

# Climateurope2 internal glossary

In the Climateurope2 (CE2) project, the glossary serves as a foundation for establishing a shared understanding of key terminology<sup>1</sup>. The glossary is essential for fostering collaboration and ensuring that critical concepts are interpreted consistently by all project partners, which is vital for the project's successful outcome. The project will also gather specialized vocabulary<sup>2</sup> across various work packages (WPs) but will be gathered in various deliverables (For example under Task 2.1: “explore vocabulary” and Task 4.1: “review of common terminologies”). However, this glossary refers solely to key terminology, which has been discussed within various CE2 workshops and will be updated with new terms. In brief, the glossary development process includes prioritizing key terms, co-developing definitions through collaborative inputs, and assessing consensus among the project participants.

## List of agreed terms

Term	Definition	Source
<b>Certification</b>	Third-party attestation related to an object of conformity assessment, except accreditation.	ISO 17000
<b>Quality assurance</b>	Part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled.	ISO 9000
<b>Climate information</b>	Information about the past, current state or future of the climate system that is relevant for mitigation, adaptation and risk management. It may be tailored or ‘co-produced’ for specific contexts, taking into account users’ needs and values.	<a href="#">IPCC, 2021: Annex VII: Glossary</a>
<b>Climate service</b>	Climate services involve the provision of climate information in such a way as to assist decision-making. The service includes appropriate engagement from users and providers, is based on scientifically credible information and expertise, has an effective access mechanism and responds to user needs	<a href="#">IPCC, 2021: Annex VII: Glossary</a>

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<sup>1</sup> Key terms refer to concepts that require a mutual understanding for CE2's success. These terms are relevant across multiple WPs and have the potential to influence the work in other areas.

<sup>2</sup> Specialized vocabulary refers to jargon or technical terms that have specific meanings within certain sectors, disciplines, or areas of expertise. These terms may not need broad consensus but are frequently used within individual WPs.

## Climateurope2 internal glossary

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<b>Climate risk</b>	<p>The potential for adverse consequences for human or ecological systems, recognising the diversity of values and objectives associated with such systems. In the context of climate change, risks can arise from potential impacts of climate change as well as human responses to climate change. Relevant adverse consequences include those on lives, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, economic, social and cultural assets and investments, infrastructure, services (including ecosystem services), ecosystems and species</p> <p>Note 1: risk components are hazard, exposure and vulnerability</p> <p>Note 2: in the context of climate change natural climate variability is considered despite not being explicitly mentioned</p>	<p><a href="#">Based on IPCC, 2021: Annex VII: Glossary (“Risk”)</a></p>
<b>Climate vulnerability</b>	<p>The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.</p>	<p><a href="#">IPCC, 2021: Annex VII: Glossary</a></p>
<b>Standard</b>	<p>A document, established by consensus and approved by a standardisation body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.</p> <p>NOTE1 In particular, the activity consists of the processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards</p> <p>NOTE 2 Important benefits of standardisation are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers to trade and facilitation of technological cooperation”</p>	<p>ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004</p>
<b>Standard body</b>	<p>A standards organisation, standards body, standards developing organisation (SDO), or standards setting organisation (SSO) is an organisation whose primary function is developing, coordinating, promulgating, revising, amending, reissuing, interpreting, or</p>	<p>Based on the <a href="#">European Institute for Innovation through Health Data</a> and</p>

# Climateurope2 internal glossary

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	<p>otherwise contributing to the usefulness of technical standards to those who employ them.</p> <p>Examples of standardisation bodies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International: ISO, IEC, ITU, OEKO-TEX, Forest Stewardship Council International Center, Fairtrade International</li> <li>• European: CEN, CENELEC, ETSI,</li> <li>• National: ASI, DIN, UNE, UNI, SIS, AFNOR...</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://www.standardspluselearning.eu/b-1-1-standardization-organizations">https://www.standardspluselearning.eu/b-1-1-standardization-organizations</a> and <a href="https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation-en">https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation-en</a></p>
<p><b>Standardisation process</b></p>	<p>A standardisation process refers to the systematic process of developing, establishing, and implementing standards. The standardisation process is a collaborative and iterative process that involves the participation of diverse stakeholders, including experts, industry representatives, and consumers. The standardisation process typically involves several steps, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identification of the need for a standard: This involves identifying the problem or issue that the standard is intended to address, as well as the stakeholders who will be affected by the standard.</li> <li>-Preparatory work: This involves conducting research, gathering data, and consulting with stakeholders to define the scope, objectives, and requirements of the standard.</li> <li>-Drafting of the standard: This involves developing a draft of the standard, which typically includes the technical specifications, guidelines, and requirements for the product, process, or service.</li> <li>-Consultation and review: This involves soliciting feedback from stakeholders and experts, and revising the draft standard based on their input.</li> <li>-Approval and publication: This involves finalising the standard, obtaining approval from relevant organisations or authorities, and publishing the standard for use by stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Based on various sources such as: <a href="#">CEN website</a> and <a href="#">ISO website</a></p>

## Climateurope2 internal glossary

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	<p>-Maintenance and revision: This involves monitoring and updating the standard as needed, to ensure that it remains relevant and effective over time.</p>	
<b>Uncertainty</b>	<p>A state of incomplete knowledge that can result from a lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. It may have many types of sources, from imprecision in the data to ambiguously defined concepts or terminology, incomplete understanding of critical processes, or uncertain projections of human behaviour. Uncertainty can therefore be represented by quantitative measures (e.g., a probability density function) or by qualitative statements (e.g., reflecting the judgment of a team of experts).</p>	<p><a href="#">IPCC, 2021: Annex VII: Glossary</a></p>
<b>Validation</b>	<p>Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled            Note 1 to entry: The objective evidence needed for a validation is the result of a test or other form of determination such as performing alternative calculations or reviewing documents .            Note 2 to entry: The word “validated” is used to designate the corresponding status.            Note 3 to entry: The use conditions for validation can be real or simulated.</p>	<p>ISO 9000</p>
<b>Verification</b>	<p>Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled. The term “verified” is used to designate the corresponding status.</p>	<p>ISO 9000</p>