

# **Glossary**

## **Seniors for Circular Economy (SEN4CE)**

Authors: E-Seniors & CETEM

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## Project Result 1: CE for seniors and life-long learning

<b>5Rs</b>	Refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, rot.
<b>Biodiversity loss</b>	The destruction or decline of biological diversity. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Biolabels</b>	Symbols that apply to products that are “biological”, also called organic, meaning that they have been organically grown.
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	The whole amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) produced to, directly and indirectly, support a person’s lifestyle and activities. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Carpooling</b>	Also known as car-sharing or ride-sharing, is a transportation arrangement in which two or more individuals share a single vehicle to travel together, typically for the purpose of commuting to work, school, or other destinations.
<b>Circular economy</b>	Model of production and consumption intended to extend the lifecycle of products in order to reduce waste to a minimum.
<b>Climate change</b>	Significant variation of average weather conditions becoming, for example, warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or longer. <sup>3</sup>
<b>Collaborative consumption</b>	An economic system that is based on people sharing possessions and services, either for free or for payment, usually using the internet to organize this. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Durability</b>	The ability of a product, component or material to remain functional and relevant when used as intended.
	Symbols found on products which ensure minimum

<sup>1</sup><https://greenly.earth/en-gb/blog/ecology-news/what-does-biodiversity-loss-mean-for-humankind>

<sup>2</sup><https://youmatter.world/en/definition/definitions-carbon-footprint/>

<sup>3</sup><https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/overview>

<sup>4</sup><https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sharing-economy>

<b>Ecolabels</b>	environmental and health standards.
<b>Global warming</b>	A gradual increase in the earth's temperature, caused by gases, especially carbon dioxide, surrounding the earth. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Greenwashing</b>	Behaviour or activities that make people believe that a company is doing more to protect the environment than it really is.
<b>Linear economy</b>	System where resources are extracted to make products that eventually end up as waste and are thrown away. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Planetary boundaries</b>	Concept in Earth system science that defines a set of critical environmental thresholds or limits within which humanity can safely operate to avoid severe and irreversible environmental changes. These boundaries are intended to provide a framework for understanding and managing the impact of human activities on the Earth's ecological and climatic systems.
<b>Planned obsolescence</b>	It is a strategy used by some companies to ensure that the current version of a product will become obsolete, meaning out of date or useless, after a certain period of time.
<b>Raw materials</b>	Materials that are in their natural state, before they are processed or used in manufacturing. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Responsible consumption</b>	Purchasing or using materials taking into account environmental impacts at all stages of the product life cycle (for both goods and services).
<b>Responsible use of resources</b>	Ensuring that natural resources are used in the most responsible and efficient way possible.
<b>Single-use plastics</b>	Plastic items and packaging materials that are designed for a brief or one-time use before they are discarded. These products are typically used for a short duration, often just once, and are intended to be disposed of after serving their primary purpose.
<b>Shared mobility</b>	Transportation model in which multiple individuals or groups of people use a common pool of vehicles or

<sup>5</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/global-warming>

<sup>6</sup> <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/what-is-the-linear-economy>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/raw-materials>

	transportation services for their journeys, often on a short-term, on-demand basis.
<b>Social Media</b>	Social media refers to a collection of online platforms, websites, and applications that enable individuals and organizations to create, share, and interact with user-generated content. These platforms facilitate the exchange of information, ideas, opinions, multimedia content (such as text, images, videos), and communication among users in a virtual social environment.
<b>Sustainability</b>	The practice of using natural resources responsibly today, so they are available for future generations tomorrow. <sup>8</sup>
<b>Waste</b>	Unwanted materials or substances that are left after you have used something. <sup>9</sup>
<b>Water scarcity</b>	Condition characterized by insufficient availability of fresh, clean water resources to meet the water demands of a region or its population. This scarcity can result from various factors, including natural conditions, overuse, pollution, and environmental changes.
<b>Web Browsers</b>	Software application used to access, view, and interact with content on the World Wide Web. It acts as an interface between users and the internet, allowing them to navigate websites, retrieve and display web pages, and interact with various online services and resources.
<b>Zero-waste</b>	The reduction of solid waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption by means of responsible production, consumption, and reuse, and maximizing the recovery of solid wastes through recycling and composting <sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/sustainability/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/waste>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.orangecountync.gov/3012/What-Does-Zero-Waste-Mean>