

**Description:**

This section acts as a reference for common climate and energy related terms.

SECTOR	TERMINOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
Urban planning and mobility	First-Mile Last-Mile (FM/LM)	Describes the beginning or end of an individual trip made primarily by public transportation. First mile refers to the trip towards the public transport while last mile refers to the trip from the public transport point towards the destination.	<a href="https://futurist.law.umich.edu/potential-solutions-to-the-first-mile-last-mile-problem/">https://futurist.law.umich.edu/potential-solutions-to-the-first-mile-last-mile-problem/</a>
	15-min city	A residential urban concept in which most daily necessities can be accomplished within a 15-minute walk or bike from residents' homes.	<a href="https://www.15minutecity.com/about">https://www.15minutecity.com/about</a>
	Active Mobility	Describes a regular physical activity, such as cycling and walking, being undertaken as a means of transport.	<a href="https://www.itdp.org/key-issues/health-safety/active-mobility/">https://www.itdp.org/key-issues/health-safety/active-mobility/</a>
	Agglomeration economy	A localized economy in which a large number of companies, services, and industries exist in close proximity to one another and benefit from the cost reductions and gains in efficiency that result from this proximity.	<a href="https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf">https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf</a>
	Near Zero Energy Building	A building that meets these requirements: 1. Has a very high energy performance, meeting specific thresholds for its primary energy use; 2. The very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site from a renewable energy community or a district heating and cooling system using only renewable energy and waste heat; 3. The net non-renewable primary energy use shall be maximum zero; and 4. Must not cause any on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels.	<a href="https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/nearly-zero-energy-buildings_en">https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/nearly-zero-energy-buildings_en</a>
	Sponge City	A particular type of city that does not act like an impermeable system (not allowing any water to filter through the ground), but, more like a sponge that absorbs the rain water, which is then naturally filtered by the soil and allowed to reach into the urban aquifers. This allows for the extraction of water from the ground through urban or peri-urban wells. This water can be easily treated and used for the city water supply.	<a href="https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/what-are-sponge-cities-and-how-can-they-prevent-floods/">https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/what-are-sponge-cities-and-how-can-they-prevent-floods/</a>
	Transit Oriented Development (TOD)	High density development integrated with efficient public transport transit stations.	<a href="https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf">https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf</a>
	Travel Demand Management (TDM)	A strategy to reduce demand of personal vehicles utilisation through improved effectiveness of public transport in purpose of reducing heavy traffic on road.	<a href="https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf">https://www.pmo.gov.my/dokumenattached/Dasar/Dasar-Perbandaran-Negara-Kedua.pdf</a>
	Urban Heat Island (UHI)	An urban heat island occurs when a city experiences much warmer temperatures than nearby rural areas which contributes to climate change by increasing the demand for air conditioning during heat waves. When the energy for that air conditioning comes from the burning of fossil fuels, this results in emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases.	<a href="https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/urban-heat-island/">https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/urban-heat-island/</a>
	Walkable City	Pedestrian friendly neighbourhood/city, as opposed to a car-centric city.	<a href="https://www.therakyatpost.com/living/2022/05/12/heres-a-list-of-the-best-worst-walkable-cities-in-malaysia/">https://www.therakyatpost.com/living/2022/05/12/heres-a-list-of-the-best-worst-walkable-cities-in-malaysia/</a>
	Agroforestry	Intentional integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits.	<a href="https://www.usda.gov/topics/forestry/agroforestry">https://www.usda.gov/topics/forestry/agroforestry</a>
