

SUSTAINABILITY **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**



This document is intended to be a useful guide to the words, terms and governance surrounding Sustainability. The objective has been to remove some of the myths and mystery that surround some of the 'green' terminology and allow organisations an easy-to-use way of learning more about Sustainability and related topics.

Below, the glossary has been split into categories General, ESG, Supply chain, Governance and Regulatory organisations to help make it easier to search for the word / term you are looking for. This scope is not exclusive and will be a working document.



**Can't find something on the list?
Get in touch and let us know.**

As the topic surrounding Sustainability continues to grow, we are sure there will be new words, acronyms, and legislation to add.

**info@thestrategicmailingpartnership.co.uk
thestrategicmailingpartnership.co.uk**

TOP 10 TERMS



- 1. Carbon dioxide/equivalent (CO₂/CO₂e)** - A naturally occurring gas, also a by-product of burning fossil fuels from fossil carbon deposits, such as oil, gas and coal, of burning biomass, of land use changes and of industrial processes (e.g. cement production).
- 2. Net zero** - A reduction of an organisation's emissions to net zero (ie a position where its emissions net of its emissions offsetting is equal to or less than zero) as a result of the organisation reducing its emissions to the lowest possible level and then implementing offsetting measures in respect of any residual emissions (see also Carbon neutral).
- 3. Recyclability:** The design, manufacture and conversion of paper-based products in such a way as to enable the high-quality recycling of fibres and other materials in a manufacturing process in compliance – where appropriate – with current standards in the community. As a minimum, recyclability requires that sufficient information is exchanged for appropriate risk management and safe re-use of fibres. Reforestation forms part of this, and is the re-establishment of forest formations after a temporary condition with less than 10% canopy cover due to human-induced or natural causes e.g. forest fires.
- 4. Greenhouse gas (GHG):** The gaseous constituents of the Earth's atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, with properties that cause the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- 5. Carbon footprint** - The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community.
- 6. Greenwashing** - A misleading statement of the 'green' credentials of a product or business operation.
- 7. Greenhushing** – when organisations deliberately choose to under-report or hide their green or ESG credentials from public view to evade scrutiny. Greenhushing firms may hide under the guise of being 'quietly conscientious' - fighting the good fight without shouting about it.
- 8. Sustainability** - Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
- 9. Sustainable** - Something that can be continued or a practice that maintains a condition without harming the environment. An example of sustainable is the practice of reduce, reuse and recycle.
- 10. ISO:** (International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies. ISO is a nongovernmental organization that comprises standards bodies from more than 160 countries, with one standards body representing each member country. There are many listed below that are relevant in relation to sustainability.

GENERAL

Carbon dioxide/equivalent (CO₂/CO₂e) - A naturally occurring gas, also a by-product of burning fossil fuels from fossil carbon deposits, such as oil, gas and coal, of burning biomass, of land use changes and of industrial processes (e.g. cement production).

Carbon neutral - The description of an organisation whose carbon emissions are balanced out by offsetting and/or implementing carbon reductions or savings equivalent to its carbon footprint (so you can be carbon neutral without reducing your emissions at all) (see also Net zero).

Carbon footprint - The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community.

Carbon sequestration - A natural or artificial process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and held in solid or liquid form.

Circular Economy - the three Principles of Circular Economy – as opposed to a linear economy – focus on Eliminating Waste (Reduce), Circulating Products and Materials at the highest value (Re-cycle and Re-use) and Regenerate Nature (rebuild versus extract).

Climate change - Long-term significant change in the expected patterns of average weather of a specific region over an appropriately significant period of time.

Climate (change) adaptation - Adapting to changes to the environment (whether physical, social or economic) in which an organisation operates (for example, building flood defences or changing the way the business operates).

Climate (change) mitigation - Action taken by an organisation to mitigate against the effects of the organisation on the environment (for example, action to reduce GHG emissions, carbon-offsetting etc).

Climate (change) resilience - The ability to adapt to and mitigate the effects of changes to the environment and the associated risks, whether physical or transition risks.

