***ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY***

**biomass** - organic matter, especially plant matter, that can be converted to fuel and is therefore regarded as a potential energy source

**climate change** - a long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature

**commodity** - an article of trade or commerce, especially a product as distinguished from a service

**consumer** - a person or organization that uses a commodity or service

**consumer protection** - group of laws and organizations designed to ensure the rights of consumers, as well as fair trade, competition, and accurate information in the marketplace.

**Energy Community** - international organisation containing the EU, represented by the European Commission, and the countries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo (in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence), Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine - these countries are known as the 'contracting parties'. It aims to extend the EU's internal energy market to South Eastern Europe and the Black Sea region.

**energy conservation** - reducing or going without a service to save energy

**energy efficiency** - using less energy to provide the same service

**2020 Energy Strategy** - by 2020, the EU aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20%, increase the share of renewable energy to at least 20% of consumption, and achieve energy savings of 20% or more. All EU countries must also achieve a 10% share of renewable energy in their transport sector.

**EV** - electric vehicle that is propelled by one or more electric motors, using electrical energy stored in rechargeable batteries

**greenhouse gas** - any of the gases whose absorption of solar radiation is responsible for the greenhouse effect, including carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, and the fluorocarbons.

**hybrid car** - a car which uses electrical power to enhance the efficiency of the engine

**hydroelectric** - pertaining to the generation and distribution of electricity derived from the energy of falling water or any other hydraulic source.

**NPO** - nonprofit organization (NPO) organized for a public or mutual benefit other than generating profit for owners or investors

**pan-European energy market** - pan-European access to commodity markets that deal specifically with the trade and supply of energy by means of transmission lines, pipelines, LNG terminals, and other infrastructure

**pollution** - introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment

**renewable energy** - any naturally occurring, theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, as biomass, solar, wind, tidal, wave, and hydroelectric power, that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuel.

**safety standard** - standard designed to ensure the safety of products, activities or processes, etc.

**service** - the supplying or supplier of utilities or commodities, as water, electricity, or gas, required or demanded by the public

**solar energy**- energy derived from the sun in the form of solar radiation.

**solar panel** - a bank of solar cells that generate electrical energy from solar energy

**Strategic Energy Technology Plan** - EU's strategy to accelerate the development and deployment of low carbon technologies such as solar power, smart grids, and carbon capture and storage

**sustainability** - the quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, and thereby supporting long-term ecological balance

**thermal insulation** - reduction of heat transfer (the transfer of thermal energy between objects of differing temperature) between objects in thermal contact or in range of radiative influence

**water purification** - process of removing undesirable chemicals, biological contaminants, suspended solids and gases from contaminated water

**wind turbine** - device that converts the wind's kinetic energy into electrical

***FIGHTING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION***

ADAPTABILITY OF WORKERS- workers must be open to new ideas, new jobs, flexible and able to cope when things do not go as planned

To ANTICIPATE AND MANAGE CHANGE- to see what changes in the field of work are likely to happen and to deal with them

To COMBAT POVERTY- to fight against poverty

DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES- communities which do not have social and economic necessities

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS- people who leave school at an early age without proper/higher qualifications

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND- Europe`s main instrument for supporting jobs and ensuring fairer job opportunities for all EU citizens

HEALTH INEQUALITIES- not having the same access to healthcare

HOMELESSNESS- the state of having no home

HOUSING- accomodation in houses

INCLUSIVE LABOUR MARKET- everyone of working age can participate in paid work, especially vulnerable and disadvanteged people

LABOUR MARKET- market in which workers find work and employers find workers willing to work

LIFELONG LEARNING- learning your whole life

To LIFT SB OUT OF POVERTY- to enable sb to live above poverty line

LOW SKILLS JOBS- jobs where no special qualifications or only the most simple ones are needed

MEDIUM QUALIFICATIONS JOBS- jobs acquired after secondary eduacation

MINIMUM INCOME SUPPORT- extra money to help people on a low income (or none at all)

PENSION- payment made by the state to sb old

POVERTY LINE/THRESHOLD- minimal level of income considered adequate in some country (each country defines for itself)/ TO LIVE BELOW POVERTY LINE/THRESHOLD

SOCIAL ( AND TERRITORIAL) COHESION- the state where the society works together toward the well-being of all its members

SOCIAL EXCLUSION- not being the part of the established society

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH- realistically attainable growth that can be maintained without running into problems

TERTIARY DEGREE- educational level following secondary education

VULNERABLE- that is liable to be damaged, not protected

***MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION***

* **migration** - to move from one country, place or locality to another
* **integration** - the act of integrating; acceptence as equals into society of persons of different groups
* **EMN ( European Migration Network )-** a network that is established to respond all information needs through specific reports, studies and ad-hoc queries.
* **AMIF ( The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund** )- a fund that will promote the efficient management of migration flows and the implementation, strenghtening ans development of a common Union approach to asylum and immigration.
* **The European Social Fund** - fund designed to help people get a job, integrating disadvantaged people into society and ensuring fairer life opportunities for all
* **Schengei area** - the area composed of 28 European states that have officially abolished passport and any other type of border control at their mutual borders.
* **asylum** - a place ( building ) that offers cover and security for those in need , for example immigrants.
* **cultural diversity**- having a variety of cultures or human societies within a specific region
* **SIRIUS network** - the only European network on migrant education, founded by the EC in 2012
* **refugees** - a person forced to emigrate for political reasons
* **racial equality directive** - combating discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, with a view of putting into effect the principle of equal treatment
* **racism** - hatred of or discrimination against a person or persons based on their race
* **emigrant** - a person that moves from one country to another for individual purposes
* **immigrant**- a person that has settled in a new country
* **isolation** - the process or fact of isolating or being isolated

***YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT***

* ACTIVE POPULATION - the people in a country or area who normally work and earn money
* APPRENTICE – someone who has agreed to work for a skilled person for a particular period of time and often for low payment, in order to learn that person’s skills
* APPRENTICESHIP - a period of time working as an apprentice
* COMPETITIVENESS - the ability of people to compete successfully
* DROPOUT RATE - the percentage of students failing to complete a particular school or college course
* EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS- people who leave school at an early age without proper/higher qualifications
* EMPLOYABILITY - the skills and abilities that allow you to be employed
* HIGH LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT – most eligible people who want to work can find employment
* HIGH LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT – high percentage of employable people in a country’s workforce who have either lost their jobs or are still actively seeking work
* HIGH QUALIFICATIONS – education from a college or university
* INCLUSIVE ECONOMY – economy that includes all members of society in the growth process itself instead of distributing wealth among them after periods of steep growth
* INCREASE LABOUR PARTICIPATION –increase the number of currently employed or those seeking employment
* LABOUR MARKET - the availability of employment and labour, in terms of supply and demand
* LIFELONG LEARNING – the process of gaining knowledge and skills throughout your life, often to help you do your job properly
* SCHOOL CURRICULUM - the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes. *The national curriculum* provides the sets of subjects that children must study.
* SOCIAL COHESION – a cohesive society that works toward the well-being of all its members. It fights exclusion and marginalisation
* TERTIARY DEGREE - educational level following secondary education
* UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - the number or percentage of people in a country or area who do not have jobs
* WELFARE SYSTEM - social effort designed to promote the basic physical and material well-being of people in need
* WORKFORCE –the group of people who work in a company, industry, country, etc.