# CONCEPTS IN NEWS

# September 2024

## Environment

| Concepts | Official Definition | Easy Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| **Biodiversity Offsetting** | A conservation method in which companies compensate for environmental damage by protecting or restoring other areas. | Companies pay to protect or restore nature elsewhere when they harm the environment. |
| **Circular Bioeconomy** | An economy that focuses on using renewable biological resources and recycling to achieve sustainability. | A system where biological resources are reused and recycled to create a sustainable economy. |
| **Geoengineering for Climate Mitigation** | Large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change. | Using technology to try to cool the planet or reduce the impact of climate change. |
| **Green Steel in Decarbonization** | The production of steel using renewable energy and low-carbon technologies to reduce emissions. | Making steel in a way that doesn't pollute as much by using green energy. |
| **Climate-resilient Urban Infrastructure** | Designing cities and infrastructure that can withstand the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events. | Building cities that can handle floods, storms, and other effects of climate change. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Carbon Lock-In** | When investments in carbon-intensive infrastructure make it difficult to reduce emissions in the future. | Getting stuck with old systems that pollute a lot, making it hard to switch to cleaner options. |
| **Climate Vulnerability Index** | A tool that measures the susceptibility of a region or community to the impacts of climate change. | A score that shows how at-risk a place is to climate change, like floods or droughts. |
| **Regenerative Agriculture in Policy** | Agricultural practices that restore soil health, water retention, and biodiversity, integrated into government policies. | Farming in a way that heals the land and is encouraged by government policies. |
| **Water-energy-food Nexus** | The interconnectedness of water, energy, and food resources, emphasizing the need for integrated management. | Understanding how water, energy, and food depend on each other and need to be managed together. |
| **Climate Debt** | The responsibility of industrialized countries to provide support to developing nations affected by climate change. | Rich countries paying for the damage caused by climate change in poorer countries. |
| **Climate-induced Migration** | The movement of people forced to leave their homes due to climate change impacts like rising sea levels and extreme weather. | People being forced to move because their homes are affected by climate change. |
| **Bio-circular-Green Economy** | An economic system that integrates biological, circular, and green practices to promote sustainability. | A system where natural resources are recycled and used in eco-friendly ways to create jobs and growth. |
| **Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR)** | Government-held reserves of oil to be used during emergencies to ensure energy security. | Oil stored by governments in case of emergencies when fuel is in short supply. |
| **Biodiversity Offsetting** | A conservation method in which companies compensate for environmental damage by protecting or restoring other areas. | Companies pay to protect or restore nature elsewhere when they harm the environment. |
| **Circular Bioeconomy** | An economy that focuses on using renewable biological resources and recycling to achieve sustainability. | A system where biological resources are reused and recycled to create a sustainable economy. |
| **Geoengineering for Climate Mitigation** | Large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change. | Using technology to try to cool the planet or reduce the impact of climate change. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Green Steel in Decarbonization** | The production of steel using renewable energy and low-carbon technologies to reduce emissions. | Making steel in a way that doesn't pollute as much by using green energy. |
| **Climate-resilient Urban Infrastructure** | Designing cities and infrastructure that can withstand the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events. | Building cities that can handle floods, storms, and other effects of climate change. |
| **Carbon Lock-In** | When investments in carbon-intensive infrastructure make it difficult to reduce emissions in the future. | Getting stuck with old systems that pollute a lot, making it hard to switch to cleaner options. |
| **Climate Vulnerability Index** | A tool that measures the susceptibility of a region or community to the impacts of climate change. | A score that shows how at-risk a place is to climate change, like floods or droughts. |
| **Regenerative Agriculture in Policy** | Agricultural practices that restore soil health, water retention, and biodiversity, integrated into government policies. | Farming in a way that heals the land and is encouraged by government policies. |
| **Water-energy-food Nexus** | The interconnectedness of water, energy, and food resources, emphasizing the need for integrated management. | Understanding how water, energy, and food depend on each other and need to be managed together. |
| **Climate Debt** | The responsibility of industrialized countries to provide support to developing nations affected by climate change. | Rich countries paying for the damage caused by climate change in poorer countries. |
| **Climate-induced Migration** | The movement of people forced to leave their homes due to climate change impacts like rising sea levels and extreme weather. | People being forced to move because their homes are affected by climate change. |
| **Bio-circular-Green Economy** | An economic system that integrates biological, circular, and green practices to promote sustainability. | A system where natural resources are recycled and used in eco-friendly ways to create jobs and growth. |
| **Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR)** | Government-held reserves of oil to be used during emergencies to ensure energy security. | Oil stored by governments in case of emergencies when fuel is in short supply. |
| **Biodiversity Offsetting** | A conservation method in which companies compensate for environmental damage by protecting or restoring other areas. | Companies pay to protect or restore nature elsewhere when they harm the environment. |

