



ABC Glossary

Activity Based Method

The Activity Based Method stands as a pivotal tool in the arsenal of carbon accounting techniques. It facilitates the calculation of emissions by dissecting the various activities within an organization or operation, thereby enabling a more granular and accurate assessment of carbon footprints.

Blue Carbon

Blue carbon represents a crucial aspect of our planet's carbon cycle, embodying the carbon stored within coastal and marine ecosystems. These ecosystems, including mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes, play a vital role in sequestering significant amounts of atmospheric carbon dioxide, thereby contributing to global carbon sequestration efforts.

CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) embodies the ethos of responsible business practices aimed at fostering positive impacts on society and the environment. It transcends mere profitability, integrating social and environmental considerations into the core fabric of corporate strategy, thereby championing sustainable development and ethical governance.

Decarbonization

Decarbonization marks the proactive endeavor of reducing carbon emissions across various sectors, heralding a pivotal shift towards cleaner and more sustainable practices. Whether undertaken by companies, organizations, or entire industries, decarbonization endeavors to mitigate the impacts of climate change by curbing greenhouse gas emissions.

Ecosystem

An ecosystem epitomizes the intricate web of interdependent relationships between living organisms and their surrounding environment. From lush rainforests to sprawling oceans, ecosystems encompass diverse habitats and species, showcasing the interconnectedness of life on Earth and the delicate balance

essential for biodiversity.

ESG

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria serve as a compass guiding companies towards ethical and sustainable practices. Beyond financial metrics, ESG factors evaluate a company's commitment to environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and transparent governance, thereby shaping its resilience and reputation in an evolving landscape.

Fossil Fuels

Fossil fuels constitute the cornerstone of the modern energy landscape, comprising coal, oil, and natural gas extracted from ancient organic deposits. While historically pivotal for industrialization and economic growth, fossil fuels now confront scrutiny due to their role in exacerbating climate change and environmental degradation.

GHG Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol stands as a pioneering initiative aimed at standardizing the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. By providing a universal framework, the GHG Protocol empowers companies and organizations to assess their carbon footprints and implement targeted emission reduction strategies.

Global Warming

Global warming signifies the gradual increase in Earth's average temperature, primarily driven by human-induced greenhouse gas emissions. As temperatures rise, the impacts of global warming manifest through extreme weather events, melting polar ice caps, and disruptions to ecosystems and livelihoods worldwide.

Greenhouse Effect

The greenhouse effect represents a natural phenomenon crucial for regulating Earth's temperature by trapping heat within the atmosphere. While essential for sustaining life, anthropogenic activities have intensified the greenhouse effect, contributing to climate change and its associated impacts.

Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases encompass a range of atmospheric constituents, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, which possess the ability to absorb and emit infrared radiation. Despite their vital role in maintaining Earth's temperature, human activities have substantially increased greenhouse gas concentrations, leading to climate change.

Greenwashing

Greenwashing denotes the deceptive marketing practice wherein companies portray a false semblance of environmental responsibility to enhance their brand image. By

misleading consumers with exaggerated or unsubstantiated eco-friendly claims, greenwashing undermines genuine sustainability efforts and erodes consumer trust.

Human Rights Due Diligence

ESG reporting encourages companies to conduct human rights due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remediate adverse human rights impacts associated with their activities. This involves assessing risks, engaging with stakeholders, and taking appropriate actions to address human rights concerns.

Impact Investing

Impact investing involves allocating capital to enterprises, projects, and funds with the intention of generating positive social and environmental impacts alongside financial returns. In the context of climate action, impact investing plays a crucial role in funding renewable energy projects, sustainable infrastructure, and initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. Impact investors prioritize businesses and ventures that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy, thereby accelerating progress towards climate goals while delivering financial benefits and social value.

Just Transition

Ensuring a fair and equitable transition to a low-carbon economy, protecting workers and communities affected by changes in industries and policies.

Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol represents a landmark international agreement aimed at combating climate change by setting binding emissions reduction targets for participating countries. Through mechanisms such as emissions trading and clean development projects, the Kyoto Protocol sought to catalyze global efforts towards a low-carbon future.

Life Cycle Assessment

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) serves as a comprehensive tool for evaluating the environmental impacts of products or services across their entire life cycle. By considering factors such as raw material extraction, production, use, and disposal, LCA enables informed decision-making to minimize environmental footprints.

Marine Conservation

Protecting and restoring marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses to mitigate ocean acidification and preserve biodiversity.

Net Zero Initiative (NZI)

The Net Zero Initiative embodies a transformative vision for achieving global carbon neutrality by balancing emissions with equivalent carbon removal or offsetting measures. By fostering collaboration and innovation, the NZI empowers companies

and organizations to navigate the transition towards a sustainable, low-carbon future.

Offset

Carbon offsetting represents a key strategy for neutralizing carbon emissions by investing in projects that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or enhance carbon sequestration. From reforestation initiatives to renewable energy projects, offsets play a crucial role in advancing climate action and achieving carbon neutrality.

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement stands as a landmark global accord aimed at uniting nations in the fight against climate change. By committing to collective efforts to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, the Paris Agreement heralds a new era of international cooperation towards a sustainable future.

Quantifying Climate Risks

Assessing and quantifying the risks associated with climate change, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and disruptions to supply chains and infrastructure.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy epitomizes a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, harnessing natural resources such as sunlight, wind, and water to generate clean electricity. From solar panels to wind turbines, renewable energy technologies offer a pathway towards decarbonization and energy independence.

Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions encompass direct greenhouse gas emissions originating from sources controlled or owned by a company or organization. Whether from industrial processes, vehicle fleets, or onsite combustion, Scope 1 emissions represent a primary focus for emission reduction efforts.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions encompass indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with purchased electricity, heating, or cooling consumed by a company or organization. By accounting for these emissions, organizations can assess their energy consumption footprint and implement strategies to enhance efficiency.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions encompass all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions along the value chain of a company or organization, including those from suppliers, customers, and product lifecycle stages. By addressing Scope 3 emissions, organizations can comprehensively assess and manage their carbon footprint.

Spend Based Method

The Spend-Based Method represents a fundamental approach to carbon accounting, utilizing financial expenditure data to estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with purchased goods or services. By quantifying emissions based on monetary transactions, the Spend-Based Method facilitates streamlined carbon footprint assessments and informs emission reduction strategies.

Tree-Planting Initiatives

Tree-planting initiatives involve the systematic planting of trees in various regions to combat deforestation, enhance biodiversity, and sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Trees play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide during photosynthesis and releasing oxygen, thereby helping to regulate the Earth's climate. Tree-planting efforts can range from large-scale reforestation projects in degraded areas to community-led tree-planting campaigns in urban areas. By investing in tree-planting initiatives, individuals, organizations, and governments can contribute to carbon sequestration, habitat restoration, and climate resilience efforts, while also providing numerous co-benefits such as improved air quality, soil conservation, and ecosystem health.

Voluntary Carbon Markets

Participating in voluntary carbon markets to offset emissions by purchasing carbon credits from projects that reduce or remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Water Conservation and Management

Implementing water-saving technologies, improving water infrastructure, and promoting water reuse and recycling to address water scarcity and drought exacerbated by climate change.

eXemplary Leadership

Leading by example and demonstrating a commitment to climate action through ambitious targets, transparent reporting, and engagement with stakeholders.

Youth Engagement

Engaging young people in climate action and education to empower future generations as leaders and advocates for sustainability and climate justice.

Zero Waste Initiatives

Implementing strategies to minimize waste generation, promote recycling and composting, and transition towards a circular economy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impact.

Any more questions? Let us know and we will be happy to help you. Contact us at info@good2green.com