Climate risk - A climate-related risk that has the potential to, or does in fact, affect a company or organisation, that is either a risk related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy or to the physical impact of climate change.

Climate transition plans - Plans to be published by listed companies, asset managers and regulated asset owners in the UK (as announced by the UK government) setting out their de-carbonisation strategy in the period to 2050.

Environmental - Issues or considerations relating to the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems, including issues such as climate change and pollution, waste management and changes in land use.



Emissions - The direct or indirect release of substances, vibrations, heat or noise from individual or diffuse sources into air, water or land.

Energy - All energy products, consisting of hard coal and derivatives, lignite and derivatives, peat and derivatives, crude oil and petroleum products (such as LPG, refinery gas, motor spirit, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, residual fuel oil, refuse-derived fuels, solid recovered fuel), natural gas, manufactured gases, derived heat, renewable energies, electrical energy and nuclear energy.

Fossil fuels - A fuel formed by natural processes, such as decomposition of buried dead organisms, containing organic molecules originating in ancient photosynthesis that release energy in combustion. Fossil fuels contain high percentages of carbon and include petroleum, coal and natural gas.



GHG - GREENHOUSE GAS(ES)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) - The gaseous constituents of the Earth's atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, with properties that cause the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Greenwashing - A misleading statement of the 'green' credentials of a product or business operation.

Greenhushing - when organisations deliberately choose to under-report or hide their green or ESG credentials from public view to evade scrutiny. Greenhushing firms may hide under the guise of being 'quietly conscientious' - fighting the good fight without shouting about it.

Global warming - a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs and other pollutants.

Net zero - A reduction of an organisation's emissions to net zero (ie a position where its emissions net of its emissions offsetting is equal to or less than zero) as a result of the organisation reducing its emissions to the lowest possible level and then implementing offsetting measures in respect of any residual emissions (see also Carbon neutral).

Offsetting - The means by which an organisation offsets (or matches) its carbon emissions through the purchase of an equivalent amount of carbon credits, which are derived from projects that provide for carbon dioxide emission avoidance, reduction or removal (eg tree planting and reforestation, or switching cooking burners to low carbon alternatives).

Physical risk - Risks to an organisation such as extreme weather events caused by changes in the physical environment that present a threat to an organisation's physical assets, operational resilience and supply chains.

Sustainability - Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

Sustainable - Something that can be continued or a practice that maintains a condition without harming the environment. An example of sustainable is the practice of reduce, reuse and recycle.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)

Biodiversity - The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Bioenergy - Renewable energy made from biomass or biofuel.

Biomass - Biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues of biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

Corporate responsibility (now referred to as ESG) - about the ethics which drive an organisation's activities and how it operates so that it's viable over the long term.

Decarbonisation strategy - A company's or organisation's strategy to reduce its net emissions of carbon dioxide.

Human rights due diligence (HRDD) An ongoing risk management process that an organisation follows in order to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how it addresses its adverse human rights impacts in its value chain, business relationships and its operations. Some jurisdictions have introduced, or are introducing, mandatory HRDD for certain businesses.

Location based emission - this method does not factor in instruments or contracts, and assigns the local grid average emission factor to all offsite usage, regardless of where it comes from.

Market based emission - this method allows organizations to calculate emissions using provider-specific factors from their electric utilities.

REGO - The Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) scheme provides transparency to consumers about the proportion of electricity that suppliers source from renewable generation.



Social - Issues or considerations relating to rights, wellbeing and interests of people and communities, such as human rights issues, diversity, issues relating to supply chains including modern slavery.

Sustainable finance - The taking account of ESG considerations when making investment decisions, leading to investments in more sustainable economic projects.