	Fertigation	The application of fertilizers or nutrients via an irrigation network, allowing them to dissolve into the water and the plants are able to absorb these nutrients naturally when they uptake water. This allows for synchronization of nutrient supply and crop nutrient requirement, which enhances water and nutrient-use efficiency, yield, and product quality while also reducing nutrient losses via leaching.	<a href="https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/HS1442">https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/HS1442</a>
	Food Mile	A carbon footprint concept which accounts the distance of food travels from where it is grown to where it is ultimately purchased or consumed by the end user.	<a href="https://www.gdrc.org/uem/footprints/food-miles.html">https://www.gdrc.org/uem/footprints/food-miles.html</a>
	Food Security	All people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. There are three main aspects of food security; accessibility, affordability, and utilisation/consumption.	<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update/what-is-food-security">https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update/what-is-food-security</a>
	Food Sovereignty	Refers to a movement created to overcome the inequalities faced by local communities, such as women, farmers, fishers, and indigenous peoples, in the food production system. There are seven pillars in food sovereignty, namely: 1. Focuses on food for people, 2. Builds knowledge and skills, 3. Works with nature, 4. Values food providers, 5. Localizes food systems, 6. Puts control locally, 7. Food is sacred.	<a href="http://usfoodsovereigntyalliance.org/what-is-food-sovereignty/">http://usfoodsovereigntyalliance.org/what-is-food-sovereignty/</a> <a href="https://foodsecurecanada.org/who-we-are/what-food-sovereignty">https://foodsecurecanada.org/who-we-are/what-food-sovereignty</a>
	LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry is used to describe the removal or emission of greenhouse gases by lands and forests as it is measured separately from other sectors, such as fossil fuel emissions. This sector is known as LULUCF, which is a sector in the UN's greenhouse gas accounting framework.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf">https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf</a>

Forestry and Agriculture	ESA	Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) refer to areas that are of critical importance in terms of the goods, services and life-support systems they provide such as water purification, pest control and erosion regulation. In addition, they also refer to areas that harbour the wealth of the nation's biodiversity. Rank by level 1, 2, 3. Eg. No development, agriculture or logging is permitted at ESA Rank 1.	<a href="https://www.nst.com.my/opinion/columnists/2020/11/644365/why-its-crucial-protect-environmentally-sensitive-areas">https://www.nst.com.my/opinion/columnists/2020/11/644365/why-its-crucial-protect-environmentally-sensitive-areas</a>
	ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) are territories and areas that are conserved and governed by local and indigenous communities to preserve their culture and heritage. Some of these areas include sacred natural sites, cultural land and seascapes, and sustainable resource reserves. Examples in Malaysia include Maranggoi River Reserve of Kampung Pinolobu in Sabah and Penawan Waterfalls Eco-Park of Kampung Penawan-Pengalih-Pa'Putih Cooperative in Sarawak.	<a href="https://www.iccregistry.org/en/about/iccas">https://www.iccregistry.org/en/about/iccas</a> <a href="https://konexer.org/info/indigenous-community-conserved-areas-icca/">https://konexer.org/info/indigenous-community-conserved-areas-icca/</a>
	PRF	Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF) refers to areas of forest land that have been gazetted to prohibit logging or destruction of the forest and conserve biodiversity. However, this law is not forever, as mentioned by Sahabat Alam Malaysia "such terms are employed only to indicate that they by law must remain as forests, unless they are degazetted". In August 2022, 31.65% of Selangor was gazetted as permanent reserved forest.	
	Territories of Life	Also known as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), Territories of Life are territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. They are as diverse as the peoples and communities who shape and sustain them through their unique cultures, governance systems, and practices.	