| Circular Bioeconomy | An economy that focuses on using renewable biological resources and recycling to achieve sustainability. | A system where biological resources are reused and recycled to create a sustainable economy. |
|---|---|---|
| Geoengineering for Climate Mitigation | Large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change. | Using technology to try to cool the planet or reduce the impact of climate change. |

## Science and Technology

| Concepts | Official Definition | Easy Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| Quantum Entanglement | A quantum phenomenon where two particles remain connected so that the state of one instantly influences the other, regardless of distance. | A strange quantum effect where two particles are connected, even if they are far apart. |
| Superconducting Qubits | Quantum bits made from materials that conduct electricity with zero resistance, used in quantum computers. | Qubits, or quantum bits, that help make super-fast computers by allowing electricity to flow without resistance. |
| Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) | A secure communication method that uses quantum mechanics to encrypt and transmit information in a way that cannot be hacked. | Using quantum science to send information that can't be intercepted or hacked. |
| AI-Driven Predictive Modeling | The use of artificial intelligence to analyze data and make predictions about future outcomes. | Using AI to look at data and predict what might happen next, like forecasting weather or stock trends. |
| Cryptographic Hash Functions | Algorithms that take input data and produce a fixed-size string of characters, used in securing data on the blockchain. | A method used to protect data by turning it into a secure, scrambled string of numbers and letters. |
| Zero-Knowledge Proofs | A method where one party proves to another that they know a value, without conveying any information about the value itself. | A way to prove something is true without revealing the actual details, often used in privacy-focused tech. |
| Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) | A form of radar used to create detailed images of landscapes by using the movement of radar antennas to simulate a large aperture. | A technology that captures highly detailed images of the Earth from space using radar. |