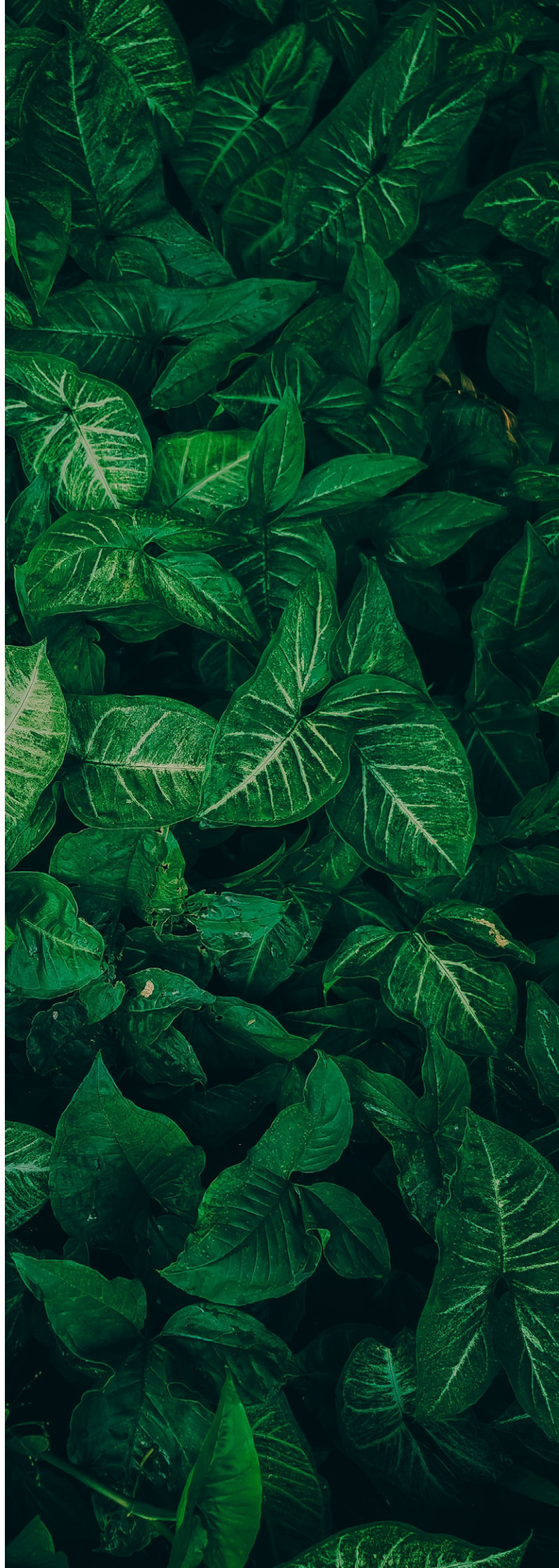
Triple bottom line reporting – an accounting framework that incorporates three dimensions of performance: social, environmental and financial.

Value Chain - A value chain refers to the full lifecycle of a product or process, including material sourcing, production, consumption and disposal/recycling/reuse.

Scope 1 emissions (as defined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) - Direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company or organisation. Examples include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles etc, emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

Scope 2 emissions (as defined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) - GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company or organisation. “Purchased electricity” means electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company or organisation, and the emissions physically occur at the facility where the electricity is generated.

Scope 3 emissions (as defined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) - Other indirect GHG emissions. An optional reporting category, scope 3 emissions are those that occur as a consequence of the activities of the company or organisation, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by that company or organisation. Examples include the extraction and production of [eversheds-sutherland.com](https://www.eversheds-sutherland.com).



SUPPLY CHAIN

Afforestation - The conversion from other land uses into forest, or the increase of the canopy cover to above the 10% threshold.

Cartonboard - May be single or multiply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability. It is mainly used in cartons for consumer products such as frozen food, cosmetics and for liquid containers. Includes solid board, solid bleached board, solid unbleached board, folding box board, white lined chipboard, boxboard or carrier board.

Chain of Custody (CoC) - A wood flow accounting system applied by an enterprise to trace the flow of wood from certified forests or non-certified forests to the end product.

Deforestation - The conversion of forest to other land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold.

Eco-label - A labelling system that verifies that consumer products are made in a way that environmental aspects are considered and negative effects are minimised.

Fibres - Derived from wood, non-wood fibre sources such as fibre crops (straw, bamboo, bagasse, etc.) or alternatively paper for recycling through a recycling process.

