



GLOSSARY

of the terms in Societal Security Education
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Glossary of Terms

in Societal Security Education

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Introduction

In contemporary Europe, security means something completely different than it did in the direct aftermath of the Second World War, and during the Cold War. Redefinition of a citizen security took place. Indeed, instead of guiding a thought: “one should protect the entire community” it was exchanged into a new guiding thought: “one should protect each of the community inhabitants”. This new thinking about the citizen safety shaped a new concept of civil protection also termed as protection of population. This, in turn, forced politicians to change not only security strategy but institutional structure regarding these issues in many countries. Citizen’s security often understood as common security has become an important part of a country and national security especially significant role play is played by the issues regarding internal security. New challenges regarding this area emerged. These challenges revealed in many aspects of citizens’ activities such as political, social, humanitarian, and scientific. Not only did the conceptualization of civil security, safety and protection change with time along with structure of political and operational collaboration regarding those issues, but also the definitions and perception of threats evolved, as well as analysis of global and regional conditions. The definitions of security, safety and protection are highly dependent on the definitions of risk and threat.

This fact justifies that in a glossary, a term [risk](#) is overviewed in broad aspects, not only as engineering calculation but also as psycho-sociological analyses influencing the risk value as well. Creation the new theoretical and practical knowledge is long lasting, difficult, and burdened with many obstacles process. For the scientists who research all aspects of security issues this area of exploration is relatively new. Indeed, it accounts about thirty years. This situation causes that many problems were and are being solved during hot scientific discussions until today. Many of these disputes begin just at the level of terms’ definitions. Traces of these disputes can be found in this glossary. Nonetheless, after thirty years there has been reached a consensus related to security discussions which can be presented as scientific knowledge. As it was said above, security is a complex process (look up definition of [security](#) as a process conducted with acceptable risk), involving cultural, social, economic, organisational and technical activities, the function of which is to ensure the degree of resistance (look up [resilience](#)) and protection against the damage of various types of values, assets and social actors (individuals, communities, organisations and institutions – look up [security domains](#)) that make up a specific community. This complex character of the security process makes it possible to define it in a variety of manners, using different perspectives and emphasizing its various aspects. That fact causes that it becomes obvious that in

many entries there are some definitions which describe one term. All of them have a real meaning and reflect specific features characterizing security culture and are connected with a certain school of security. Bear in mind that even a fundamental term [security](#) has different definitions and interpretations. In the glossary the definition of security embraces all aspects mentioned above and can be formulated as state of affairs or/and a set of permanent processes which occur within a natural environment or/and are conducted within civilizational spaces that are characterized by risk (look up [security](#)-entry, which in the glossary is explained in a more simplified manner). In this concept the value of risk (expressed quantitatively or qualitatively) is a parameter that fully characterises security, since security and risk are two sides of the same coin. In this sense, risk can be considered as a measure of security. In short, being aware of the value of risk means to know “all” about security. In that way a question when we are secured has a quite simple answer, we are secured when the risk is acceptable in our ambient. Therefore, so many entries concern risk. Acceptability of risk is related not only to experts’ judgment but embraces psycho-sociological and security culture aspects. In the glossary the last aspects are strongly emphasised. Moreover, risk is not absolute and fully objective measure, it is rather related to objective features exposed to threats, including their vulnerability, susceptibility and resilience. Furthermore, there is another important dimension hidden in this definition: a psychological one, which is strictly related to risk perception (look up [risk perception](#)). On the one hand, the emotional context of risk perception has multiple implication for security. On the other hand, risk perception has a real influence on risk value and has to be taken into account during risk assessment process (look up [risk assessment](#)).¹

The next important issue which has undergone changes is [disaster](#) definition. The last twenty-five years have been characterised by dynamic growth of disaster studies, and profound change in how the concept is understood (look up [disaster](#)). New challenges have emerged, namely climate change (entry [climate change](#)), globalization and increasing migration.

A redefinition of a term “disaster” made it broader in scope than a classic definition. Currently, the phenomenon is characterized as sudden, rapid, impetuous and destructive on massive scale, but relatively short-lasting and limited in terms of territorial range.² According to this author, [disaster](#) needs to be considered with four factors: the relationship between capital and labour and its impact on disaster risk

¹ Common Societal Security Culture in the Baltic Sea Region: Basic and the way forward. Editing Civil Security/Policy Area Secure Team at.al. Published by Council of the Baltic Sea States Secretariat. Stockholm 2017. <http://www.bsr-secure.eu>

² Alexander David E. 2016 The game changes: ‘Disaster Prevention and Management’ after a quarter of a century Journal of Disaster Prevention and Management 25 (1) pp 2-10 2016

management, corruption and human rights issues, migration caused by global economic competition and exploitation, or warfare, or irreversible effects of climate change, the impact of welfare on social attitudes towards responsibility for catering for one's own security. The security issues can't be considered without discussions about vulnerability and resilience. Resilience and vulnerability can be seen as antonymous in the context of state, county or community, and this plays a key role in the conceptualization of security culture. No wonder that there is a rich literature where concepts of resilience and vulnerability are deeply explored (look up [resilience](#) and [vulnerability](#)).

It is worth to draw one's attention to some details which can be interesting for readers.

As it was mentioned above there are many definitions describing one entry. In each case, in descriptive explanation of terms there is an attempt to find common denominator characterizing all definitions (for instance, look up [risk](#)). Moreover, this descriptive explanation is simplified to reasonable extent. It seems to be interesting why risk is a good concept to describe security. Let us consider an example. Two threats, e.g. flood and compartment fire are the most important phenomena causing a danger of inhabitants. Since, the budget is limited, prioritization activities (protection against flood or compartment fire) are needed to be done. Flood occurs less often than fire but consequences of flood damages can be huge. Fires are much more often but they can have less consequences than flood. What is more dangerous? The answer is: assess the risk, then you get the answer. Risk is a product of probability (possibility) and consequences. The result is: higher risk means higher danger.

Correctly done risk assessment should answer three questions: what can happen? How often can it happen? What will be the consequences if it happens? Risk assessment is not an ending process of creating the secure community. The risk management is necessary to be done.

In the glossary there is a new concept of a term [rescue operation](#). The new definition is much broader than a classic rescue operation description, which is usually related to first responders operation.

This glossary is not only a set of definitions gathered from each partner. It includes comments and enlightens many definitions from different points of view. It is easy to notice that even in a relatively small region such as Baltic States Region there are different approaches connected with terms. This is because differences in security culture are usually shaped by history, traditions and political factors.

The background of the glossary concepts, its content and features cause that it has got added value which enables readers to work out their own opinion about particular issues, touched in the glossary.







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Administrative act			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Administratīvais akts		Hallinnollinen säädös
	Verwaltungstätigkeit		Akt administracyjny
	Administrativ handling		Administrativ handling
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An administrative act is a legal act directed externally which is issued by an institution in the field of public law with regard to an individually indicated person or individually indicated persons establishing, altering, determining or terminating specific legal relations or determining an actual situation. The administrative act is also a decision issued by an institution in the cases provided for in the law with regard to an individually undetermined range of persons who are under specific and identifiable circumstances (general administrative act). The administrative act is also a decision on the establishment, alteration or termination of the legal status of an official or a person specially subordinate to the institution, or the disciplinary punishment of this person, and also any other decision if it significantly restricts the human rights of the official or the person specially subordinate to the institution. Within the meaning of this Paragraph an official is not an employee of the institution with whom employment relationships are to be established in accordance with laws and regulations. The administrative act is not the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a decision or another action of an institution in the field of private law; 2) an internal decision of an institution which only affects the institution itself, an institution subordinate to it or a person specially subordinate to it; 3) an interim decision (including a procedural decision) within the framework of administrative proceedings, except for the case where it in itself affects significant rights or legal interests of a person or significantly impedes the exercise thereof; 4) a political decision of the Saeima, the President, the Cabinet or a local government council (a political statement, declaration, invitation, and notification of the election of officials, etc.); 5) a court ruling, a decision in criminal proceedings, and also a decision taken in the proceedings of an administrative offence case. <p>(Latvian Administrative Procedure Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/55567-administrative-procedure-law)</p>			

<h2>Administrative offence</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Administratīvais pārkāpums		Hallinnollinen rikkomus
	Ordnungswidrigkeit		Wykroczenie administracyjne
	Administrativt brott		Administrativt lovbrudd
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An administrative offence is an unlawful culpable action (an act or failure to act) of a person for which administrative liability is provided for in a law or binding regulations of local governments. (Latvian Law on Administrative Liability - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/303007-law-on-administrative-liability)</p> <p>Unlawful and accusable - wilful or negligent - act that constitutes the offence of a law that allows punishment with a fine. (Gabler - https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/)</p> <p>An unlawful culpable action or an omission to act violating rules that have been established by competent state agencies to protect the interests of the state, public organizations, and citizens; the normal work of state agencies and public organizations; public order; state and public security; and so forth. (https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/administrative%20offence, https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Administrative+Offense)</p>			
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<p>L.STANISZEWSKA Models of liability for the administrative tort sanctioned with financial penalties on the example of selected European countries https://pressto.amu.edu.pl/index.php/spp/article/download/14711/14425/</p>			







<h2>Administrative penalty</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Administratīvais sods		Hallinnollinen seuraamus
	Verwaltungsstrafe		Kara administracyjna
	Administrativt straff/påföljd		Administrativ straff/sanksjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Administrative penalty is a coercive measure which shall be applied to a person, who has committed an administrative offence, in order to protect public order, restore justice, punish for the committed offence, as well as to prevent the person who has committed an administrative offence and other persons from further committing of administrative offences. (Latvian Law on Administrative Liability – https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/303007-law-on-administrative-liability).</p> <p>Is not executed in Germany nowadays. In former times, police and tax authorities could impose administrative penalties. Now it is forbidden by Germany's Basic Law. (Grundgesetz Art. 92. http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/index.html)</p> <p>An administrative penalty means a penalty that an authority can decide unilaterally without a court. In Sweden and most countries, such penalties can be appealed to a court afterwards, but this is not possible in all countries. Examples of such penalties in Sweden: revocation of driving license, revocation of medical ID, dismissal. They are not formally counted as penalties, which enables the summary process. (Wikipedia, https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straff#Administrativa_straff)</p> <p>Administrative penalty means a monetary fine imposed by the division for acts or omissions determined to constitute unprofessional or unlawful conduct, as a result of an adjudicative proceeding conducted in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act. (https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/administrative%20penalty, https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/administrative-penalty)</p> <p>One of the administrative sanctions. It is aimed at provision of prevention. It is only a coercive measure to ensure the implementation of executive and management tasks of the administration.</p>			
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<p>Are EU Administrative Penalties Reshaping the Estonian System of Sanctions? January 2020, Andreas Kangur, Alexander Lott, Alexander Lott, Anneli Soo</p>			

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343014992_Are_EU_Administrative_Penalties_Reshaping_the_Estonian_System_of_Sanctions

Types of Main Administrative Penalties in the Republic of Latvia, January 2018, Dilshad Salimova

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339157833_Types_of_Main_Administrative_Penalties_in_the_Republic_of_Latvia

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<h2>Administrative procedure</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Administratīvais process		Hallintomenettely hallinnollinen menettely
	Verwaltungsverfahren		Postępowanie administracyjne
	Administrativt förfarande		Administrativ prosedyre
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The administrative procedure is intended to guarantee respect for human rights and to ensure a fair outcome for both society and the individual in a given legal relationship. (The Ombudsman of the Republic of Latvia - https://www.tiesibsargs.lv/lv/pages/cilvektiesibas/labaparvaldiba/administrativais-process).</p> <p>The external activities of the authorities aimed at examining the requirements, preparing and issuing an administrative act or concluding a contract under public law. (§ 9 VwVfG - https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/vwvfg/)</p> <p>Administrative procedure involves the formal development of the measures required to specify the administrative intervention necessary to achieve a particular objective. (https://sv.tax-definition.org/70227-administrative-procedure)</p> <p>The principles and procedures laid down by law that are followed in the administrative proceedings before the authority. (unofficial translation https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/administrative%20procedure)</p> <p>regulations in force. The administrative procedure can be defined as a succession of acts and operations issued or performed by an administrative body on its own motion or upon request, in order to adjudicate on rights, interests, and obligations of parties of the procedure or decide based on the public interest, according to the laws and other regulations in force. (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304537646_Administrative_Procedure)</p> <p>Administrative procedure relates to the methods and processes before administrative agencies, as distinguished from judicial procedure, which applies to courts. The administrative procedure can be defined as a succession of acts and</p>			

operations issued or performed by an administrative body on its own motion or upon request, in order to adjudicate on rights, interests, and obligations of parties of the procedure or decide based on the public interest, according to the laws and other regulations in force.

(Dragos D.C. (2016) Administrative Procedure. In: Farazmand A. (eds) Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31816-5_1020-1, Springer, Cham, 2016, Online ISBN 978-3-319-31816-5)

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Derivative illegality in European composite administrative procedures, 2018, Felipe Brito Bastos

<https://kluwerlawonline.com/journalarticle/Common+Market+Law+Review/55.1/COLA2018004>

Fully Digitalized Administrative Procedures in the German Legal System, 2020, Cristina Fraenkel-Haeberle

<http://www.aracneeditrice.it/pdf2/978882553896010.pdf>

<h2>Anxiety</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Trauksmes / nemiera sajūta		Ahdistuneisuus, Ahdistus
	Angst, Furcht		Niepokój
	Ångest		Angst
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Anxiety (fear) can be understood as one of the emotional states resulting from the attitude (perception) towards risk. Usually, an emotional state is connected with an activity. For instance, public anxiety (fear) may cause protest (unpredictable behaviour). Generally, the emotional state and adequate to this activity can be researched by finding correlation between them (using a questionnaire method).</p>			
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<p>Feldman L. B. Categories and their role in science of emotion. Psychological Inquiry nr 28 pp 20-26, 2017 DOI: 10.1080/1047840X.2017.1261581</p> <p>Petersen M. B. Distinct Emotions, Distinct Domains: Anger, Anxiety and Perception of Intentionality. The Journal of Politics Vol.72, 2010. pp 357-365</p> <p>Peter Sandman 2012 Responding to community outrage Strategies for effective risk communication. American Industrial Hygiene Association. https://www.psandman.com/media/RespondingtoCommunityOutrage.pdf</p>			

Baltic Sea Region - BSR			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Baltijas jūras reģions, BJR		BSR, Itämeren alue
	Die Ostseeregion		Rejon Morza Bałtyckiego
	Östersjöområdet		Østersjøregionen
DEFINITIONS			
<p>There are nine countries with a shoreline at the Baltic Sea: Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia (at the Gulf of Finland, and the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad Oblast), Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, and Sweden. (Nations Online, https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/Baltic-Sea-map.htm)</p>			
<p>The Baltic Sea region is one of the most developed and well-formed regions of international cooperation. It is a place for promoting collaboration between businesses, non-profits, public authorities, and municipalities of the countries located on the Baltic Sea coast and its adjacent territories. The Baltic Sea region has both unresolved problems and potential for development. (Approaches to the definition of the Baltic Sea Region - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322128954_Approaches_to_the_Definition_of_the_Baltic_Sea_Region)</p>			
<p>The BSR includes territories located on or in close proximity to the coast. They are strongly linked to the sea by economic relations, cultural ties, regular leisure trips of residents, etc. The borders of the region determined on such basis are vague, and thus its composition may be open to interpretation. The BSR itself can be considered as the core of a broader socio-economic community consisting of the states of the Baltic region. There are 9 countries adjacent to the Baltic sea: Russia, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. They form the core of a number of international organizations, such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). The latter also includes Norway and Iceland, with some neighbouring countries having observer status. (Approaches to the definition of the Baltic Sea Region - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322128954_Approaches_to_the_Definition_of_the_Baltic_Sea_Region)</p>			
<p>The Baltic Sea region refers to the geographical area surrounding the Baltic Sea, which is located in Northern Europe. It encompasses several countries that have coastlines along the Baltic Sea or are in close proximity to it. The countries commonly included in the Baltic Sea region are: Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast).</p>			

These countries share common historical, cultural, and economic ties and have significant interactions due to their geographic proximity and shared maritime resources. The region is known for its natural beauty, with numerous islands, archipelagos, and coastal landscapes. The Baltic Sea itself is a vital transportation route for trade and commerce and is rich in marine resources.

(A. D. C. & A. F. Mutton, „Encyclopedia Britannica“, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Baltic-Sea>)

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Basic needs			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pamatvajadzības		Perustarpeet
	Grundbedürfnisse		Podstawowe potrzeby
	Basala/ grundläggande behov		Grunnleggende behov
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Food, housing, health care, medical assistance, electricity supply, water supply, heating supply, waste and wastewater collection, communication provision. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>A term used by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other United Nations agencies for the basic goods and services (food, shelter, clothing, sanitation, education, etc.) necessary for a minimum standard of living. These basic needs are also incorporated in the WHO concept of prerequisites for health, which are those necessities without which medical care and other investments for improving health, such as health promotion, can have little lasting effect.</p> <p>Defining basic needs is one of the key approaches to the measurement of absolute poverty in developing countries. (https://pallipedia.org/basic-needs/)</p> <p>Basic needs (BN) are generally defined in terms of a minimal list of elements that human beings necessitate, in order to fulfill basic requirements and achieve a decent life. Typically, the list includes basic commodities, such as food, clothing, and shelter, as well as essential services, as access to drinking water, to sanitation, to education, to healthcare facilities, and to public transportation. Broader definitions of basic needs further extend the attention to other psychological and social needs – such as participation, self-reliance, autonomy, and self-expression. (https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-94-007-0753-5_150)</p>			
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<p>A theory of human motivation, 1943, Abraham Harold Maslow http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Maslow/motivation.htm and https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1943-03751-001</p>			

<h2>Bench marking</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Salīdzinošā novērtēšana		Benchmarking / vertailuanalyysi
	Bench marking / Leistungsvergleich		Badania/analiza porównawcza
	Riktmärkning		Benchmarking/referansemåling
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The act of measuring the quality of something by comparing it with something else of an accepted standard. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/english/benchmarking</p> <p>Benchmarking, is a tool of strategic management, that allows the organization to set goals and measure productivity, on the basis of the best industry practices. It is a practice in which quality level is used as a point of reference to evaluate things by making a comparison.</p> <p>The process helps in comparing and gauging the processes, programs, strategies and performance metrics with the standard measurements or to other similar companies. It is concerned with the analysis of three major dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality • Time • Cost <p>It is a useful technique for enhancing the organisation's performance by identifying and implementing the finest process and practices, for achieving them. The process involves repeatedly evaluating the aspects of performance with the similar measurements of its peers, identifying the gaps, discovering new methods for filling gaps and also for excelling the condition, so that the gaps might prove positive for the organisation. https://businessjargons.com/benchmarking.html</p>			
REFERENCES			
additional recommended literature			
<p>BBA Lectures, Benchmarking Definition and Understanding the Purpose https://www.bbalectures.com/benchmarking/</p>			

Best practices			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Labās pieredzes		Parhaat käytännöt
	Beste Verfahrensweisen / Praktiken		Najlepsze praktyki
	Bästa praxis		Beste praksis
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Best Practice is defined as the innovative policy, processes, methods, processes or procedures that, at any known period of time, are generally considered by peers (member countries) as the superior practice that delivers the optimal outcomes, such that they are proven worthy to be adopted. (2013 Pacific Public Service Commissioners Conference Terms of Reference Discussion Paper #1 - http://www.samoappscc.gov.ws/Portals/0/ConferencePapers/DAY%20ONE/Terms%20of%20Reference%20Working%20Group%20Papers/Discussion_Paper_1_Best%20Practice%20Principles.pdf Best Practise – CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Best_Practise)</p> <p>Best practice involves making decisions based on knowledge of the research evidence, knowledge of the individual service user and their social context, knowledge of the service user’s own experience, and clinical judgement. (Dept. of Health, Best Practice in Managing Risk - https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/+www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_076512.pdf Best Practise – CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Best_Practise)</p> <p>Best Practices are peer-validated techniques, procedures, and solutions that prove successful and are solidly grounded in actual experience in operations, training, and exercises. Exercise after action reports should identify lessons learned and highlight best practices. (Best Practise – CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Best_Practise)</p> <p>A working method or set of working methods that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular business or industry, usually described formally and in detail. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/english/best-practice)</p>			