	Urban Farming	Refers to the cultivation, processing and distribution of agricultural products in urban and suburban settings.	<a href="https://www.eco-business.com/opinion/urban-farming-taking-root-in-malaysia/">https://www.eco-business.com/opinion/urban-farming-taking-root-in-malaysia/</a>
Waste	Basel Convention	An international treaty signed in 1989 which was designed to reduce the movement of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent the transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs).	<a href="https://www.doe.gov.my/en/basel-convention/">https://www.doe.gov.my/en/basel-convention/</a>
	Sanitary Landfill	Refers to an area used to dispose waste on land. Sanitary landfills differ from the normal landfills as it is engineered to have a layer of synthetic plastic lining the bottom and covering the top of the landfill in order to prevent the least amount of exposure to air and prevent leakage into groundwater.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/landfills/municipal-solid-waste-landfills">https://www.epa.gov/landfills/municipal-solid-waste-landfills</a>
	SUP	Single-use plastics are products made of plastic that are only used once, for a short period, and are then discarded. These products are meant to be thrown after one use. Example of these are instant noodle cups, takeaway packaging, cotton bud sticks, plastic containers, bottles, bags, cutleries, and straws, cigarette butts, balloons etc.	<a href="https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/plastics/single-use-plastics_en">https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/plastics/single-use-plastics_en</a>
	Waste-to-Energy (WTE)	Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) defines WTE as energy recovery from waste where non-recyclable waste materials can be converted into usable heat, electricity, or fuel through a variety of processes.	<a href="https://www.mida.gov.my/waste-to-energy-for-a-sustainable-future/">https://www.mida.gov.my/waste-to-energy-for-a-sustainable-future/</a>
Water footprint	Blue Water	Surface and groundwater that is stored in rivers, lakes, aquifers and dams.	<a href="https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/surface-water">https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/surface-water</a>
	Grey Water	Water that already has been used domestically, commercially and industrially which includes the leftover, untreated water generated from washing machines, bathtubs and bathroom sinks.	<a href="https://www.watereducation.org/aquapedia/gray-water">https://www.watereducation.org/aquapedia/gray-water</a>
	Green Water	Site-specific precipitation that does not run off but more or less temporarily contributes to soil water storage and is eventually consumed by ecosystems through evapotranspiration	<a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10653-019-00406-3">https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10653-019-00406-3</a>
	IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). According to the UN, IWRM "is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources". The function of this cross-sectoral system is to improve the current system in order to boost economic and social welfare of water management without compromising ecological sustainability.	<a href="https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/where-we-work/sudan/what-integrated-water-resources-management">https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/where-we-work/sudan/what-integrated-water-resources-management</a> <a href="https://www.planning.org/knowledgebase/watermanagement/">https://www.planning.org/knowledgebase/watermanagement/</a> <a href="https://www.iwapublishing.com/news/integrated-water-resources-management-basic-concepts">https://www.iwapublishing.com/news/integrated-water-resources-management-basic-concepts</a>
	NRW	Non-Revenue Water is clean and treated water that is 'lost' in the distribution system before it reaches its end-point. NRW can be categorised further into two sections; apparent losses and real losses. 1. Apparent losses are by unauthorised consumption (theft or tampering of the meter) or metering inaccuracies. 2. Real (physical) losses are true losses, usually caused by leakages.	<a href="https://www.satuwater.com.my/v4/index.php/bisnes/nrw-non-revenue-water">https://www.satuwater.com.my/v4/index.php/bisnes/nrw-non-revenue-water</a> <a href="https://ppiaf.org/sectors/non-revenue-water">https://ppiaf.org/sectors/non-revenue-water</a>
	Rainwater Harvesting	Refers to the collection of rainwater to prevent soil erosion and flooding. Rainwater is collected from the roof of buildings and stored in tanks to be utilised for irrigation, livestock and domestic use (after treatment).	<a href="https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/water-efficient-technology-opportunity-rainwater-harvesting-systems">https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/water-efficient-technology-opportunity-rainwater-harvesting-systems</a> <a href="https://www.water.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/585">https://www.water.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/585</a>
	Virtual Water	The volume of water used to make a product, and is the sum of the water use in the various steps of the production chain. Virtual water comprises three components of different colours: the green, blue and grey waters.	<a href="https://www.watercalculator.org/footprint/what-is-virtual-water/">https://www.watercalculator.org/footprint/what-is-virtual-water/</a>

Water Footprint	Institute of Water Resource and Environmental Management UTM defines Water Footprint as human appropriation of natural capital in terms of the total freshwater volume required (blue, green, grey) for human consumption.	<a href="https://waterfootprint.org/en/water-footprint/what-is-water-footprint/">https://waterfootprint.org/en/water-footprint/what-is-water-footprint/</a>