Paper mill - A factory or plant location where various pulps in slurry form are mechanically treated, mixed with the proper dyes, additives, and chemicals, and converted into a sheet of paper by the processes of drainage, formation, and drying on a paper machine.

Primary forest - Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Production forest - Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.

Recyclability - The design, manufacture and conversion of paper-based products in such a way as to enable the high-quality recycling of fibres and other materials in a manufacturing process in compliance – where appropriate – with current standards in the community. As a minimum, recyclability requires that sufficient information is exchanged for appropriate risk management and safe re-use of fibres. Reforestation forms part of this, and is the re-establishment of forest formations after a temporary condition with less than 10% canopy cover due to human-induced or natural causes e.g. forest fires.

Sustainable forest management - The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Virgin pulp/primary pulp - Pulp consisting of unused fibres. It contains no secondary or recycled fibres.

Vegetable Inks - ink that is made with vegetable oil, such as soybean or corn oil, as a substitute for petroleum. Vegetable-based inks significantly reduce the amount of VOCs (volatile organic compounds) released into the air during printing.



GOVERNANCE



CDP - a not-for-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts.

COP - Conference of the Parties, the decision-making body of the UNFCCC comprised of representatives from each of the states that are parties to the convention.

Forest certification - A system for verifying that a forest is being managed according to the requirements of a forest management standard.

FSC - the Forest Stewardship Council is an international, non-governmental organisation dedicated to promoting responsible management of the world's forests. Since its foundation in 1994, FSC has grown to become the world's most respected and widespread forest certification system.

GHG Protocol or Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A global standardised framework to measure and manage GHGs from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard sets out requirements and guidance for companies and organisations preparing a corporate-level GHG emissions inventory.

Green Loan Principles (GLP) - Green loans are loans provided to fund "green" projects, i.e. projects with environmental sustainability objectives, such as the development of renewable energy generation facilities. GLP is a framework of market standards and voluntary guidelines that participants are encouraged to adopt across the wholesale green loan market. The GLP were developed by the Loan Market Association, the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association.

ISSB or International Sustainability Standards Board - The standard setting board (established by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation) that will create a global baseline of sustainability-related disclosure standards.

Large Public Interest Entity or PIE - UK incorporated companies that are traded companies (this includes the main market but not AIM), as well as banks or insurance companies, having more than 500 employees. Large PIEs are required to make additional ESG-related disclosures in their strategic report.

NDC or Nationally Determined Contributions -

National climate action plans submitted by parties to the Paris Agreement, setting out their objectives to address climate change. A new NDC is required every 5 years and is to increase that party's commitments. Following entry into the Paris Agreement in 2015, the signatories were required to submit their latest NDCs around the time of COP26.

Paris Agreement - The agreement adopted at COP21 in 1995 pursuant to which the signatories committed to taking steps to keep global warming below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue a further reduction to 1.5°C.

PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, is a leading global alliance of national forest certification systems.

SDG - United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set at the COP21 Paris Climate Conference as part of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

SECR Reporting - Disclosures made by companies in the directors' report (forming part of the Annual Report and Accounts)) in accordance with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Framework, established by the Companies (Director's Report) and Limited Liability Partnership (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018.

Section 172 Statement - A statement included in the strategic report which describes how the directors had regard to certain matters (including environmental impacts) when carrying out their duty to promote the success of the company. Sustainability Disclosure Requirements or SDRs - The UK government proposed in the policy paper Greening Finance: A Roadmap to Sustainable Investing to introduce SDRs as a framework for corporates, asset managers and asset owners to provide enhanced TCFD disclosures.

TCFD - Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures established by the Financial Stability Board to develop recommendations for voluntary climate-related financial disclosures. Although currently voluntary for most companies in the UK (premium listed companies are required by the Listing Rules to report on a "comply or explain" basis), there is a policy to move towards making the TCFD requirements mandatory.

TNFD - Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures, a taskforce with the aim of developing and delivering a risk management and disclosure framework for organisations to report and act on evolving nature-related risks.








