

Index	Term	Definition	Description/Use/Example
1	CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	Is a colorless gas having a faint sharp odor and a sour taste. One of the most important greenhouse gases contributing to emission.
2	CH ₄	Methane	Greenhouse gas/a colorless, odorless, and highly flammable gas that's a primary component of natural gas
3	N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide	Greenhouse gas/ also known as laughing gas, is a colorless, odorless, non-flammable gas with a slightly sweet taste. It is a chemical compound that acts as a sedative, analgesic, and anesthetic.
4	F-gases	Fluorinated gases	These are most emitted from refrigerators, air conditioners, and other cooling appliances as they often use hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as refrigerants, which are considered potent greenhouse gases
5	Fossil fuels	Non-renewable energy resources	Coal, oil & natural gas
6	Tg unit	teragram	1 tg=10 ¹² grams
7	Biomass	Renewable source of energy	Organic material that comes from plants and animals which is used as fuel.
8	MMT CO ₂ eq.	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent	a unit used to compare the climate impact of different greenhouse gases by converting their emissions into an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide based on their global warming potential
9	Stationary Combustion	the process of burning solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels in stationary equipment to produce heat, power, or energy.	Some examples are boilers, furnaces, generators, incinerators, and process heaters.
10.	Mobile Combustion	the process of burning fuel in transportation devices.	making car engines, airplane engines, and boat motors prime examples of mobile combustion.

11	Incineration of waste	it means burning garbage to produce heat and sometimes electricity.	Incinerators can generate highly toxic compounds as residues, such as heavy metals, dioxins, and other persistent organic compounds. Municipal waste and medical waste are common examples.
12	Landfills	a place where waste materials are disposed of.	Landfills are designed to contain non-hazardous waste, such as household and commercial waste, non-recyclable materials, and inert waste.
13	Anerobic Digestion	Anaerobic digestion is a process through which bacteria break down organic matter.	Anaerobic digestion produces two valuable outputs: biogas and digestate.