WSD	Water saving devices (WSD) can be installed by consumers to reduce their consumption of water without any habitual changes in their lifestyle. WSDs function by regulating and reducing water flow. Examples include water-efficient showerheads and tap aerators.	<a href="https://pba.com.my/water-saving-kit/">https://pba.com.my/water-saving-kit/</a>
Carbon Accounting	Refers to processes used to track and measured how much carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) an organisation emits.	<a href="https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/esg/carbon-accounting/">https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/esg/carbon-accounting/</a>
Carbon Footprint	Total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual/event/organization/service/place/product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2eq).	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/blog/2010/jun/04/carbon-footprint-definition">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/blog/2010/jun/04/carbon-footprint-definition</a>
Carbon Inventory	An estimate of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) from given sources or carbon sinks, from a defined boundary in a specific period. It is developed to better understand the sources and trends in emissions.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-inventory-development-process-and-guidance">https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-inventory-development-process-and-guidance</a>
Carbon Sink	Anything that absorbs/accumulates/stores more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases. For example, plants, the ocean and soil.	<a href="https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/carbon-sources-and-sinks">https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/carbon-sources-and-sinks</a>
Carbon Sequestration	The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Carbon sequestration secures carbon dioxide to prevent it from entering the Earth's atmosphere.	<a href="https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-carbon-sequestration">https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-carbon-sequestration</a>
Carbon Negative	Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Carbon Negative as setting Science Based Targets (SBT) and achieving emission lower than carbon removals/offsets.	<a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero</a> <a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Towards-a-science-based-approach-to-climate-neutrality-in-the-corporate-sector-Draft-for-comments.pdf">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Towards-a-science-based-approach-to-climate-neutrality-in-the-corporate-sector-Draft-for-comments.pdf</a>
Carbon Neutrality	Having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks. However, Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Carbon Neutrality as achieving emission as equal to the carbon removals/offsets.	<a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Towards-a-science-based-approach-to-climate-neutrality-in-the-corporate-sector-Draft-for-comments.pdf">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/Towards-a-science-based-approach-to-climate-neutrality-in-the-corporate-sector-Draft-for-comments.pdf</a>
Carbon Offset	Refers to compensation for an individual's or entity's carbon footprint by reducing greenhouse gases emissions or increasing carbon storage/sustainable energy to counterbalance the use of fossil fuels. Meanwhile, Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Carbon Offset as carbon credits purchased that help avoid equivalent emissions elsewhere.	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/sep/16/carbon-offset-projects-carbon-emissions">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/sep/16/carbon-offset-projects-carbon-emissions</a> <a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/blog/science-based-net-zero-targets-less-net-more-zero">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/blog/science-based-net-zero-targets-less-net-more-zero</a>
CAT, ETS	Cap and Trade (CAT) also known as Emission Trading Scheme (such as the European Emission Trading Scheme) (ETS) functions to cap the emissions of each company or entity and allows those with extra units to sell or trade their remaining range to others.	<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon">https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon</a>
Carbon Pricing	It acts as a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by applying a cost to carbon emissions, thus, encouraging polluters to reduce their emissions. Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) and carbon tax are two examples of carbon pricing mechanisms.	<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon">https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon</a>
Carbon Reduction	Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Carbon Reduction as organic decreases in a business' emissions that reduce its carbon footprint.	<a href="https://www.carbonneutral.com/how/reduce">https://www.carbonneutral.com/how/reduce</a> <a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action</a>
Carbon Tax	It is a tax that sets an exact price on the amount of greenhouse gases (carbon) emitted by companies or organisations. Taking Singapore as an example, their carbon tax is \$5 per tonne of carbon dioxide until 2023.	<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon">https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon</a>
