

## Glossary of Terms

**B-Corp** – Certified B Corporations are businesses that meet the highest standards of verified social and environmental performance, public transparency, and legal accountability to balance profit and purpose. B Corps are accelerating a global culture shift to redefine success in business and build a more inclusive and sustainable economy.

The B Corp community works toward reduced inequality, lower levels of poverty, a healthier environment, stronger communities, and the creation of more high-quality jobs with dignity and purpose. By harnessing the power of business, B Corps use profits and growth as a means to a greater end: positive impact for their employees, communities, and the environment.

**Carbon Credit** – a certificate showing that a government or company has paid to have a certain amount of carbon dioxide removed from the environment.

**Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CDE) or CO<sub>2</sub>e** – A standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The idea is to express the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that would create the same amount of warming. That way, a carbon footprint consisting of lots of different greenhouse gases can be expressed as a single number.

CO<sub>2</sub>e also allows other greenhouse gas emissions to be expressed in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> based on their relative *global warming potential* (GWP). CO<sub>2</sub> has a GWP of 1, methane has a GWP of approximately 25 (on a 100-year time horizon). In other words, for every 1 tonne of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emitted, an equivalent of 25 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> would be emitted.

**Carbon Footprint** – The total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.

**Gold Standard** – Gold Standard was established in 2003 by WWF and other international NGOs to ensure projects that reduced carbon emissions featured the highest levels of environmental integrity and contributed to sustainable development.

**ICROA** – The International Carbon Reduction and Offset Alliance (ICROA) – a non-profit organisation made up of the leading carbon reduction and offset providers in the voluntary carbon market. [www.icroa.org](http://www.icroa.org). ICROA approved carbon reduction projects adhere to strict guidelines and verify their carbon reductions.

**Kyoto Protocol** – The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and it is extremely likely that human-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have predominantly caused it. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. There are currently 192 parties

**Scope 3 Emissions** – Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'scopes' by the most widely-used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain. E.g. Transportation and distribution (up and downstream)

**UN's Clean Development Mechanism** – Under the Clean Development Mechanism, emission-reduction projects in developing countries can earn certified emission reduction credits. These saleable credits can be used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

**Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)** – Specification for the project-level quantification, monitoring and reporting as well as validation and verification of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals

**Well-to-Tank (WTT)** – Ardent uses conversion factors to account for the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to an organisation's site (or asset), prior to combustion. Details at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2019>