

Environmental Terms

1. **Air Quality Index (AQI):** A measure used to communicate how polluted the air currently is or how polluted it is forecast to become, based on a scale of 0-500.
2. **Anthropogenic:** Relating to or resulting from the influence of human activities on nature and the environment.
3. **Biodegradable:** Capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms, thus avoiding pollution.
4. **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** A technology designed to prevent CO₂ emissions from entering the atmosphere by capturing it at its source and storing it underground.
5. **Carbon Footprint:** The total amount of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, emitted by an individual, organization, or product, measured in CO₂-equivalents.
6. **Carbon Neutrality:** Achieving a balance between emitted and absorbed CO₂, often through offsetting emissions with renewable energy or carbon credits.
7. **Circular Economy:** An economic model focused on designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems.
8. **Climate Resilience:** The ability of ecosystems, communities, or economies to adapt to climate change while minimizing potential damage.
9. **Compostable:** A material that breaks down into non-toxic components under specific conditions, contributing to soil health.
10. **Deforestation-Free:** Products or processes that do not contribute to the destruction of forests.
11. **Ecological Footprint:** A measure of human demand on Earth's ecosystems, expressed as the amount of land and water required to sustain consumption and absorb waste.
12. **Environmental Remediation:** The process of removing contaminants or pollution from soil, water, or other natural resources.
13. **Fossil Fuels:** Non-renewable energy sources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, formed over millions of years from organic matter.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

14. **Geothermal Energy:** Renewable energy derived from heat stored beneath the Earth's surface.
15. **Greenwashing:** Misleading claims about a product, service, or company's environmental practices to appear more environmentally friendly than they are.
16. **Habitat Conservation:** Efforts to protect and preserve natural habitats to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.
17. **Hazardous Waste:** Materials that pose substantial threats to public health or the environment due to their toxic, reactive, or corrosive nature.
18. **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):** A process promoting coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising ecosystems.
19. **Land Degradation:** The reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity in land areas caused by human activities or natural processes.
20. **Marine Conservation:** Protection and preservation of ecosystems and species in oceans and coastal areas.
21. **Microplastics:** Tiny plastic particles, usually less than 5mm in size, that pollute ecosystems and pose risks to wildlife and human health.
22. **Natural Capital:** The world's stock of natural resources, including geology, soil, air, water, and all living organisms.
23. **Ocean Acidification:** The process by which oceans absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, leading to lower pH levels and adverse effects on marine life.
24. **Overfishing:** The practice of catching fish at a rate faster than their populations can replenish, threatening marine ecosystems.
25. **Photovoltaics (PV):** A method of converting sunlight directly into electricity using solar cells.
26. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Collecting and storing rainwater for reuse, reducing the need for treated water.
27. **Renewable Energy:** Energy derived from natural sources that replenish themselves, such as sunlight, wind, and geothermal heat.
28. **Sustainable Agriculture:** Farming practices that meet current food and textile needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their needs.
29. **Urban Heat Island Effect:** The phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas due to human activities.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

30. **Water Scarcity:** The lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region.

Social Terms

31. **Accessible Design:** Designing products, environments, and services to be usable by people with disabilities.
32. **Affordable Housing:** Housing units that are affordable for people with a median household income or below.
33. **Child Labor:** The use of children in industry or business, especially when illegal or exploitative.
34. **Community Engagement:** The process of working collaboratively with community groups to address issues affecting their well-being.
35. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Awareness and respect for cultural differences, values, and practices.
36. **Data Privacy:** Protecting personal and sensitive information from unauthorized access or misuse.
37. **Digital Divide:** The gap between those with access to modern information and communication technology and those without.
38. **Employee Engagement:** The level of commitment and involvement an employee has towards their organization and its values.
39. **Equity in Education:** Ensuring all individuals have access to quality education, regardless of socio-economic background or other barriers.
40. **Fair Trade:** Trade in which fair prices are paid to producers in developing countries, ensuring ethical labor practices.
41. **Food Security:** Ensuring that all people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food at all times.
42. **Gender Equality:** Equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender.
43. **Health Equity:** The attainment of the highest level of health for all people, emphasizing fairness and eliminating disparities.
44. **Human Rights:** Fundamental rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, sex, ethnicity, or any other status.
45. **Labor Rights:** Rights related to safe working conditions, fair wages, and freedom from discrimination for workers.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