Carbon Removal	Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Carbon Removal as carbon credits purchased that remove equivalent emissions from the atmosphere.	<a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/news/the-net-zero-standard-and-carbon-removals">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/news/the-net-zero-standard-and-carbon-removals</a> <a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/blog/carbon-removals-in-forest-land-and-agriculture-flag-pathways">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/blog/carbon-removals-in-forest-land-and-agriculture-flag-pathways</a>
Circular Economy	A closed-circuit process where a product is designed to be reused, repaired, refurbished, and recycled as many times as possible. For example, recycling plastic into pellets for making new plastic products.	<a href="https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/circular-economy">https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/circular-economy</a>
Climate Emergency	A situation in which immediate action is needed to reduce or stop climate change and prevent serious and permanent damage to the environment.	<a href="https://www.unep.org/facts-about-climate-emergency">https://www.unep.org/facts-about-climate-emergency</a>
Climate Financing	Refers to funding provided to support climate change adaptation and mitigation. According to the UNFCCC, climate financing refers to local, national or transnational financing - drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/introduction-to-climate-finance">https://unfccc.int/topics/introduction-to-climate-finance</a>
Climate Justice	A movement that acknowledges climate change can have differing social, economic, public health, and other disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups and communities.	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/globalinsight/what-climate-justice-and-what-can-we-do-achieve-it">https://www.unicef.org/globalinsight/what-climate-justice-and-what-can-we-do-achieve-it</a>

Climate Scenario Analysis	Refers to a process where climate change scenarios are planned, simulated, and analyzed, by companies/organisations, in order to identify the impacts of climate change on businesses and prepare to adapt their business models for what is to come in the future.	<a href="https://www.accountingforsustainability.org/content/a4s/corporate/en/knowledge-hub/guides/tcf-climate-scenario-analysis.html">https://www.accountingforsustainability.org/content/a4s/corporate/en/knowledge-hub/guides/tcf-climate-scenario-analysis.html</a>
Climate Refugee	Refers to a person that has left their home involuntarily due to uninhabitable conditions caused by climate change.	<a href="https://www.unhcr.org/climate-change-and-disasters.html">https://www.unhcr.org/climate-change-and-disasters.html</a>
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (a standardised unit accounting all 7 greenhouse gases). Other abbreviation similar to CO2e are CO2e- and CO2eq.	<a href="https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=285">https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=285</a>
CO2 Allowance	Also known as carbon allowance. Refers to a certificate or permit that provides a company/entity/organisation, participating in a mandatory national or international carbon market, to legally emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or its equivalent greenhouse gases (GHG).	<a href="https://native.eco/2017/12/carbon-offset-vs-carbon-credit/">https://native.eco/2017/12/carbon-offset-vs-carbon-credit/</a>
Cradle-to-Grave Assessment	Also known as Life Cycle Assessment. It is an analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life, which is from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, and use.	<a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/help/glossary/eea-glossary/cradle-to-grave">https://www.eea.europa.eu/help/glossary/eea-glossary/cradle-to-grave</a>
Emission Factor	A representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.	<a href="https://www.valleyair.org/busind/pto/emission_factors/emission_factors_idx.htm">https://www.valleyair.org/busind/pto/emission_factors/emission_factors_idx.htm</a>
ESG	Environment Social Governance (ESG) is a set of standards that details a particular company's stance on sustainability issues and socially-conscious decision making. This standard aids potential investors to screen for companies that align with their values.	<a href="https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/esg/esg-environmental-social-governance/">https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/esg/esg-environmental-social-governance/</a>
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework. It is a progress and transparency tracker which countries will report transparently on actions taken and progress in climate change mitigation, adaptation measures and support provided or received, under the UNFCCC starting in 2024.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/Transparency">https://unfccc.int/Transparency</a>
Fugitive Emission	Emission that result from intentional and unintentional release of greenhouse gases e.g. leaks from joints, seals, packing, sulfur hexafluorine (SF6) emission from circuit breakers.	<a href="https://www.doe.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/GUIDANCE-DOCUMENT-ON-FUGITIVE-EMISSION-AND-CONTROL.pdf">https://www.doe.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/GUIDANCE-DOCUMENT-ON-FUGITIVE-EMISSION-AND-CONTROL.pdf</a>
Global North and Global South	Describes a grouping of countries along socio-economic and political characteristics. Global North refers to more developed countries and Global South refers to less developed countries.	<a href="https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=9c1ce781-9117-4741-af0a-a6a8b75f32b4&amp;lang=en-GB">https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=9c1ce781-9117-4741-af0a-a6a8b75f32b4&amp;lang=en-GB</a>