| Clear your doubts now.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Environmental DNA (eDNA) Sampling** | The collection and analysis of genetic material from environmental samples (water, soil) to detect the presence of organisms. | Collecting DNA from the environment, like water, to figure out what species live in an area. |
| **Directed Energy Weapons (DEWs)** | Weapons that emit energy in an aimed direction without the use of projectiles, including lasers and microwaves. | Weapons that shoot energy beams, like lasers, instead of bullets or missiles. |
| **Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs)** | Robotic vehicles that operate underwater without human intervention, often used for oceanographic research. | Robots that explore the ocean on their own without needing human control. |
| **Bioluminescence** | The production and emission of light by living organisms, such as certain fish, fungi, and fireflies. | The ability of living organisms like fireflies and deep-sea creatures to glow in the dark. |
| **Neuroplasticity** | The brain's ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. | The brain's ability to adapt and change by forming new connections between brain cells. |
| **Bio-remediation of Plastics** | The use of living organisms, such as bacteria or fungi, to break down and remove plastic waste from the environment. | Using living things, like bacteria, to break down and clean up plastic pollution. |
| **Quantum Entanglement** | A quantum phenomenon where two particles remain connected so that the state of one instantly influences the other, regardless of distance. | A strange quantum effect where two particles are connected, even if they are far apart. |
| **Superconducting Qubits** | Quantum bits made from materials that conduct electricity with zero resistance, used in quantum computers. | Qubits, or quantum bits, that help make super-fast computers by allowing electricity to flow without resistance. |
| **Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)** | A secure communication method that uses quantum mechanics to encrypt and transmit information in a way that cannot be hacked. | Using quantum science to send information that can't be intercepted or hacked. |
| **AI-Driven Predictive Modeling** | The use of artificial intelligence to analyze data and make predictions about future outcomes. | Using AI to look at data and predict what might happen next, like forecasting weather or stock trends. |
| **Cryptographic Hash Functions** | Algorithms that take input data and produce a fixed-size string of characters, used in securing data on the blockchain. | A method used to protect data by turning it into a secure, scrambled string of numbers and letters. |
| **Zero-Knowledge Proofs** | A method where one party proves to another that they know a value, without conveying any information about the value itself. | A way to prove something is true without revealing the actual details, often used in privacy-focused tech. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)** | A form of radar used to create detailed images of landscapes by using the movement of radar antennas to simulate a large aperture. | A technology that captures highly detailed images of the Earth from space using radar. |
| **Environmental DNA (eDNA) Sampling** | The collection and analysis of genetic material from environmental samples (water, soil) to detect the presence of organisms. | Collecting DNA from the environment, like water, to figure out what species live in an area. |
| **Directed Energy Weapons (DEWs)** | Weapons that emit energy in an aimed direction without the use of projectiles, including lasers and microwaves. | Weapons that shoot energy beams, like lasers, instead of bullets or missiles. |
| **Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs)** | Robotic vehicles that operate underwater without human intervention, often used for oceanographic research. | Robots that explore the ocean on their own without needing human control. |
| **Bioluminescence** | The production and emission of light by living organisms, such as certain fish, fungi, and fireflies. | The ability of living organisms like fireflies and deep-sea creatures to glow in the dark. |
| **Neuroplasticity** | The brain's ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. | The brain's ability to adapt and change by forming new connections between brain cells. |
| **Bio-remediation of Plastics** | The use of living organisms, such as bacteria or fungi, to break down and remove plastic waste from the environment. | Using living things, like bacteria, to break down and clean up plastic pollution. |
| **Artificial Intelligence Regulation** | Rules and laws designed to govern the development and use of artificial intelligence technologies. | Laws to control how artificial intelligence is built and used, making sure it's safe and fair. |
| **Cryptographic Agility** | The ability of a cryptographic system to switch quickly to newer algorithms when older ones become insecure. | The ability to change encryption methods easily when one becomes outdated. |
| **Neurotechnology in Warfare** | The use of brain-computer interfaces or other neural technologies in military applications to enhance soldiers' performance. | Using technology that interacts with the brain to boost the abilities of soldiers. |
| **Artificial Intelligence-driven Warfare** | The use of AI technologies to conduct military operations, including autonomous drones, decision-making, and surveillance. | Using AI in military operations, from drones to battlefield decisions. |
| **Hardened Facilities in Cybersecurity** | Facilities designed to resist attacks, including cyber attacks, by being physically and digitally secure. | Secure buildings and systems that can withstand cyber and physical attacks. |
| **Regulatory Sandboxes** | A framework set up by regulators that allows companies to test new products and services in a controlled environment under regulatory supervision. | A safe space for companies to test new technologies without breaking any laws. |