Blackout			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Elektroenerģijas atslēgšanās		Sähkökatkos, Pimennys
	Blackout, Ausfall, Zusammenbruch		Blackout, awaria systemu elektroenergetycznego
	Strömavbrott		Strømbrodd
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Blackout is a serious electrical system failure that is sudden and unexpected. The result is a longer power outage over a large area. The causes and course of a blackout vary from case to case. Several random events (e.g. dangerous weather conditions, grid failures, power plant shutdowns, distribution and transmission lines shutdown) lead to the exceeding of critical values of the basic system operating parameters (voltage, frequency). Thus, for automatic disconnection from the power plant grid and loss of voltage in the entire disrupted area.</p> <p>(https://www.gramwzielone.pl/trendy/102789/blackout-co-oznacza-najglosniejsze-przypadki-i-jak-sie-przed-nim-ochronic)</p>			

Building code			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Būvnormatīvi		Rakentamismääräykset
	Bauordnung / Bausvorschrift		Prawo budowlane
	Byggregler		Byggeforskrift
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage. https://www.undrr.org/terminology</p>			
<p>A set of norms and regulations binding on all participants in construction, which regulates construction and operation of buildings, as well as explains construction terminology. https://tezaurs.lv/b%C5%ABvnormat%C4%ABvi%3A</p>			
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<p>Comparative Insight on Building code Paradigm Shift Practice and Updates: International Perspectives, 2019, Amarachukwu Nwadike, Suzanne Wilkinson, Charles Clifton https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Amarachukwu-Nwadike/publication/333596538_Comparative_insight_on_building_code_paradigm_shift_practice_and_updates_International_perspectives/links/5d1edbf2a6fdcc2462c10897/Comparative-insight-on-building-code-paradigm-shift-practice-and-updates-International-perspectives.pdf</p>			
<p>Improving disaster resilience through effective building code compliance, 2019, Amarachukwu Nwadike, Suzanne Wilkinson, Charles Clifton https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Amarachukwu-Nwadike/publication/339230717_Improving_disaster_resilience_through_effective_building_code_compliance/links/5e452e55299bflc924f6eb/Improving-disaster-resilience-through-effective-building-code-compliance.pdf</p>			
<p>Beyond choice architecture: a building code for structuring climate risk management decisions, 2020, Joseph Arvai, Robin Gregory https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/behavioural-public-policy/article/beyond-choice-architecture-a-building-code-for-structuring-climate-risk-management-decisions/2A3B4E4D4DD079A0C82FFDEA4D93DF4B</p>			

Cascade effects, Domino's effects

Terms in project partner languages

	Kaskādes efekti, Domino efekti		Kaskadiefekti, dominovaiikutus
	Kaskadeneffekt, Dominoeffekt		Efekty kaskadowe, efekty domina
	Gränsöverskridande effekter		Kaskadeeffekt, dominoeffekt

DEFINITIONS

Pescaroli and Alexander published a summary of how "cascade" or "cascading" are used in relation to disasters and/or emergency management.

(Pescaroli and Alexander, 2015, A definition of cascading disasters and cascading effects -

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.874.4335&rep=rep1&type=pdf>)

7 example is cascading event which by FEMA is described as " events that occur as a direct or indirect result of an initial event" (FEMA, 2016). Another example is Helbing expressing: " The understanding of cascade effects requires knowledge of at least the following three contributing factors: the interactions in the system, the context (such as institutional or boundary conditions), and in many cases, but not necessarily so, a triggering event" (Helbing, 2013). Pescaroli and Alexander summarize their discussion as (Pescaroli and Alexander, 2015): "Cascading effects are the dynamics present in disasters, in which the impact of a physical event or the development of an initial technological or human failure generates a sequence of events in human subsystems that result in physical, social or economic disruption." In CascEff a clear definition was needed to both determine what incident to include in different studies and to have as support when developing different scenarios to be used for validation. The consortium ended up with two different definitions. the main definition is the so called technical definition, which should be used for the purposes described above, while a so called pedagogic definition was included as well. The latter could be used in communication when the technical one can be considered to be too complicated for the purpose. Technical definition (e.g. for selection of scenarios) (Reniers, G. and Cozzani V., 2013): Cascading effects are the impacts of an initiating event where 1. System dependencies lead to impacts propagating from one system to another system, and; 2. The combined impacts of the propagated event are of greater consequences than the root impacts, and; 3. Multiple stakeholders and/or responders are involved. Pedagogical definition: An incident can be said to feature cascading effects when a primary incident propagates resulting in overall consequences more severe than those of the primary incident.

(<http://casceff.eu/media2/2016/07/D1.6-CascEff-Glossary-and-definitions-Final.pdf>)

A cascading failure occurs when a disruption in one infrastructure causes the failure of a component in a second infrastructure, which subsequently causes a disruption in the second infrastructure.

(CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Cascading_Effect)

There are some difficulties in understanding a cascade effect description. According to a review (Pescaroli, Alexander, 2015), cascading emergencies should be considered as situations when one hazard triggers others in a cascading fashion. For example, an earthquake that ruptured natural gas pipelines could result in fires and explosions that dramatically escalate the type and magnitude of events.

What is worth to underline is that cascade (domino) effect means that critical event triggers secondary events escalating the type and magnitude of events. The consequences of these secondary events are amplified and usually exceed critical event consequences.

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<h2>Case studies</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Gadījumu izpētes		Tapaustutkimus
	Fallstudien		Studium przypadku
	Fallstudier		Case-studie/Kasusstudie
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A detailed account of the development of a person, a group of people or a situation over a period of time. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/case-study?q=case+studies)</p> <p>A case study involves an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a particular case or cases, within a real-world context. (Bromley, D.B. (1986) The Case-Study Method in Psychology and Related Disciplines. (Chichester, England: Wiley))</p> <p>A case study is a research methodology that has commonly used in social sciences. A case study is a research strategy and an empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within its real-life context. Case studies are based on an in-depth investigation of a single individual, group or event to explore the causes of underlying principles. A case study is a descriptive and exploratory analysis of a person, group or event. A case study reserach can be single or multiple case studies, includes quantitative evidence, relies on multiple sources of evidence and benefits from the prior development of theoritical propositions. Case studies are analysis of persons, groups, events, decisions, periods, policies, institutions or other systems that are studied holistically by one or more methods. https://www.pressacademia.org/definition-of-case-study/)</p>			
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Civil protection			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Civilā aizsardzība		Pelastuspalvelu
	Bevölkerungsschutz, Zivilschutz		Ochrona ludności
	Civilskydd		Sivil beskyttelse
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Civil Protection is Civic Culture. Systems for Civil Protection grow slowly and need to be rooted in the empowerment of the civil society. Before imposing models from the outside, look into the indigenous systems, i.e. the community's coping mechanisms. Civil Protection draws more from the engineering/managerial approach to emergencies;</p> <p>Coping Mechanisms more from the social/anthropological approach. But they have many elements in common, e.g. sets of mind, behaviours and sense of the community.</p> <p>(WHO/EHA EMERGENCY HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA, https://apps.who.int/disasters/repo/5519.pdf)</p> <p>A set of organisational, engineering, economic, financial, social, educational and scientific measures implemented by the State and local government authorities and the society to ensure the safety of people, the environment and property, and also implement corresponding actions in case of a disaster or threats thereof.</p> <p>(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Is a set of measures implemented by state and local government institutions and society to ensure the safety of people, the environment and property, as well as to implement appropriate action in the event of a disaster and disaster threat.</p> <p>(Source: State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia - https://www.vugd.gov.lv/lv/civila-aizsardziba)</p> <p>Civil protection describes as a generic term all tasks and measures undertaken by municipalities and the states in disaster control as well as the federal government in civil defence.</p> <p>(BBK, https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p> <p>Activities undertaken by emergency services to protect populations, properties, infrastructure and the environment from the consequences of natural and technological disasters and other emergencies.</p> <p>(Fraunhofer, https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Civil_Protection)</p>			

Preventive measures to protect their citizens effectively in the event of crises or disasters.

(Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, <https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/28746.pdf>)

Activities aimed primarily at protecting people but also the environment and property in the event of disasters.

(unofficial translation from TEPA-termipankkiin, <https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/civil%20protection>)

Activities undertaken by emergency services to protect populations, properties, infrastructure and the environment from the consequences of natural and technological disasters and other emergencies.

(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Civil_Protection#Definitions)

Civil defence: The system of measures, usually run by a governmental agency, to protect the civilian population in wartime, to respond to disasters, and to prevent and mitigate the consequences of major emergencies in peacetime.

(<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/004DFD3E15B69A67C1256C4C006225C2-dha-glossary-1992.pdf>)

It is worth to underline that under civil protection umbrella there are not only human lives and health, property or environment but nonmaterial assets which are precious for the given community as well.

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Civil protection activities / assistance			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Civilās aizsardzības pasākumi		Pelastuspalvelutoimet /Pelastuspalveluapu
	Aktivitäten/Tätigkeiten im Bevölkerungsschutz oder Zivilschutz		Działania w zakresie ochrony ludności
	Civilskydd åtgärder		Sivilbeskyttelsesaktiviteter / Sivilbeskyttelsesbistand
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Civil protection assistance includes assistance government granted in preparation for the disaster in Europe and around the world or directly after it. When a disaster exceeds a country's capacity to contain it, other participating states step in and provide relief.</p> <p>(Civil protection European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (europa.eu) - https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection_en)</p>			
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<p>additional recommended literature</p> <p>Civil Protection Cooperation in the European Union: How Trust and Administrative Culture Matter for Crisis Management, 2019, Sten Widmalm, Charles F.Parker, Thomas Persson</p> <p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339484734_Civil_Protection_Cooperation_in_the_European_Union_How_Trust_and_Administrative_Culture_Matter_for_Crisis_Management</p>			

Civil protection institution			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Civilās aizsardzības iestāde		Yhteiskunnan turvallisuusviranomaiset
	Zivilschutzeinrichtung		Instytucje ochrony ludności
	Myndigheter för samhällets säkerhet		Sivilbeskyttelsesinstitusjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Basic institutions dealing with protection the population are public administration bodies. They are both government administration bodies (including the Council of Ministers, Chief Commander of the State Fire Service, Chief of Civil Defense of the Country and voivodes) and local government administration bodies (voivodeship marshals, mayors, city presidents and village heads). Their tasks are related to the four phases of crisis management - prevention, preparation, response and recovery.</p> <p>(https://epodreczniki.pl/a/zadania-obrony-cywilnej-i-ochrona-ludnosci/Dkf7nISSZ)</p>			

<h2>Civil unrest</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	lekšējie nemieri		Yhteiskunnalliset levottomuudet
	Bürgerunruhen / Unruhen		Niepokój społeczny
	Social oro		Sivil ulydighet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Is fighting between different groups of people living in the same country, and losses caused by this fighting are usually not covered by insurance. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/civil-unrest)</p> <p>Civil unrest is typically defined by law enforcement as a gathering of three or more people, in reaction to an event, with the intention of causing a public disturbance in violation of the law. Civil unrest typically involves damage to property or injury to other people. https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-civil-unrest-definition-preparedness.html)</p>			
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<h2>Climate change</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Klimata izmaiņas		Ilmastonmuutos
	Klimawandel		Zmiana klimatu
	Klimatförändring		Klimaforandring
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Climate change is a change in the pattern of weather, and related changes in oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, occurring over time scales of decades or longer.</p> <p>(https://www.science.org.au/)</p>			
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Common societal security culture			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kopēja sabiedrības drošības kultūra		Yhteinen yhteiskuntaturvallisuuskulttuuri
	Allgemeine / gültige gesellschaftliche Sicherheitskultur		Wspólna społeczna kultura bezpieczeństwa
	Gemensamt förhållningssätt mot samhällets säkerhet		Felles samfunnssikkerhetskultur
DEFINITIONS			
<p>There is a multitude of socio-cultural backgrounds and institutional structures in the BSR (Baltic Sea Region) countries which constitute a diversified environment for handling safety and security issues. The historical, political and cultural differences between countries in the BSR generate a variety of social attitudes towards safety and security issues; this along with diverse institutional arrangements in the countries can pose challenges to cooperation. Therefore, there is a need to find a standard for the crucial elements of safety and security systems, to enable greater coherence and compliant approaches across the region. The search for improvement by finding a common denominator for the various existing approaches and institutional structures – and a common security culture provide a foundation for such a practice. The concept of a common security culture can thereby act as an overall framework for introducing workable solutions for various challenges in the safety and security sector.</p> <p>(http://www.bsr-secure.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Common-Societal-Security-Culture-working-paper.pdf)</p>			

<h2>Communication</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Komunikācija		Viestintä
	Kommunikation		Komunikacja
	Kommunikation		Kommunikasjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior.</p> <p>Information communicated : information transmitted or conveyed. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/communication</p> <p>Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another. Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject. https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/what-is-communication.html</p> <p>The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium. ...The successful conveying or sharing of ideas and feelings. (Oxford English Dictionary - https://www.lexico.com/definition/communication)</p> <p>The fundamental problem of communication in security issues is its special type, namely risk communication (crisis communication). This problem emerges due to different risk perception by different groups of community inhabitants or even experts.</p>			
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<h2>Community</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kopiena		Yhteisö
	Gemeinschaft, Gemeinde, Gemeinwesen		Spółeczność
	Gemensamhet, samfund, samhälle		Samfund
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A group of people living in a place and united by a common language, origin, religion, etc. (Tezaurus - https://tezaurus.lv/kopiena)</p> <p>1) Not a solid association of people (Usage in language) 2) local community</p> <p>Community [association], state as an entity under public law. (Duden, https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>Community is about feeling a relationship, connection and / or belonging with people in your vicinity. (The Swedish Academy's Dictionary, http://www.saob.se/artikel/?unik=G_0001-0444.OijJ)</p> <p>A group of people forming a whole on the basis of a unifying factor. (unofficial translation, https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/community)</p> <p>Community refers to a place designated by geographical boundaries that functions under the jurisdiction of a governance structure, such as a town, city, or county. It is within these places that people live, work, play, and build their futures. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Community)</p> <p>1) a unified body of individuals: such as</p> <p>a) the people with common interests living in a particular areabroadly : the area itselfthe problems of a large community</p> <p>b) a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger societya community of retired personsa monastic community</p> <p>c) a body of persons of common and especially professional interests scattered through a larger societythe academic communitythe scientific community</p> <p>d) a body of persons or nations having a common history or common social, economic, and political intereststhe international community</p>			

- e) a group linked by a common policy
- f) an interacting population of various kinds of individuals (such as species) in a common location
- g) STATE, COMMONWEALTH

2)

- a) a social state or conditionThe school encourages a sense of community in its students.
- b) joint ownership or participationcommunity of goods
- c) common character : LIKENESScommunity of interests
- d) social activity : FELLOWSHIP

3) society at large the interests of the community.

(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/community>)

All the people who live in a particular area, country, when talked about as a group.

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/community?q=community>)

“Community” is concerned with people having something in common, although there is much debate about precisely what that thing is. The most conventional approach relates to people sharing a geographical area (typically a neighborhood), an idea captured in references to local communities. Place is central to such an understanding because of the assumption that people are necessarily brought together by the fact of living in close proximity." (...) "(...)is common residence, common interest, common identity, or some combination of these factors, it is necessarily the case that the relationships that are involved will be exclusive to some degree. Put another way, communities operate by distinguishing those who belong (“insiders”) from those who do not (“outsiders”). Community is an important dimension of social divisions as well as togetherness because inclusion in community relationships promises benefits (such as access to material resources, social support, or raised social status) that set members apart from others".

(„Community : The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology : Blackwell Encyclopedia of SociolOnline". www.sociologyencyclopedia.com. Retrieved 2016-07-01.p. 617-618)

Community refers to a place designated by geographical boundaries that functions under the jurisdiction of a governance structure, such as a town, city, or county. It is within these places that people live, work, play, and build their futures.

(NIST Special Publication 1190, Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems, Volume I, U.S. Department of Commerce, October 2015.

https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Community#cite_note-2 and <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.1190v1.pdf>)

Taking into account security aspects, the community might be considered as a society sharing the same material and nonmaterial values which should be protected.

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Thomas Donnelly, Ferdinand Nikolla, Anil Poudel and Bibhash Chakraborty with contributions from Julie Brethfeld, Astrit Istrefi, Victoria Brereton, Hannah Wright, An Vrancx and Sébastien Babaud, 2013, "Report - Community-based approaches to safety and security Lessons from Kosovo, Nepal and Bangladesh"

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Consequences			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sekas		Seuraukset
	Konsequenzen		Skutki
	Konsekvenser		Konsekvenser
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The term “consequence” is not well-defined in the literature and confusion arises when compared to the terms "impact", "harm" or "effect". For example, the ISO definition found below is very general and does not distinguish between consequences for critical infrastructure, for people, for the environment, or for the economy. Such distinctions are required for two reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the CIP domain, consequences for critical infrastructure are of supreme importance, and other consequences may be ignored for certain applications (for example, when assessing the consequences of cascading effects). 2) For consequence analysis in the meaning of the ECI directive, assessment of consequences for people, the environment and the economy is needed according to the cross-cutting criteria mentioned there. <p>So far, we do not have a suggestion of specific terms for both cases. Thus the recommendation for the time being is to always clearly state if “consequence” or “consequence analysis” is being performed for CI (Critical infrastructure) alone or for use with the cross-cutting criteria.</p> <p>(CIPedia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Impact - Harm – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Harm - Effect – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Effect - Critical infrastructure – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Critical_Infrastructure - Cascading effects – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Cascading_effect - ECI directive – https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:345:0075:0082:EN:PDF - Cross-cutting criteria – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Cross-cutting_criteria - Consequence analysis – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Consequence_analysis - Consequence – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Consequence) <p>The effects of the activity with respect to the values defined (such as human life and health, environment and economic assets), covering the totality of states, events, barriers and outcomes. The consequences are often seen in relation to</p>			

some reference values (planned values, objectives, etc.), and the focus is often on negative, undesirable consequences.

(Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) Glossary - <https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf>)

Consequences belong to one of the elements of each risk definition. Let's take into account the following definition of risk: risk equals to probability hazard (threat) occurrence multiplying by possible consequences plus outrage. Usually, consequences are assigned to particular hazard allowing for cascade effect. Due to the fact that in the definitions the consequences are "only" possible not certain, they are characterized by uncertainty. A measure of uncertainty is a probability. Consequences can be described qualitatively or quantitatively. Quantitative description of possibility consequences occurrence is expressed by the number from 0 to 1 (100%). The number "0" means that such consequences are impossible and the number "1" means that such consequences are certain. There is a possibility to describe consequences qualitatively. In that case descriptors should determine the scale and its qualitative characteristics (for instance, small, medium, high consequences).