Global Stocktake (GST)	The global stocktake of the Paris Agreement (GST) is a process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement with the aim to assess the world's collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the agreement and its long-term goals	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake">https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake</a>
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is an instrument under the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) to address carbon content at product level to address carbon leakage.	<a href="https://www2.deloitte.com/nl/nl/pages/tax/articles/eu-carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-cbam.html">https://www2.deloitte.com/nl/nl/pages/tax/articles/eu-carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-cbam.html</a> <a href="https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2022/08/carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-impacts.html">https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2022/08/carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism-impacts.html</a>
GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a framework used in developing carbon inventory.	<a href="https://ghgprotocol.org/about-us">https://ghgprotocol.org/about-us</a>
GHG	Greenhouse gas consists of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and perfluorocarbons (PFC)	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases">https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases</a>
GWP	Global Warming Potential (GWP) is the heat absorbed by any greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, as a multiple of the heat that would be absorbed by the same mass of carbon dioxide (CO2). For example, according to IPCC Assessment Report 6, GWP for CO2 is 1, for N2O is 273 and for CH4 is 28, which is the value in reference to CO2.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials">https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials</a>
Just Transition	Just Transition is a vision-led, unifying and place-based set of principles, processes, and practices that build economic and political power to shift from an extractive economy to a regenerative economy.	<a href="https://climatejusticealliance.org/just-transition/">https://climatejusticealliance.org/just-transition/</a>
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a United Nations intergovernmental body to address issues on climate change and to provide scientific knowledge on climate change, its impacts, risks and how to mitigate or adapt to it. This body provides annual reports on the state of climate change globally and has 3 working groups addressing a section concerning climate change. Working Group 1 - The Physical Science Basis, Working Group 2 - Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, and Working Group 3 - Mitigation of Climate Change.	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch">https://www.ipcc.ch</a>
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment refers to the process of identifying a product, project, or plan's environmental or climate impact in each of the stages of the life cycle, namely 1) the process of obtaining raw materials through, 2) processing and transportation, 3) use, and 4) disposal.	<a href="https://www.gdrc.org/uem/lca/lca-define.html">https://www.gdrc.org/uem/lca/lca-define.html</a> <a href="https://sphera.com/glossary/what-is-a-life-cycle-assessment-lca/">https://sphera.com/glossary/what-is-a-life-cycle-assessment-lca/</a>

Carbon, Climate, UNFCCC	LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low greenhouse gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), Paris Agreement invites countries to submit by 2020, although it is not mandatory as Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/events-meetings/global-meeting-on-long-term-low-emissions-and-development-strategies/global-meeting-on-long-term-low-emissions-and-development-strategies-lt-leds">https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/events-meetings/global-meeting-on-long-term-low-emissions-and-development-strategies/global-meeting-on-long-term-low-emissions-and-development-strategies-lt-leds</a>
	Materiality	Materiality is used to identify information that, if omitted or mis-stated, would significantly misrepresent the footprint as a whole and ensure that such material discrepancies are omitted/minimised.	<a href="https://www.verifavia.com/greenhouse-gas-verification/fq-what-is-the-concept-of-materiality-70.php">https://www.verifavia.com/greenhouse-gas-verification/fq-what-is-the-concept-of-materiality-70.php</a>
	Mobile emission	Burning of fuels by transportation devices.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/moves/description-and-history-mobile-highway-vehicle-emission-factor-model">https://www.epa.gov/moves/description-and-history-mobile-highway-vehicle-emission-factor-model</a>
	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), non-binding national plans highlighting climate actions, including climate related targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions, policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to achieving the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/ndc-information/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs">https://unfccc.int/ndc-information/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs</a>
