

Triple Bottom Line

The triple bottom line is a framework that considers three dimensions of business performance: economic, social, and environmental. It measures the company's impact beyond financial profits, taking into account social and environmental outcomes.

Sustainable Investment

Sustainable investment, also known as socially responsible investing (SRI) or ESG investing, refers to the practice of considering environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in investment decisions. It aims to generate financial returns while also making a positive impact on society and the environment.

Sustainability Reporting

Sustainability reporting is the practice of publicly disclosing a company's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance and impacts. It provides transparency and accountability to stakeholders and investors.

Social Impact

Social impact refers to the positive effects that an investment or business activity has on individuals, communities, or society as a whole. It includes improving social well-being, reducing inequality, and addressing social challenges.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy refers to energy derived from sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power. Investing in renewable energy supports the transition to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources.

Impact Investing

Impact investing is a strategy that aims to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside financial returns. It involves directing capital towards organizations and projects that address specific social or environmental challenges.

Green Investing

Green investing, also known as eco-investing or climate investing, refers to investing in companies, projects, or funds that promote environmentally-friendly practices, technologies, and solutions.

Ethical Investing

Ethical investing involves making investment decisions based on ethical principles and values. It avoids investments in industries or companies that are deemed to have negative social or environmental impacts.

ESG Criteria

ESG criteria are a set of environmental, social, and governance factors that are used to evaluate the sustainability and ethical impact of an investment. Investors consider these criteria alongside financial performance when making investment decisions.

Circular Economy

The circular economy is an economic model that aims to minimize waste, maximize resource efficiency, and promote sustainable production and consumption. Investing in circular economy initiatives supports the transition to a more sustainable and regenerative economy.