46. **Local Sourcing:** Procuring goods and services from local suppliers to support local economies.
 47. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):** Ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of employees in the workplace.
 48. **Pay Equity:** The principle that men and women should be compensated equally for work of equal value.
 49. **Social Impact Assessment (SIA):** A methodology to predict the social effects of a planned project or development.
 50. **Stakeholder Engagement:** The process of involving individuals or groups affected by decisions or actions in the decision-making process.
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Governance Terms

51. **Accountability:** The obligation of an organization or individual to account for their activities and accept responsibility for them.
 52. **Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC):** Measures to prevent illegal and unethical practices in business dealings.
 53. **Board Diversity:** Representation of diverse groups (e.g., gender, ethnicity) on corporate boards to foster better decision-making.
 54. **Business Ethics:** Principles and standards guiding the conduct of business to ensure fairness, transparency, and responsibility.
 55. **Conflict of Interest:** A situation where an individual's personal interests could interfere with their professional duties.
 56. **Corporate Governance:** The system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled.
 57. **Data Security:** Protecting digital data from unauthorized access, theft, or corruption.
 58. **Ethical Investing:** Investing based on ethical principles, such as environmental sustainability and social responsibility.
 59. **Executive Compensation:** Pay and benefits provided to top executives, aligned with company performance and governance standards.
 60. **Transparency:** Openness in communication and operations, ensuring stakeholders have access to necessary information.
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Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

Here's a list of at least 100 ESG-related terms (ESG glossary) and their definitions:

1. **ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance):** A framework for assessing the sustainability and ethical impact of investments or business practices.
2. **Carbon Footprint:** The total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, organization, or product.
3. **Carbon Neutrality:** Achieving net-zero carbon emissions by balancing emitted carbon with equivalent offsets.
4. **Net Zero:** A state in which the amount of greenhouse gases emitted is equal to the amount removed from the atmosphere.
5. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** A set of 17 global goals established by the UN to promote sustainable development by 2030.
6. **Circular Economy:** An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and continually using resources.
7. **Greenwashing:** Misleading claims about environmental benefits to appear more sustainable than reality.
8. **Biodiversity:** The variety of life in the world or a specific ecosystem.
9. **Renewable Energy:** Energy from resources that are naturally replenished, such as solar and wind.
10. **Scope 1 Emissions:** Direct greenhouse gas emissions from company-owned operations.
11. **Scope 2 Emissions:** Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling.
12. **Scope 3 Emissions:** All other indirect emissions occurring in a company's value chain.
13. **Paris Agreement:** An international treaty to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
14. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** A company's initiatives to assess and take responsibility for its social and environmental impacts.
15. **Triple Bottom Line (TBL):** A framework considering social, environmental, and financial performance.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

16. **Sustainable Finance:** Financial services integrating environmental, social, and governance considerations.
17. **Ethical Investing:** Choosing investments based on ethical principles and ESG criteria.
18. **Green Bonds:** Bonds specifically issued to fund environmentally sustainable projects.
19. **Climate Risk:** The risk of financial loss due to climate-related events or regulations.
20. **Social Impact:** The effect an organization has on communities, employees, and society.
21. **Governance:** The system by which companies are directed and controlled, including transparency and accountability.
22. **Human Rights Due Diligence:** Assessing and addressing risks of human rights violations in operations or supply chains.
23. **Carbon Trading:** Buying and selling permits or credits to emit carbon dioxide.
24. **ESG Ratings:** Scores given to companies based on their ESG performance.
25. **Sustainable Reporting:** Disclosing ESG performance and impacts to stakeholders.
26. **Green Taxonomy:** A classification system defining environmentally sustainable economic activities.
27. **Climate Adaptation:** Adjustments to systems or policies to mitigate the effects of climate change.
28. **Decarbonization:** Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across sectors.
29. **Water Stewardship:** Managing water resources sustainably.
30. **Energy Efficiency:** Using less energy to perform the same task.
31. **Zero Waste:** A philosophy to minimize waste generation.
32. **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI):** Promoting fair treatment, opportunities, and representation for all individuals.
33. **Fair Trade:** Trade practices ensuring fair wages and conditions for producers.
34. **Modern Slavery:** Exploitation of individuals through forced labor or trafficking.
35. **Materiality Assessment:** Identifying ESG issues most significant to a company and stakeholders.
36. **Green Economy:** An economy aimed at reducing environmental risks while improving social equity.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