	NDC Conditionalities	Unconditional targets are what each country specifies the country can do "on its own", to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Conditional targets specify, for each country, the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that the country expects to achieve, with help from outside (other countries).	<a href="https://www.climatefinanceinnovators.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CFI_NDC-conditional-ity-and-Article-6-short-study-1.pdf">https://www.climatefinanceinnovators.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CFI_NDC-conditional-ity-and-Article-6-short-study-1.pdf</a>
	Net Zero	Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) defines Net Zero as achieving Science Based Target (SBT) and residual emissions as equal to the carbon removals/offsets.	<a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero</a>
	Non Annex I Parties	Parties, mostly developing nations, that have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and are not included in Annex I of the Kyoto Protocol, recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/parties-observers">https://unfccc.int/parties-observers</a>
	One Health	An approach that recognizes that the health of people is closely connected to the health of animals and our shared environment. One Health is not new, but it has become more important in recent years. This is because many factors have changed interactions between people, animals, plants, and our environment.	<a href="https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/one-health">https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/one-health</a>
	Paris Agreement	A legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement</a>
			<a href="https://www.thestar.com.my/metro/metro-news/2022/08/02/3165-of-selangor-gazetted-as-permanent-forest-reserve">https://www.thestar.com.my/metro/metro-news/2022/08/02/3165-of-selangor-gazetted-as-permanent-forest-reserve</a> <a href="https://foe-malaysia.org/articles/legal-classes-of-forests-and-conservation-areas-in-malaysia/">https://foe-malaysia.org/articles/legal-classes-of-forests-and-conservation-areas-in-malaysia/</a>
	Process Emission	Emissions generated from manufacturing processes, such as the carbon dioxide emitted through breakdown of calcium carbonate (CaCO3) during cement manufacturing process.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-07/documents/ghgrp_methodology_factsheet.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-07/documents/ghgrp_methodology_factsheet.pdf</a>
	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries is a framework created by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP). It functions to "guide activities in the forest sector that reduces emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries".	<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/redd/what-is-redd">https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/redd/what-is-redd</a>
	SBT	Science Based Target are facts based on science that provides companies with information on how much greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction is needed according to the Paris Agreement.	<a href="https://www.wri.org/initiatives/science-based-targets">https://www.wri.org/initiatives/science-based-targets</a>
	SBTi	Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), a reporting framework in validating an organisation's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target which aligned with Paris Agreement.	<a href="https://sciencebasedtargets.org/">https://sciencebasedtargets.org/</a>
	Sendai Framework	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides United Nations (UN) Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.	<a href="https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework">https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework</a>
	SCLPs	Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) are pollutants that remain in the atmosphere for shorter periods of time, however, cause a more harmful impact. Examples include, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), tropospheric ozone, and anthropogenic black carbon.	<a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/slcp">https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/slcp</a>
Scope 1 Emission	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, i.e Fuel combustion Company vehicles, Fugitive emissions	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance">https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance</a>	
Scope 2 Emission	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, i.e greenhouse gas emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance">https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/scope-1-and-scope-2-inventory-guidance</a>	



Scope 3 Emission	Indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions, i.e. purchased goods and services, Business travel, Employee commuting, Waste disposal, Use of sold products, Transportation and distribution (up- and downstream), Investments, Leased assets and franchises	<a href="https://www.carbontrust.com/our-work-and-impact/guides-reports-and-tools/briefing-what-are-scope-3-emissions">https://www.carbontrust.com/our-work-and-impact/guides-reports-and-tools/briefing-what-are-scope-3-emissions</a>
Stationary Emission	Burning of fuels to generate electricity, steam, heat or power in stationary equipment, such as boilers and furnaces.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution">https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution</a>
		<a href="https://report.territoriesoflife.org/about-territories-of-life-and-the-icca-consortium/">https://report.territoriesoflife.org/about-territories-of-life-and-the-icca-consortium/</a>
TCFD	Task-force on Climate Financial Disclosure (TCFD), a reporting framework. In Malaysia, the guide is produced by Joint Committee on Climate Change (JC3) under Bank Negara Malaysia.	<a href="https://www.bnm.gov.my/documents/20124/3770663/TCFD_Application_Guide.pdf">https://www.bnm.gov.my/documents/20124/3770663/TCFD_Application_Guide.pdf</a>
