



## JARGON BUSTING



Sustainability in Logistics

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### CARBON FOOTPRINT

A carbon footprint is the **total amount** of greenhouse gases that are generated by our actions. This can be measured as an individual, household or business.

### GHG

GHG or **Greenhouse Gas** are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat, such as **carbon dioxide** (CO<sub>2</sub>) and **methane** (CH<sub>4</sub>). They raise the surface temperature and contribute to global warming and climate change.

### ESG

**Environmental Social and Governance** is a holistic framework that measures the sustainable and ethical behaviour of a business.

### NET ZERO

Net Zero is the goal to achieve an **overall balance** between greenhouse gas emissions produced and emissions taken out of the atmosphere.

Think of a set of scales where no more gases can be added to the atmosphere than is taken out.

### OFFSETTING

This is the **investment in carbon-reduction projects** to compensate for the carbon produced in a value chain. However, this makes no impact on the emissions currently being produced by the company.

### INSETTING

Focuses on doing **more good** rather than doing 'less bad' within a company's value chain.

The aim is to slash GHG emissions from the company's own supply chain and is the implementation of **nature-based solutions** such as renewable energy, reforestation or regenerative agriculture.



### SCOPE 1

The **direct emissions** made by a company created from sources owned or controlled by a company **e.g.** running boilers, vehicles.



### SCOPE 2

The **indirect emissions** made by a company **e.g.** electricity or energy purchased from another source for heating and cooling its buildings.



### SCOPE 3

All **other indirect emissions** created by a company's value chain including purchased goods and services **e.g.** logistics, waste disposal, business travel & investments. These can account for **more than 70%** of a business's carbon footprint.