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<https://homepage.univie.ac.at/thomas.glade/Publications/GallinaEtAl2016.pdf>

Contamination and decontamination			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Piesārņošana un attīrīšana		Saastuminen ja dekontaminaatio
	Kontamination und Dekontamination		Skażenie i dekontaminacja
	Kontamination/förorening och sanering		Kontaminering og dekontaminering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Contamination - active deployment and use of monitoring technologies/strategies and enhanced surveillance activities to collect, integrate, analyze, and communicate information to provide a timely warning of potential water contamination incidents and initiate response actions to minimize public health impacts. (CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Contamination_Warning_System)</p> <p>Decontamination - the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment - is critical to health and safety at hazardous waste sites. Decontamination protects workers from hazardous substances that may contaminate and eventually permeate the protective clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used on site; it protects all site personnel by minimizing the transfer of harmful materials into clean areas; it helps prevent mixing of incompatible chemicals; and it protects the community by preventing uncontrolled transportation of contaminants from the site. (https://www.osha.gov/hazardous-waste/decontamination)</p>			

<h2>Cooperation</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sadarbība		Yhteistyö, Yhteistoiminta
	Zusammenarbeit/ Kooperation		Współpraca
	Samarbete, samverkan		Samarbeid
DEFINITIONS			
<p>1. The actions of someone who is being helpful by doing what is wanted or asked for : common effort.</p> <p>2. Association of persons for common benefit. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cooperation</p> <p>The act of working together with someone or doing what they ask you. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/cooperation</p>			

<h2>Coordination</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Koordinēšana		Koordinaatio, yhteensovitus
	Koordination		Koordinacja
	Samordning, koordination		Koordinering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>coordination of the action of the State and local government authorities in the implementation of preventive, preparedness, response, elimination of consequences measures, and also recovery measures. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Coordination is need when security issues are embraced by some services. It is because each service acts according to their own rules independently from other services. Indeed, this activity is a continuing process starting from the preventive phase through preparedness, response, and recovery (rehabilitation) phases. The good example can be a situation of a big train crash. In such circumstances firefighters, medical rescuers, police operate to rescue people. It is needed to give a possibility to make a drivable road (police obligation). The next police obligation amongst other is to keep bystanders away from a zero zone where the rescue action takes place (firefighters and ambulances are acting). In this rescue work hospitals and other services such as gas or electric emergency services are involved if needed. It becomes obvious that in such a situation the need of coordination by competent authorities is clear. Sometimes the crisis situation is defined as the use of many services in rescue operation and their need of coordination.</p>			
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Crisis			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Krize		Kriisi
	Krise		Kryzys
	Kris		Krise
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The crisis composes a threat to core values, creates a sense of urgency, and is highly uncertain as to their origin and consequences (Boin, Stern, t'Hart, and Sundelius, 2016, and Boin, Ekengren and Rhinard, 2014).</p> <p>Crisis marks a phase of disorder in the seemingly normal development of a system. An economic crisis, for instance, refers to an interval of decline in a long period of steady growth and development. A personal crisis denotes a period of turmoil, preceded and followed by mental stability. A revolution pertains to the abyss between dictatorial order and democratic order. Crises are transitional phases, during which the normal ways of operating no longer work. (Boin, A, Stern, E, Sundelius, B, and t'Hart, P (2016). The Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership Under Pressure. Cambridge University Press)</p> <p>In line with the cross-border aspect of societal security and the NEEDS project, the crisis definition also entails components of a transboundary crisis. A transboundary crisis is characterized by the potential to cross geographic, political, and functional boundaries. It may affect multiple jurisdictions through its massive spread and undermine the functioning of various policy sectors and critical infrastructures, escalate rapidly and morph along the way (Boin et al., 2014). The challenges that a transboundary crisis comes with, and the increase in involved actors, make them even more complicated to handle. (Pilot Case Study. Cybersecurity and Societal Security: WannaCry. NEEDS. Intellectual Output 3. Compiled by Karla Jonsson & Karl Modig. Swedish Defence University)</p> <p>Dangerous, complicated, severe condition; difficult transition situation. (Tezaurs - https://tezaurs.lv/kr%C4%ABze)</p> <p>Situation different from normal with potential for or with damage, which has already occurred to protected assets. It is impossible to manage the situation with the normal structure and process organization, so that a special organizational structure is required. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p>			

A crisis in society refers to an event that (1) affects many people, (2) affects a significant part of society, (3) threatens fundamental values and functions, (4) cannot be managed with normal resources and organizations, (5) does not belong to the normal, (6) requires coordinated action by several stakeholders.

(CiPedia -

https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Crisis#Standard_Definition)

A crisis is a dangerous, difficult, confusing or exceptional situation requiring intensified actions.

(unofficial translation - <https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/crisis>,

<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Crisis>)

A crisis is a critical event that may impact an organization's profitability, reputation, or ability to operate. It may not be time-dependent and usually does not deny access to facility and infrastructure.

(<https://www.bcmpedia.org/wiki/Crisis>)

A situation caused by a hazard (threat) or disaster where an appropriate response or elimination of consequences is limited or not provided.

Specific, unexpected, and non-routine events or series of events that [create] high levels of uncertainty and threat or perceived threat to an organization's high priority goals.

(Seeger, M. W.; Sellnow, T. L.; Ulmer, R. R. (1998). "Communication, organization, and crisis". *Communication Yearbook*. 21: 231–275)

Crisis is a process of transformation where the old system can no longer be maintained.

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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Crisis management</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Krīzes pārvaldība		Kriisinhallinta
	Krisenmanagement		Zarządzanie kryzysowe
	Krishantering		Krisehåndtering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>In its standard version, the crisis management cycle always includes at least pre-crisis, during-crisis and post-crisis phases. Effectively, this suggests that any successful management of a crisis presupposes a long-term and multidimensional management (or governance) system... Crisis management cycle phases are often subdivided into stages such as risk assessment, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and learning. Although the crisis management cycle gives the impression of clearly distinct subsequent phases, it should only be understood as a simplified model. In reality, the phases are overlapping and interdependent functions and phenomena. (Pursiainen, C. (2018). The Crisis management cycle)</p> <p>The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result. (CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Crisis_Management)</p> <p>Crisis Management is a continuous process with typically four cyclic phases following a crisis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Response 2) Recovery 3) Mitigation 4) Preparedness <p>The Netherlands crisis management structure recognises an additional phase: aftercare ('nazorg'), e.g. to take care of the long-term socio-psychological impact to citizens, and to identify and learn the lessons. (CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Crisis_Management)</p> <p>A classic definition of crisis management describes it as a process lasting through four phases. Namely, prevention (protection), preparedness, response, and rehabilitation-modernisation (recovery) are realized in crisis management cycle. Especially, <i>response activities</i> after hazards occurrence take place. In some cases, this process is modified. After prevention and preparedness phases before hazards occurrence risk assessment is conducted. The aim of this is to learn about value of risk and compare it with acceptable criteria. If the value of risk is higher</p>			

than acceptable criteria, the *preventive activity* has to be done. The response activity and the preventive activity are two basic pillars of crisis management.

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Critical infrastructure			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kritiskā infrastruktūra		Kriittinen infrastuktuuri
	Kritische Infrastruktur		Infrastruktura krytyczna
	Kritisk infrastruktur		Kritisk infrastruktur
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Critical infrastructure means systems and assets vital to national defense, national security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. A critical infrastructure may be publicly or privately owned. Examples of critical infrastructures include gas and oil production, storage, and delivery systems, water supply systems, telecommunications networks, electrical power delivery systems, financing and banking systems, emergency services (including medical, police, fire, and rescue services), transportation systems and services (including highways, mass transit, airlines, and airports), and government operations that provide essential services to the public. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/critical-infrastructure</p>			
<p>Critical infrastructure means an asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the main-tenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0114&from=LV</p>			
<p>Critical infrastructure describes the physical and cyber systems and assets that are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on our physical or economic security or public health or safety. https://www.dhs.gov/topic/critical-infrastructure-security</p>			
<p>Critical infrastructure is the body of systems, networks and assets that are so essential that their continued operation is required to ensure the security of a given nation, its economy, and the public's health and/or safety. https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/critical-infrastructure</p>			
<p>An asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions.</p>			







(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Critical_Infrastructure#European_Definitions)

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Cultural differences			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kultūras atšķirības		Kulttuurierot
	Kulturelle Unterschiede		Różnice kulturowe
	Kultur skillnader eller olikheter		Kulturelle forskjeller/ulikheter
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Various beliefs, behaviors, languages, practices and expressions considered unique to members of a specific ethnicity, race or national origin. Some examples of cultural differences as they pertain to the workplace include employees who are younger or older than their co-workers, employees who hold higher degrees than others in the workplace and individuals who grew up in either metropolitan areas or small towns. It is said that employees often have more similarities than they do differences, but those differences can sometimes outweigh the similarities. While these various differences can create a more vibrant office, they can also lead to more than a few problems resulting from culture clash.</p> <p>(https://www.mightyrecruiter.com/recruiter-guide/hiring-glossary-a-to-z/cultural-differences/)</p>			
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Culture of trust			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Uzticēšanās kultūra		Luottamuksen kulttuuri
	Vertrauenskultur		Kultura zaufania
	Förtroendekultur, tillit		Tillitskultur
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Culture of trust is about how leaders define and shape cultures characterized by shared values that enhance and respect the individual, encourage mutual trust, and empower employees. (Gilbert W Fairholm. Leadership: And the Culture of Trust, 1993, 229 pp.)</p> <p>A culture of trust yields higher engagement, happier employees, greater productivity, and higher profits. And it all starts in the brain. ... He also found a direct link between oxytocin levels and empathy which is essential for creating trust-based relationships and trust-based organizations. (https://www.inc.com/marissa-levin/harvard-neuroscience-research-reveals-8-ways-to-build-a-culture-of-trust.html)</p> <p>By shared values that enhance and respect the individual, encourage mutual trust, and empower employees, (Review: The Culture of Trust, Reviewed Work: Leadership: And the Culture of Trust by Gilbert W. Fairholm, Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory: J-PART Vol. 5, No. 2 (Apr., 1995), pp. 247-250 (4 pages) Published By: Oxford University Press, https://www.jstor.org/stable/1181679)</p> <p>Trust is not granted; it is an investment that leaders make every day. Leaders must continuously be mindful of their words and behavior or risk losing all that hard-earned trust in one ill-conceived moment. (https://trainingindustry.com/articles/leadership/building-a-culture-of-trust/)</p>			
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<h2>Cyber attack</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kiberuzbrukums		Kyberhyökkäys
	Cyberangriff		Atak cybernetyczny
	Cyberanfall		Cyberangrep
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Deliberate act, generally using malicious computer code, designed to steal, expose, alter, disable or destroy information resident in computers and computer networks, or the computers and networks themselves, through unauthorised access. (based on – IT Law Wiki https://itlaw.fandom.com/wiki/Cyberattack and IBM https://www.ibm.com/topics/cyber-attack)</p> <p>An attack that targets the cyber operational environment and the physical world operations it may control. (Tietotekniikan termitalkoot, http://www.tsk.fi/tsk/termitalkoot/)</p> <p>A cyber attack is a deliberate attempt by external or internal threats or attackers to exploit and compromise the confidentiality, integrity and availability of an organization's or individual(s) information systems. Cyber attackers use illegal methods, tools and approaches to cause damage and disruption or gain unauthorized access to computers, devices, networks, applications and databases. (Latvian School of Public Administration)</p> <p>Cyberattack: An attempt to undermine or destroy the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data or a computer system through cyberspace. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Cyber_Attack#European.2FEU_Definitions)</p> <p>Actions in or through the cyber domain with the intention of harming or influencing personnel, material or the confidentiality, integrity, availability or authenticity of an information system. (Ministry of Defence, Norway, https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fd/dokumenter/fdsretningslinjer/cyberoperasjoner.pdf)</p> <p>A cyberattack refers to a targeted action in which an attacker infiltrates the security of a computer system or IT infrastructure using computers, networks, or digital systems to cause harm, steal information, manipulate data, or disrupt operations.</p>			

(„COMPUTER SECURITY RESOURCE CENTER,“ US National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2023, https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/term/cyber_attack)







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Cyber security			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Kiberdrošība		Kyberturvallisuus
	Cyber Sicherheit		Bezpieczeństwo cybernetyczne
	Cybersäkerhet		Cybersikkerhet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Means used to protect the availability and integrity of networks and infrastructure, as well as the confidentiality of the information contained therein. (Council-EN, based on Commission Communication: Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace, CELEX:52013JC0001 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52013IP0376)</p> <p>A target state where the cyber operational environment can be trusted and where its operation is secured. (Laajalahti M., Nikander J., "Alkutuotannon kyberuhat", Luonnonvara- ja biotalouden tutkimus 32/2017, Helsinki, 2017, s. 6, https://jukuri.luke.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/539088/luke-luobio_32_2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)</p> <p>The security of society's digital operating environment and its protection from attacks. (Eronen J., "Uudissana - Klikkausjournalismi ja muita vuoden sanoja", in: "Kielikello", 1/2014, ISSN 0355-2675, s. 26)</p> <p>Cybersecurity covers all aspects of prevention, forecasting; tolerance; detection; mitigation, removal, analysis and investigation of cyber incidents. Considering the different types of components of the cyber space, cybersecurity should cover the following attributes: Availability, Reliability, Safety, Confidentiality, Integrity, Maintainability (for tangible systems, information and networks) Robustness, Survivability, Resilience (to support the dynamicity of the cyber space), accountability, Authenticity and Non-repudiation (to support information security). (ENISA overview of cybersecurity and related terminology 2017 - https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/enisa-position-papers-and-opinions/enisa-overview-of-cybersecurity-and-related-terminology)</p> <p>The characteristic of information technology systems, which must ensure their reliability, availability and integrity, including work with them; also information security. (Tēzauris - https://tezauris.lv/kiberdro%C5%A1%C4%ABba)</p>			

Cybersecurity, or IT security, refers to the practice of protecting computer systems, networks, and digital information from unauthorized access, damage, theft, disruption, or any other form of cyber threats. It involves implementing measures and employing technologies, processes, and practices to safeguard data, systems, and networks from malicious activities that aim to exploit vulnerabilities or compromise confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The primary objective of cybersecurity is to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of digital assets, including sensitive information, intellectual property, personal data, and critical infrastructure. It encompasses a wide range of disciplines and practices, including:

1. Risk Management: Identifying potential threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts, and implementing appropriate controls and countermeasures.
2. Network Security: Protecting computer networks from unauthorized access, unauthorized use, and malicious activities like firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and network segmentation.
3. Application Security: Ensuring the security of software applications and systems by preventing or mitigating vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers.
4. Data Protection: Implementing measures to safeguard sensitive data from unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, or destruction.
5. Incident Response: Developing and implementing procedures to respond to and manage cybersecurity incidents effectively.
6. Security Awareness and Training: Promoting a culture of security awareness and providing education and training to employees and users to recognize and respond to potential cyber threats.
7. Compliance and Legal Considerations: Adhering to applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards related to data protection and privacy.

(D. W. Stieler, „Technology Review - Fokus: IT-Sicherheit,“ 2009, <https://www.heise.de/hintergrund/Fokus-IT-Sicherheit-276595.html>)

Cybersecurity comprises all activities necessary to protect network and information systems, their users, and affected persons from cyber threats.

(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Cyber_Security)

Protection of an IT-system from the attack or damage to its hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services it provides.

(ISO/TR 22100-4:2018(en) Safety of machinery – Relationship with ISO 12100 – Part 4: Guidance to machinery manufacturers for consideration of related IT-security (cyber security) aspects)

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Danger			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Briesmas		Vaara
	Gefahr		Niebezpieczeństwo
	Fara		Fare
DEFINITIONS			
Danger is synonymous to threat. Look up threat .			

Decisions

Terms in project partner languages

	Lēmumi		Päätökset
	Entscheidungen		Decyzje
	Beslut		Beslutninger

DEFINITIONS

The result of making up one's mind regarding a choice between alternatives. (Wijnmalen, D., V. Kamphuis, R. Willems. 2015. Decision Support, State of the Art Report 6, The RESIN project - https://resin-cities.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/D1-1-SOTADecisionSupport-TNO-20151130.pdf and CIPedia https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Decision#European_Definitions).







In an estimate of the situation, a clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission.

(Joint Publication 1-02: Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (2016) –

<https://www.jcs.mil/Portals/36/Documents/Doctrine/pubs/dictionary.pdf> and

CIPedia –

https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Decision#European_Definitions)

Decision-making and coordinating			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Lēmumu pieņemšana un koordinēšana		Podejmowanie decyzji i koordynacja
	Entscheidungsfindung und Koordination		Podejmowanie decyzji i koordynacja
	Beslutsfattning och samordning		Beslutningstaking og koordinering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the term decision making means - the process of deciding about something important, especially in a group of people or in an organization. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/decision-making?q=decision+making)</p> <p>Trewatha & Newport defines decision making process as follows; "Decision-making involves the selection of a course of action from among two or more possible alternatives in order to arrive at a solution for a given problem". https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/decyzja;4007951.html)</p> <p>As evidenced by the foregone definitions, decision making process is a consultative affair done by a comity of professionals to drive better functioning of any organization. Thereby, it is a continuous and dynamic activity that pervades all other activities pertaining to the organization. Since it is an ongoing activity, decision making process plays vital importance in the functioning of an organization. Since intellectual minds are involved in the process of decision making, it requires solid scientific knowledge coupled with skills and experience in addition to mental maturity. https://www.managementstudyguide.com/what-is-decision-making.htm)</p> <p>Coordination - coordination of the action of the State and local government authorities in the implementation of preventive, preparedness, response, elimination of consequences measures, and also recovery measures. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Based on how leaders interpret the crisis and how they chose to prioritize their interests and actions, the decisions made before and during a crisis are crucial for the outcome. During a crisis, citizens look to their leaders for answers to the problems. To keep the public's trust and legitimacy, decision-makers need to act desirably and in line with specific values and beliefs. When the situation has</p>			

escalated into a time-pressuring and devastating crisis, it puts a lot of pressure on organizations and decision-makers to make quick and effective decisions with access to limited information. Citizens may expect their leaders to foresee possible disasters effectively. It can be reasoned that public leaders would benefit from taking the time for strategic reflection on their crisis management capacity (Boin et al., 2016). Good crisis management needs a good balance between prevention and resilience (t'Hart and Sundelius, 2013). That inherits a challenge in acknowledging possible weaknesses and strengthening capacity-building processes for long-term resilience. Leaders also face the challenge of how to prioritize short-term and long-term consequences, where short-term imperatives often win over long-term preparations. Furthermore, collaborative approaches for crisis management are a key priority worldwide, and collective action issues in responses have long been on the social science research agenda (Bynander and Nohrstedt, 2020); however, they consist of several practical difficulties when faced with a major disaster.

(Arjen Boin, Paul t'Hart, Eric Stern and Bengt Sundelius (2017) Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership under Pressure.

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-crisis-management/CA51C2B81E41D80B40CA451299975BF6>)

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<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-crisis-management/CA51C2B81E41D80B40CA451299975BF6>

Democratic values			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Demokrātiskas vērtības		Demokraattiset arvot
	Demokratische Werte		Wartości demokratyczne
	Demokratiska värderingar		Demokratiske verdier
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Democratic values refer to those values that reflect a society's democratic way of life. It includes values like respect, equality, fairness, and freedom, etc. Values like accountability, transparency, openness and social equity.</p> <p>(https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/democratic-values/7198)</p>			

Disaster			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Katastrofa		Katastrofi, suuronnettomuus
	Katastrophe, Desaster		Katastrofa
	Katastrof		Katastrofe
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Any situation that has or may have serious effects on people, the environment or property, including cultural heritage. (CiPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Disaster#Sweden)</p>			
<p>Disaster is a situation which has or may have serious effects on people, the environment or property, including cultural heritage. (unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/disaster, https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Disaster)</p>			
<p>A Disaster is a sudden unplanned event that causes great damage or serious loss to an organization. (https://www.bcmpedia.org/wiki/Disaster)</p>			
<p>A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. (https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster)</p>			
<p>Disaster - an accident which has caused human casualties or endangers human life or health, caused damage or threat to people, the environment or property, and also inflicted or inflicts significant material and financial losses and exceeds the daily capacity of the responsible State and local government authorities to prevent the devastating conditions. (Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law (2016) - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			
<p>A sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life. (http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/disaster)</p>			
<p>A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts,</p>			

which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Comment: Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

(UN - https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf)

Disaster is the impact of a natural event upon a vulnerable community resulting in disruption, damage and casualties, which cannot be relieved by the unaided capacity of locally, mobilised resources.