37. **Resilience:** The ability to adapt and recover from environmental or social challenges.
38. **Deforestation:** The large-scale removal of forests, impacting ecosystems and carbon storage.
39. **Ethical Supply Chain:** Ensuring fair labor, environmental standards, and transparency in the supply chain.
40. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Actively involving stakeholders in decision-making processes.
41. **Environmental Management System (EMS):** A structured approach to managing environmental impacts.
42. **Carbon Sequestration:** Capturing and storing carbon dioxide to reduce atmospheric levels.
43. **Green Jobs:** Employment contributing to preserving or restoring the environment.
44. **Eco-Efficiency:** Creating more value with less environmental impact.
45. **Impact Investing:** Investing in companies or projects for measurable social or environmental benefits.
46. **Philanthropy:** Voluntary contributions for the social good.
47. **Social License to Operate:** Public acceptance of a company's operations.
48. **Sustainable Procurement:** Sourcing products/services with minimal environmental and social impact.
49. **Climate Disclosure:** Reporting a company's climate-related risks and opportunities.
50. **Corporate Governance:** Mechanisms ensuring accountability and fairness in a corporation.
51. **Ecosystem Services:** Benefits provided by ecosystems, such as clean water and pollination.
52. **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Evaluating the potential effects of projects on the environment.
53. **Green Certification:** Recognition for meeting sustainability standards (e.g., LEED).
54. **B Corp Certification:** Certification for businesses meeting high social and environmental standards.
55. **Ethical Consumerism:** Choosing products based on ethical production practices.
56. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):** Practices ensuring worker safety and well-being.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

57. **Natural Capital:** The world's stock of natural resources.
58. **Sustainable Development:** Development meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
59. **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA):** Assessing environmental impacts throughout a product's lifecycle.
60. **Energy Transition:** Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.
61. **Renewable Resources:** Resources replenished naturally, like sunlight and wind.
62. **Environmental Justice:** Ensuring fair treatment and involvement in environmental policies.
63. **Reforestation:** Planting trees to restore forests.
64. **Sustainable Agriculture:** Farming practices that preserve the environment and resources.
65. **Pollution Control:** Measures to reduce or eliminate environmental pollution.
66. **Human Capital:** The skills, knowledge, and experience of employees.
67. **Cultural Heritage:** Preserving and valuing historical and cultural assets.
68. **Sustainable Infrastructure:** Infrastructure designed to be environmentally sustainable.
69. **Waste Management:** Proper collection, treatment, and disposal of waste.
70. **ESG Benchmarking:** Comparing ESG performance against peers or standards.
71. **Corporate Citizenship:** A company's role and responsibilities in society.
72. **Biodiversity Offsetting:** Compensating for environmental damage by enhancing biodiversity elsewhere.
73. **Ethical Leadership:** Leadership based on ethical principles.
74. **Resource Efficiency:** Using resources in a sustainable and efficient manner.
75. **Green Initiatives:** Programs aimed at reducing environmental impact.
76. **Workforce Diversity:** Representation of various demographics in a workplace.
77. **Climate Mitigation:** Actions to limit the magnitude of climate change.
78. **Community Engagement:** Building relationships and partnerships with local communities.
79. **Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC):** Policies to prevent unethical business practices.
80. **Transparency:** Open and honest disclosure of information.
81. **Sustainable Transportation:** Systems that minimize environmental impact.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

