

## SUSTAINABILITY IN DENTISTRY GLOSSARY

This glossary provides some simple definitions of key concepts and ideas you might come across in our sustainability courses. We hope it helps you better understand some of the concepts, metrics and general ins and outs of sustainability.

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### **Carbon footprint**

The measurement of an entity's total greenhouse gas emissions, which can be caused by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearance, the production and consumption of food, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, transportation and other activities.

### **C02e**

The abbreviation of Carbon dioxide equivalent. This is a metric measure used to compare the emissions from different greenhouse gases – such as methane or nitrous oxide – on the basis of their global-warming potential. The amounts of other gases are converted into the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.

### **Climate neutrality**

Activities are climate-neutral if they do not put a strain on the climate. This can be achieved by reducing emissions as much as possible while at the same time compensating for the remaining emissions. The result is a net-zero emissions balance.

### **CSR - Corporate social responsibility**

CSR is a voluntary business approach that centers on an internal commitment to strong corporate values. CSR ensures that a company does not negatively impact society or the environment but rather contributes positively. CSR can fall under Sustainability, which covers a broader definition.

### **D&I – Diversity and Inclusion**

An approach that encompasses the aim to create a fair, accessible and non-uniform environment for all to thrive in.

### **ESG – Environmental, Social, Governance**

A wide spectrum of environmental, social, and corporate governance considerations that may impact a company's ability to execute its business strategy and create value over the long term. As opposed to Sustainability and CSR, ESG is a measure of our transparency, being used in connection with external disclosures, rating agencies and KPIs.

## **GHG - Greenhouse Gases**

GHG is any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere, thereby trapping heat and contributing to the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases include, but are not limited to, water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

## **Governance**

Corporate governance refers to the system of rules, controls, policies and processes that guide and control the behavior of a company. It defines a company's direction and its business integrity, ensuring everyone in a company adheres to appropriate and transparent decision-making processes and that all stakeholders' interests (internal and external) are protected. Examples of this include data protection guidelines, supplier code of conduct, workplace health and safety policies.

## **Greenhouse Gas Protocol**

The most widely used international accounting tool for government and business to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions.

## **Greenwashing**

Greenwashing means conveying a false impression or providing misleading information about how a company's products or practices are more environmentally friendly than they actually are.

## **Materiality**

Materiality in sustainability, as opposed to financial materiality, is the threshold at which an issue or topic becomes important enough to be reported externally, taking into account the impact and level of perceived importance from stakeholders.

## **Paris-Aligned**

Activities that are committed to achieving the long-term climate goals agreed upon in the Paris Agreement, i.e. limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C.

## **SASB - Sustainability Accounting Standards Board**

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) is a voluntary sustainability reporting framework for U.S. publicly listed companies with a unique sector-based materiality approach. It is an investor-driven and business focused framework. SASB encourages integrated disclosure in a company's financial filings.

### Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

Scope 1 includes all direct emissions from the activities of an organization or under their control. Including fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers, fleet vehicles and air-conditioning leaks. Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization. Emissions are created during the production of the energy and eventually used by the organization.

### Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions from activities of the organization, occurring from sources that they do not own or control. These are usually the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water.

### Social Equity

A broad term used to encompass issues related to the provision of equal opportunity and access to traditionally disadvantaged populations including women, minorities, LGBTQ+, veterans, and individuals with disabilities, as well as regionally disadvantaged populations.

### Sustainability

Sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: corporate governance, environmental, and social —also known informally as profit, planet, and people. The name of our Dentsply Sirona sustainability program is *Beyond*.

### UN SDG - United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all." The SDGs, set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly to be achieved by the year 2030. The goals recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth.