiveness of goods and services in foreign markets and deteriorating the quality of life of the population. The positive effects of implementing the green agenda are associated not only with improving the quality of life of the population, but also with the re-equipment of industrial production, energy and transport, which allows for increasing energy efficiency and competitiveness of goods and services, creating new sectors of the economy and jobs.

The implementation of the ESG agenda is becoming an integral part of the life of modern society and is reflected not only at the level of countries, but also at the level of regions, cities, companies, banks, development institutions, business associations and funds, and is also manifested in changes in consumer preferences and behavior.

Main part. Let's consider the ecology block in the article, namely, how companies in the Eurasian Economic Union Area (EAEU) member states care about the environmental safety of the enterprise, how they follow the ESG principles.

Environmental factors include consideration of the organization's overall impact on the environment and the potential risks and opportunities it faces due to environmental issues such as climate change and measures to protect natural resources. Figure 1 provides examples of environmental factors that may be ESG criteria.

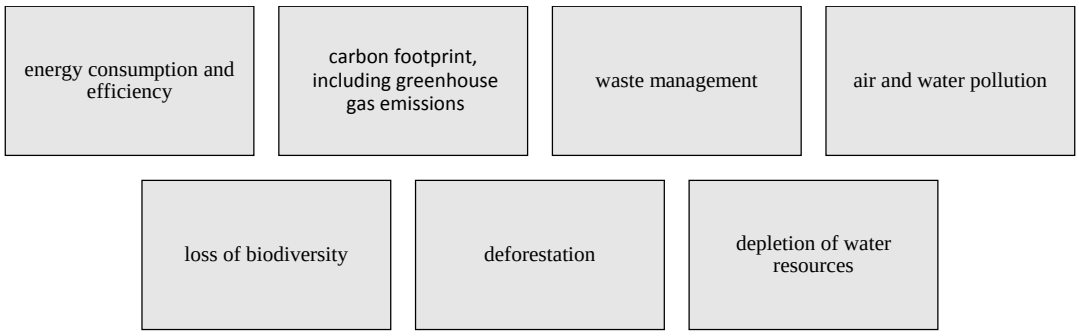

Figure 1 — Examples of environmental factors as ESG criteria. Compiled by the author

Thus, issues of ensuring raw materials and energy security, as components of sustainable development and economic security in the EAEU space, have acquired particular relevance today.

In January 2023, a list of criteria for green projects of the EAEU member states was approved with the aim of accelerating the green transformation within the EAEU, including decarbonization processes. Also in November 2023, the Concept for the Implementation of Green Economy Principles in the EAEU was adopted. In the EAEU space, sufficient attention is paid to climate agenda issues, but the initiatives of the EAEU bodies in the context of the S-component of the ESG agenda do not have a visible impact on business, which requires intensifying joint efforts.

One of the main tools of ESG transformation is ESG ratings, on the basis of which the effectiveness of actions is determined according to all three criteria — E, S and G:

– environment;
– social responsibility;
– corporate governance.

In 2023, a new national ESG rating of Russia was created — the Russian rating of responsible business — EKG-rating. Its creators determine the level of reliability, social and environmental responsibility of business [1].

In the modern world, the trend towards preserving the world order for future generations has finally taken shape, which is usually included within the framework of the concept of "sustainable development". Along with management and social service-oriented development, it includes the direction of environmental protection, and forms the so-called ESG concept [2].

Increased demand for ESG forces companies to take into account the principles of sustainable development. ESG today is not only about conducting responsible business, but also about the influence and direct correlation between a company's ESG activities and its financial condition, and ESG ratings encourage organizations to take into account ESG principles [3].

Environmental Safety Management System (ESMS) and ESG are interrelated and complementary concepts aimed at sustainable development and responsible business conduct.

One of the common principles linking these systems is the implementation of strategies, practices and policies aimed at reducing the negative impact of the organization on the environment and society as a whole, as well as increasing transparency and accountability in social and governance aspects.

In the context of ESG, environmental sustainability refers to the environment and natural resources. It focuses on managing and reducing the negative impact of an organization on nature, including efficient use of resources, reduction of emissions and waste, protection of biodiversity and other environmental aspects.

The environmental safety management system, in turn, provides the framework and tools for the effective management of these environmental aspects within the organization. It helps to identify and assess environmental risks, develop strategies and targets for reducing negative impacts, and establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Another common principle linking ESMS and ESG is stakeholder engagement. Both systems recognise the importance of engagement and collaboration with stakeholders such as investors, customers, employees, communities and regulators. They focus on the social and economic aspects of sustainability, including issues of social responsibility, ethics, diversity and corporate governance.

Conclusion. Thus, SUEB and ESG are aimed at creating sustainable and responsible business practices, including environmental safety, social responsibility and effective business management [4].

At present, the development of a "green" economy is a promising direction within the EAEU. It is the environmental situation that largely influences the ongoing political and economic processes in individual countries, as well as in integration associations.

Existing environmental problems in one EAEU member country are most often of a transboundary nature and cannot but affect the environmental situation in others. It is the joint search for solutions to existing problems that is a necessity and one of the main goals at present [5].

The study focuses on the Eurasian "green" agenda. Green transformation will accelerate technological development, the transition of the EAEU economy to sustainable development.

The analysis concluded that one of the most significant benefits of ESG is the ability to improve the efficiency of companies and financial performance in particular.

The analysis revealed that the green economy and ESG factors are the most important tool for achieving sustainable development in the EAEU countries and companies [6].

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