ADM Sustainability Content Gathering Grids

**Glossary**

Please list, or provide, a glossary of terms for the eLearning:

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| **Term** | **Definition** |

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| Scope 1 - 2- 3 | A company's greenhouse gas **emissions** are classified into **three** scopes. **Scope 1, 2** and **3.**  Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, such as burning gas in our boilers. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the company, such as electricity bought from a utility provider. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain including sourcing of raw materials. |
| Greenhouse Gases | Also known as GHGs, these gases trap heat in the earth’s atmosphere. There are six primary GHGs that are included in our inventory: CO2, CH4 (methane), N2O (nitrous oxide) which result from combustion of fuel and breakdown of biogenic materials, and HFCs, PFCs, and SF6 which are emitted through chemical leaks such as from A/C units. GHG emissions are a primary driver of climate change. |
| Regenerative Agriculture | farming practices that sequester carbon in the soil and intentionally improve soil health, biodiversity, water quality and air quality while ensuring the viability of farm production.The principles of a regenerative agriculture system are based in Indigenous ways of land management and are adaptive to local physical conditions and culture. These principles include:   * Minimizing soil disturbance * Maintaining living roots in soil * Continuously covering bare soil * Maximizing diversity with emphasis on crops, soil microbes and pollinators |
| Sustainable Agriculture | We define sustainable  agriculture as good stewardship of the natural systems and resources that farmers rely on for crop production. This can cover practices that protect environmental resource, but also that address social and ethical concerns. |
| ESG | ESG stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance. Investors are increasingly applying these non-financial factors as part of their analysis process to identify material risks and growth opportunities. As a result, ESG is a framework that can be embedded into an organization’s strategy that considers the needs and ways in which to generate value for all of organizational stakeholders. |
| Sustainability | Sustainability consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being. For companies sustainability goals typically cover a range of environmental, social and governance concerns. |
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| GHG Protocol | GHG Protocol is an internationally recognized organization that establishes comprehensive, global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. |
| SBTi | Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi) dictates how to set reduction targets and may grant approval of goals if certain criteria are met. |
| Land Use Change | Land use change is the quantification of emissions to changes in how land is used or managed.  This includes conversion of one type of land to another, such as a grassland to cropland or conversion within land types such as native forest to managed forest or tree plantation. |
| Carbon sequestration | Carbon sequestration is the act of removing and permanently storing carbon out of the atmosphere.  This sequestration can occur underground through injection, such as our Decatur carbon capture project or in soil or biomass through regenerative agriculture or reforestation. |
| CO2 | Carbon dioxide – this is the main GHG, with all others being converted to CO2 equivalent. |
| CH4 | Methane – this GHG is emitted through combustion, breakdown of biogenic material, and by animals. It has a CO2 equivalent of 25 (25x more potent than CO2 in the atmosphere.) |
| N2O | Nitrous oxide – this GHG is emitted through combustion. It has a CO2 equivalent of 298 (298x more potent than CO2 in the atmosphere) |
| Climate Change | The altering of the planet’s climate due to an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activity. Effects of climate change include rising temperatures, leading to increased extreme weather such as heatwaves, floods, droughts and storms, and resulting in reduced water and food security and social stability. |
| Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | 17 social goals established by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. The goals are: No poverty; zero hunger; good health and wellbeing; quality education; gender equality; clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation and infrastructure; reduced inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace, justice and strong institutions; and partnerships for the goals. |
| Supply Chain | The multitude of companies involved in the entire process of creating a product or facilitating a service, for example manufacturers and providers of constituent ingredients used in a final product. Activities from a company's supply chain constitute its scope 3 emissions. |