82. **Risk Assessment:** Evaluating potential risks in operations or strategies.
83. **Environmental Policy:** A company's commitment to managing environmental issues.
84. **Green Tech:** Technology focused on reducing environmental impact.
85. **Carbon Offset:** Projects that compensate for emissions, like tree planting.
86. **Governance Risk:** Risks related to corporate governance practices.
87. **Social Equity:** Fair treatment and opportunities for all individuals.
88. **Water Scarcity:** Lack of sufficient water resources to meet demands.
89. **Sustainable Innovation:** Developing solutions that address ESG challenges.
90. **Environmental Restoration:** Repairing ecosystems damaged by human activity.
91. **Climate Action Plan:** A strategy to address climate change impacts.
92. **Social Responsibility:** Accountability for social impacts of business operations.
93. **Environmental Stewardship:** Responsible management of natural resources.
94. **Net Positive:** Creating more positive than negative impacts.
95. **Sustainable Branding:** Aligning brand identity with sustainability values.
96. **ESG Integration:** Embedding ESG factors into business strategies.
97. **Green Supply Chain:** Managing supply chains sustainably.
98. **Resilient Infrastructure:** Infrastructure designed to withstand environmental changes.
99. **Environmental KPIs:** Metrics to measure environmental performance
100. **Responsible Investment:** Allocating funds based on ESG criteria.

Terms and definitions:

Environmental Terms

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

1. **Air Quality Index (AQI):** A measure of air pollution levels.
2. **Anthropogenic:** Caused or influenced by human activity.
3. **Biodegradable:** Capable of decomposing naturally.
4. **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** Technology to trap and store CO₂ emissions.
5. **Climate Resilience:** The capacity to adapt to climate-related risks.
6. **Compostable:** Material that can break down into nutrient-rich soil.
7. **Deforestation-Free:** Products sourced without harming forests.
8. **Ecological Footprint:** Measure of human demand on Earth's ecosystems.
9. **Ecosystem-Based Management:** Managing resources sustainably while maintaining ecosystems.
10. **Environmental Remediation:** Cleaning up contaminated sites.
11. **Fossil Fuels:** Natural fuels like coal, oil, and gas.
12. **Geothermal Energy:** Heat energy from Earth's interior.
13. **Habitat Conservation:** Protecting natural habitats to maintain biodiversity.
14. **Hazardous Waste:** Waste posing risks to health or environment.
15. **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):** Coordinated management of water resources.
16. **Land Degradation:** Deterioration of land quality due to human activity.
17. **Marine Conservation:** Protecting ocean ecosystems.
18. **Microplastics:** Tiny plastic particles causing environmental harm.
19. **Natural Hazards:** Naturally occurring events like earthquakes or floods.
20. **Ocean Acidification:** Decrease in ocean pH due to CO₂ absorption.
21. **Overfishing:** Depleting fish populations through excessive fishing.
22. **Photovoltaics (PV):** Technology converting sunlight into electricity.
23. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Collecting and storing rainwater for reuse.
24. **Recycling:** Converting waste into reusable materials.
25. **Sustainable Forestry:** Managing forests to meet current and future needs.
26. **Thermal Pollution:** Harmful increase in water temperature due to industrial activity.
27. **Urban Heat Island Effect:** Cities being warmer than surrounding areas due to human activities.
28. **Water Pollution:** Contamination of water bodies.
29. **Wildlife Corridor:** Pathways connecting wildlife habitats.
30. **Zero Carbon:** No carbon emissions from operations or activities.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

Social Terms

31. **Accessible Design:** Creating environments usable by all, including people with disabilities.
32. **Affordable Housing:** Housing accessible to individuals with lower income levels.
33. **Child Labor:** Exploiting children in the workforce.
34. **Community Development:** Efforts to improve the quality of life in communities.
35. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Awareness and respect for cultural differences.
36. **Data Privacy:** Protecting personal information.
37. **Digital Divide:** Gap in access to digital technology.
38. **Employee Wellbeing:** Initiatives to promote health and happiness at work.
39. **Fair Wages:** Pay that meets basic living standards.
40. **Food Security:** Access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.
41. **Gender Equality:** Equal rights and opportunities regardless of gender.
42. **Health Equity:** Fair access to health resources.
43. **Humanitarian Aid:** Assistance provided during crises.
44. **Indigenous Rights:** Protecting the rights of native populations.
45. **Labor Rights:** Rights ensuring fair treatment of workers.
46. **Local Sourcing:** Obtaining materials or products from nearby suppliers.
47. **Occupational Health:** Managing health and safety at the workplace.
48. **Pay Equity:** Equal pay for work of equal value.
49. **Public Health:** Efforts to protect community health.
50. **Social Impact Assessment:** Evaluating the social effects of projects or policies.
51. **Social Innovation:** New solutions addressing social challenges.
52. **Volunteerism:** Offering time and skills for social causes without compensation.

