Scope: Oil And Gas Ontology

# Concepts

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1xNwJroNe2n0-jGuCvBgSzvWm9O8sUwSRavUXCvmkOVc/edit#gid=0>

# Taxonomy

<https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en> ([Excel tool - TEG report on EU taxonomy](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/57d4c43c-11d1-42cc-920f-0a3314f7d817_en?filename=sustainable-finance-teg-taxonomy-tools_en.zip))

* Environmental:
  + Positive:
    - Reduce carbon footprint (greenhouse gas, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapor)
    - Reduce water usage
    - renewable energy usage
    - responsible resource management
    - air quality improvement
    - sustainable packaging
    - waste reduction and recycling
    - biodiversity conservation
    - pollution prevention
    - natural resource conservation
  + Negative:
    - Carbon emissions
    - Water pollution
    - Deforestation
    - Land degradation
    - Non-sustainable resource use
    - Waste disposal
    - Chemical use.
* Social:
  + Positive:
    - diversity and inclusion
    - human rights protection
    - labor standards
    - Data privacy protection
    - community engagement
    - occupational health and safety
    - Well-being
    - equal opportunities
    - education and training
    - Housing and Benefits
    - Philanthropy
  + Negative:
    - discrimination and exclusion
    - human rights violations
    - labor exploitation
    - privacy breaches
    - community disengagement
    - occupational health and safety violations
    - poor well-being
    - unequal opportunities
    - lack of education and training
    - inadequate housing
    - lack of benefits
    - Nepotism
    - poor community relations
    - labor abuses
* Governance:
  + Positive
    - Transparency and disclosure
    - Risk management
    - Anti-corruption
    - political lobbying regulation
    - ndependent, and diverse board
    - whistleblower protection
    - shareholder engagement
  + Negative
    - Lobbying
    - Corruption
    - Lack of transparency and disclosure
    - Lawsuit
    - money laundring
    - Whistleblowers
    - Bribery
    - conflict of interest

# Relations

* Reduce
* Use
* Responsible
* Recycle
* Improve
* Sustainable
* Prevent
* Conserve
* Pollute
* Emission
* Deforestation
* Degradation
* Disposal
* Has
* Protect
* Engage
* Violates
* Exploits
* Lobby
* Corrupt
* Bribe
* Breach
* Lack

# 

# Entities

* Environmental:
  + carbon footprint (greenhouse gas, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapor)
  + water
  + renewable energy
  + resource management
  + air quality
  + sustainable packaging
  + waste
  + biodiversity
  + pollution
  + natural resource
  + Chemical
* Social:
  + diversity and inclusion
  + human rights
  + labor
  + Data privacy
  + Community
  + health and safety
  + Well-being
  + equal opportunities
  + education and training
  + Housing and Benefits
  + Philanthropy
  + discrimination and exclusion
  + Nepotism
* Governance:
  + Transparency and disclosure
  + Risk management
  + corruption
  + political
  + Independent, and diverse board
  + whistleblower
  + shareholder
  + Lack of transparency and disclosure
  + Lawsuit
  + money laundring
  + Whistleblowers
  + conflict of interest

Glossary

## Environmental:

### Positive:

Greenhouse gas reduction: Actions taken to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere, such as reducing energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency, and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

Water usage reduction: Practices aimed at decreasing the amount of water used in industrial and agricultural processes, as well as in households and communities, to conserve this vital resource.

Renewable energy usage: The use of renewable sources of energy, such as wind, solar, and geothermal power, which are sustainable and don't deplete finite resources like fossil fuels.

Responsible resource management: Practices that ensure the responsible use and stewardship of natural resources, including water, land, and minerals, to prevent depletion and environmental damage.

Air quality improvement: Steps taken to improve the quality of the air we breathe, including reducing emissions of pollutants and implementing measures to control or mitigate air pollution.

Sustainable packaging: Packaging materials and practices that are designed to minimize environmental impact and waste, often through the use of biodegradable or compostable materials.

Waste reduction and recycling: Measures taken to reduce the amount of waste produced and to recycle or repurpose materials to minimize the amount of waste sent to landfills.

Biodiversity conservation: Efforts to protect and preserve the wide variety of species and ecosystems that make up our planet's biodiversity, often through measures like habitat protection and restoration.

Climate adaptation: Steps taken to adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather events, and changing patterns of precipitation.

Pollution prevention: Measures to prevent pollution from occurring in the first place, rather than simply mitigating the effects of pollution after the fact.

Natural resource conservation: Efforts to preserve and sustainably manage natural resources, such as forests, waterways, and wildlife, to prevent depletion and ensure their availability for future generations.