| Quantum Supremacy | The point at which a quantum computer can solve problems faster than any classical computer. | When quantum computers solve problems that regular computers can't handle. |
|---|---|---|
| Blockchain-based Voting | A digital voting system that uses blockchain to ensure transparency, security, and tamper-resistance. | Using blockchain to create secure and transparent voting that can't be tampered with. |
| Quantum Financial Cryptography | The use of quantum computing for creating secure cryptographic financial systems. | Using powerful quantum computers to make financial transactions super secure. |
| Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) | The framework and digital services required for a society's functioning, like ID systems, payments, and internet connectivity. | The digital tools and services that a country needs to run smoothly, like ID cards and online payments. |
| Post-quantum Cryptography | Encryption methods designed to resist attacks from quantum computers. | New ways to protect data from being hacked by super-powerful quantum computers. |
| AI-driven Cyber Warfare | The use of artificial intelligence in cyber-attacks and defenses. | Using AI to improve both offensive and defensive strategies in online warfare. |
| Neuroeconomics | The study of how brain activity influences economic decisions and behavior. | Studying how our brain's decisions impact things like spending and saving money. |
| Neurotechnology in Warfare | The use of brain-computer interfaces or other neural technologies in military applications to enhance soldiers' performance. | Using technology that interacts with the brain to improve soldiers' abilities in combat. |
| Synthetic Fuels (E-fuels) | Fuels made from carbon dioxide and hydrogen through chemical processes, used as alternatives to fossil fuels. | Fuels that are created using carbon dioxide and water, used to replace gasoline or diesel. |
| Strategic Resource Nationalism | A country's use of its natural resources, such as oil or minerals, to achieve political or economic goals. | Countries using their valuable natural resources to gain power or wealth. |
| Quantum Cryptography | The use of quantum mechanics to create secure communication systems. | Using quantum physics to make unbreakable ways of sending secure messages. |
| Cyber-resilience in National Security | The ability of a country's digital infrastructure to withstand and recover from cyber-attacks. | A country's power to defend against online attacks and keep its computer systems working. |
| Digital Platform Accountability | The responsibility of digital platforms, such as social media or e-commerce sites, to manage their content and protect users' rights. | Ensuring online platforms are responsible for keeping users safe and following laws. |

| Supply Chain Digital Twins | The creation of virtual models of supply chains using real-time data to predict and optimize performance. | Using digital copies of supply chains to better understand and manage them in real-time. |
|---|---|---|
| Digital Sovereignty in Trade Agreements | Ensuring that a country maintains control over its digital infrastructure and data in international trade deals. | Countries keeping control of their own digital systems and data in trade deals. |
| Blockchain Interoperability | The ability of different blockchain systems to communicate and work together seamlessly. | Letting different blockchains talk to each other easily and share information. |
| Digital Twin Ecosystems | Creating a virtual model of an entire ecosystem (like a city or industry) for monitoring and analysis. | Using digital copies of cities, industries, or systems to study them in detail. |
| Strategic Decoupling | The process of disconnecting economic or technological systems between rival nations to reduce dependency. | Splitting up the economic or tech ties between competing countries to become more independent. |
| Artificial Intelligence-driven Judicial Systems | Using AI to assist or make legal decisions, from case management to rulings. | Using AI to help make legal decisions faster and more accurate. |
| Cyber-Resilience in National Security | A country's ability to withstand and recover quickly from cyber-attacks. | A nation's strength in defending against and bouncing back from cyber-attacks. |

## Economy

| Concepts | Official Definition | Easy Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| Debt-for-Nature Bonds | A financial arrangement where debt is forgiven in exchange for investment in environmental protection. | A deal where countries can reduce their debt by protecting the environment. |
| Sovereign Wealth Fund Diversification | Expanding the investments of a country's wealth fund into multiple sectors and regions. | Spreading a country's savings into different investments to reduce risks. |
| Strategic Hedging | Using a combination of strategies to reduce risks in uncertain political and economic environments. | Balancing between different strategies to protect against risks in politics and economics. |
| Debt Distress Resolution Mechanism | A framework used by international lenders to help countries facing debt crises. | A system to help countries that can't pay back their loans. |