Disaster risk: The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

(CIPedia - <https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Disaster>)

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Disaster management			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Katastrofas pārvaldīšana		suuronnettomuuksien hallinta, pelastusjohtaminen, katastrofien hallinta
	Katastrophenschutz, -management		Zarządzanie kryzysowe
	Katastrofhantering		Katastrofehåndtering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Disaster Management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters. (https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disaster-management/)</p> <p>Carrying out emergency prevention, preparedness, response and response measures in the event of disasters and threats of disasters. Disaster management is implemented by state institutions, local governments, businesses and residents. (Civīlā aizsardzība: Minimālās prasības civīlās aizsardzības kursa saturam vispārējā un profesionālajā izglītībā - https://registri.visc.gov.lv/vispizglitiba/saturs/dokumenti/metmat/civila_aizsardziba.pdf)</p> <p>The disaster management (also control) is a state legal form of organization of the municipal and state administrations in the Länder for the prevention of disasters, in which all authorities, organizations and facilities involved in the hazard prevention work together under the uniform management of the locally responsible disaster control authority. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p> <p>The management of resources in “the event of a serious incident where available resources are insufficient in relation to the urgent need and the load is so high that normal quality requirements can no longer be maintained despite adequate measures”. (Socialstyrelsen, Social Services - https://web.archive.org/web/20151210203341/http://socialstyrelsen.terms.se/show_term.php?fTid=166)</p>			

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

(<https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/disaster%20management>,
<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-management>)

Disaster management - a set of managed and coordinated preventive, preparedness, response, elimination of consequences measures, and also recovery measures conducted to ensure the implementation of civil protection tasks.

(Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law (2016) -

<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Disaster risk management (DRM): Processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, and sustainable development.

(IPCC, 2012: Glossary of terms. In: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation [Field, C.B., V. Barros, T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, D.J. Dokken, K.L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S.K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P.M. Midgley (eds.) -

<https://ccd.gujarat.gov.in/images/Climate-Change-Glossary-IPCC.pdf> and
 CIPedia -

https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Disaster_Risk_Management)

Disaster risk management is the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

(2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction -

https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf,

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Disaster risk			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Katastrofas draudi		Katastrofiriski
	Gefahr einer Katastrophe		Ryzyko katastrofy
	Katastrofrisk		Katastroferisiko
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A situation when risk assessment, forecasts, information or other circumstances reasonably indicate to the likelihood of a disaster. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			
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<p>Yafei Z. Mao L. "Risk assessment for major hazard and its application in urban planning a case study" Risk Analysis Vol. 32 No 3, 2012 https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2011.01670.x</p> <p>UN "Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030" Sendai: UN-SDR/GE//2015-ICLUX EN5000 1st edition https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf</p> <p>UNEP "Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level" United Nation Environment Programme 2nd edition. 2015 https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/what-we-do/preparedness-and-response/awareness-and-preparedness</p> <p>Xiaoyan D., Xiaofici L., "Conceptual model on regional natural disaster risk assessment" Procedia Engineering Vol. 45, 2012 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2012.08.127</p> <p>"Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction: a guide" International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva 2011 https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Public-awareness-and-public-education-for-disaster-risk-reduction-a-guide.pdf</p> <p>Report of the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group -2013 "Using Science for Disaster Risk Reduction", 2013 https://www.preventionweb.net/files/32609_stagreport2013assembled.pdf</p>			

<h2>Disinformation</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Dezinformācija		Disinformaatio
	Desinformation		Dezinformacja
	Desinformation		Desinformasjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Deliberately false information, or dissemination of such information, especially when supplied by a government or its agent to a foreign power or to the media, with the intention of influencing the policies or opinions of those who receive it. (Based on https://www.oed.com/dictionary/disinformation_n#eid)</p> <p>Not to be confused with <i>misinformation</i>, which is (the dissemination of) information which is wrong or misleading but not necessarily deliberately so.</p> <p>Deliberately distorted, incorrect information. (https://tezaurs.lv/dezinform%C4%81cija:1)</p> <p>Is false or misleading content that is disseminated with the intent to mislead or obtain economic or political gain and that may cause harm to the public. (Latvian State Chancellery - https://www.mk.gov.lv/lv/media/14255/download?attachment)</p> <p>Disinformation is false information that is intended to mislead, especially propaganda issued by a government organization to a rival power or the media." (Kumar and Geethakumari, 2014, "Detecting misinformation in online social networks using cognitive psychology", Human-centric Computing and Information Sciences, Vol. 4 No. 1, p. 3, https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JD-05-2017-0075/full/html)</p> <p>False, imprecise or misleading information that is fabricated, presented or disseminated the intention to harm the public or create profit. (Ministry of Culture and Equality, Norway. Norwegian Public Investigations. ('NOU 2022: 9 En åpen og opplyst offentlig samtale– ytringsfrihetskommisjonens utredning'), https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2022-9/id2924020/?ch=10)</p> <p>Disinformation refers to false or misleading information that is intentionally spread with the purpose of deceiving or manipulating people. It is a deliberate act to mislead and create a false narrative or perception about a particular issue, event, or individual.</p>			

Disinformation can take various forms, including fabricated news articles, misleading social media posts, doctored images or videos, rumors, and propaganda. It is often designed to exploit people's emotions, biases, or pre-existing beliefs, aiming to shape public opinion, undermine trust in institutions, or advance specific agendas.







(United Nations Glossary, https://www.un.org/en/countering-disinformation?gclid=EA1aIQobChMlr5363ozlgAMVyUVBAh13pAMjEAAAYASAAEgL2yvD_BwE)







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<h2>Disruption</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Traucējumi		Häiriötilanne
	Störung/Unterbrechung		Zakłócenie
	Störning, avbrott		Forstyrrelse
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A threat or event that jeopardizes vital functions or strategic missions of society and the management of which requires greater or closer co-operation and communication between the authorities and other actors than usual. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/disruption)</p> <p>Disruption is a threat or an event which endangers vital operations of society and whose management requires wider or closer cooperation and communication than usual between the authorities and other actors. (Unofficial translation - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Disruption)</p>			

<h2>Early warning</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Agrīnā brīdināšana		Varhaisvaroitus, ennakkovaroitus
	Frühwarnung		Wczesne ostrzeżenie
	Tidig varning		Tidlig varsling / advarsel
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Early warning means the timely and effective provision of information that allows action to be taken to avoid or reduce risks and the adverse impacts of a disaster, and to facilitate preparedness for an effective response. (DECISION No 1313/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism – https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN and CIPedia – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Early_Warning)</p> <p>Targeted and immediate provision of information to persons and responsible authorities on a disaster or threats of a disaster and the required action. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law – https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>It is worth to understand that hazards are characterized by different dynamics: starting, for instance, from explosion and ending at high water stage on lowlands area. In these cases, there are two quite different hazards spreading dynamics. In the first case it is impossible to warn inhabitants about spreading of the explosion phenomena (flame or shock wave) on particular area. Inhabitants can be warned only about the secondary effects (look up cascade effect) for example, toxic gas spreading. In the second case, inhabitants can be warned even some days before the flood waves reach their area.</p>			

Early warning system			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Agrīnās brīdināšanas sistēma		Ennakkovaroitusjärjestelmä
	Frühwarnsystem		System wczesnego ostrzegania
	Tidigt varningssystem		Tidlig varslingsystem
DEFINITIONS			
Look in Others: <i>National early warning system</i>			
<p>The Civil Alert and Notification System provides warning and information to the public about disasters or their threats, as well as about declaring a state of emergency or mobilization. The procedure for the establishment, use and financing of the civil alert and notification system shall be determined by regulatory enactments.</p> <p>(Civīlā aizsardzība: Minimālās prasības civīlās aizsardzības kursa saturam vispārējā un profesionālajā izglītībā – https://registri.visc.gov.lv/vispizglitiba/saturs/dokumenti/metmat/civila_aizsardziba.pdf)</p> <p>A system to detect danger and warn the people. (several sources)</p> <p>A system that enables the provision of information that makes it possible to take measures to avoid or reduce the risks of, and the negative consequences of, a disaster and facilitate preparedness for an effective response. (CiPedia – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Early_Warning#Sweden)</p> <p>An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events. (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2021) – https://www.undrr.org/terminology/early-warning-system, https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/early%20warning%20system and https://www.undrr.org/terminology/early-warning-system)</p> <p>Warning system as a set of capabilities needed for the timely and meaningful generation and dissemination of alert information to individuals, communities and</p>			

organizations at risk for optimal preparedness and response and at the appropriate time to reduce the likelihood of injury and death.

(UNISDR (2012) Terminology. UNISDR, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction), Geneva, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>)

An early warning system can be implemented as a chain of information communication systems and comprises sensors, event detection and decision subsystems. They work together to forecast and signal disturbances that adversely affect the stability of the physical world, providing time for the response system to prepare for the adverse event and to minimize its impact.

(Waidyanatha, Nuwan (2010). "Towards a typology of integrated functional early warning systems". International Journal of Critical Infrastructures. No 1 0 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJCIS.2010.029575>)

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Early warning system (National)			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Valsts agrīnās brīdināšanas sistēma		(Valtakunnallinen) ennakkovaroitusjärjestelmä
	Nationales Frühwarnsystem		System wczesnego ostrzegania (narodowy/wewnętrzny)
	Nationella tidigt varningsystem		Nasjonalt tidlig varslingsystem
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A technological system functioning autonomously or a set of such systems which ensures early warning. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Education for safety</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">General / basic definition</h3>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošības izglītība		Turvallisuuskoolutus
	Bildung/Erziehung für Sicherheit Allgemeine / generelle Definition		Edukacja dla bezpieczeństwa
	Utbildning för säkerhet		Sikkerhedsudanning
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Education is one of the basic ways of shaping the society. Behaviors, Attitudes and knowledge, which together constitute people’s consciousness – all depend on the level of education. Education for security is a ceaseless process embracing a set of actions, to which belong:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conveying the knowledge relating to the occurrence of dangers 2) Shaping “safe” behaviors and attitudes 3) Realizing the scale and types of needs in difficult situations 4) Developing the feeling of responsibility for undertaking particular actions 5) Forming proper behaving habits in hazardous situations. <p>Education for security is generally a process carried out mainly by the family, school, mass media, youth organizations, associations and dedicated government and local government institutions, whose task is to disseminate values, acquire and transfer knowledge and skills necessary to ensure national security.</p> <p>(Modelowy system edukacji obronnej społeczeństwa RP, pod red. R. Stępnia, Warszawa1998).</p> <p>Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency educates and trains people, organizations and authorities at national and international level. We do this so that society’s actors have a good ability to limit and manage the consequences of an event. (The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://www.msb.se/sv/utbildning--ovning/)</p> <p>Safety education is the teaching of specific knowledge, skills and understanding that children need in order to stay safe in a given situation. (https://www.rospa.com/school-college-safety/teaching-safety/why-safety-and-risk-education)</p> <p>Safety education is the teaching of specific knowledge, skills and understanding that children and young people need in order to stay safe in a hazardous event now and in the future.</p>			
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Emergency conditions/ state of emergency			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Ärkärtas apstākļi		Poikkeusolot
	Notfallsituationen		Warunki kryzysowe
	Nödförhållanden		Nødstilfelle/nødsituasjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The state of society within the meaning of the Emergency Powers Act, where there are so many or so serious disturbances or threats that it is necessary to allow the authorities to exercise abnormal powers.</p> <p>(Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/emergency%20conditions)</p>			
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Emergency management			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Ārkārtas situāciju pārvaldība		Hätätilanteiden hallinta
	Notfall Management		Zarządzanie kryzysowe
	Beredskapstjänst		Beredskapshåndtering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Emergency management is the body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels. (GLOSSAIRE MULTILINGUE DE LA GESTION DU RISQUE pour usagers francophones (2007)/European Centre of Technological Safety (TESEC) – TESEC–EUR–OPA 2001) – http://www.euophras.org/Site/anderedokumente/GMLGR5L_6_12_07.pdf and CIPedia – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Emergency_Management)</p> <p>The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps. (2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction – English – https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf and CIPedia – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Emergency_Management)</p> <p>Emergency management is an overall approach preventing and managing emergencies that might occur. (ISO 22300:2012(en) Societal security – Terminology)</p>			
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Ethical values			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Ētiskās vērtības		Eettiset arvot
	Ethische Werte		Wartości etyczne
	Etiska värderingar		Etiske verdier
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Values which serve to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong, and moral and immoral. At a societal level, these values frequently form a basis for what is permitted and what is prohibited. https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/breeding-environments-value-system-metrics/10274)</p> <p>These form the foundation for a set of ethical commitments and the community's approach to united responsibility. Commonly used value words found in introductions/preambles to codes of ethics include: responsibility, integrity, honesty, respect, trust, openness, fairness and transparency. Ethical values are the compass by which we live our lives. https://www.ibe.org.uk/knowledge-hub/ibe-business-ethics-framework/ethical-values.html)</p> <p>Values which serve to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong, and moral and immoral. At a societal level, these values frequently form a basis for what is permitted and what is prohibited. https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/breeding-environments-value-system-metrics/10274)</p>			

EU Guidelines			
Terms in project partner languages			
	ES Vadlinijas		EU:n suuntaviivat
	EU Richtlinien		Wytuczne UE
	EU-riktlinjer		EU-retningslinjer
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Guidelines are non-binding documents which aim to facilitate the implementation of European directives.</p> <p>There are different types of guidelines, such as practical guidelines from the European Commission setting out best practice for the prevention of risks, Council Recommendations, European Commission Communications, EU Social partners agreements, and others.</p> <p>(https://osha.europa.eu/en/safety-and-health-legislation/european-guidelines)</p>			
<p>Rules and Directives of the EU</p> <p>Non-binding documents that set out the general political priorities of the European Union.</p> <p>(European Union - https://www.consilium.europa.eu/sv/european-council/role-setting-eu-political-agenda/)</p>			
<p>Guidelines are non-binding documents which aim to facilitate the implementation of European directives.</p> <p>(https://osha.europa.eu/en/safety-and-health-legislation/european-guidelines)</p>			
<p>EU Guidelines are non-binding documents which aim to facilitate the implementation of European directives</p> <p>(European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (2021) - https://osha.europa.eu/en/safety-and-health-legislation/european-guidelines)</p>			

EU Institutions			
Terms in project partner languages			
	ES iestādes		EU:n toimielimet
	EU Institutionen		Instytucje UE
	EU-instituioner		EU-institusjoner
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The European Union (EU) has an institutional framework aimed at promoting and defending its values, objectives and interests, the interests of its citizens and those of its Member States. This framework also contributes to ensuring the coherence, effectiveness and continuity of EU policies and actions.</p> <p>According to Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union, the institutional framework comprises seven institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the European Parliament • the European Council • the Council of the European Union (simply called 'the Council') • the European Commission • the Court of Justice of the European Union • the European Central Bank • the Court of Auditors. <p>Each institution acts within the limits of its remit, granted in the treaties in line with the procedures, conditions and purposes laid down therein.</p> <p>The Parliament, the Council and the Commission are assisted by the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions performing advisory functions.</p> <p>(https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/glossary/european-union-institutions.html)</p>			
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<p>European Union, Institutions and bodies</p> <p>https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies_en</p>			

European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region - EUSBSR

Terms in project partner languages

	Eiropas Savienības stratēģija Baltijas jūras reģionam, ESSBJR		Euroopan Unionin strategia Itämeren alueelle, EUSBSR
	Strategie der EU für den Ostseeraum		Strategia Unii Europejskiej dla region Morza Bałtyckiego
	EU:s Östersjöstrategi		EUs strategi for Østersjøregionen

DEFINITIONS

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) is the first of the four Macro-regional Strategies in Europe. The Strategy is divided into three main objectives: saving the sea, connecting the region and increasing prosperity. Each objective relates to a wide range of policies and has an impact on the other objectives. The Strategy was approved by the European Council in 2009 following a communication from the European Commission.

(EUSBSR EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, <https://www.eusbsr.eu/about/about>)

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) is the first Macro-regional Strategy in Europe. The Strategy was approved by the European Council in 2009 following a communication and an action plan from the European Commission.

(European Commission, https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies/baltic-sea_en)

The European Union (EU) Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (SBSR) is the first macro-economic strategy in Europe. Its main objective is to strengthen cooperation in the region in order to promote balanced development and fight common challenges.

(Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Latvia, <https://www.izm.gov.lv/lv/eiropas-savienibas-strategija-baltijas-juras-regionam>)

EUSBSR is a cooperation between EUs member states around the Baltic Sea (Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany). The strategy opens up for cooperation with EUs neighboring countries.

(Interreg Norway, <https://interreg.no/om-interreg-norge/ostersjostrategien/>)

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) is a regional strategy initiated by the EU in 2009 to promote cooperation and address common challenges in the Baltic Sea region.

The EUSBSR aims to foster sustainable development, improve competitiveness, and enhance the quality of life in the Baltic Sea region by addressing key priorities and promoting cooperation across various policy areas. These Policies are:

1. Maritime environmental growth
2. Sustainable tourism
3. Clean shipping
4. Sustainable agriculture
5. Maritime safety and security
6. Reducing nutrient input in the Baltic sea.

(E. 2023, „EUSBSR in a nutshell,“ 2023, <https://www.eusbsr.eu/about/about>)

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Evacuation

Terms in project partner languages

	Evakuācija		Evakuointi
	Evakuierung		Ewakuacja
	Evakuering		Evakuering

DEFINITIONS

Evacuation shall be an independent movement to the specified safe direction or moving to a safe location before or during a disaster from the territory or room where the circumstances pose a threat to human life and health.

(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law -

<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Organized relocation of people, animals and goods from a vulnerable place in a safe area.

(BBK -

https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)

In extreme situations, the Swedish state can evacuate Swedish travellers to a safer place. A state evacuation only takes place in the event of events that are so large that ordinary resources are insufficient and where the ordinary actors such as insurance companies and travel companies can no longer help.

(The Swedish Government - <https://www.regeringen.se/uds-reseinformation/evakuering-vid-kriser-och-katastrofer/>)

Moving people and property to safety from a hazardous area or hazardous location.

(unofficial translation - <https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/evacuation>)

Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event in order to protect them.

(<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/evacuation>)

The term “evacuation” is used to describe the withdrawal actions of persons from a specific area because of a real or anticipated threat or hazard. The time period for the span of withdrawal is elastic in that the evacuation may last for any amount of time, and may occur more than once or sequentially should there be secondary hazards or a reoccurrence or escalation of the original threat.

(John H. Sorensen and Barbara Vogt Sorensen, Handbook of Disaster Research, Springer New York 2007 Springer, New York, NY , Print ISBN978-0-387-73952-6, Online ISBN 978-0-387-32353-4 p 183)

There are various temporal stages and periods that are common in evacuation processes. For example, the *available safe egress time* (ASET) refers to the period of time from hazard disclosure to the point where hazard creates untenable conditions (UC) to human survival. The *required safe egress time* (RSET) refers to the period of time from hazard disclosure to the successful evacuation of occupants (EVAC).

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Extreme situation			
Threats, (e.g. risk, physical and mental / social / psychological...)			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Ārkārtējā situācija		Äärimmäinen tilanne
	Extremsituation, Bedrohungen (z.B. Gefahr, physisch und geistig, sozial, psychologisch,...)		Ekstremalna sytuacja, zagrożenia (np. Ryzyko, fizyczne i psychiczne/ socjalne/ psychologiczne...)
	Extrem situation (extreme situation), svåra förhållanden (extreme conditions), hot (threat),		Ekstremsituasjon, trusler
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Emergency (extreme)* situation is a special legal regime, during which the Cabinet has the right to restrict the rights and freedoms of State administration and local government authorities, natural persons and legal persons, as well as to impose additional duties to them. (Law On Emergency Situation and State of Exception of Latvia - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/255713-on-emergency-situation-and-state-of-exception)</p> <p>Emergency (extreme)* situation may be declared in case of such threat to national security, which is related to a disaster, danger thereof or threat to the critical infrastructure, if safety of the State, society, environment, economic activity or health and life of human beings is significantly endangered. (Law On Emergency Situation and State of Exception of Latvia - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/255713-on-emergency-situation-and-state-of-exception)</p> <p>* In Latvian "Emergency situation" is thought the same as "Extreme situation".</p> <p>Exceptional situation - extremely dangerous Situation. (Wahrig - http://www.wahrig.de/)</p> <p>Sudden events affecting safety and infrastructure in an affected area. It could be war, war-like situations, or a major natural disaster with consequences for security. (The Swedish Government - https://www.regeringen.se/uds-reseinformation/evakuering-vid-kriser-och-katastrofer/)</p> <p>The set of things that are happening and the conditions that exist at a particular time and place. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/situation)</p>			

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Fairness			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Taisnīgums		Oikeudenmukaisuus
	Gerechtigkeit, Fairness		Uczciwość
	Rättvisa		Rettferdighet
DEFINITIONS			
The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fairness)			

Fear			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Bailes		Pelko
	Angst, Furcht		Strach
	Rädsla, frukta		Redsel/frykt
DEFINITIONS			
Feeling of great worry or anxiety caused by the knowledge of danger. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/polish-english/strach)			
Look up Anxiety entry.			