Carbon footprint reduction: Actions taken to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that result from human activity, often measured in terms of a "carbon footprint" that takes into account factors like transportation, energy use, and diet.

### Negative:

Carbon emissions: This refers to the release of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming and climate change.

Water pollution: This refers to the contamination of water sources, such as lakes, rivers, and oceans, by harmful chemicals, sewage, and waste products, which can have devastating effects on aquatic ecosystems and human health.

Deforestation: This refers to the clearing of forests and other natural habitats to make way for agricultural or industrial activities, resulting in the loss of biodiversity, habitat destruction, and soil erosion.

Overfishing: This refers to the unsustainable harvesting of fish stocks, resulting in the depletion of marine resources, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of marine ecosystems.

Land degradation: This refers to the deterioration of land quality due to human activities, such as overuse, deforestation, and pollution, which can lead to soil erosion, desertification, and loss of productive land.

Non-sustainable resource use: This refers to the use of resources, such as fossil fuels, minerals, and water, in a manner that is not sustainable, leading to depletion of these resources over time.

Waste disposal: This refers to the improper disposal of waste, such as plastic, electronic, or hazardous waste, which can have negative impacts on the environment and human health, including pollution, soil and water contamination, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Chemical use: This refers to the use of harmful chemicals in industrial processes, agriculture, and other activities, which can lead to soil and water contamination, negative impacts on human health, and damage to ecosystems.

## Social:

### Positive:

Diversity and inclusion: Ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their race, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, or disability, are treated fairly and respectfully, and are given equal access to opportunities and resources.

Human rights protection: Ensuring that the basic human rights of individuals are respected and protected, including the right to life, freedom from torture, slavery, discrimination, and unfair treatment.

Labor standards: Ensuring that workers are treated fairly, with respect to their wages, working hours, benefits, and other working conditions, and that they are not subject to any kind of exploitation or abuse.

Privacy protection: Ensuring that individuals' personal information is kept safe and secure and is only used for the purposes for which it was collected.

Community engagement: Engaging with and involving local communities in decision-making processes, and addressing their concerns and needs.

Occupational health and safety: Ensuring that workers are provided with a safe and healthy work environment, free from hazards and risks.

Well-being: Ensuring that individuals have access to resources and services that promote their physical, mental, and emotional health and well-being.

Equal opportunities: Ensuring that individuals have equal access to education, employment, and other opportunities, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Anti-corruption: Ensuring that there is no corruption or bribery in business or government transactions and that all transactions are conducted with integrity.

Conflict of interest management: Ensuring that there is no conflict of interest in business or government transactions and that all transactions are conducted with transparency and fairness.

Education and training: Providing employees with training and education opportunities to improve their skills and knowledge, and to help them grow and develop in their careers.

Housing: Ensuring that individuals have access to affordable and adequate housing.

Benefits: Providing employees with benefits, such as healthcare, retirement plans, and other forms of financial security.

Philanthropy: Engaging in philanthropic activities, such as charitable giving or community service, to support social and environmental causes.

Whistleblower protection: Providing employees with protection and support if they report unethical or illegal behavior in the workplace.

Shareholder engagement: Engaging with shareholders and other stakeholders to understand their needs and concerns, and to address them in business decision-making.

Community relations: Building positive relationships with local communities through various activities, such as volunteering, charitable giving, or supporting local businesses.

Labor practices: Ensuring that labor practices are ethical, fair, and consistent with the law and industry standards.

Board diversity: Ensuring that the board of directors is diverse, with members from different backgrounds, genders, and cultures, to bring a variety of perspectives and experiences to the decision-making process.

### Negative:

Discrimination and bias: The unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, religion, or sexual orientation.

Human rights violations: Violations of basic human rights, including physical or mental abuse, forced labor, or denial of basic needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare.

Poor labor standards: Poor working conditions, long hours, low pay, lack of benefits or worker protections, or disregard for worker health and safety.

Privacy breaches: Violations of personal privacy, such as the unauthorized collection, use, or distribution of personal information.

Lack of community engagement: Failure to engage with or listen to community stakeholders and address their concerns.

Occupational health and safety violations: Unsafe working conditions or practices that pose a risk to workers' health and well-being.

Unequal opportunities: Discrimination against certain groups in hiring, promotion, or other employment practices, or failure to provide equal access to education or other opportunities.

Corruption and bribery: The use of power or influence for personal gain, often through illegal or unethical means such as bribery, embezzlement, or kickbacks.

Conflict of interest: Situations where an individual or organization has a personal or financial interest that conflicts with their professional or public duty, leading to biased or unethical decision-making.