| Sovereign Debt Restructuring | The process of renegotiating the terms of a country's debt when it faces financial difficulties. | When a country changes the way it will pay back its debt to avoid a crisis. |
|---|---|---|
| Debt-for-Equity Swaps | A financial restructuring method where debt is converted into company equity (ownership). | Turning a company's or country's debt into shares of ownership. |
| Carbon Market Volatility | The fluctuation in the value of carbon credits due to changes in demand, policy, or environmental factors. | When the price of permits to pollute goes up and down unpredictably. |
| Sustainable Development Bonds | Bonds issued to finance sustainable projects, like renewable energy or conservation. | Loans raised by countries to fund green projects like clean energy or forest protection. |
| Carbon Border Tax Adjustments | A tax on imports from countries with looser carbon regulations, aimed at preventing "carbon leakage." | A tax on goods from countries that don't have strict pollution controls. |
| Carbon Intensity Trading | Trading of credits based on the carbon emissions per unit of production. | Buying and selling rights to emit carbon based on how much a company pollutes. |
| Green Premium in Renewable Energy | The additional cost associated with using clean, renewable energy compared to traditional energy sources. | Extra costs for using clean energy instead of fossil fuels. |
| Bioeconomic Innovation | The development of sustainable economic practices based on biological resources and ecosystems. | Innovations that use living systems and natural processes to create a greener economy. |
| Corporate Environmental Disclosure | A company's public reporting of its environmental impact, risks, and sustainability efforts. | When companies tell the public about how their activities affect the environment. |
| Debt-for-Nature Bonds | A financial arrangement where debt is forgiven in exchange for investment in environmental protection. | A deal where countries can reduce their debt by protecting the environment. |
| Sovereign Wealth Fund Diversification | Expanding the investments of a country's wealth fund into multiple sectors and regions. | Spreading a country's savings into different investments to reduce risks. |
| Strategic Hedging | Using a combination of strategies to reduce risks in uncertain political and economic environments. | Balancing between different strategies to protect against risks in politics and economics. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Debt Distress Resolution Mechanism** | A framework used by international lenders to help countries facing debt crises. | A system to help countries that can't pay back their loans. |
| **Sovereign Debt Restructuring** | The process of renegotiating the terms of a country's debt when it faces financial difficulties. | When a country changes the way it will pay back its debt to avoid a crisis. |
| **Debt-for-Equity Swaps** | A financial restructuring method where debt is converted into company equity (ownership). | Turning a company's or country's debt into shares of ownership. |
| **Carbon Market Volatility** | The fluctuation in the value of carbon credits due to changes in demand, policy, or environmental factors. | When the price of permits to pollute goes up and down unpredictably. |
| **Sustainable Development Bonds** | Bonds issued to finance sustainable projects, like renewable energy or conservation. | Loans raised by countries to fund green projects like clean energy or forest protection. |
| **Carbon Border Tax Adjustments** | A tax on imports from countries with looser carbon regulations, aimed at preventing "carbon leakage." | A tax on goods from countries that don't have strict pollution controls. |
| **Carbon Intensity Trading** | Trading of credits based on the carbon emissions per unit of production. | Buying and selling rights to emit carbon based on how much a company pollutes. |
| **Green Premium in Renewable Energy** | The additional cost associated with using clean, renewable energy compared to traditional energy sources. | Extra costs for using clean energy instead of fossil fuels. |
| **Bioeconomic Innovation** | The development of sustainable economic practices based on biological resources and ecosystems. | Innovations that use living systems and natural processes to create a greener economy. |
| **Corporate Environmental Disclosure** | A company's public reporting of its environmental impact, risks, and sustainability efforts. | When companies tell the public about how their activities affect the environment. |
| **Debt-for-Nature Bonds** | A financial arrangement where debt is forgiven in exchange for investment in environmental protection. | A deal where countries can reduce their debt by protecting the environment. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sovereign Wealth Fund Diversification** | Expanding the investments of a country's wealth fund into multiple sectors and regions. | Spreading a country's savings into different investments to reduce risks. |
| **Strategic Hedging** | Using a combination of strategies to reduce risks in uncertain political and economic environments. | Balancing between different strategies to protect against risks in politics and economics. |
| **Debt Distress Resolution Mechanism** | A framework used by international lenders to help countries facing debt crises. | A system to help countries that can't pay back their loans. |
| **Sovereign Debt Restructuring** | The process of renegotiating the terms of a country's debt when it faces financial difficulties. | When a country changes the way it will pay back its debt to avoid a crisis. |
| **Debt-for-Equity Swaps** | A financial restructuring method where debt is converted into company equity (ownership). | Turning a company's or country's debt into shares of ownership. |
| **Carbon Market Volatility** | The fluctuation in the value of carbon credits due to changes in demand, policy, or environmental factors. | When the price of permits to pollute goes up and down unpredictably. |
| **Sustainable Development Bonds** | Bonds issued to finance sustainable projects, like renewable energy or conservation. | Loans raised by countries to fund green projects like clean energy or forest protection. |
| **Carbon Border Tax Adjustments** | A tax on imports from countries with looser carbon regulations, aimed at preventing "carbon leakage." | A tax on goods from countries that don't have strict pollution controls. |
| **Carbon Intensity Trading** | Trading of credits based on the carbon emissions per unit of production. | Buying and selling rights to emit carbon based on how much a company pollutes. |
| **Green Premium in Renewable Energy** | The additional cost associated with using clean, renewable energy compared to traditional energy sources. | Extra costs for using clean energy instead of fossil fuels. |
| **Bioeconomic Innovation** | The development of sustainable economic practices based on biological resources and ecosystems. | Innovations that use living systems and natural processes to create a greener economy. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Corporate Environmental Disclosure** | A company's public reporting of its environmental impact, risks, and sustainability efforts. | When companies tell the public about how their activities affect the environment. |
| **Debt-for-Nature Bonds** | A financial arrangement where debt is forgiven in exchange for investment in environmental protection. | A deal where countries can reduce their debt by protecting the environment. |
| **Sovereign Wealth Fund Diversification** | Expanding the investments of a country's wealth fund into multiple sectors and regions. | Spreading a country's savings into different investments to reduce risks. |
| **Strategic Hedging** | Using a combination of strategies to reduce risks in uncertain political and economic environments. | Balancing between different strategies to protect against risks in politics and economics. |
| **Debt Distress Resolution Mechanism** | A framework used by international lenders to help countries facing debt crises. | A system to help countries that can't pay back their loans. |
| **Sovereign Debt Restructuring** | The process of renegotiating the terms of a country's debt when it faces financial difficulties. | When a country changes the way it will pay back its debt to avoid a crisis. |
| **Debt-for-Equity Swaps** | A financial restructuring method where debt is converted into company equity (ownership). | Turning a company's or country's debt into shares of ownership. |

