

Location	Presentation
Berlin	Berlin is Germany's capital and largest city, both in terms of area and population. With over 3.85 million inhabitants, it is the most densely populated city in the European Union, in terms of its inner city population.
Glasgow	Glasgow is Scotland's most populous city, situated on the banks of the River Clyde in west-central Scotland. It is the third most populous city in the UK.
Kyoto	Kyoto is the capital of Kyoto Prefecture in the Kansai region, on Japan's largest and most populous island, Honshu. In 2020, the city had a population of 1.46 million, making it Japan's ninth most populous city.
Madrid	Madrid is Spain's capital and most populous municipality. It has a population of almost 3.4 million and a metropolitan area of around 7 million. It is the second largest city in the European Union (EU), and its monocentric metropolitan area is the second largest in the EU.
Montréal	Montreal is the largest city in the province of Quebec, the second largest in Canada and the ninth largest in North America. Founded in 1642 as Ville-Marie, today it owes its name to Mount Royal, the three-peaked mountain around which the first colony was built.
Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro, or simply Rio, is the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is the second most populous city in Brazil (after São Paulo) and the sixth most populous city in the Americas.
Stockholm	Stockholm is the capital and most populous city of the Kingdom of Sweden, as well as the largest urban area in the Nordic countries. The city is spread over fourteen islands where Lake Mälär flows into the Baltic Sea.

Name	Biography
Al Gore	Albert Arnold Gore Jr (born March 31, 1948) is an American politician, businessman and environmentalist who served as the 45th Vice-President of the United States from 1993 to 2001 under President Bill Clinton. Gore has received several awards, including the Nobel Peace Prize (joint award with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007), a Primetime Emmy Award for Current TV (2007) and a Webby Award (2005). Gore was also the subject of the Oscar-winning documentary An Inconvenient Truth (2007) in 2006, as well as its sequel, An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power, in 2017. In 2007, he was named a finalist for Time's 2007 Person of the

	Year award. In 2008 , Gore won the Dan David Award for Social Responsibility, and in 2024 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Joe Biden.
John Tyndall	John Tyndall FRS (2 August 1820 - 4 December 1893) was an Irish physicist and chemist. His scientific fame stems from his studies of diamagnetism in the 1850s. He later made discoveries in the field of infrared radiation and the physical properties of air, proving the link between atmospheric CO ₂ and what is now known as the greenhouse effect in 1859. Tyndall also published more than a dozen scientific works that brought the latest advances in nineteenth-century experimental physics to a wide audience. From 1853 to 1887, he was Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in London. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1868.
Svante Auguste Arrhenius	Svante August Arrhenius (19 February 1859 - 2 October 1927) was a Swedish scientist. Originally a physicist, but often described as a chemist, Arrhenius was one of the founders of physical chemistry. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1903, becoming the first Swedish winner of the Nobel Prize. In 1905, he became director of the Nobel Institute, where he remained until his death.

Terms	Definition
Advocacy	Definition: The act of publicly supporting or recommending a particular cause or policy. In environmental matters, advocacy involves activities such as campaigning, petitioning or lobbying to promote policies that protect the environment
Biodiversity	Definition: The variety of life in a particular ecosystem or on Earth as a whole. Biodiversity is essential to the resilience of ecosystems and provides resources such as food, medicines and clean air.
Block infrared radiation	Blocking infrared radiation involves stopping or reducing the amount of thermal energy that objects naturally give off. This thermal energy is invisible to the naked eye, but can be detected by cameras or special sensors. Blocking infrared radiation involves preventing thermal energy from propagating. It is useful in many areas, from the comfort of your home to the development of advanced technologies!
Calculation of GHG (monetary ratio)	Quantity of GHG = Price x Monetary emission factor
Calculation of GHG (physical ratio)	GHG quantity = Quantity consumed x Physical emission factor

Carbon footprint	Definition: The total quantity of greenhouse gases (such as carbon dioxide) emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, organisation, event or product. Measuring the carbon footprint enables us to identify ways of reducing our impact on the environment.
Carpooling	Car pooling involves sharing a journey by car instead of each person driving their own vehicle. This usually happens when friends, family or colleagues travel to the same place, such as school or work. Carpooling is a smart and environmentally friendly way to travel with other people, saving money and protecting the environment while making your journey more enjoyable!
Carbon offsetting	Definition: Offsetting carbon emissions by financing projects that reduce greenhouse gases, such as reforestation or renewable energy projects.
Circular economy	The circular economy is an economic system that focuses on reusing, recycling and repairing materials and products instead of throwing them away. It aims to conserve resources in use for as long as possible, reduce waste and minimise environmental impact. This approach not only helps the environment, but also promotes economic growth and resource efficiency!
Climate change	Definition: A long-term alteration in the Earth's climate, in particular an increase in temperature and changes in weather patterns, largely due to human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.
Chlorofluorocarbons	Chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, are chemical compounds made up of carbon, chlorine and fluorine. They were developed in the 1930s and became popular for their use in refrigeration, air conditioning and aerosols. They are now banned because of their harmful effects on the ozone layer. Understanding CFCs helps us to recognise the importance of protecting our environment!
Composting	Definition: The natural process of decomposing organic matter such as food waste into nutrient-rich soil, reducing landfill waste and methane emissions.
CO ₂	CO ₂ , or carbon dioxide, is a colourless, odourless gas naturally present in the earth's atmosphere. It is made up of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms, which is why it is called carbon dioxide. CO ₂ is a vital gas for life and plays a key role in our environment. However, balancing its levels is essential to maintaining a healthy planet!
CO ₂ equivalent (CO ₂ e)	Definition: Standard unit for measuring the carbon footprint, which represents the equivalent quantity of CO ₂ that would have the same global warming potential as other greenhouse gases such as methane or nitrous oxide.

