



Sustainability in business

Age range: 14-19



Definition of sustainability

Sustainability is meeting the needs of the present population without compromising future generation's ability to meet their needs.

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Key term	Definition
Greenhouse gas emissions	A global to-do list created agreed upon by almost all countries worldwide to make the planet a better and more equal place by 2030. They cover goals like ending hunger, universal primary education, and protecting the environment for a brighter future.
Carbon neutral	Atmospheric gases including carbon dioxide, and methane. They trap more of the energy from the sun in the Earth's atmosphere causing it to warm.
Net zero	Is when a company integrates environment and social concerns into its business operations and interactions.
CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)	The way in which a business approaches moving towards net zero. All businesses are different and will have unique net zero plans, things which affect a business's net zero plan can include to meet regulation, if their customers expect them to do it, if their competitors have already done it, if will it help motivate their workforce, and if they attract new customers by implementing it.
UN 17 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)	A term used to describe a situation where organisations have 'offset' or balanced out the amount of carbon they emit into the atmosphere through an equivalent amount of carbon reduction and/or savings elsewhere.
Net zero plan	Means adding no more greenhouse gas emissions to the Earth's atmosphere than the amount taken out. Net zero is intended to help lessen climate-changing effects and limit global warming levels.

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The Turmeric Co.

How has staying positive and resilient helped Thomas achieve his goals and aspirations?

How does The Turmeric Co. focus on corporate social responsibility (CSR)? In what ways could this affect the business?

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Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
<p>Emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, in other words the fuel which a business burns directly.</p> <p>Examples: fuel for delivery vans, company vehicle emissions, gas heating system for the business premises or gas leaks in pipelines</p>	<p>These are emissions caused indirectly from energy that a business uses to run its operations, e.g. electricity acquired from energy supplier.</p> <p>Examples: the electricity, heating or steam that a business purchases and uses (a business is not directly burning the fuel created for this energy but you are consuming the energy it produces)</p>	<p>Are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting companies including upstream and downstream emissions.</p> <p>Examples: waste, business travel, bought products for used for work from stationery to work tools, employee commuting, investments and the extraction, processing and manufacturing of raw materials</p>

Business stages