Global domain			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pasaules domēns / globāls		Globaali verkkotunnus
	Weltweite Domäne/ Bereich		Domena globalna
	Global domän		Globalt domene
DEFINITIONS			
Global Domain is defined as an element among another security domains (look up security issues)			
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Hazard			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Apdraudējums, briesmas		Vaara
	Gefahr		Niebezpieczeństwo
	Fara		Fare
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf</p>			
<p>A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. https://www.preventionweb.net/disaster-risk/risk/hazard/</p>			
<p>Exposing a person to danger, creating a dangerous, unsafe situation. (Tezaurs - https://tezaurs.lv/apdraud%C4%93jums)</p>			
<p>Condition, circumstance or process that can result in damage to a subject of protection. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p>			
<p>Considerable possibility, probability that something unfortunate or unpleasant will happen. For example, injury, loss or imminent accident. (The Swedish National Encyclopedia - https://www.ne.se/uppslagsverk/ordbok/svensk/fara-(1))</p>			
<p>A very likely occurring or already occurring, currently affecting adverse event or development. (unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/hazard)</p>			
<p>Hazard is a dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster. https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Hazard</p>			
<p>A potential risk or danger. http://www.ehso.com/EmergencyResponseGlossaryI.htm</p>			

Something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage.

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/english/hazard>)

A hazard is any object, situation, or behavior that has the potential to cause injury, ill health, or damage to property or the environment.

Health and safety hazards exist in every workplace. Some are easily identified and corrected, while others are necessary risks of the job and must be managed in other ways (for instance, by using protective equipment).

Most occupational hazards are inactive or have a low potential of actually occurring; however, employers must be prepared to deal with them since a hazard becoming active can generate an emergency situation.

Hazards can be classified as:

Physical Hazards: These are the most common hazards and they include extremes of temperature, ionizing or non-ionizing radiation, excessive noise, electrical exposure, working from heights, and unguarded machinery.

Mechanical Hazards: These are usually created by machinery, often with protruding and moving parts.

Chemical Hazards: These appear when a worker is exposed to chemicals in the workplace. Some are safer than others, but for workers who are more sensitive to chemicals, even common solutions can cause illness, skin irritation, or breathing problems.

Biological Hazards: These include the viruses, bacteria, fungus, parasites, and any living organism that can infect or transmit diseases to human beings.

Ergonomic Hazards: Including considerations of the total physiological demands of the job upon the worker, even beyond productivity, health, and safety.

Psychosocial Hazards: These may arise from a variety of psychosocial factors that workers may find to be unsatisfactory, frustrating, or demoralizing.

(<https://www.safeopedia.com/definition/152/hazard>)

A condition, situation, object, activity, or behavior with the potential of causing injuries, ill-health or damage to equipment or structures, loss of material, or the environment.

(<https://hseknowledge.com/hazard-definition/>)

It is a condition or changing set of circumstances that presents a potential for injury, illness or property damage; the potential or inherent characteristics of an activity, condition or circumstance that can produce adverse or harmful consequences.

(<https://www.dli.pa.gov/Businesses/Compensation/WC/safety/paths/resources/Documents/Safety%20Talk%20Topics/Hazards%20Accidents.pdf>)

Hazard is a dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster.

(CIPedia - <https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Hazard>)

A risk source where the potential consequences relate to harm. Hazards could, for example, be associated with energy (e.g., explosion, fire), material (toxic or ecotoxic), biota (pathogens) and information (panic communication).

(Society for Risk Analysis Glossary - <https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf>)

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Hazard event (accident)			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Bīstams notikums (negadījums)		Hazardous incident: Vaaratilanne Hazardous event: Vaarallinen tapahtuma
	Gefährliches Ereignis (Unfall)		Niebezpieczne wydarzenie
	Farlig händelse (olycka)		Farlig hendelse (ulykke)
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An accident is an unfortunate, unforeseen and unplanned event or circumstance, usually resulting in an unfavorable outcome, often the result of carelessness or ignorance. (https://www.dli.pa.gov/Businesses/Compensation/WC/safety/paths/resources/Documents/Safety%20Talk%20Topics/Hazards%20Accidents.pdf)</p> <p>Hazardous spatial and temporal coincidence of protected property and danger. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p> <p>A general definition can, for example, be based on the fact that it must be something unintentional and sudden that causes damage to person, property, finances and / or the environment. (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/26181.pdf)</p> <p>The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time. (Hazardous incident: https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/hazardous%20incident, https://www.undrr.org/terminology/hazardous-event)</p> <p>Any unintended event, including operating errors, equipment failures and other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection and safety. (IAEA Safety Glossary Terminology Used in Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection 2018 Edition (2018) - https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/PUB1830_web.pdf)</p> <p>The first event in a sequence of events that, if not controlled, will lead to undesired consequences (harm) to some assets. Alternative terms:</p>			

Accident initiator, accident initiating event, accidental event, critical event, undesired event, unwanted event, initiating event, TOP event, process deviation, potential major incident (accident), process demand,
 (Risk Assessment Theory, Methods, and Applications Wiley, 2011,
<https://www.ntnu.edu/documents/624876/1277591044/chapt02-1.pdf/c3c0ec79-aac4-4423-bc03-10129fa5e738>)

Accident, unexpected event, typically sudden in nature and associated with injury, loss, or harm. Accidents are a common feature of the human experience and result in injury or permanent disability to large numbers of people worldwide every year. Many accidents also involve damage to or loss of property. Accidents can occur anywhere, including in the home, during transportation, in the hospital, on the sports field, or in the workplace. With appropriate safety precautions and awareness of one's actions and environment, many accidents can be avoided or prevented.
 (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/accident>)

The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.

Annotation: Severe hazardous events can lead to a disaster as a result of the combination of hazard occurrence and other risk factors.
 (https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf)

A situation that can lead to the presence of hazard or hazardous source (e.g. a decrease in temperature in a hot water system can provide conditions suitable for Legionella growth).
 (<https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/industry-environment/environment-land-water/water/risk-management/plan/glossary#hazardous-event>)

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Host country capacity			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Uzņēmējvalsts spējas/ kapacitāte		Isäntämaan kapasiteetti
	Gastgeberland Kapazität		Zdolność kraju przyjmującego
	Värdlandets kapacitet		Vertslandets kapacitet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An important aspect of international refugee protection is the sharing of responsibilities among countries. The contribution to the international refugee cause is expressed by providing asylum to refugees and by providing assistance to poor countries hosting large refugee populations. For developing countries which, due to their proximity to conflict zones, host large groups of refugees, caring for refugees implies a significant additional burden to an already fragile economy. To alleviate these pressures, high-income countries provide assistance through UNHCR, other international agencies or bilaterally. They also admit refugees, either through planned resettlement programmes or by accepting asylum seekers. Yet, refugees do not only present a burden to host countries. They also actively contribute to the economy as workers and consumers.</p> <p>(http://www.unhcr.org/41206f7a7.pdf)</p>			







Human rights			
Human & citizens' rights			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Cilvēku tiesības / Cilvēktiesības		Ihmisoikeudet
	Menschenrechte		Prawa człowieka
	Mänskliga rättigheter		Menneskerettigheter
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights</p> <p>What is the difference between a civil right and a human right? Simply put, human rights are rights one acquires by being alive. Civil rights are rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political state. https://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/civilrights</p> <p>Civil rights, guarantees of equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics. https://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-rights</p> <p>Social security belongs to <i>public good</i> category of values. It means that authorities responsible for citizen security have competences to limit human rights in some cases because security is a <i>public good</i>. For instance, in the airports everybody is vetted. In this case individual freedom is violated. However, note that passengers agree with this limitation. Generalising, the human rights can be limited if in the name of <i>public good</i> authorities introduce restrictions accepted by the community. This is a political aspect of security.</p> <p>The general principle saying “Right to Know – Obligation to Warn” belongs to human rights. The citizens have the right to know about hazards and authorities are obliged to warn the citizens about these hazards.</p>			
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Humanitarian aid			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Humānā palīdzība / Humānitārā palīdzība		Humanitaarinen apu
	Humanitäre Hilfe		Pomoc humanitarna
	Huminitärhjälp		Humanitær hjælp
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Humanitarian aid primarily involves saving and protecting lives during natural disasters and those caused by man-made activities, as well as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing the necessary assistance and support to people exposed to long-term crises and delivering assistance in the so-called “forgotten crises”; - carrying out short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction work, particularly in the area of infrastructure and equipment, in close cooperation with local institutions, taking into account, where possible, long-term development objectives; - addressing issues associated with the consequences of migration (of refugees, displaced persons, and repatriates) caused by natural or man-made disasters; - taking measures to prevent and reduce the effects of disasters. <p>https://www.gov.pl/web/polishaid/what-is-humanitarian-aid</p>			

<h2>Hybrid threats</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Hibrīdapdarudējums		Hybridiuhat
	Gemischte/vermischte Gefahren		Zagrożenia hybrydowe
	Hybridhot		Hybride trusler
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The term hybrid threat refers to an action conducted by state or non-state actors, whose goal is to undermine or harm a target by combining overt and covert military and non-military means. (https://www.hybridcoe.fi/hybrid-threats/)</p> <p>An expression of hostile intent which adversaries make using a mix of conventional and non-conventional warfare techniques (i.e. military, political, economic and technological methods) in forceful pursuit of their objectives. (CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Hybrid_Threat)</p>			

Implementation			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Īstenošana / ieviešana		Toimeenpano / Toteutus
	Umsetzung / Durchführung		Implementacja/ wdrożenie
	Implementering		Implementering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An act or instance of implementing something : the process of making something active or effective. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/implementation</p> <p>The act of starting to use a plan or system. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/implementation</p>			

Individual domain			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Individuāls domēns / individuāls		Yksilöllinen verkkotunnus
	Persönliche Domäne / persönlicher Bereich		Domena indywidualna
	Individens domän		Individuelt domene
DEFINITIONS			
Individual Domain is defined as an element among other security domains (look up security issues)			

<h2>Information warfare</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Informācijas karš		Informaatiosodankäynti
	Informationskrieg		Wojna informacyjna
	Informationskrigsförning		Informasjonskrig
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Class of techniques, including collection, transport, protection, denial, disturbance, and degradation of information, by which one maintains an advantage over one's adversaries.</p> <p>(Information Warfare: What and How?, Megan Burns, Carnegie Mellon University School of Computer Science, 1999, http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~burnsm/InfoWarfare.html)</p>			
<p>Hostile influence on the decision-making, performance and opinions of the selected target through the information environment and protection from similar influence attempts by others.</p> <p>(Kyberturvallisuuden sanasto (TSK 52, 2018))</p>			
<p>Information warfare is an operation conducted in order to gain an information advantage over the opponent. It consists in controlling one's own information space, protecting access to one's own information, while acquiring and using the opponent's information, destroying their information systems and disrupting the information flow. Information warfare is not a new phenomenon, yet it contains innovative elements as the effect of technological development, which results in information being disseminated faster and on a larger scale.</p> <p>(NATO - https://www.nato.int/nato_static_f12014/assets/pdf/2020/5/pdf/2005-deepportal4-information-warfare.pdf)</p>			
<p>Information warfare is the battle waged in the news media and on social media to secure broad support; persuade and elicit the sympathy of possible allies; and at the same time spread confusion, uncertainty and distrust in the enemy population.</p> <p>(The National Defense Magazine – Norway, https://forsvaretsforum.no/kronikk-meninger-rusland/hvordan-bruker-rusland-etterretning-informasjonskrig-cyberkrig-og-elektronisk-krigforing-i-ukraina/251925)</p>			
<p>Information warfare, also known as cyber warfare or digital warfare, refers to the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in military operations or conflicts. It involves the manipulation, disruption, or exploitation of information systems and networks to gain a strategic advantage or achieve specific objectives.</p>			

Information warfare encompasses a range of tactics and techniques aimed at influencing, disrupting, or destroying an adversary's information systems, networks, and capabilities. It can include activities such as:

1. Cyberattacks
2. Propaganda and Disinformation
3. Psychological Operations
4. Electronic Warfare
5. Intelligence Gathering
6. Offensive and Defensive Cyber Operations
7. Hybrid Warfare: Integrating traditional military tactics with information warfare techniques to create a comprehensive and multidimensional approach to conflict.

(D. E. E. P. (DEEP), Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP), 2023, https://www.nato.int/nato_static_f12014/assets/pdf/2020/5/pdf/2005-deeport4-information-warfare.pdf)

Information Warfare is any action to deny, exploit, corrupt or destroy the enemy's information and its functions; protecting ourselves against those actions and exploiting our own military information functions.







(<https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Portals/10/ASPJ/journals/Chronicles/borden.pdf>)

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<h2>Institutions</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Institūcijas / iestādes		Institution – laitos
	Institutionen		Instytucje
	Institutioner		Institusjoner
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Institutions can be formal or informal; formal institutions are normally established and constituted by binding laws, regulations and legal orders which prescribe what may or may not be done. Informal institutions, on the other hand, are constituted by conventions, norms, values and accepted ways of doing things, whether economic, political or social; these are embedded in traditional social practices and culture which can be equally binding. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/207258327_What_Are_Institutions)</p> <p>An authority which acts on behalf of a public person and to which authority whose competence in State administration is specified by a regulatory enactment, financial resources are allocated to implement its activities and which has its own personnel. (Latvian State Administration Structure Law – https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/63545-state-administration-structure-law)</p> <p>A social, state or church institution assigned to a certain area that serves the well-being or benefit of the individual or the public. (Duden – https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>The norms and rules that structure human action into existing or recurring patterns of behavior. Institutions can be formally regulated by law, but also consists of informal customs, habits and traditions. (Swedish National Encyclopedia – https://www.ne.se/uppslagsverk/encyklopedi/l%C3%A5ng/institution)</p> <p>1 a: an established organization or corporation (such as a bank or university) especially of a public character financial institutions b: a facility or establishment in which people (such as the sick or needy) live and receive care typically in a confined setting and often without individual consent... the testator disinherited her siblings over their efforts to have her committed to a mental institution in the wake of several suicide attempts.— William M. McGovern Jr. c: a significant practice, relationship, or organization in a society or culture the institution of marriage also : something or someone firmly associated with a place or thing she has become an institution in the theater</p>			

2: an act of instituting : ESTABLISHMENT.

(<https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/institution>, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/institution>)







A large important organization that has a particular purpose.







(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/institution?q=institution>)







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<h2>Integrity</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Integritäte / godfīgums		Rehellisyys (persons) / Eheys (entities, data...)
	Integrität, Unversehrtheit		Integralność
	Integritet		Integritet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that you refuse to change. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/integrity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values, 2. An unimpaired condition, 3. The quality or state of being complete or undivided. <p>https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/integrity</p> <p>Integrity is seen as the quality of acting in accordance with relevant moral values, norms, and rules. Much of the literature on integrity considers integrity to be synonymous with being moral or ethical. (L. W. J. C. Huberts (2018) Integrity: What it is and Why it is Important, Public Integrity, 20:sup1, S18–S32, https://doi.org/10.1080/10999922.2018.1477404)</p> <p>The property that data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner. https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Integrity#EU_Definitions</p>			







Intercultural communication			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Starpkultūru komunikācija		Kulttuurien välinen kommunikaatio
	Interkulturelle Kommunikation		Komunikacja międzykulturowa
	Interkulturella kommunikation		Interkulturell kommunikasjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An umbrella term for interaction between people from different cultural or subcultural backgrounds intended to lead to shared understandings of messages.</p> <p>(https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100006574)</p>			







Internal security			
Terms in project partner languages			
	lekšējā drošība		Sisäinen turvallisuus
	Innere Sicherheit		Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne
	Inrikessäkerhet		Internsikkerhet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The state achieved as a result of the actions of state organs aimed at ensuring its internal stability and resilience and possible threats caused by nature or man. https://docplayer.pl/1120197-Akademia-obrony-narodowej-wydzial-strategiczno-obronny-slownik-terminow-z-zakresu-bezpieczenstwa-narodowego.html)</p>			
<p>The act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories. Generally by upholding the national law and defending against internal security threats. Responsibility for internal security may range from police to paramilitary forces, and in exceptional circumstances, the military itself. https://www.definitions.net/)</p>			
<p>In Poland, for instance, The Internal Security Agency is a governmental institution which, under Polish law, is responsible for the internal security of the Republic of Poland. It accomplishes its mission through carrying out its statutory tasks, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Investigation, prevention and combating threats against the State's internal security, its constitutional order, and specifically its sovereignty and international position, independence and territorial integrity, as well as national defence; 2) Investigation, prevention and detection of the crimes of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Espionage; b) Terrorism; c) Breach of State secrets; d) Crimes which may damage State security; e) Crimes which may damage economic foundations of the State; f) Corruption of public officials (...) which may pose a threat to the State's security; g) Crimes connected with production of and trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance for the State's security; h) Illegal production and possession of and trade in arms, ammunition and explosives, weapons of mass destruction as well as narcotics and psychotropic substances in international trade and prosecuting individuals who commit such crimes; 			

- 3) Carrying out, within the limits of its powers, the tasks of the state security authority and performing the function of the national security authority in relation to the protection of classified information in international relations;
- 4) Collection, analysis, processing and reporting to appropriate bodies information which may be significant to the protection of the State's internal security and its constitutional order;
- 5) Carrying out other tasks specified in separate laws and international agreements.

While eliminating threats to the State's internal security, the ISA follows strictly the spirit and rule of law.

Lack of capacity			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Spēju trūkums / Kapacitātes trūkums		Kapasiteetin puute
	Kapazitätsmangel		Brak zdolności
	Brister på kapacitet		Kapasitetsmangel / Mangel på kapasitet
DEFINITIONS			
Capacity (or the lack of it) is central to reducing disaster risk and therefore critical to meeting development objectives. (Preventionweb – Capacity - https://www.preventionweb.net/understanding-disaster-risk/key-concepts/capacity)			
REFERENCES			
additional recommended literature			
“From Gaps to Caps” - Possible future opportunities for risk and capability assessments in Baltic Sea region” Project: Risk Management Capability on Gaps Identification in the BSR. Project no. D.G.ECHO/SUB/2014/693890, Stockholm, 2016 http://www.bsr-secure.eu/tag/from-gaps-to-caps/			







Lack of interest / involvement			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Intereses / iesaistes trūkums		Kiinnostuksen/ osallistumisen puute
	Desinteresse / mangelhafte Beteiligung		Brak zainteresowania/zaangażowania
	Ointresse, brist på engagemang		Uinteresse / uengasjement Mangel på interesse/engasjement
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Lack of interest / commitment - lack of Motivation, readiness to take a specific action, a set of psychological and physiological processes aroused by a need, determining the basis of behaviors and their changes. The inner state of man, having an attribute dimension. Motivation comes from the interaction of both conscious and unconscious factors. Mastering the motivation that allows for sustained and thoughtful action is crucial for achieving a high level of skills, e.g. in arts, medicine, sports, science</p> <p>When someone loses motivation to be part of something or participate. The quality or state of not being influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns. (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disinterest)</p>			







Learning			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Mācīšanās		Oppiminen
	Lernen/ Erlernen		Uczenie się
	Lärande		Læring
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Learning – the organizations and society need to seize the opportunity and learn from this newly gained experience to better prepare for managing the threat and potential new crisis.</p> <p>It is crucial to consider if something in our current structures and routines needs to be reformed and rebuilt to strengthen our resilience and better prepare for the next uncertain thing.</p> <p>It is the phase for analyzing this crisis. Lesson drawing is one of the most underdeveloped aspects of crisis management. In addition to cognitive and institutional barriers to learning, lesson drawing is constrained by the role of these lessons in determining the impact that crises have on a society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The act or experience of one that learns, 2. Knowledge or skill acquired by instruction or study, 3. Modification of a behavioral tendency by experience (such as exposure to conditioning). <p>(https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/learning)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of getting an understanding of something by studying it or by experience, 2. the activity of obtaining knowledge. <p>(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/learning)</p> <p>A final strategic leadership task in crisis management is political and organizational lesson drawing.</p> <p>The crucial challenge is to achieve a dominant influence on the feedback stream that crises generate into preexisting policy networks and public organizations.</p> <p>Learning is a concept which cuts across virtually all of the major theoretical and meta-theoretical cleavages in the social sciences.</p> <p>(Stern, E. (1997), Crisis and Learning: A Conceptual Balance Sheet, Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management, 5(2) (1997): 69–86 https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Eric-Stern/publication/227613611_Crisis_and_Learning_A_Conceptual_Balance_Sheet/links/5cd35422299bf14d95817c98/Crisis-and-Learning-A-Conceptual-Balance-Sheet.pdf#page=292)</p>			

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<https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Public-awareness-and-public-education-for-disaster-risk-reduction-a-guide.pdf>

Local authority			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pašvaldība		Paikallisviranomainen
	Kommunalverwaltung		Władze lokalne
	Lokal myndighet		Lokal myndighet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>An organization that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/local-authority</p>			
<p>The group of people who govern an area, especially a city. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/english/local-authority</p>			
<p>A local government is a local administration which, through bodies of representatives elected by citizens - city or municipality council - and authorities and institutions established by them, ensures the performance of the functions prescribed by law, as well as the performance of tasks assigned by Cabinet according to the procedures specified by law, and local government voluntary initiatives, observing the interests of the State and of the residents of the relevant administrative territory. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/57255-on-local-governments</p>			
<p>Local government, authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than a whole state. Some degree of local government characterizes every country in the world, although the degree is extremely significant. The variant, local self-government, is important for its emphasis upon the freedom of the locality to decide and act. https://www.britannica.com/topic/local-government</p>			
<p>the local authorities have boundaries defined geographically, are organs highly functional, directly elected, but on the other hand have disabilities related to the determination of local taxes, this comes depending on the determination of the margin from the central government</p>			
<p>Management or governance of a certain locality is made by a body composed of persons directly elected by the people of that area. This representative body is responsible for the administration of local affairs in that area. (Ndreu, Aurora. (2016). THE DEFINITION AND IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE. Social and Natural Sciences Journal. 10. https://doi.org/10.12955/snsj.v10i1.730)</p>			

Local domain			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Vietējais domēns / lokāls		paikallinen verkkotunnus
	Lokale Domäne/ lokaler Bereich		Domena lokalna
	Lokal domän		Lokalt domene
DEFINITIONS			
Local Domain is defined as an element among other security domains (look up security issues)			

Meaning-making (risk and crisis communication)			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Nozīmes veidošana (riska un krīzes komunikācija)		Merkityksen luominen (riski- ja kriiriviestintä)
	Meinungsmache (in der Risiko- und Krisenkommunikation)		Tworzenie znaczeń (komunikacja dot. ryzyka i komunikacja kryzysowa)
	Meaning-making (risk- och kriskommunikation)		Meningsdannelse (Risiko- og krisekommunikasjon)
DEFINITIONS			
<p>“Meaning making” designates the process by which people interpret situations, events, objects, or discourses, in the light of their previous knowledge and experience. “Learning as meaning making” is an expression emphasizing the fact that in any situation of learning, people are actively engaged in making sense of the situation – the frame, objects, relationships – drawing on their history of similar situations and on available cultural resources. It also emphasizes the fact that learning involves identities and emotions.</p> <p>https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-1-4419-1428-6_1851</p> <p>Legitimacy affects not only how people act towards government authorities in crises but also how people understand them. The next task involves meaning-making, communicating what these decisions involve, and, above all, what they mean. This is important to uphold credibility in the eyes of the public as well as shape the understanding of the crisis by the people (Boin et al., 2017: 97). In essence, the key actors aim to create a reliable narrative of the current events. The questions a leader should ask themselves when communicating their narrative during a crisis should be: “How can and should we communicate our actions and decisions?”, “In what way do we need to communicate in order to uphold trust, legitimacy, and credibility?” and “What messages are being communicated by other actors? Are they helpful for us, or are they malicious?”.</p> <p>(Cybersecurity and Societal Security: WannaCry, 22 June 2021 version, Compiled by Karla Jonsson & Karl Modig, Swedish Defence University, Boin, A, Ekengren, M and Rhinard, M (2014). “Transboundary crisis governance.” In Handbook of governance and security. Edward Elgar Publishing)</p> <p>Crisis communication deals with things that do go wrong. Risk communication deals with things that might go wrong. Risk communication responds to any event that could cause public concern and could focus media attention on an organization.</p> <p>(Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership Under Pressure by Arjen Boin, Paul ‘tHart, Eric Stern, and Bengt Sundelius)</p>			

Risk communication done effectively informs people about hazards to their environment or their health, manages potential problems in a manner that promotes goodwill, disseminates information, and communicates potential crisis and emergency situations well, encouraging prudent action and reducing panic.

(<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/WC093>)

Risk is the estimated probability that damage will occur to life, property, or the environment if a specified dangerous event occurs.

(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk#European_Definitions)

Risk is the possibility of an unfortunate occurrence

Risk is the potential for realization of unwanted, negative consequences of an event

Risk is exposure to a proposition (e.g., the occurrence of a loss) of which one is uncertain

Risk is the consequences of the activity and associated uncertainties

Risk is uncertainty about and severity of the consequences of an activity with respect to something that humans value

Risk is the occurrences of some specified consequences of the activity and associated uncertainties

Risk is the deviation from a reference value and associated uncertainties.

(Society for Risk Analysis Glossary - <https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf>)

The main and simultaneously difficult problem to realize risk (crisis) communication is the way how to communicate the situation. Difficulties emerge due to differences of risk perception (and related to it outrage) by individuals, groups, societies etc. to whom an announcement is addressed. This problem is strictly related to security culture of society, historical experience, and even wellbeing. Recently, there can be observed the lack of trust to the scientific knowledge. This phenomenon causes that properly formulated message to the public becomes more complicated and much more difficult. Moreover, the perception of risk (danger, threats) influences the emotional state of individuals and public as well. This, in turn causes different effects of their reactions, starting from discomfort and ending with unrest. Having this in mind, it become obvious that risk communication requires special knowledge, competences and skills of people who realize this task during crisis situation.

Additionally, one should pay attention that all above cited definitions of risk are connected with risk in "negative" meaning. It is caused by the fact that while speaking about risk negative consequences are expected. There is also a term "positive risk" which means that opportunity is a challenge to realize it. Then there

is the risk to miss goals. This is positive risk. This positive risk is opposite to our meaning of risk.

Moreover, there are some definitions of risk and at the first sight it seems that they differ meaningfully causing difficulties to catch their common denominator. But if to take a closer look at them it can be noticed that there is the denominator. First, all of them describe negative affecting phenomena caused by unwanted or unexpected events. Second, all of them describe possible, uncertain or probable consequences and possible uncertain or probable event occurrence. If to assume that probability is a measure of possibility and uncertainty it becomes obvious that instead of terms possibility or uncertainty the term probability should be used, then the numbers of definitions can be reduced. However, very often the term possibility is understood as a qualitative description. To sum up, risk is a description of negative affecting phenomena, probable consequences and probable occurrence of hazard. This is the common denominator.

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Measures for the mitigation/elimination of consequences			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Seku likvidēšanas pasākumi		Toimenpiteet seurausten poistamiseksi
	Maßnahmen zur Beseitigung von Konsequenzen		Środki do łagodzenia/ usunięcia skutków
	Eliminera/mitigera/mildra effekten		Tiltak for å eliminere konsekvenser Konsekvenseliminering Skadebegrensning
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of measures which are performed in order to ensure at least the minimum basic needs of inhabitants related to the survival of people and to stop or reduce threat to human health, the environment and property. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Measures for the elimination of consequences are strictly joined with the recovery phase in the cycle of crisis management. The extent of damages and the dynamic of repairing (recovery, rehabilitation, treatment) are considered by some scientists as a resilience. (Aven T. "On some Foundational Issues Concerning the relationship Between Risk and Resilience" Risk Analysis Vol.0, 2021. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/risa.13848)</p>			

<h2>Media literacy</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Medijpratība		Medialukutaito
	Medienkompetenz		Umiejętność korzystania z mediów
	Mediekunskap		Kritisk medieforståelse
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Ability to use, understand and create media and communications in a variety of contexts. (About media literacy, UK Office of Communications (Ofcom), https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/media-literacy-research/approach)</p> <p>To become media literate is not to memorize facts or statistics about the media, but rather to learn to raise the right questions about what you are watching, reading or listening to. (What is Media Literacy? A Definition...and More, Center for Media Literacy, https://www.medialit.org/reading-room/what-media-literacy-definition-and-more)</p> <p>The set of knowledge and skills necessary for working with information sources – finding and analyzing information, understanding the functions of information providers, critically evaluating the content of information, distinguishing objective information from biased information, comparing news available from different sources in order to form a justified opinion. Media literacy also includes the ability to use media practically. (Latvian Safer Internet Centre - https://drossinternets.lv/lv/info/medijpratiba)</p> <p>Media literacy is the term used to describe the skills and abilities required for conscious, independent development in the new communication environment – digital, global, and multimedia – of the information society. Media literacy is taken as the outcome of the media-education process. (https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/288483471.pdf)</p> <p>Critical media understanding is the key to being able to understand and use the media in an active and conscious way. This is how we can fight fake news and the spread of disinformation. (The Norwegian Media Authority, https://www.medietilsynet.no/digitale-medier/kritisk-medieforstaelse/)</p>			

Media literacy refers to the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and critically understand different forms of media content. It involves developing the skills and knowledge necessary to navigate through the vast amount of information and media messages encountered in today's digital age.

Media literacy goes beyond simply consuming media. It empowers individuals to be active and discerning participants in the media landscape, enabling them to interpret media messages, identify bias or misinformation, and make informed judgments about the credibility and reliability of sources.

(A. I. - C. a. S. Program, „Digital and Media Literacy - A Plan of Action“, https://www.aspeninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/Digital_and_Media_Literacy.pdf)

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<h2>Mission</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Misija		Missio
	Mission/ Auftrag		Misja
	Uppdrag		Oppdrag
DEFINITIONS			
<p>1. "mission, an important responsible task to be fulfilled"</p> <p>2. "agency of a state or organization delegated for a specific purpose to another state; also: the seat of this representative office"</p> <p>(https://sjp.pwn.pl/slowniki/misja.html)</p> <p>Mission - contains a short, precise manifesto of the most important goals of the company / organization, its credo and the very declaration of the philosophy of its functioning, i.e. the reason for its existence. Thus, it can be said that there is a kind of business card describing the role of the company (or more broadly speaking, the community / organization) for the environment. Its content emphasizes the qualities that distinguish the described entity from its competitors. It sets the direction of growth and aspirations for management and employees. It constitutes the company's value, it motivates. Mission is a more concrete concept than a vision, containing more details that, after further development and specification, will create a "strategy".</p> <p>The mission consists of four elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the purpose of the company • a specific area of activity • values • organizational beliefs and assumptions <p>(https://mfiles.pl/pl/index.php/Misja_i_wizja)</p>			

Mobilization

General / basic definition

Terms in project partner languages

	Mobilizācija		Mobilisaatio / Liikekannallepano
	Mobilisierung/Mobilmachung Allgemeine / generelle Definition		Mobilizacja
	Mobilisering		Mobilisering

DEFINITIONS

An act of assembling and putting into readiness for war or other emergency: "mobilization of the troops".

An act of marshaling and organizing and making ready for use or action.

mobilization of the country's economic resources.

1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also industrial mobilization. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to.

(Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms,
<https://www.definitions.net/definition/mobilization>)

Purposefully planned and prepared State military and civil defence measures for the prevention of endangerment to the State or the eradication of consequences thereof by utilising specific human, material and financial resources.

(Mobilisation Law of Latvia - <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/63407-mobilisation-law>)

The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, and local—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

(Homeland Security Digital Library (2021). Emergency Management. Awareness Level WMD Training: Glossary, <https://www.hSDL.org/?collection&id=2166>)

Movement e.g. joints after operations

Mobilization of troops.

(Wahrig - <http://www.wahrig.de/>)

In the event of heightened preparedness, other laws can be used in addition to those that apply in peacetime. The possibility for the state to gain access to necessary private property in the event of danger of war or war is already being prepared in peacetime to be able to mobilize quickly. Mobilization means that society's resources are gathered in the total defense.

(Krisinformation.se - <https://www.krisinformation.se/faqr/fragor-om-kris-och-krig#faq-16786>)

Mobilization is the process of making something capable of movement, or to have people and resources ready to move or act.

(<https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/mobilization>,
<https://www.yourdictionary.com/mobilization>)

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<h2>Municipal police</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pašvaldības policija		Paikallispoliisi
	Das Ordnungsamt		Straż miejska
	Lokalpolis		Lokalpoliti
DEFINITIONS			
<p>In Finland there is no actual municipal police but closest would be the local police – paikallispoliisi. The local police force consists of 11 police departments. Local police services are provided at main police stations, police stations, police service points and joint service points. (Ministry of Interior : https://intermin.fi/en/police/agencies-and-responsibilities)</p>			
<p>In Latvia the municipal police is an armed, militarised local government authority the duty of which is to protect the life, health, rights and freedoms, and property of persons, interests of the society and the State from criminal and other illegal threats. (Created based on Law of Republic of Latvia “One Police” https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/67957-on-police)</p>			
<p>The municipal police, also known as local police or city police, refers to a law enforcement agency that operates at the municipal or local level within a specific city or municipality. Municipal police departments are responsible for maintaining public order, enforcing local laws and regulations, and ensuring the safety and security of the community they serve. (C. A. o. C. Enforcement, https://www.caceo.us/page/WhatIsCodeEnforcement)</p>			
<p>The municipal police is a municipal uniformed unit (subordinate to local authorities). Its purpose is to protect order and ensure peace in public places. (Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 1997 r. o strażach gminnych. https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU19971230779)</p>			
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Pandemic			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pandēmija		Pandemia
	Pandemie		Pandemia
	Pandemi		Pandemi
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A pandemic is the worldwide spread of a new disease.</p> <p>An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges and spreads around the world, and most people do not have immunity. Viruses that have caused past pandemics typically originated from animal influenza viruses. (World Health Organization)</p> <p>Prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or the whole world; epidemic over a large area. (https://www.dictionary.com/)</p>			

Policies			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Politikas		Politiikat, Käytännöt
	Maßnahmen/ Politik		Zasady
	Politik		Retningslinjer
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed to officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party.</p> <p>(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/)</p>			

<h2>Pollution</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Piesārņojums		Saastuminen
	Verschmutzung		Skażenie
	Förorening		Forurensning
DEFINITIONS			
<p>There are different types of Environmental Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution. Air pollution is the introduction of harmful substances in the air that result in detrimental impacts to the environment and humanity • Water pollution... • Land pollution... • Soil pollution... • Noise pollution... • Thermal pollution... • Industrial pollution... • Light pollution <p>(https://earthclipse.com/pollution/various-types-of-environmental-pollution.html)</p>			
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<h2>Poverty</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Nabadzība		Köyhyys
	Armut		Ubóstwo
	Fattigdom		Fattigdom
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Poverty is a reduction in choice and life opportunities, it is a violation of human dignity. It means that you cannot participate effectively in society. It also means scarcity of food and clothes that a family needs, no way to go to school and use health services, no access to land to farm or work to earn a living, no access to credit. Poverty also means the threat, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, families and communities. It denotes a vulnerability to violence and is often associated with precarious living conditions without access to clean water and sanitation.</p> <p>(http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/, http://eapn.org.pl/)</p>			

<h2>Preparedness</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Gatavība		Varautuminen
	Vorsorge (Einsatzbereitschaft/Vorbereitung)		Przygotowanie
	Beredskap		Beredskap
DEFINITIONS			
<p>It is a long-term development activities whose goals are to strengthen the overall capacity and capability of a country to manage efficiently all types of emergency and to bring about an orderly transition from relief through recovery and back to sustainable development. (https://www.who.int/environmental_health_emergencies/preparedness/en/)</p> <p>The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. (https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf)</p> <p>Num of all preventive and preparatory measures, which can be taken to avoid, reduce and deal with damaging events. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p> <p>A state of readiness and capability of human and material means, structures, communities and organisations enabling them to ensure an effective rapid response to a disaster, obtained as a result of action taken in advance. (DECISION No 1313/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism - https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN, CiPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Preparedness)</p> <p>A state in which human and material resources, structures, societies and organizations are prepared and can be mobilized quickly in the event of a disaster, as a result of measures taken in advance. (CiPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Preparedness#Sweden)</p> <p>Activities to ensure the smoothest possible performance of tasks and any abnormal measures required in the event of disruptions and emergency conditions.</p>			

(Unofficial translation - <https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/preparedness>)

Preparedness means a state of readiness and capability of human and material means, structures, communities and organisations enabling them to ensure an effective rapid response to a disaster, obtained as a result of action taken in advance.

(<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Preparedness>)

Process of preparing to deal with known risks and unforeseen events or situations that have the potential to result in an emergency.

(Glossary Revision to Emergency Preparedness (2012) -

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61046/EP_Glossary_amends_18042012_0.pdf)

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

Annotation: Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.

Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

A preparedness plan establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to specific potential hazardous events or emerging disaster situations that might threaten society or the environment.

(https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf)

Disaster preparedness

Principles of using what you already use frequently and investing in resources that have multiple uses are important concepts in disaster preparedness.

Emergency preparedness

Liberties figure prominently among the ethical ideals at stake in the unfolding of emergency preparedness policy.







(<https://www.cambridge.org/gb/cambridgeenglish/better-learning-insights/corpus>)

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Preparedness measures			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Gatavības pasākumi		Varautumistoimenpide
	Vorsichts-, Vorbereitungsmaßnahmen		Środki gotowości
	Beredskapsåtgärder		Beredskapstiltak
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of measures performed to prepare for the required action in case of a disaster.</p> <p>(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			
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Prevention

Terms in project partner languages

	Prevenција / profilakse		Ennaltaehkäisy; ehkäisy
	Vorbeugung		Zapobieganie
	Förebyggande		Forebygging

DEFINITIONS

The act of preventing; effectual hindrance.

1. The security procedures undertaken by the public and private sectors in order to discourage terrorist acts. 2. In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary.
(Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms - <https://www.dictionary.com>)

A set of measures implemented by the state to prevent the commission of criminal offenses in a state or a region thereof.
(Tezaurs - <https://tezaurs.lv/prevencija>)

It is similarly used to preparedness.

(BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)

All measures aimed at reducing the risks of or mitigating the negative consequences of a disaster for people, the environment and property, including cultural heritage.

(CiPedia - <https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Prevention#Sweden>)

Action to prevent undesirable events.

(Unofficial translation - <https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/prevention>)

Measures that enable an organization to avoid, preclude, or limit the impact of a disruption.

(ISO/PAS 22399:2007 Societal security - Guideline for incident preparedness and operational continuity management).

Prevention means any action aimed at reducing risks or mitigating adverse consequences of a disaster for people, the environment and property, including cultural heritage.

(<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Prevention>)

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new risks.

(<https://www.undrr.org/terminology/prevention>)

Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.

Annotations: Prevention (i.e., disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts of hazardous events. While certain disaster risks cannot be eliminated, prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure in such contexts where, as a result, the risk of disaster is removed. Examples include dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land - use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake and immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases. Prevention measures can also be taken during or after a hazardous event or disaster to prevent secondary hazards or their consequences, such as measures to prevent the contamination of water.