Community sustainability	Definition: Efforts made within a community to promote practices that ensure environmental health, social equity and long-term economic viability. Examples include recycling programmes, local agriculture and renewable energy projects.
Deforestation	Definition: The large-scale clearing or thinning of forests, often to make way for agriculture or urban development. Deforestation reduces biodiversity and contributes to climate change by increasing greenhouse gases.
Durability	Definition: Living in a way that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by balancing environmental health, social well-being and economic development.
Eco-friendly lifestyle	Definition: A lifestyle that minimises damage to the environment by adopting sustainable habits, such as conserving energy, reducing waste, using environmentally friendly products and supporting sustainable practices.
Electric vehicle (EV)	Definition: Vehicle powered by electricity stored in batteries, producing no direct tailpipe emissions. The carbon footprint of EVs depends on the energy source used for recharging.
Energy Star	Definition: Government-backed energy efficiency symbol marking appliances and products that meet high efficiency standards and help to reduce energy consumption.
Environmental injustice	Definition: A situation in which certain communities, often low-income or marginalised groups, are disproportionately affected by environmental risks such as pollution, waste or climate impacts.
Fast Fashion	Definition: Business model of the fashion industry based on the rapid and cheap production of fashionable clothes, which often results in high environmental costs and textile waste.
FLIC	The Conference of the Parties, often referred to as the COP, is a major meeting at which countries that have agreed to an international treaty come together to discuss important issues. It is particularly well known for addressing climate change and other environmental challenges.
Food Miles	Definition: The distance food travels between the place where it is grown or produced and the place where it is eaten. More food miles generally mean more carbon emissions from transport.
Fork to fork strategy	The 'Fork to Fork' strategy, better known as the 'Farm to Table' strategy, is a plan developed by the European Union to make food systems more sustainable. It aims to improve the way food is produced, processed and consumed, with a view to reducing environmental impact and promoting healthier eating.
Fossil fuels	Fossil fuels are natural resources formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Over time, heat and pressure have transformed

	these remains into the energy-rich materials we use today. Our uses have significant environmental impacts that we must take into account for a sustainable future.
Greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gases act like a blanket around the planet, keeping it warm enough for us to live. Without these gases, the Earth would be too cold for most living things. We need to manage their levels to protect our environment and our future.
Green innovation	Definition: The development of new technologies or methods that reduce the impact on the environment, such as renewable energy sources, sustainable materials and pollution reduction technologies.
Incineration (conversion of waste into energy)	Definition : The process of burning waste to reduce its volume and possibly produce electricity or heat. Incineration produces CO ₂ and other pollutants.
Intelligence mobility	Intelligent mobility refers to a modern approach to transport that uses technology and data to improve the way people and goods move. Intelligent mobility is about using technology to make transport smarter, safer and more sustainable. It aims to improve the way we get around by integrating different transport options and making them easier for everyone to use!
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a major group set up by the United Nations to study and report on climate change. It was established in 1988 and brings together scientists and experts from around the world. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a key organisation that brings together scientists and governments to study and combat climate change. Its work helps guide global efforts to protect our planet for future generations!
Impact investment	Definition: Investments made with the intention of creating measurable positive social or environmental impacts in addition to financial returns.
Lobbying	Definition: The act of trying to influence government officials or political decision-makers to create or change laws and policies. Environmental lobbying focuses on promoting regulations that protect natural resources, reduce pollution and encourage sustainable practices.
Methane	Methane is a colourless, odourless gas that is one of the main components of natural gas. Its chemical formula is CH ₄ , which means that it has one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms. Methane is a greenhouse gas, which means it can trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to climate change. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas resulting from both natural processes and human activities. Although it plays a role in energy production, its impact on climate change makes it important to manage and reduce methane emissions for a healthier planet!
Microplastics	Definition: Microplastics are small particles (< 5 mm) of plastic dispersed in the environment. They are fragments of plastic objects or plastic microbeads, or synthetic fibres (abundantly