Transition risk - The risks associated with an organisation moving towards net zero or operating within a community that is transitioning to net zero, such as the costs of adapting operations to emit lower volumes of GHGs, reputational risks, or the risk of those who engage with a company and are key to its continued success deciding to disengage, such as investors, lenders, regulators, business partners, customers and employees.

UNFCCC or Convention - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has been ratified by 197 countries (known as the "Parties to the Convention"). The parent treaty to the Paris Agreement, the aim of the UNFCCC is to prevent "dangerous" human interference with the climate system.

UNGC - United Nations Global Compact, a global sustainability initiative supporting companies to act responsibly when doing business by aligning their strategies and operations with the ten principle of the UNGC on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, with an emphasis on being collaborative and innovative.

UNPRI - United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment, incorporating six principles for responsible investment to encourage investors to use responsible investment to enhance returns and better manage ESG-related risks.

REGULATORY ORGANISATIONS

WHO ARE THEY?	LOGO	WHAT DO THEY DO?
B Corporation UK www.bcorporation.uk 1,300 UK member firms	 <p>The logo for Certified B Corporation, featuring a large letter 'B' inside a circle, with the words 'Certified' above and 'Corporation' below.</p>	B Lab UK serves as the certifying body for B Corporations in the region, overseeing the certification process and ensuring that businesses meet the rigorous social and environmental performance standards, transparency, and accountability required to become a Certified B Corporation. It provides resources, guidance, and a platform for businesses seeking to align their operations with B Corp values and achieve certification.
Ecovadis www.ecovadis.com 1,000+ global member firms	 <p>The logo for Ecovadis, featuring the word 'ecovadis' in a lowercase, sans-serif font.</p>	EcoVadis is a sustainability ratings platform that evaluates and monitors companies' environmental, social, and ethical performance across various industries. They assess organisations based on environmental impact, labour and human rights practices, ethics, and sustainable procurement. Using a comprehensive methodology and a global network of experts, EcoVadis provides businesses with a scorecard benchmarking their sustainability efforts. This information helps companies make informed decisions about suppliers, promote sustainability within their supply chains, and drive positive change towards more responsible and sustainable business practices.
Ecologi www.ecologi.com 41,000 members worldwide	 <p>The logo for Ecologi, featuring the word 'Ecologi' in a stylized, handwritten-style font.</p>	Ecologi is a platform focused on combating climate change by facilitating individual and corporate carbon offsetting and reforestation efforts. Users can calculate their carbon footprint, subscribe to offset their emissions by supporting various environmental projects and track their impact through a personalised dashboard. Ecologi contributes to tree planting initiatives and sustainable projects worldwide, promoting biodiversity and ecological restoration. It offers a transparent and engaging way for individuals and businesses to take meaningful action in mitigating their carbon footprint and contributing to a more sustainable planet, fostering a sense of collective responsibility and environmental consciousness.
Two Sides www.twosides.info 600 members worldwide	 <p>The logo for Two Sides, featuring a stylized graphic of a folded piece of paper with the words 'TWO SIDES' written below it.</p>	Two Sides is a global initiative advocating for the sustainability and responsible production of paper and print. It represents a broad coalition of stakeholders across the graphic communication value chain, including companies in the paper, printing, publishing, and packaging sectors. Two Sides aims to dispel common myths about the environmental impact of print and paper by providing credible information on the industry's sustainability, recyclability, and positive role in a circular economy. The initiative promotes the responsible use of paper, advocating for a balanced and environmentally friendly approach and highlighting the industry's commitment to sustainable practices and forest management.
Thoughtful Marketing	 <p>The logo for The Thoughtfulness movement, featuring the words 'The Thoughtfulness movement' in a handwritten-style font.</p>	Thoughtful marketing involves a strategic and considerate approach to crafting campaigns and engaging with audiences. It prioritises empathy, ethics, and sustainability. Marketers deeply understand their audience's needs, values, and concerns, tailoring messages and strategies accordingly. Ethical considerations like transparency and honesty are at the core of ensuring trust and long-term relationships. Sustainability is integrated, focusing on minimising negative impacts on the environment and society. Thoughtful marketing aims for meaningful connections, delivering value, and positively impacting customers and the world, emphasising quality over quantity and long-term relationships over short-term gains.