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Preventive measures			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Preventīvie pasākumi		Ennaltaehkäisevä toimi
	Präventive/Vorbeugende Maßnahmen		Środki zapobiegawcze
	Förebyggande åtgärder		Forebyggende/preventive tiltak
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of measures performed to prevent or reduce the threats of a disaster. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			

Protection

Terms in project partner languages

	Aizsardzība, aizsargājoša darbība		Suojelu; suojaus
	Schutz		Ochrona
	Beskydd / Skydd		Beskyttelse

DEFINITIONS

Protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with human rights law, international humanitarian law (which applies in situations of armed conflict) and refugee law. States have the primary responsibility to protect people within their jurisdiction. In situations of natural disasters, national authorities are responsible for providing assistance and protection to those affected. In situations of armed conflict, all parties to the conflict, i.e. States and organized armed groups, must respect and protect civilians.

(<https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/120405%20OOM%20Protection%20final%20draft.pdf>)

Measures to avert harm to a person, a society or property.

(Duden - <https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie>)

Protection: all activities aimed at ensuring the functioning, continuity and inviolability of critical infrastructure, in order to deter, mitigate and neutralize a threat, risk or vulnerability.

(CiPedia - <https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Protection#Sweden>)

Damage control designed to minimize damage.

(<https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/protection>)

Protection means all activities aimed at ensuring the functionality, continuity and integrity of critical infrastructures in order to deter, mitigate and neutralise a threat,risk or vulnerability.

(<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Proaction>)







The act of protecting.

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/protection?q=protection>)

Protection means all activities aimed at ensuring the functionality, continuity and integrity of critical infrastructures in order to deter, mitigate and neutralise a threat,risk or vulnerability.

(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Protection#European_Definition)

Look up [civil protection](#) as well.

Psychological security			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Psihologiskā drošība		Psykologinen turvallisuus
	Psychologische Sicherheit		Bezpieczeństwo psychologiczne
	Psykologisk trygghet		Psykologisk sikkerhet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Is the state of an individual when he/she can satisfy his/ her basic needs for self-preservation and perceive his/her own (psychological) shelteredness in socium. (Zotova, 2011)</p> <p>Psychological security is a state in which a person perceives that his/her environment is safe and free from harm and threat. (Maslow, Hirsh, Stein, & Honigmann, 1945). Maslow, A. H., Hirsh, E., Stein, M., & Honigmann, I. (1945). A clinical derived test for measuring psychological security-insecurity. The Journal of General Psychology, 33(1), 21-41. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00221309.1945.10544493)</p> <p>Individuals who feel psychologically secure usually perceive that the world is emotionally secure or free from emotional harm. (Taormina, R. J., & Sun, R. (2015). Antecedents and outcomes of psychological insecurity and interpersonal trust among Chinese people. Psychological Thought, 8(2), 173-188. https://explore.openaire.eu/search/publication?articleId=doajarticles::481b6b50cd0ba87e6a9a2eac28bd2032)</p>			
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Psychological warfare			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Psiholoģiskais karš		Psykologinen sodankäynti
	Psychologische Kriegsführung		Wojna psychologiczna
	Psykologisk krigföring		Psykologisk krigføring
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The use of propaganda against an enemy, supported by such military, economic, or political measures as may be required. Such propaganda is generally intended to demoralize the enemy, to break his will to fight or resist, and sometimes to render him favourably disposed to one's position. https://www.britannica.com/topic/psychological-warfare)</p> <p>Different types of propaganda measures to reduce the will of resistance of the population of a hostile country. (Tezaurs.lv - https://tezaurs.lv/mwe:261960)</p> <p>Psychological strategic campaigns against another country and the application of psychological methods against the society of another country, with the aim of influencing the society's value system, beliefs, attitudes towards one's country and behavior in order to achieve socio-political, economic or military goals. (Enciklopēdija - https://enciklopedija.lv/skirklis/22116-milit%C4%81r%C4%81-psiholo%C4%A3ija)</p> <p>Psychological warfare is a highly specialized topic requiring advanced knowledge of psychology. https://ia902509.us.archive.org/16/items/hybridphilosophy-collection/The-Art-of-Psychological-Warfare-by-Michael-T.-Stevens.pdf)</p> <p>Psychological warfare is all measures that can contribute to achieving military objectives by psychological means. (Big Norwegian Encyclopedia ("Store Norske Leksikon"), https://snl.no/psykologisk_krigf%C3%B8ring)</p> <p>Psychological warfare, refers to the use of psychological tactics and techniques to influence, manipulate, or shape the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals, groups, or entire populations. It is a form of non-physical warfare that aims to achieve strategic objectives through psychological means. Psychological warfare involves the dissemination of information, propaganda, and psychological messages to target audiences with the intent to alter their beliefs, emotions, or behaviors. It utilizes various channels and mediums such as</p>			

mass media, social media, public speeches, leaflets, or even direct interpersonal communication.

The main objectives are:

1. Demoralizing the enemy
2. Influencing public opinion
3. Disrupting enemy operations
4. Promoting friendly actions

(M. U. A. ASHLEY FRANZ HOLZMANN, „ARTISTS OF WAR: A HISTORY OF UNITED STATES PROPAGANDA, PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATION AND A PROPOSAL FOR ITS EVER-CHANGING FUTURE,“ 2020, <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1158526.pdf>)

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Quarantine regime (regimen) and its requirements			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Karantīnas režīms un tā prasības		Karanteenijärjestelmä ja sen vaatimukset
	Quarantäneregelung und seine Anforderungen; kritische soziale Werte		Reżim kwarantanny i jego zasady Krytyczne wartości społeczne
	Karantänkrav		Karantenekrav og kritiske samfunnsmessige verdier
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Isolation and quarantine help protect the public by preventing exposure to people who have or may have a contagious disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick. - Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. <p>(https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/index.html)</p> <p>Complete isolation from healthy people. (The COVID-19 information website of Latvia - https://covid19.gov.lv/en/covid-19/safety-measures/quarantine)</p> <p>A special regimen for the restriction of economic activities, social activities, operations of medical treatment, educational, social care and other institutions and other activities that is laid down in order to prevent the spread of dangerous and other infectious diseases outside the boundaries of the focus of an epidemic. (Epidemiological Safety Law of Latvia - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/52951-epidemiological-safety-law)</p> <p>If there is a threat of the spread of dangerous infectious diseases in the territory of Latvia, according to the recommendation of the Minister for Health, the Prime Minister shall proclaim a quarantine and determine a quarantine regimen by an order. The Minister for Health is entitled to determine, by an order, quarantine regimen in a certain object (building, production facility, etc.). After coordination with the Minister for Health the following persons are entitled to determine quarantine regimen by a written order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) in a certain object (medical treatment institution, social care institution, educational institution, production facility, building, etc.) - the head of the institution or the owner of the object; 2) in certain objects of the National Armed Forces in the Republic of Latvia - the Commander of the National Armed Forces; 			

- 3) in a certain prison or in the whole system of prisons - the head of the Prisons Administration;
- 4) in a place of temporary detention - the Chief of the State Police;
- 5) in an accommodation centre for asylum seekers - the head of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs;
- 6) in a room (object) for accommodation of detained asylum seekers, in a room (object) for temporary detention of detained foreigners, or an accommodation centre - the Chief of the State Border Guard;
- 7) in local government institutions (including educational, medical treatment, and social care institutions of a local government) - the relevant local government.

(2) Quarantine shall include:

- 1) restrictions on the crossing of the boundaries of the declared quarantine territory;
- 2) necessary counter-epidemic measures regarding persons and means of transport leaving the quarantine territory and the cargo to be taken out, and also, if necessary, counter-epizootic measures;
- 3) restrictions on public events and economic activity in the declared quarantine territory;
- 4) other counter-epidemic measures referred to in this Law and other laws and regulations.

(3) A commission chaired by the Prime Minister or his or her authorised representative shall be established to coordinate the quarantine measures. If the quarantine has been determined by the Minister for Health, he or she shall also establish an appropriate commission and determine its chairperson.

(4) Quarantine shall be proclaimed through the agency of the mass media. The mass media have an obligation to provide the necessary information at the specified time and in the specified amount.

(5) The Ministry of Health shall without delay inform the World Health Organisation of cases when quarantine has been determined by an order of the Cabinet.

(6) The implementation of quarantine measures shall be financed from the State budget.

(Epidemiological Safety Law of Latvia - <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/52951-epidemiological-safety-law>)

Rules described in laws and directives (e.g. „Behördliche Vorgangsweise bei SARS-CoV-2 Kontaktpersonen: Kontaktpersonennachverfolgung“).

(RKI - www.rki.de)

Quarantine is a form of isolation of people who are suspected of carrying a socially dangerous disease, but who are not ill. If it is suspected that someone has a socially dangerous disease (such as covid-19), the infection control doctor in the region may decide to quarantine that person, in the home, a delimited part of a

building or an area. Quarantine means that you are not allowed to leave the home or receive a visit. However, visits by, for example, healthcare staff and social services are permitted.

(The Swedish Public Health Authority -

<https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittskydd-beredskap/utbrott/aktuella-utbrott/covid-19/om-sjukdomen-och-smittspridning/smittspridning/karantan-och-avsparring/>)

Quarantine: a restraint upon the activities or communication of persons or the transport of goods designed to prevent the spread of disease or pests; a state of enforced isolation.

(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/quarantine>)

Regime:

- a particular government or a system or method of government

- a particular way of operating or organizing a business, etc.

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/regime>)

Requirements:

- something wanted or needed: NECESSITY

- something essential to the existence or occurrence of something else: CONDITION.







(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/requirement>)

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<h2>Recovery</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Atgūšanās		Toipuminen; elpyminen
	Genesung/Erholung/Wiederherstellung		Odbudowa
	Återhämtning		Gjenoppretting
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk. (https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf)</p> <p>Recovery of economics, recovery of a person or the society affected e.g. by a disaster. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>Recovery is the phase that takes place after the acute situation/crisis is over, and extends until the consequences of the situation no longer require action. Recovery is characterized by reconstruction and recovery, in a physical as well as social and psychological sense. (The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/28762.pdf)</p> <p>Recovery after a crisis, disruptions or emergency conditions. (https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/recovery)</p> <p>Disaster recovery is the process of restoring a system to full operation after an interruption in service, including equipment repair / replacement, file recovery / restoration. (ENISA Risk Glossary - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Recovery)</p> <p>The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. (2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction - https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf, CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Recovery)</p> <p>The process of rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating the community, both physically and socially, following an emergency.</p>			

(Glossary Revision to Emergency Preparedness (2012) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61046/EP_Glossary_amends_18042012_0.pdf)

A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

Four major dimensions that support a life in recovery:

Health: overcoming or managing one's disease(s) as well as living in a physically and emotionally healthy way;

Home: a stable and safe place to live;

Purpose: meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school, volunteerism, family caretaking, or creative endeavours, and the independence, income and resources to participate in society; and

Community: relationships and social networks that provide support, friendship, love and hope.

(<https://www.naadac.org/recovery-definitions>)

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<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15623599.2018.1506903?journalCode=tjcm20>

Recovery measures			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Atjaunošanas pasākumi		Toipumistoimenpiteet
	Erholungs-/ Wiederherstellungsmaßnahmen		Środki naprawcze
	Återhämtningsåtgärder		Gjenopprettingstiltak
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A set of measures which are performed in order to help victims in a timely and proportional manner and to the extent possible to restore the environment and property to the state it was before the disaster. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p>			

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Reforming and preparing</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">(identifying lessons learned and implementing and institutionalizing them)</p>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Uzlabot un gatavoties (identificēt trūkumus un novērt tos)		Uudistaminen ja varautuminen (opittujen kokemusten tunnistaminen ja niiden toteuttaminen sekä vakiinnuttaminen)
	Umgestalten und Aufbereiten (gewonnene Erkenntnisse ermitteln, umsetzen und institutionalisieren)		Reformowanie i przygotowywanie (identyfikowanie wyciągniętych wniosków oraz ich wdrażanie i instytucjonalizacja)
	Ändra, reformera och förbereda. Identifiera, implementera och institutionalisera lärdomar		Endring, reformering og forberedelse (Identifisere, implementere og institusjonalisere lærdommer)
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.</p> <p>Annotation: Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.</p> <p>Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.</p> <p>https://www.undrr.org/terminology/preparedness</p>			
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<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-crisis-management/CA51C2B81E41D80B40CA451299975BF6>

Rescue department			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Glābšanas dienests		Pelastuslaitos, Aluepelastuslaitos
	Rettungswesen, Rettungsabteilung		Oddział ratunkowy
	Räddningsavdelningen		Redningsafdeling/Redningsvesen
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A hospital emergency department (HED) is a system unit State Emergency Medical Services (PRM), which provides assistance to a patient in states of emergency. (https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/szpitalne-oddzialy-ratunkowe)</p> <p>(In Finland): A network of main and secondary fire brigades in the area. (unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/rescue%20department)</p> <p>There is National Firefighting and Rescue System (NFRS) in Poland. This is a network of professional and voluntary fire services and other supporting entities, cooperating together at scenes of emergencies. The Chief Commandant of the State Fire Service is the central body of state administration responsible for organization and management of the NFRS. The Minister of Interior and Administration supervises NFRS. The system embraces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 500 state firefighting and rescue units • More than 4500 volunteer fire brigades (of ca. 16000 volunteer fire brigades in Poland) • Some industrial, airport and military fire services • The Ministry of Interior and Administration's hospitals in major Polish cities • National experts specializing in different rescue types. <p>(https://www.gov.pl/web/kgpsp-en)</p>			

Rescue operations			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Glābšanas operācijas		Pelastustoiminta
	Rettungsaktionen		Akcja ratownicza
	Räddningsinsatser		Redningsoperasjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Rescue operations cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receiving emergency calls • issuing warnings to the public • preventing potential accidents or hazards • protecting people, property and the environment against danger, and rescuing accident victims • extinguishing fires and limiting damage. <p>(https://intermin.fi/en/rescue-services/rescue-operations)</p> <p>Response measures and the measures in the set of measures for the elimination of consequences which are planned, managed and performed by the State Fire and Rescue Service, except for the rescue operations in the sea and internal waters from the baseline to shoreline which are planned, managed and performed by the National Armed Forces. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Action with the aim of saving someone or something. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>The rescue operations that the state or municipalities shall be responsible for in the event of accidents and imminent danger of accidents in order to prevent and limit damage to people or property and the environment. (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Säkerhetspolitik.se - https://www.sakerhetspolitik.se/Ordlista/R/Raddningstjanst/)</p> <p>Activities consisting of emergency measures to protect and rescue people, property and the environment required by an accident or threat of an accident or action taken in the aftermath of an accident to prevent the situation from deteriorating and to keep damage to a minimum. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/rescue%20operations)</p>			

Usually, the term rescue operation is understood as the first responders' action on a scene to save life, property or environment. However, there are situations that this meaning is not correct. Let us consider a plane crash. Nobody stayed alive. So, in that situation immediate families who are waiting at the airport need help far away from the catastrophe scene. It is obvious that this activity is psychological support but medical help is very often needed. It can be seen that the shadow of the catastrophe can be spread over the thousands of kilometres. So, saving health activity can be conducted in the other place than the catastrophe scene.

Another interesting question is when a rescue operation is finished. On the one hand, from services point of view, the rescue operation is finished when a place of catastrophe is passed to an owner or administrator. On the other hand, from the victims' point of view they tend to think that the rescue operation is finished when they become healthy or reach the best possible health condition. In that case a hospital seems to be a rescue operation scene conducting an operational activity, where the rescue operation need to be coordinated.

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<h2>Resilience</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Noturība		Resilienssi; kriisinkestävyys; kriisinsietoisuus
	Resilienz		Odporność
	Resiliens/Motståndskraft		Motstandsdyktighet / resiliens
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management. (https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf)</p>			
<p>The ability of a system to withstand events or to adapt to them while maintaining its functionality or regaining it as quickly as possible. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p>			
<p>Resilience is the capacity of a system to handle change and continue to develop. It includes both resilience and adaptability, as well as the ability to turn shocks and disruptions into opportunities for renewal. (Stockholm Resilience Center - https://www.stockholmresilience.org/download/18.bc93e6614373c93508e98/1459560235322/SU_SRC_vadarresiliens_low.pdf)</p>			
<p>Resilience is the capability of individuals or communities to maintain working order in changing conditions, and the readiness to meet incidents and crises and recover from them. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/resilience)</p>			
<p>The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Resilience)</p>			
<p>Ability of the community, services, area or infrastructure to detect, prevent, and, if necessary to withstand, handle and recover from disruptive challenges. (Glossary Revision to Emergency Preparedness (2012) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61046/EP_Glossary_amends_18042012_0.pdf)</p>			

Resilience refers to the capacity of a social-ecological system both to withstand perturbations from, for instance, climate or economic shocks and to rebuild and renew itself afterwards. The loss of resilience can cause the loss of valuable ecosystem services and may even lead to rapid transitions or shifts into qualitatively different situations and configurations, evident in, for instance, people, ecosystems, knowledge systems, or whole cultures’.

Is the capacity to deal with change and continue to develop.

Social resilience is the ability of human communities to withstand and recover from stresses, such as environmental change or social, economic or political upheaval. Resilience in societies and their life-supporting ecosystems is crucial in maintaining options for future human development.

(<https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/resilience-dictionary.html>)

- Resilience is the ability of the system to sustain or restore its basic functionality following a risk source or an event (even unknown)
- Resilience is the sustainment of the system’s operations and associated uncertainties, following a risk source or an event (even unknown)
- Resilience is the ability of a system to reduce the initial adverse effects (absorptive capability) of a disruptive event (stressor) and the time/speed and costs at which it is able to return to an appropriate functionality/equilibrium (adaptive and restorative capability).
- The disruptive events maybe shocking or creeping, endogenous or exogenous.
- A resilient system is one which sustains functionality despite large info-gaps (info-gap: the disparity between what is known, and what needs to be known to ensure specified goals).

Resilience metrics/descriptions (examples):

- Probability that the system is able to sustain operation when exposed to some types of risk sources or events (which can be more or less accurately defined)
- Probability that a system can sustain its functionality in the face of high stress or (unexpected) disturbances
- Probability that a system can restore functionality to its pre-disaster level (or higher) within a specified time

A resilient system is a system for which the resilience is judged to be high (this is a value judgment).

(Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) Glossary - <https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf>)

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Resilient processes			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Noturīgi (noturības) procesi		Joustavat / resilientit prosessit
	Resilienz-/ Widerstandsprozesse		Procesy dot. odporności
	Uthåliga och motståndskraftiga processer		Resiliensprosess / motstandsyktighetsprosess
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Through this process, resilience is defined as a process of effectively negotiating, adapting, or dealing with significant sources of stress or trauma. The resources and resources of the individual, his life and environment facilitate this ability to adapt and „bounce“ in the face of adversity.</p> <p>(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/231842385_What_is_resilience_A_review_and_concept_analysis)</p>			

<h2>Response</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Reaģēšana		Vaste, (hälytysvaste eng. more defined alarm response)
	Reaktion (Antwort)		Reagowanie
	Respons/Insats		Respons
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.</p> <p>Annotation: Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short term needs and is sometimes called disaster relief. Effective, efficient and timely response relies on disaster risk-informed preparedness measures, including the development of the response capacities of individuals, communities, organizations, countries and the international community.</p> <p>The institutional elements of response often include the provision of emergency services and public assistance by public and private sectors and community sectors, as well as community and volunteer participation. “Emergency services” are a critical set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities in serving and protecting people and property in emergency and disaster situations. They include civil protection authorities and police and fire services, among many others. The division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clearcut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.</p> <p>(https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf)</p> <p>In Germany, it is mostly used similarly to reaction. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>The measures taken to counteract the immediate negative consequences of the disaster in the event of imminent danger before, during or after a disaster. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Response#Standard_Definition)</p> <p>A plan drawn up by the authority as to what type of rescue equipment is needed to stabilize the accident situation in a particular type of accident or location. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/response)</p> <p>Response means any action taken upon request for assistance under the Union Mechanism in the event of an imminent disaster, or during or after a disaster, to address its immediate adverse consequences.</p>			

(<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Response>)

Decisions and actions taken in accordance with the strategic, tactical and operational objectives defined by emergency responders. At a high level these will be to protect life, contain and mitigate the impacts of the emergency and create the conditions for a return to normality.

(Glossary Revision to Emergency Preparedness (2012) -

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61046/EP_Glossary_amends_18042012_0.pdf)

Response is an effort to mitigate the impact of an incident on the public and the environment.

