

Sustainability and Reporting Definitions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

The most common greenhouse gas found in the atmosphere. It is generated in various processes in nature as well as in the combustion of most fuels.

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

Independent organization that encourages corporations to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions.

Cooling agents

Different cooling agents added to on-site equipment (including refrigerators and air conditioners) and/or finished products leaving the site during the year.

Core indicator

Key Performance Indicators defined in the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines to be of interest to most stakeholders and deemed to be material to the organization.

Corporate Responsibility (CR)

Concept whereby organizations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders, as well as the environment.

Corruption

OECD's guidelines define corruption as when a civil servant or other person with influence unfairly or illegally takes advantage of his position to achieve benefits for himself or another person.

Cost of sales

Costs incurred to manufacture goods (and provide services) to be sold, including costs for material, salaries, and depreciation of equipment, but excluding costs for marketing, administration, and product development.

Employee turnover salaried

Calculated as external resignations of salaried employees/average salaried employees.

Energy consumption

Energy consumed for production includes production, heating, cooling, ventilation, as well as fuel delivered with rental products. Energy consumed during transport is measured from all inbound and outbound transports in cubic meters of fuel.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining the organization's environmental policy. An EMS involves a systematic and documented approach to environmental management.

Fossil fuels

Fuels originating from organisms of an earlier geological age, including coal, oil, natural gas, and peat.

Global Compact

UN initiative with ten principles on corporations' activities focusing on human rights, labor practices, environmental, and corruption considerations.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Independent international organization working to develop guidelines for sustainability reporting.

GHG Protocol

GHG Protocol Corporate Standard provides standards and guidance for companies and other organizations preparing a GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions inventory. Through the use of the standardized approaches and principles, it provides a clear and transparent reporting mechanism.

Governmental Organization (GO)

Legally constituted organization created by government, such as the OECD.

Influencer

Individual or group who is expected to have an indirect impact on an organization, company or its stakeholders through influence.

ISO 9001

International standard developed by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO), for setting up and certifying quality management systems.

ISO 14001

International standard developed by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO), for setting up and certifying environmental management systems.

ISO 26000

Guiding international standard providing guidelines for social responsibility (SR). The standard will be published in 2010 as ISO 26000.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Method for assessing the total environmental impact of a product or service "from cradle to grave", including all phases of production, use, and final disposal.

Megawatt hour (MWh)

Measure of electrical energy consumption equal to the energy provided by a one megawatt power source in one hour. Mega is the metric prefix for one million. In the report, gigawatt hour (GWh) is also used as a measurement unit. Giga is the prefix for one billion.

Non Governmental Organization (NGO)

Legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government, e.g. Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

OHSAS 18001

International standard, developed by the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO), for setting up and certifying occupational health and safety management systems.

Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP)

ODP indicates the ozone-depleting potential of a chemical substance i.e. a substance that has a negative impact on the earth's protective ozone layer.

Packaging material

Measured as the consumption of outbound packaging materials, i.e. materials used for packing Atlas Copco original products and parts such as paper/cardboard, plastic, wood, packing chips (foam) and iron/steel.

Rating institutes

Provide indices based on companies' financial performance as well as their sustainability performance (ethical indexes), e.g. Dow Jones.

REACH

European Community regulation on chemicals, deals with the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances.

Sick leave

Calculated as absence from work due to the employee's own illness, and does not include absence due to childcare or care of relatives and next-of-kin. The sick leave indicator used in the Atlas Copco Group is measured as the number of sick-leave days in relation to total number of working days.

Stakeholder

Individual or group that is expected to significantly affect or to be significantly affected by a company's activities, products, and solutions.

Sustainability

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is also improving quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come and it has three dimensions: economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Waste

Reported in tons and in the following categories: metal scrap from production, plastic, paper, oils and solvents, paint, rocks and concrete, contaminated soil and mixed waste. The waste is classified as: reusable, recyclable, recoverable, landfill, and regulated waste. Regulated waste requires special treatment and disposal methods.

Water

Water consumption in m³, own and purchased, is measured at internal water meters or by water utility companies.

WEEE

EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive imposes responsibility for the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment on the manufacturers.

Work-related accident

Includes illness or injury resulting in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, and requiring medical treatment beyond first aid, not including accidents occurring when traveling to or from work.