WHO ARE THEY?

LOGO

WHAT DO THEY DO?

The Woodland Trust

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

500,000 members



The Woodland Trust is a prominent UK-based charity dedicated to preserving, creating, and protecting woodlands and trees.

With a mission to combat deforestation and climate change, the trust actively engages in planting trees, restoring ancient forests, and conserving wildlife habitats. They work to influence policies supporting sustainable land use and raise awareness about the environmental importance of woodlands.

Through community involvement, educational programs, and advocacy, the Woodland Trust strives to ensure a greener, more biodiverse future, promoting the societal and ecological benefits of woodlands while advocating for responsible stewardship and conservation of these vital natural resources.

Carbon Trust

www.carbontrust.com



The Carbon Trust is a leading organisation providing certification and expertise in carbon footprinting, reduction, and neutrality. They support businesses in measuring, managing, and reducing carbon emissions, fostering a low-carbon economy. Comprehensive audits and sustainable strategies enable companies to achieve certified carbon neutrality, aiding the fight against climate change.

BREEAM

www.bregroup.com



BREEAM assesses and certifies the environmental performance of buildings and infrastructure. It evaluates sustainability based on energy efficiency, waste management, water usage, and materials. BREEAM aims to drive sustainable construction practices, ensuring buildings have minimal negative impacts on the environment and are energy-efficient and ecologically responsible.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

www.uk.fsc.org



FSC is a global certification body ensuring responsible forest management. They set standards to promote environmentally sound, socially beneficial, and economically viable forestry practices. FSC certification signifies that wood and paper products come from sustainably managed forests, supporting biodiversity and local communities.

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

www.pefc.co.uk



PEFC provides certification for sustainable forest management. They endorse and promote sustainable forestry practices, ensuring wood and paper products meet strict environmental, social, and economic criteria. PEFC-certified products contribute to the responsible management of the world's forests.

Woodland Carbon Code

www.woodlandcarboncode.co.uk



The Woodland Carbon Code certifies woodland creation projects that sequester carbon. It ensures that carbon offset projects through tree planting adhere to credible standards, providing transparency and credibility to the carbon capture efforts.

Ad Net Zero

www.adnetzero.com



Ad Net Zero is a collaborative initiative focused on combating climate change within the advertising industry. It aims to reduce carbon emissions associated with advertising production and media placement to net zero by 2030. The initiative emphasises sustainable practices, promoting energy efficiency, carbon offsetting, and utilising renewable resources. Ad Net Zero encourages the adoption of eco-friendly strategies throughout the advertising lifecycle, from creative development to distribution. By mobilising the industry and advocating for sustainable approaches, it aims to mitigate environmental impact and promote a greener, more sustainable advertising sector in alignment with global climate goals.

WHO ARE THEY?

LOGO

WHAT DO THEY DO?

World Land Trust

www.worldlandtrust.org



World Land Trust (WLT) is a nonprofit organisation conserving the world's most biologically significant and threatened habitats. They purchase and protect land to safeguard biodiversity, working with local partners and communities. WLT focuses on creating reserves and wildlife corridors, preventing habitat fragmentation. Through fundraising and partnerships, they secure and maintain land in perpetuity, enabling sustainable practices and biodiversity conservation. Their approach ensures habitats for endangered species are preserved, contributing to a healthier planet and combatting climate change by sequestering carbon and maintaining vital ecosystems. WLT's mission is rooted in conservation, sustainability, and collaborative global efforts.

BPIF

www.britishprint.com



The British Printing Industries Federation (BPIF) is a trade association supporting the UK printing and graphic communication industry. BPIF offers its members guidance, training, and advocacy, promoting innovation, sustainability, and business growth. They provide resources and expertise on technology, environmental practices, and industry standards, helping businesses adapt and thrive in a dynamic market. BPIF also advocates for its members' national and international interests, aiming to create a favorable business environment and foster collaboration within the printing industry for the benefit of its stakeholders.