## International Relations

| Concepts | Official Definition | Easy Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| Techno-nationalism | The belief that technological advancements should be controlled by the state to protect national interests. | A country using technology to make itself stronger and protect its interests. |
| Hydropower Geopolitics | The strategic use of water resources for generating power, which impacts diplomatic relations between countries sharing water bodies. | How the use of water for energy affects relationships between countries. |
| Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy | The use of diplomatic relations to secure deals and cooperation on offshore wind energy projects. | Countries working together to develop wind energy from the ocean. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strategic Depth in Military Doctrine | A country's ability to conduct military operations far from its borders to protect its interests. | A country's plan to protect itself by fighting far away from home. |
| Climate-induced Migration | The displacement of people due to the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather. | People being forced to move because of climate change effects like floods or droughts. |
| Strategic Energy Reserve Management | Managing national reserves of energy resources like oil and gas to ensure energy security. | Controlling a country's emergency stock of energy resources for times of need. |
| Maritime Chokepoints | Narrow passageways in oceans or seas that are critical for international shipping and can be easily blocked. | Narrow sea routes that ships pass through, where a blockage could cause big problems for global trade. |
| Strategic Resource Nationalism | The use of a country's natural resources, such as oil or minerals, as a tool for economic or political power. | A country controlling its resources to gain economic or political advantage. |
| Strategic Technology Alliances | Partnerships between nations or companies to develop and share critical technologies. | Countries or companies working together to develop and share important technologies. |
| Plurilateral Agreements | Trade or cooperation agreements between multiple countries, but not necessarily global. | Deals made between a few countries on specific topics, rather than global treaties. |
| Digital Decoupling | The process of separating and creating independent digital ecosystems in response to geopolitical tensions. | Breaking apart connected digital systems to create separate online worlds between countries. |
| Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy | Diplomatic efforts to foster cooperation and development in offshore wind power generation between nations. | Countries working together to develop wind energy from the sea. |
| Techno-nationalism | The belief that technological advancements should be controlled by the state to protect national interests. | A country using technology to make itself stronger and protect its interests. |
| Hydropower Geopolitics | The strategic use of water resources for generating power, which impacts diplomatic relations between countries sharing water bodies. | How the use of water for energy affects relationships between countries. |

| Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy | The use of diplomatic relations to secure deals and cooperation on offshore wind energy projects. | Countries working together to develop wind energy from the ocean. |
|---|---|---|
| Strategic Depth in Military Doctrine | A country's ability to conduct military operations far from its borders to protect its interests. | A country's plan to protect itself by fighting far away from home. |
| Climate-induced Migration | The displacement of people due to the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather. | People being forced to move because of climate change effects like floods or droughts. |
| Strategic Energy Reserve Management | Managing national reserves of energy resources like oil and gas to ensure energy security. | Controlling a country's emergency stock of energy resources for times of need. |
| Maritime Chokepoints | Narrow passageways in oceans or seas that are critical for international shipping and can be easily blocked. | Narrow sea routes that ships pass through, where a blockage could cause big problems for global trade. |
| Strategic Resource Nationalism | The use of a country's natural resources, such as oil or minerals, as a tool for economic or political power. | A country controlling its resources to gain economic or political advantage. |
| Strategic Technology Alliances | Partnerships between nations or companies to develop and share critical technologies. | Countries or companies working together to develop and share important technologies. |
| Plurilateral Agreements | Trade or cooperation agreements between multiple countries, but not necessarily global. | Deals made between a few countries on specific topics, rather than global treaties. |
| Digital Decoupling | The process of separating and creating independent digital ecosystems in response to geopolitical tensions. | Breaking apart connected digital systems to create separate online worlds between countries. |
| Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy | Diplomatic efforts to foster cooperation and development in offshore wind power generation between nations. | Countries working together to develop wind energy from the sea. |
| Techno-nationalism | The belief that technological advancements should be controlled by the state to protect national interests. | A country using technology to make itself stronger and protect its interests. |

| Hydropower Geopolitics | The strategic use of water resources for generating power, which impacts diplomatic relations between countries sharing water bodies. | How the use of water for energy affects relationships between countries. |
|---|---|---|
| Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy | The use of diplomatic relations to secure deals and cooperation on offshore wind energy projects. | Countries working together to develop wind energy from the ocean. |
| Strategic Depth in Military Doctrine | A country's ability to conduct military operations far from its borders to protect its interests. | A country's plan to protect itself by fighting far away from home. |
| Climate-induced Migration | The displacement of people due to the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather. | People being forced to move because of climate change effects like floods or droughts. |
| Strategic Energy Reserve Management | Managing national reserves of energy resources like oil and gas to ensure energy security. | Controlling a country's emergency stock of energy resources for times of need. |
| Maritime Chokepoints | Narrow passageways in oceans or seas that are critical for international shipping and can be easily blocked. | Narrow sea routes that ships pass through, where a blockage could cause big problems for global trade. |
| Strategic Resource Nationalism | The use of a country's natural resources, such as oil or minerals, as a tool for economic or political power. | A country controlling its resources to gain economic or political advantage. |