Governance Terms

53. **Accountability:** Responsibility for actions and decisions.
54. **Anti-Money Laundering (AML):** Policies to prevent financial crimes.
55. **Audit Committee:** A group overseeing financial and compliance audits.

Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

- 56. **Board Diversity:** Representation of varied demographics on corporate boards.
 - 57. **Business Ethics:** Moral principles guiding business operations.
 - 58. **Conflict of Interest:** Situations compromising impartiality.
 - 59. **Corporate Compliance:** Adherence to laws and regulations.
 - 60. **Data Governance:** Managing data security and privacy.
 - 61. **Ethical Governance:** Decision-making based on ethical principles.
 - 62. **Executive Compensation:** Payment and benefits for top management.
 - 63. **Internal Controls:** Mechanisms to ensure efficient operations and compliance.
 - 64. **Investor Relations:** Managing communication with shareholders.
 - 65. **Leadership Accountability:** Holding leaders responsible for their actions.
 - 66. **Shareholder Engagement:** Involving shareholders in governance processes.
 - 67. **Supply Chain Transparency:** Clear information about supply chain practices.
 - 68. **Whistleblower Protection:** Safeguarding individuals reporting misconduct.
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Sustainability Metrics and Standards

- 69. **CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project):** Organization tracking corporate carbon emissions.
 - 70. **GRI (Global Reporting Initiative):** Standards for sustainability reporting.
 - 71. **SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board):** Standards for ESG disclosure.
 - 72. **TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures):** Framework for climate-related risk reporting.
 - 73. **ISO 14001:** Standard for environmental management systems.
 - 74. **LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design):** Certification for sustainable buildings.
 - 75. **BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method):** Sustainability assessment for buildings.
 - 76. **IRIS+:** Impact measurement system for investments.
 - 77. **PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment):** Guidelines for responsible investing.
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Extended ESG Glossary with Full Definitions

Advanced ESG Concepts

- 78. **Biodiversity Net Gain:** Leaving biodiversity in a better state post-development.
 - 79. **Carbon Intensity:** Emissions per unit of economic activity.
 - 80. **Environmental Valuation:** Assigning economic value to environmental resources.
 - 81. **Ethical AI:** Artificial intelligence guided by ethical standards.
 - 82. **Just Transition:** Ensuring fair outcomes in the shift to sustainable practices.
 - 83. **Planetary Boundaries:** Limits within which humanity can safely operate.
 - 84. **Regenerative Agriculture:** Farming restoring and enhancing ecosystems.
 - 85. **Social Bond:** Bonds funding socially beneficial projects.
 - 86. **Transition Risks:** Risks associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
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Additional ESG Categories

- 87. **Agroecology:** Sustainable farming integrating ecological principles.
- 88. **Behavioral Sustainability:** Encouraging sustainable behavior through psychology.
- 89. **Circular Design:** Creating products with end-of-life reuse in mind.
- 90. **Clean Energy Standards:** Regulations promoting renewable energy use.
- 91. **Digital Sustainability:** Reducing the environmental footprint of digital technologies.
- 92. **Eco-Labeling:** Certification indicating environmental benefits.
- 93. **Green Banking:** Financial services promoting environmental sustainability.
- 94. **Inclusive Growth:** Economic growth benefiting all societal segments.
- 95. **Nature-Based Solutions:** Addressing environmental challenges using nature.
- 96. **Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS):** Policies requiring renewable energy targets.
- 97. **Stewardship Code:** Principles for institutional investors' responsible practices.
- 98. **Sustainable Materials:** Resources sourced or processed with minimal impact.
- 99. **Value Chain Decarbonization:** Reducing emissions across the supply chain.
- 100. **Waste-to-Energy:** Converting waste into usable energy.