	found in sewage sludge that is spread on soils) of microscopic or nanometric size, resulting in particular from the degradation of macroplastics by photooxidation, mechanical action and/or biodegradation.
Monetary ratios	Monetary ratios, also known as financial ratios, are comparisons that show the relationship between two financial figures taken from a company's financial statements. They help people understand a company's financial position. They help people make intelligent investment decisions and understand the overall health of a business! Example: Quantities of items purchased in a shop = Price of items excluding tax + VAT.
Nitrous oxide	Nitrous oxide, commonly known as 'laughing gas', is a colourless, odourless gas with the chemical formula N_2O . It has a slightly sweet odour and is used in a variety of applications, including medicine and food production. Its production poses environmental problems as a potent greenhouse gas. Striking a balance between its benefits and its impact on the planet is essential for a sustainable future!
Ozone layer	The ozone layer is a region of the Earth's atmosphere that contains a high concentration of ozone molecules (O_3). It is located approximately 16 to 50 kilometres above the Earth's surface, in a part of the atmosphere known as the stratosphere. The ozone layer is an essential part of our atmosphere that protects life on Earth by absorbing the sun's harmful UV rays. Protecting it from damage is essential for our health and the environment!
Plant-based diet	Definition: A diet based on plant-based foods, such as fruit, vegetables, cereals and pulses, which generally has a lower carbon footprint than animal-based diets.
Permaculture	Definition: An agricultural and social design system that mimics natural ecosystems to create sustainable, self-sufficient habitats and food production systems.
Piñatex	Piñatex is a combination of Piña (pineapple in Spanish) and textile. It is a trendy, eco-friendly material made from pineapple leaf fibres, which are used to create a leather-like fabric. This makes Piñatex a sustainable alternative to traditional leather, which often comes from animals.
Popular movement	Definition: A movement led by community members at a local level rather than by large organisations or governments. Grassroots movements often focus on solving specific problems within a community and rely on local involvement and action.
Physical ratios	Physical relationships are comparisons that show the relationship between two quantities or measurements of the same type. They help us to understand clearly and numerically how one thing relates to another. Example: Distance = Time x Speed

Recycling	Definition : The process of converting waste into new products, helping to conserve resources, reduce CO ₂ emissions and cut the amount of waste sent to landfill.
Renewable energy	Definition: Energy derived from natural resources that are constantly renewed, such as solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy. Renewable energies reduce dependence on fossil fuels and cut greenhouse gas emissions.
Single-use plastics	Definition: Plastic items designed to be used once and then thrown away, such as plastic bags, straws and cutlery, which are major contributors to plastic pollution.
Social media campaign	Definition: A coordinated effort to use social media platforms (such as Instagram, Twitter or TikTok) to raise awareness or incite action on a specific issue. Social media campaigns are popular among young activists for spreading messages quickly and widely.
Sustainable consumption	Definition: Choosing products and services that have a minimal impact on the environment, such as eco-friendly packaging, organic food and energy-efficient appliances. Sustainable consumption aims to reduce resource depletion and waste.
Sustainable development	Sustainable development is a way of developing and improving our lives that meets the needs of people today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasises the balance between three main areas: the economy, the environment and social well-being. It encourages us to think carefully about how we use resources and the impact of our actions on people and the environment!
Sustainable investment	Definition: An investment strategy that integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors to generate financial returns while supporting sustainability and ethical practices.
Sustainable fashion	Definition: A movement in the fashion industry that reduces environmental impact by using eco-friendly materials, ethical production and encouraging slower consumption to reduce waste.
Textile waste	Definition: Discarded clothing, fabrics and other textiles that often end up in landfill or incinerators, contributing to pollution and carbon emissions.
Upcycling	Upcycling is the creative process of taking used or discarded objects and transforming them into something new and useful. Unlike recycling, which breaks down materials to create new products, upcycling gives objects a second life without having to alter their basic structure. Upcycling is about taking what you no longer need and turning it into something great! It's a great way to help the planet while showing off your creativity.

Vertical farming	Definition: A method of growing crops in superimposed layers, often in urban environments. Vertical farming reduces land and water requirements, making it a sustainable alternative to traditional agriculture.
Water footprint	Definition: The total amount of freshwater used to produce the goods and services consumed by an individual, community or business, including direct and indirect use. used to produce the goods and services consumed by an individual, community or business, including direct and indirect use.
Youth-led initiatives	Definition: Projects or movements launched and led by young people, often focusing on social or environmental issues. These initiatives enable young people to address issues of importance to their generation, such as climate change and sustainable living.
Zero waste	Definition: Lifestyle or objective aimed at minimising waste production by reusing, composting and recycling as much as possible, with the ultimate goal of sending no waste to landfill.