IPIA

www.ipia.org.uk



The Independent Print Industries Association (IPIA) is a trade association representing print and creative industries in the UK. They provide a platform for networking, collaboration, and knowledge sharing among professionals in the print and related sectors. IPIA offers members resources, support, and advocacy to enhance their businesses, including industry updates, events, and educational opportunities. They focus on promoting innovation, sustainability, and adopting modern technologies within the print industry.

SBTi

www.sciencebasedtargets.org



The Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) is a collaboration between CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the World Resources Institute (WRI), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). SBTi assists companies in setting scientifically sound targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These targets align with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. SBTi provides guidelines and validation for companies aiming to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to global climate action.

CDP

www.cdp.net



CDP, or Carbon Disclosure Project, is a global nonprofit driving environmental transparency. It urges companies and cities to measure, disclose, and manage their environmental impacts, focusing on climate change, water security, and deforestation. CDP operates a platform for organisations to report critical data, like greenhouse gas emissions and water usage, enabling informed decisions by stakeholders. Investors, consumers, and policymakers use this data to advocate for sustainability and drive the shift towards a low-carbon, resilient economy. CDP plays a vital role in addressing environmental challenges and fostering a more sustainable world by promoting transparency and responsible practices.

WHO ARE THEY?

LOGO

WHAT DO THEY DO?

COP26

www.un.org/en/climatechange/cop26



COP26, the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties, held in Glasgow in 2021, was a pivotal global summit addressing the climate crisis. Its mission was to unite world leaders, negotiators, and stakeholders in a concerted effort to accelerate action on climate change. The conference aimed to strengthen commitments to the Paris Agreement, urging nations to update and enhance their climate pledges (NDCs) while emphasising climate finance for vulnerable countries. COP26 highlighted adaptation, resilience, and international collaboration to forge a sustainable, low-carbon future, rallying the global community to combat climate change and safeguard the planet for future generations.

Sedex

www.sedex.com



Sedex, the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange, is a global organisation facilitating responsible and sustainable business practices within supply chains. It provides a collaborative platform for sharing and managing data related to labour rights, environmental impacts, health and safety, and ethical business conduct. Sedex enables companies to assess and monitor their suppliers, encouraging transparency and ethical sourcing. Sedex aims to enhance supply chain sustainability, improve working conditions, and ensure a more ethical and socially responsible approach to global trade and commerce by fostering information exchange and promoting responsible business behaviour.

ISO14001

ISO 14001 is an internationally recognised environmental management system standard. It sets guidelines for organisations to establish, implement, maintain, and improve environmental policies and procedures. Compliance demonstrates a commitment to reducing environmental impact and promoting sustainability within business operations.

ISO50001

ISO 50001 is an international energy management system standard. It provides a framework for organisations to establish, implement, maintain, and improve energy performance and efficiency. Compliance helps organisations enhance energy usage, reduce costs, and demonstrate commitment to sustainable energy management practices.

ISO14064

ISO 14064 is an international standard specifying principles for quantifying and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and removals. It helps organisations assess their carbon footprint, track emissions, and manage their climate impact effectively. Compliance supports transparent reporting, sustainable practices, and climate action in line with international goals.

ISO14067

ISO 14067 is an international standard providing guidelines for quantifying the carbon footprint of products. It outlines methodologies to measure and communicate the environmental impact of a product's life cycle, aiding consumers and businesses in making informed, sustainable choices and reducing carbon emissions.



WHO ARE THEY?

WHAT DO THEY DO?

ISO45001

ISO 45001 is a global occupational health and safety management system standard. It sets a framework for organisations to improve employee safety, reduce workplace risks, and enhance health and well-being. Compliance commits an organisation to providing a safe and healthy work environment, fostering employee satisfaction and productivity.

ISO26000

ISO 26000 is an international standard offering guidance on social responsibility. It outlines principles and practices for organisations to operate ethically, contribute to sustainable development, and engage with stakeholders transparently. Compliance promotes responsible business conduct, ethical behaviour, and positive societal impact globally.