# Polity

| Concepts | Official Definition | Easy Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| Judicial Activism | The practice of judges making decisions based on personal or political considerations rather than existing law. | When judges make rulings based on their own beliefs instead of just following the law. |
| Fiscal Federalism | The financial relations between units of governments in a federal system, particularly the allocation of taxation and spending powers. | How financial responsibilities are shared between the central and state governments. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delimitation Commission | A commission tasked with redrawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies based on population changes. | A group responsible for adjusting electoral boundaries according to the population. |
| Right to be Forgotten | A legal principle that allows individuals to request the removal of their personal information from the internet. | The right to have your personal data removed from the internet if it's no longer relevant. |
| Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) | A process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code for resolving the insolvency of companies. | A legal process used to help companies that are struggling financially. |
| Doctrine of Colourable Legislation | A legal doctrine that prevents legislatures from making laws that indirectly violate the constitution. | A rule that stops lawmakers from passing laws that break the constitution indirectly. |
| Natural Justice Principles | Basic principles of fairness in legal processes, including the right to a fair hearing and the rule against bias. | Rules that ensure everyone gets a fair chance in court, and decisions are made without bias. |
| Sovereign Immunity in Arbitration | The principle that a state or sovereign entity cannot be sued in foreign courts or arbitration tribunals without its consent. | A rule that protects countries from being taken to court by other countries unless they agree to it. |
| Data Localization Sovereignty | Policies requiring data on a country's citizens to be stored and processed within its borders, ensuring control over the data. | A policy that ensures all personal data stays within a country and is controlled by that country. |
| Blockchain-based Smart Contracts | Self-executing contracts with terms written directly into code, running on blockchain technology. | Digital contracts that automatically carry out their terms without the need for lawyers or paperwork. |
| **Judicial Overreach** | When the judiciary crosses into the domain of the executive or legislative branches, often seen as overstepping its authority. | When courts make decisions that should be left to the government or parliament. |
| **Data Localization Sovereignty** | Requiring personal or sensitive data to be stored and processed within the country's borders for security or privacy reasons. | Laws that ensure that personal data stays within the country and isn't sent abroad. |
| **Strategic Trade Controls** | Policies to regulate the export and transfer of technologies, goods, and services critical to national security. | Rules that control the export of important technologies or goods that could affect national security. |
| **Right to be Forgotten** | A legal right allowing individuals to have personal information removed from the internet. | The ability to ask for your personal information to be deleted from websites or databases. |

| Subnational Diplomacy | The engagement of regional or local governments in international affairs, outside of central government diplomacy. | When cities or states manage their own international relations. |
|---|---|---|
| Extraterritorial Jurisdiction | The right of a country to apply its laws to its citizens or activities beyond its borders. | When a country applies its laws to its people or businesses even if they're abroad. |
| Cross-border Insolvency Laws | Laws designed to deal with the bankruptcy of companies or individuals with assets or debts in multiple countries. | Rules that handle bankruptcies that involve people or businesses in different countries. |
| Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs) | Organizations run on blockchain technology where decision-making is automated and decentralized. | A digital organization where decisions are made by code, not people. |
| Cross-border Data Transfer Regulation | Laws governing the transfer of personal data across national borders, ensuring security and privacy. | Rules about how personal data can be moved between countries to keep it safe. |
| Algorithmic Governance in AI | The use of algorithms to make decisions in governance, often in areas like justice, healthcare, and welfare. | Using computer programs to make decisions in government processes. |
| AI-driven Cyber Warfare | The use of artificial intelligence to conduct or enhance cyber-attacks on enemy targets. | Using AI to plan and execute cyber-attacks more effectively. |
| Public Health Sovereignty | The ability of a state to independently manage its public health policies without external influence. | A country's power to control its own health system without interference. |
| Transnational Climate Litigation | Legal cases brought against countries or companies by foreign governments or organizations for contributing to climate change. | Taking other countries or companies to court for causing environmental harm across borders. |