NetZero for Young People - Glossary

| Word | Definition |
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| Carbon Free | Where no carbon emissions are released throughout a process or operation. |
| Carbon Offsetting | Actions taken to mitigate the impacts of carbon released by a process or operation, for example planting trees to absorb equivalent levels of CO2 to those produced. |
| Decarbonisation | The action of removing carbon emissions, for example from the energy system or transport. |
| ESG | The three components that make up ESG are environmental, social and governance. ESG is a collective term for a business's impact on the environment and society as well as how robust and transparent its governance is. |
| Fossil fuels | Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide. |
| Green careers | Green jobs are jobs that have a focus on either reducing carbon emissions, restoring nature or making similar environmental improvements. Sustainability managers in businesses, green transport officers and thermal heating specialists are all examples of green jobs. |
| Green Hydrogen | Hydrogen produced via electrolysis using zero carbon electricity - therefore having no carbon emissions associated with it's production. |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) | The release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, ozone or water vapour which contribute to climate change. |
| Net-zero | When the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted in a year is zero - after emissions and carbon capture have been accounted for. The UK is aiming to reach this by 2050. |

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| Renewable energy | Renewable energy is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us. |
| Retrofit | Retrofitting the process of making changes to existing buildings so that energy consumption and emissions are reduced. |
| Scope 1 | Direct emissions from sources owned by the organisation. |
| Scope 2 | Indirect emissions from sources purchased by the organisation. |
| Scope 3 | Other indirect emissions not owned by the organisation. |
| SDGs | The Sustainable Development Goals or Global Goals are a collection of seventeen interlinked objectives designed to serve as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future" |
| Sustainability | The act of ensuring process or operations can continue indefinitely with minimal impacts on their related environments and economies. |
| Zero Carbon | Operations or processes resulting in the release of no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. |