

Word	
Carbon footprint	The total amount of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide, emitted by a person, organisation, event or product over its life cycle is usually measured in CO2 equivalents.
Carbon neutral	A state of zero carbon dioxide emissions achieved by balancing emissions through carbon offsets or reducing emissions to zero through renewable energy and other measures.
Charitable Foundation	An organisation that raises and distributes funds to support socially useful initiatives and help those in need.
Charity	Activities aimed at helping those in need without expectation of financial gain.
Circular economy / closed-loop economy	An alternative economic model based on the implementation of closed cycles in the processes of production, circulation and consumption. It emphasises the recycling, reuse and restoration of materials to create a closed system that reduces environmental impact.
Climate change	Long-term changes in temperature, precipitation and other atmospheric conditions on Earth are caused primarily by human activity, including the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. These changes lead to global warming and other environmental impacts.
CO2 emissions	The release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, primarily from the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and other human activities. CO2 is the main greenhouse gas contributing to global warming and climate change.
Corporate social responsibility (CSR)	A business model in which companies take into account social and environmental issues in their operations and interactions with stakeholders. CSR aims to create a positive impact on society while achieving business success.
Decarbonisation	The process of reducing carbon dioxide emissions through the use of low-carbon energy sources, energy efficiency and other measures aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change.

Decentralisation of energy	A shift from a centralised energy system where energy is produced in large power plants to a more distributed system with numerous small, localised energy sources, such as rooftop solar panels and community wind farms. This means that communities can create their own decentralised energy systems, independent of central generation, which reduce their dependence on centralised energy supply.
Electricity	A form of energy transmitted by electric current and used to power various devices and systems.
Energy	is the ability to do work or effect change. It can come in many forms, such as thermal, mechanical, electrical, chemical or nuclear. Energy is necessary for all physical processes and changes in nature, and it can change from one form to another, but it does not disappear or appear from nothing in accordance with the law of conservation of energy.
energy industry	A set of economic sectors that research and use energy resources to produce, transform, transmit and distribute energy. Energy includes such industries as electricity, gas, oil and renewable energy.
ESG	(environmental, social, governance) - a company's efforts in each of these areas to ensure sustainable development. Investors and financial institutions take these criteria into account when making investment and lending decisions, as well as counterparties and suppliers in the course of their commercial activities.
Green energy	Energy produced from renewable sources that have a low environmental impact. Green energy sources reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help mitigate the effects of climate change.
Green tariff	A pricing mechanism that allows consumers to purchase energy from renewable sources at a lower price. This supports the development and integration of renewable energy into the grid.
Hybrid solar power plant	A power plant that combines the production of electricity from photovoltaic modules and traditional energy sources to ensure a stable energy supply.
Net billing	The owners of solar power plants transfer the excess energy they produce to the general grid, and money for this energy is accumulated on their account according to the current tariff. In the future, these funds can be used to pay for electricity taken from the national grid. This usually becomes necessary in the autumn and winter, when solar activity decreases and the plant cannot provide enough electricity for a home or business.

NGO	an association of citizens created to pursue common interests, protect rights and freedoms, and satisfy public interests, including economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other interests. Unlike a charitable foundation, the accumulation and distribution of income (humanitarian aid) is not the main goal of public organisations.
Philanthropy	activities aimed at improving society through selfless donations of money, resources or time to support social, cultural, educational and charitable initiatives.
Photovoltaic modules	Devices made of semiconductor materials that convert sunlight directly into electricity. Known as solar panels, they are a key component of solar power plants.
Renewable energy sources (RES)	are sources that are naturally renewable. This includes energy from the sun, wind, water, organic biomass and others.
Solar energy	Energy obtained from solar radiation, usually by using solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity or heat.
Sustainable development	The overall concept recognises the need to strike a balance between meeting the needs of today's society and protecting the interests of future generations, including their need for a safe and healthy environment. It combines economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
The consequences of the war	Environmental, economic and social impacts arising from hostilities, including the destruction of infrastructure and impacts on public health.
Traditional energy sources	Traditional sources include those that have been used for a long time in the energy sector (coal, oil, natural gas, oil shale, nuclear energy, etc.), as well as peat, firewood, hydropower from large watercourses.
Ukraine Recovery	The process of rebuilding the country's infrastructure, economy and social systems after and during the war.
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	A compilation of the 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.

