

Useful local contacts

Name	Organisation	Contact
Quote this Woman	non-profit organisation working to advance the representation of women in the media. Their database provides hundreds of experts on various topics including climate change, energy, finance and business etc.	Quote This Woman+ (QW+) database: www.quotethiswoman.org.za/database kathy@quotethiswoman.org.za jordan@quotethiswoman.org.za
Just Share	Shareholder advocacy group focused on advancing climate/ net zero policies and divestment in finance institutions and fossil fuel companies	Annette Gibbs Communications Manager +27 82 467 1295 agibbs@justshare.org.za
Climate System Analysis Group (CSAG)	University of Cape Town – scientific impacts of climate change	peter@csag.uct.ac.za
Gaylor Montmasson-Clair TIPS	Research Net Zero, Just Transition	Senior Economist Sustainable Growth and Researcher at gaylor@tips.org.za
IPCC reports	Academic experts	Dr Kevin Winter, University of Cape Town: kevin.winter@uct.ac.za Prof Guy Midgley, Stellenbosch University: gfmidgley@sun.ac.za Prof Mark New, the African Climate and Development Institute at the University of Cape Town: mark.new@uct.ac.za
African Climate & Development Institute (ACDI)	Research/ Capacity	Michelle Blanckenberg, michelle.blanckenberg@uct.ac.za
National Business Initiative Steve Nicholls	Research and policy hub for net zero pathways	Head of Environment at the National Business Initiative Telephone: 083 786 5058 Email: SteveN@nbi.org.za

GOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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Carbon budget	Refers to different concepts and can be used at different geographical levels. At the global level, the term “global carbon budget” refers to an assessment of carbon cycle sources and sinks on a global level and the resulting change in the concentration of atmospheric CO ₂ . The term “total carbon budget” is used to refer to the maximum amount of cumulative net global anthropogenic CO ₂ emissions, starting from the pre-industrial period, that would result in limiting global surface temperature to a given level with a given probability, taking into account the effect of other anthropogenic climate forcers. See also “Remaining carbon budget to net-zero” below. At the national or sub-national level, the term “carbon budget” refers to the setting of GHG emission caps for different sectors or sources for successive, pre-defined periods (i.e. 5 years) or an overall limit on GHGs to be emitted over a specified period (i.e. between 2020-2030) in order to reach a longer-term emission reduction target.
Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)	A process in which a relatively pure stream of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from industrial and energy-related sources is separated (captured), conditioned, compressed and transported to a storage location for long-term isolation from the atmosphere. Sometimes referred to as Carbon capture and storage.
Climate neutrality	Concept of a state in which human activities result in no net effect on the climate system. Achieving such a state would require balancing of residual emissions with emission (carbon dioxide) removal as well as accounting for regional or local biogeophysical effects of human activities that, for example, affect surface albedo or local climate.
Direct air carbon dioxide capture and storage (DACCS)	Chemical process by which CO ₂ is captured directly from the ambient air, with subsequent storage. Also known as direct air capture and storage (DACs).
Negative emissions	Removal of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere by deliberate human activities, i.e., in addition to the removal that would occur via natural carbon cycle processes.
Net-negative greenhouse gas emissions	A situation of net negative emissions is achieved when, as result of human activities, more greenhouse gases are removed from the atmosphere than are emitted into it. Where multiple greenhouse gases are involved, the quantification of negative emissions depends on the climate metric chosen to compare emissions of different gases as well as the chosen time horizon.
Net-zero CO ₂ emissions	Net-zero carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions are achieved when anthropogenic CO ₂ emissions are balanced globally by anthropogenic CO ₂ removals over a specified period. Net-zero CO ₂ emissions and carbon neutrality are overlapping concepts and can be applied at different levels.
Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions	Net zero emissions are achieved when anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period. Where multiple greenhouse gases are involved, the quantification of net zero emissions depends on the climate metric chosen to compare emissions of different gases (such as global warming potential, global temperature change potential, and others), as well as the chosen time horizon. Net-zero GHG emissions and GHG

	neutrality are overlapping concepts and can be applied at different levels.
Remaining carbon budget to net-zero	Estimated cumulative net global anthropogenic CO2 emissions from the start of a particular year to the time that anthropogenic CO2 emissions reach net-zero that would result, at some probability, in limiting global warming to a given level, accounting for the impact of other anthropogenic emissions.

Sources: Authors, based on (IPCC, 2018) and (IPCC, 2021[1])/ Credit: OECD