Transboundary Haze	A seasonal air pollution affecting up to six Southeast Asian countries on an almost annual basis.	<a href="https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ASEANAgreementonTransboundaryHazePollution-1.pdf">https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ASEANAgreementonTransboundaryHazePollution-1.pdf</a>
VCS, VCU	Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) is a widely used carbon credit program by Verra, a US nonprofit, designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by financing projects that benefit the environment. VCS functions by credit purchase, known as Verified Carbon Units (VCU), where "each VCU represents a reduction or removal of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) achieved by a project". A similar example of this would be carbon credits purchased in the Grab Malaysia app.	<a href="https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/">https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/</a> <a href="https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/verified-carbon-units-vcus/">https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/verified-carbon-units-vcus/</a>
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) (eg. VCM Exchange opened by Bursa Saham Malaysia) allows companies to purchase carbon credits to offset their carbon emissions.	<a href="https://www.bursamalaysia.com/sites/5bb54be15f36ca0af339077a/content_entry617bfd2839fba20f54a06574/632bbd555b711a1976102da6/files/Bursa_Malaysia_VCM_Exchange.pdf?1664349271">https://www.bursamalaysia.com/sites/5bb54be15f36ca0af339077a/content_entry617bfd2839fba20f54a06574/632bbd555b711a1976102da6/files/Bursa_Malaysia_VCM_Exchange.pdf?1664349271</a>
CDM	According to the UN, the clean development mechanism, which is detailed in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, allows developing countries to implement emission-reduction projects if said country has an "emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party)". The implementation of emission-reduction projects earns certified emission reduction (CER) credits, "which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets".	<a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism</a>
Additionality	Emission reductions will be additional to what would have occurred anyway.	<a href="https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf">https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf</a>
Permanence	Permanence is typically used in the context of carbon offsetting. It is used to explain how long-lasting and steadfast the benefit of the carbon offsetting project is, taking into account of the risk of reversal.	<a href="https://www.offsetguide.org/high-quality-offsets/permanence/">https://www.offsetguide.org/high-quality-offsets/permanence/</a>
Double Counting	The same emissions reductions that are reported by two entities/countries.	<a href="https://www.compensate.com/articles/what-is-double-counting-and-why-is-it-such-a-big-deal">https://www.compensate.com/articles/what-is-double-counting-and-why-is-it-such-a-big-deal</a>
Emission Reduction	One metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced, avoided, removed or sequestered within a carbon project.	<a href="https://www.our-trace.com/emission-reduction">https://www.our-trace.com/emission-reduction</a>
Corresponding Adjustment	An accounting method that accommodates activities to reduce emissions at various activity and implementation levels. Emissions reduction at project or jurisdictional level shall be deducted from national level emissions reduction to avoid double counting.	<a href="https://climatefocus.com/publications/article-6-corresponding-adjustments/">https://climatefocus.com/publications/article-6-corresponding-adjustments/</a>
Reversal risk	The risk associated with any physical disturbance within the project area that may result in the project site releasing emissions into the atmosphere, instead of absorbing it as originally planned. This could be due to natural disturbance (fires, floods, draughts, etc.) or human induced disturbance (cancellation of project, encroachment of other activities into the project site, etc.).	<a href="https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf">https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf</a>
Unit	A unit is an amount of mitigation outcomes or emissions reductions transacted from one government/party to another government/party at a specific point in time. It is not being traded by other actors and also not being held in any specific registries.	<a href="https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf">https://www.kasa.gov.my/resources/alam-sekitar/National-Guidance-on-Voluntary-Carbon-Market-Mechanisms.pdf</a>
ITMO	Article 6 of the Paris Agreement replaces previous forms of international carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol and provides a new rulebook for governance. The unit of trade in these markets is coined "internationally transferred mitigation outcomes" or ITMOs. ITMO trading—which allows countries in under-compliance to purchase ITMOs from countries in over-compliance—opens the potential for the creation of new markets, large reductions in global GHG emissions, and could lead to more ambitious target setting as ITMOs can mobilize resources and reduce costs to participating countries.	<a href="https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/what-will-it-take-establish-new-carbon-markets-under-paris-agreement">https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/what-will-it-take-establish-new-carbon-markets-under-paris-agreement</a>