Lack of education and training: Failure to provide employees with adequate education and training to perform their jobs effectively and safely.

Poor housing conditions: Unsafe or unhealthy living conditions, lack of basic amenities, or overcrowding.

Inadequate benefits: Failure to provide adequate benefits such as health insurance, retirement plans, or paid time off.

Lack of philanthropy: Failure to donate resources or time to charitable causes or to support community development.

Failure to protect whistleblowers: Retaliation against employees who report violations of laws, regulations, or ethical standards.

Poor shareholder engagement: Failure to engage with shareholders or to communicate clearly about company performance and strategy.

Negative community relations: Failure to build positive relationships with local communities or to be a responsible neighbor.

Poor labor practices: Unfair or unethical labor practices, such as mistreatment of workers, wage theft, or union-busting.

Lack of diversity on company boards: Failure to promote diversity and inclusion at the highest levels of leadership, which can lead to biases and insularity.

## Governance

### Positive:

Transparency and disclosure: This includes disclosing financial information, corporate policies, and any other relevant information that affects stakeholders, investors, and the public.

Code of ethics: Having a clear code of ethics and standards of conduct for employees, managers, and executives is critical to building a culture of integrity and trust within the organization.

Risk management: This involves identifying, assessing, and managing risks that the organization faces, from financial risks to operational risks, to ensure the organization can achieve its objectives.

Effective, independent, and diverse board structure and composition: Having a board of directors that is diverse in terms of skills, experience, and backgrounds, and that is independent of the company's management, can help ensure that the board is able to provide effective oversight and guidance to the company.

Stakeholder engagement: Engaging with stakeholders, including customers, employees, communities, and investors, to understand their concerns and needs and incorporate them into decision-making processes.

Long-term strategy: Developing a long-term strategy that considers environmental and social risks and opportunities, as well as financial performance, to ensure the organization is sustainable and resilient over the long term.

Board diversity and inclusion: Ensuring diversity and inclusion in board composition by considering factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, and age, to ensure a diversity of perspectives and experiences in decision-making.

Environmental and social risk assessment: Conducting an assessment of the environmental and social risks and opportunities associated with the organization's activities, products, and services to identify areas for improvement and prioritize actions.

Responsible supply chain management: Ensuring that suppliers and partners are held to the same ESG standards as the organization, and promoting sustainability and ethical practices throughout the supply chain.

Green innovation: Investing in research and development of new technologies, products, and services that promote sustainability and reduce the organization's environmental impact.

Board oversight of ESG performance: Ensuring that the board of directors is actively engaged in overseeing the organization's ESG performance, including setting goals, monitoring progress, and holding management accountable.

Incentives aligned with ESG performance: Aligning compensation and incentives for executives and employees with ESG performance to ensure that ESG considerations are integrated into decision-making at all levels of the organization.

Negative

Conflict of interest management: Failing to properly manage conflicts of interest can lead to decisions that benefit individuals or groups at the expense of the organization or its stakeholders.

Lobbying group membership: Membership in lobbying groups can create conflicts of interest and undermine the public's trust in the organization's motives and actions.

Political lobbying regulation: Failing to comply with political lobbying regulations can lead to fines, legal penalties, and reputational damage to the organization.

Risk oversight: Poor risk oversight can lead to significant financial and reputational damage to the organization.

Lack of transparency and disclosure: Failing to provide clear and accurate information about the organization's ESG performance, risks, and impacts can erode trust and credibility with stakeholders and investors.

Weak code of ethics: A weak or nonexistent code of ethics can lead to unethical behavior by employees and executives, which can damage the organization's reputation and result in legal and financial consequences.

Ineffective risk management: Failure to identify, assess, and manage risks related to ESG issues, such as climate change, supply chain sustainability, or social unrest, can leave the organization vulnerable to disruption and financial losses.

Lack of board diversity and independence: A board that lacks diversity and independence can result in groupthink, lack of accountability, and poor decision-making, which can harm the organization's performance and reputation.

Inadequate stakeholder engagement: Failing to engage with stakeholders, including employees, customers, communities, and civil society, on ESG issues can result in reputational damage, loss of trust, and missed opportunities for innovation and collaboration.

Ineffective whistleblowing mechanisms: Poorly designed or ineffective whistleblowing mechanisms can lead to underreporting or retaliation against whistleblowers, which can undermine the organization's ability to detect and address wrongdoing and ESG risks.

Poor management of data privacy and cybersecurity: Failure to protect data privacy and cybersecurity can result in legal and financial penalties, reputational damage, and loss of trust with customers, investors, and other stakeholders.