(http://www.dem.ri.gov/topics/erp/1_2.pdf)







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Response measures			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Reaģēšanas pasākumi		Response measure – vastatoimi
	Abwehrmaßnahmen		Środki reagowania
	Svarsåtgärder		Responstiltak/reaksjonstiltak
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Impacts of implementation of response measures is understood as the effects arising from the implementation of mitigation policies, programmes and actions, “in-jurisdiction” and “out-of-jurisdiction” or cross-border impacts, taken by Parties under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement to combat climate change. https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/response-measures)</p> <p>A set of the measures which are performed in order to reduce or eliminate devastating conditions and the consequences caused thereby, to prevent or reduce harm to people, the environment and property. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>Actions, which are taken or have to be taken to ward off something, e.g. a threat. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>Action: any action taken to counter the immediate negative consequences of a disaster, following a request for assistance through the Civil Protection Mechanism, in the event of imminent danger before a disaster, during or after a disaster. (CiPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CiPedia/index.php/Response#Sweden)</p>			
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<h2>Responsibility</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Atbildība		Vastuu, velvoite, velvollisuus
	Verantwortung		Odpowiedzialność
	Ansvar		Ansvar
DEFINITIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Something that it is your job or duty to deal with, - Blame for something that has happened, - Good judgment and the ability to act correctly and make decisions on your own. <p>(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/responsibility)</p> <p>Responsibility refers to an obligation to do something. ... It is the duty of the subordinate to perform organisational tasks, functions or activities assigned to him. Authority and responsibility go side by side. When authority is delegated then some responsibility for getting the assigned task is also fixed.</p> <p>(https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/management/responsibility-in-management-definition-and-features-of-responsibility/25706)</p> <p>The term responsibility has two different senses in management literature. Some writers explain it as a duty or task which assigned to a subordinate on the basis of his position in the organization. Responsibility is also the obligation of an individual to perform the duty or task assigned to him.</p> <p>(https://www.toppr.com/guides/fundamentals-of-economics-and-management/organising/concept-of-responsibility/)</p>			

Risk			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Risks		Riski
	Risiko, Gefahr		Ryzyko
	Risk		Risiko
DEFINITIONS			
<p>It is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard. It may also apply to situations with property or equipment loss, or harmful effects on the environment.</p> <p>The effect of uncertainty on objectives, this effect being a positive or negative deviation from what is expected.</p> <p>(https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/hazard_risk.html, https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/)</p> <p>Potential dangers; the possibility of loss in reckless, even reckless, action. (Tezuars - https://tezuars.lv/risks)</p> <p>Combination of the probability of occurrence of an event and its negative consequences. (UNISDR - https://www.preventionweb.net/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf)</p> <p>Uncertainty about and the extent of the consequences (or outcome) of activity concerning something people value. (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/28762.pdf)</p> <p>Definition in Finland: Risk is the combination of probability and consequences of a negative circumstance or event. (Unofficial translation - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk)</p> <p>Definition in EU: The possibility of loss, damage or injury having regard to the value placed on the asset by its owner/operator and the impact of loss or change to the asset, and the likelihood that a specific vulnerability will be exploited by a particular threat.</p> <p>A measure of the chances that damage to life, property, or the environment will occur if a hazard occurs. Risk includes consideration of the severity of the damage. (http://www.ehso.com/EmergencyResponseGlossaryl.htm)</p> <p>Risk is the estimated probability that damage will occur to life, property, or the environment if a specified dangerous event occurs.</p>			

(CIPedia - <https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk>)

To learn about common denominator of different definitions of risk look up entry "[*Meaning making \(risk and crisis communication\)*](#)"

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Risk analysis

Terms in project partner languages

	Risika analīze		Riskianalyysi
	Risikoanalyse		Analiza ryzyka
	Riskanalys		Risikoanalyse

DEFINITIONS

Risk analysis is the determination of the likelihood of an event (probability) and the consequences of its occurrence (impact) for the purpose of comparing possible risks and making risk management decisions.

(GLOSSAIRE MULTILINGUE DE LA GESTION DU RISQUE pour usagers francophones (2007)/European Centre of Technological Safety (TESEC) – TESEC–EUR–OPA 2001) – http://www.euophras.org/Site/anderedokumente/GMLGR5L_6_12_07.pdf, CIPedia – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Analysis)

The consideration of relevant threat scenarios, in order to assess the vulnerability and the potential impact of disruption or destruction of critical infrastructure.

(Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection – <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:345:0075:0082:EN:PDF>)

Systematic process to comprehend the nature of risk and to express the risk, with the available knowledge. Risk analysis is often also understood in a broader way, in particular in the Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) community: risk analysis is defined to include risk assessment, risk characterization, risk communication, risk management, and policy relating to risk, in the context of risks of concern to individuals, to public and private sector organizations, and to society at a local, regional, national, or global level.

(Society for Risk Analysis Glossary – <https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf>)

Risk analysis shall be a process that is carried out in order to understand the essence of the risk and determine the level thereof.

(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law – <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Risk analysis is usually a multistage process which includes such steps as: preparedness, hazards (threats) identification, probability (possibility) hazard occurrence and its consequences. The last step is the risk assessment (look up [risk](#))

[assessment](#)). During preparedness process an assessors' team is created. Then, a description of a protected object (for instance, community) is prepared. This description is often called Context and embraces all elements of the protected object especially these elements which are exposed to predicted hazards. During this step acceptable risk criteria are established. Then, the step of identification of hazards takes place. The next step is estimating the probability (possibility) of identified hazards occurrence i.e., probability (possibility) of transition the potential hazard into the dynamic (spread out) hazard. This step is completed by probable (possible) consequences of such hazard realization. Consequences in turn are divided into three categories: people, property (special assets), wellbeing including environmental conditions. Both probability (possibility) and consequences can be described qualitatively and quantitatively. These two descriptions have the same value in risk analysis process. Moreover, during this process outrage phenomenon should be taken into account.

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Risk assessment			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Riska novērtēšana / Riska izvērtēšana		Riskinarviointi / riskien arviointi
	Risikobewertung		Ocena ryzyka
	Riskbedömning		Risikovurdering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Systematic process to comprehend the nature of risk, express and evaluate risk, with the available knowledge. (Society for Risk Analysis Glossary - https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf)</p> <p>Risk assessment is the combination of vulnerability analysis and risk analysis. (GLOSSAIRE MULTILINGUE DE LA GESTION DU RISQUE pour usagers francophones (2007)/European Centre of Technological Safety (TESEC) – TESEC–EUR–OPA 2001 – http://www.euophras.org/Site/anderedokumente/GMLGR5L_6_12_07.pdf, CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Assessment)</p> <p>Risk assessment is an overall process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hazard identification (identification of a risk source capable of causing adverse effects to humans or the environment), - hazard characterization (quantitative evaluation of the nature of the adverse health effects associated with the hazard), - exposure assessment (evaluation of the likely exposure of man and/or the environment to risk sources), and - risk characterisation (estimation, including attendant uncertainties, of the probability of occurrence and severity of known or potential adverse health effects in a given population). <p>(European Commission's CBRN Glossary - http://encircle-cbrn.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/cbrn_glossary_en.pdf)</p> <p>Risk assessment means the overall cross-sectoral process of risk identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation undertaken at national or appropriate sub-national level. (DECISION No 1313/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism - https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN)</p> <p>A process of evaluating threats to the vulnerabilities of an asset to give an expert opinion on the probability of loss or damage and its impact, as a guide to taking action.</p>			

(NATO EAPC(SCEPC) lexicon 2003 -

https://www.nato.int/eadrcc/sop/sop_eadrcc/sop_eadrcc.htm)

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

(2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction -

https://www.unisdr.org/files/7817_UNISDRTerminologyEnglish.pdf)

Risk assessment shall be a process involving risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law -

<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Risk identification shall be a process involving risk detection, recognition and description.

(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law -

<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Risk assessment shall be a process during which the results of risk analysis are compared to risk criteria in order to determine whether the risk and the level thereof is acceptable or satisfactory.

(Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law -

<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law>)

Risk assessment is a last step in risk analysis (look up [risk analysis](#)) process. The aim of risk assessment is to get value of risk estimated quantitatively or qualitatively. Results of risk assessment are necessary to manage the risk. Having the quantitative or qualitative description of consequences and the value of their probability or description of their possibility risk assessment can be done. Consequences embrace such categories as people (life and health), properties, assets and wellbeing. Then, the aggregation of each category of risk process takes place. Very often, a risk matrix is an illustration of results of risk assessment.

(EU Project "14.3" Flagship Project under EUSBSR. Guiding and Tailoring Risk Assessment for the Baltic Sea Region" Stockholm; BSR Secretariat 2012-2013,

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Risk criteria			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Riska kritēriji		Riskikriteerit
	Risikokriterien		Kryteria ryzyka
	Risikkriterier		Risikokriterier
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Risk Criteria are terms of reference by which the significance or risk is assessed. (ENISA Risk Glossary - https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/threat-risk-management/risk-management/current-risk/risk-management-inventory/glossary, CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Criteria)</p> <p>Risk criteria shall be reference points used in order to assess the likelihood and consequences of the risk. (Latvian Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/282333-civil-protection-and-disaster-management-law)</p> <p>There should be distinguished at least two types of risk acceptability criteria. The first type of risk criteria includes technical criteria. There are many codes preserving our security. Public facilities and different kinds of equipment meet requirements of technical criteria of acceptable risk implicated in these codes. Usually, there is a high level of public trust to such types of risk criteria. The second type of risk criteria contains risk criteria connected with public and common security. Here, we deal with experts' criteria and public's criteria which are quite different. The last is due to differences of risk perception among different groups exposed to hazards. For instance, during a flood for a particular community there was one fatality. For the closest family this is not an acceptable risk. For local authorities this risk might be acceptable. For state politics this risk is negligible.</p>			
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Risk management

Terms in project partner languages

	Riska pārvaldība		Riskienhallinta, Riskinhallinta
	Risikomanagement		Zarządzanie ryzykiem
	Riskhantering		Risikostyring

DEFINITIONS

The process whereby organisations methodically address the risks attaching to their activities with the goal of achieving sustained benefit within each activity and across the portfolio of all activities.

(A Risk Management Standard, The Institute of Risk Management, http://www.theirm.org/publications/documents/ARMS_2002_IRM.pdf)

Coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk.

(British Standard BS ISO/IEC 38500L:2008, Corporate governance of information technology, Standards Policy and Strategy Committee, 30 June 2008, ISBN 978 0 580 58381 0, <https://www.iso.org/iso-31000-risk-management.html>)

Risk management is a structured cyclical process that begins with risk identification, followed by risk assessment and decision-making on the identification and implementation of risk management measures appropriate to the degree of risk. Risk management carries out constant monitoring of identified risk in order to timely detect significant changes in risk manifestations and take timely risk reduction measures.

(Guidelines for the preparation and design of the Industrial Accident Prevention Program of the high-risk facility - <https://www.vpvb.gov.lv/lv/media/3530/download>)

Risk management is the systematic process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks or uncertainties that could affect an organization, project, or individual. It involves analysing the likelihood and impact risks, developing strategies to minimize or eliminate them and monitoring and controlling risk levels throughout the entire process.

The primary goal of risk management is to proactively identify potential threats and opportunities, and to implement appropriate measures to reduce negative consequences while maximizing positive outcomes. This involves a structured approach that typically includes the following steps:

- 1 Risk Identification
- 2 Risk Assessment
- 3 Risk Mitigation
- 4 Risk Monitoring
- 5 Risk Communication

By systematically managing risks, organizations and individuals can improve decision-making, protect assets and resources, enhance resilience, and increase the likelihood of achieving desired outcomes in an uncertain environment. Risk management is a crucial process across various industries and sectors, helping to foster stability, sustainability, and long-term success.

(D. o. D. o. t. USA, „Risk Management Guide for Defense Acquisition Programs,” 2014, <https://acqnotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/DoD-Risk-Mgt-Guide-v7-interim-Dec2014.pdf>)

Risk management is the process whereby decisions are made and actions implemented to eliminate or reduce the effects of identified hazards.

(https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Management)

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Risk perception			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Riska uztvere		Vaaran havaitseminen
	Risikowahrnehmung		Postrzeganie ryzyka
	Riskuppfattning		Risikopersepsjon
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Risk perception refers to people’s subjective judgments about the likelihood of negative occurrences such as injury, illness, disease, and death. Risk perception is important in health and risk communication because it determines which hazards people care about and how they deal with them. Risk perception has two main dimensions: the cognitive dimension, which relates to how much people know about and understand risks, and the emotional dimension, which relates to how they feel about them.</p> <p>(https://oxfordre.com/communication/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228613-e-283)</p>			
<p>Risk perception is the way in which a stakeholder [G.50] views a risk [G.27], based on a set of values or concerns.</p> <p>(ISO/IEC Guide 73, CIPedia - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Perception)</p>			
<p>Process of subjective absorption, processing and evaluation of risk-related information that comes from one's own experience, direct observation, the reception of conveyed messages (e.g. through the media) and direct communication with individuals.</p> <p>(BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p>			
<p>An assessment of the probability that an event will occur and the (negative) consequences that the event may lead to.</p> <p>(Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/28762.pdf)</p>			
<p>Individual’s perception of what a risk is is affected by their assumptions about possible dangers and available protection.</p> <p>(Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://www.msb.se/RibData/Filer/pdf/25893.pdf)</p>			
<p>Risk perception is the way in which a stakeholder [G.50] views a risk [G.27], based on a set of values or concerns.</p> <p>(ISO/IEC Guide 73, https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/risk%20perception, https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Risk_Perception)</p>			

Risk perception, i.e., how individuals think and feel about the risks they face, is an important determinant of protective behavior.

(Britta Renner, Harald T. Schupp. International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences. Second edition (2015) -

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/risk-perception>)

While analysing a risk perception, one should take into consideration a risk definition shaped by formula: risk is a probability of hazard occurrence multiplied by probable consequences of its occurrence plus outrage. Outrage is directly connected with risk perception because it embraces both elements of risk perception, which are cognitive and emotional dimensions. In this meaning, outrage and risk perception are synonymous. From the definition of risk, it can be concluded that outrage is an equal part of risk in the same way as the probability of hazard occurrence and probable consequences. It means that outrage influences the risk value. It is possible to correlate a level of outrage with an action taken by individuals or groups under the outrage influence. The action taken by them can be quite serious so politicians have to take into account their demands. This has a special meaning when objective assessments of the given risk of certain action indicate that risk is negligible but it is not accepted by public (high level of outrage) and decision makers are forced to withdraw from this action. For instance, in Poland the government has withdrawn from the investment to build an atomic electric power because of citizens' outrage. This example shows that outrage has a real influence on the risk value and then influences the risk management.

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<h2>Safety</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošība		Turvallisuus
	Sicherheit		Bezpieczeństwo
	Säkerhet, trygghet		Sikkerhet/trygghet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Safety is about taking steps to avoid or reduce risk. This includes steps you take while working, driving, playing sports, and doing chores. (https://www.takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/enhance-your-wellbeing/security/safety-and-prevention/what-safety-and-prevention)</p> <p>Condition, non-hazardous conditions and / or protection against potential hazards. (Par terminu drošība un drošums izpratni latviešu valodā - https://likumi.lv/ta/id/203801-par-terminu-idrosibai-un-idrosumsi-izpratni-latviesu-valoda)</p> <p>Protection from danger or harm. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>In Swedish, it can be a little difficult to distinguish between “safety” and “security”, but one difference is: security is the actual risk of being exposed to crime and disturbances, while safety is the individual's perception of security or risk. (Stiftelsen Tryggare Sverige - https://tryggaresverige.org/trygghet)</p> <p>A state where threats and risks are controllable. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/safety)</p> <p>Safety is a situation without unacceptable risks. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Safety)</p> <p>Safety is the need to ensure that the people involved with the company, including employees, customers, and visitors, are protected from harm. (SANS Glossary of Security Terms (2021) - https://www.sans.org/security-resources/glossary-of-terms)</p> <p>Safety is a situation without unacceptable risks. (GLOSSAIRE MULTILINGUE DE LA GESTION DU RISQUE pour usagers francophones (2007)/European Centre of Technological Safety (TESEC) - TESEC-EUR-OPA 2001 - http://www.europhras.org/Site/anderedokumente/GMLGR5L_6_12_07.pdf, https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Safety#Definitions)</p>			

Safety is a set of methods and techniques designed or set in place in order to avoid accidents.

(Definition of an assessment framework for projects of common interest in the field of smart grids, 2014 - <http://ses.jrc.ec.europa.eu/node/305>)

In Poland there is one term defining security (safety). This term can be used as public security (crime, disturbances) and common security (natural and man-made) hazards.

Safety means very often safety at a work place. In this case the term safety is rather connected with individual protection what is close to Swedish distinction between terms security and safety.

Many cited here definitions have a common denominator. They declare that safety is a situation without unacceptable or controlled risk. In other definitions processes and steps conducted to avoid risk are underlined. There is a way to generalize these definitions namely, Security (safety) is the state or processes in civilizational and natural environment characterized by acceptable risk.

So, risk is the only parameter measuring the security (safety).

Note, that the term risk embraces identification and description of hazards during risk assessment analysis. Thus, it seems that saying: identification threats and risk next to each other in some description of security means that threats identification is doubled. Moreover, risk definition takes objective (experts' opinion related to engineering technology) and subjective (individual, public opinion related to sociology) aspect on board. Whereas, issues connected with risk acceptability include political element. This is directly related to acceptability criteria problems. In some definitions of safety there is description that safety is a situation without any threats or any risk. The problem is that there is no situation without any risk. Safety is the situation where risk is accepted rather than there is a lack of risk (look up [security](#)).

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Scientific categories / subject / field / discipline			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Zinātniskās kategorijas		Tieteelliset luokat
	Wissenschaftliche Kategorien		Kategoria naukowe
	Vetenskapliga ämne		Vitenskaplig felt
DEFINITIONS			
<p>One of the groups or classes into which things may be or have been classified. (https://merriam-webster.com)</p> <p>The holistic view of an object or process, e.g. "to think in scientific categories" (own definition as there can no source be found).</p> <p>Activities important for society, information security, development and follow-up of exercises, climate-related challenges, terrorist threats, risk and vulnerability analyzes and supply issues such as food supply, energy and much more. (The Swedish Defence Research Agency - https://www.foi.se/forskning/krisberedskap-och-civilt-forsvar.html)</p> <p>Categories and sub-categories of science, as defined in national legislation or other documents.</p>			

Security			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošība		Turvallisuus
	Sicherheit, Sicherheitsdienst		Bezpieczeństwo
	Säkerhet		Sikkerhet
DEFINITIONS			
<i>In some countries Same as Safety</i>			
<p>1. Security as a freedom. Security may be understood as a shared freedom from fear and want, and the freedom to live in dignity. It implies social and ecological health rather than the absence of risk.</p> <p>2. Security as a common right. A commitment to commonality is imperative; security should not, and usually cannot, be gained for one group of people at others' expense. Accordingly, security rests on solidarity rather than dominance – in standing with others, not over them.</p> <p>3. Security as a patient practice. Security grows or withers according to how inclusive and just society is, and how socially and ecologically responsible we are. It cannot be coerced into being.</p> <p>4. Security as a shared responsibility. Security is a common responsibility; its challenges belong to all of us. The continuing deterioration of security worldwide testifies against entrusting our common wellbeing to a self-selected group of powerful states.</p> <p>(https://rethinkingsecurityorguk.files.wordpress.com/2016/10/rethinking-security-a-discussion-paper.pdf)</p> <p>1. Protection from danger or harm.</p> <p>2. State or private organization responsible for security.</p> <p>Remark: there is no differentiation between Safety and Security in German. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>Safety is knowledge of threats and risks and how they can be prevented and avoided. Security is also a prerequisite for the security and survival of states, societies and individuals. Therefore, increased security for society also means increased security for the individual, in the same way that increased security in the world means increased security for Sweden.</p> <p>(Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Säkerhetspolitik.se - http://www.sakerhetspolitik.se/Sakerhetspolitik/Vad-ar-sakerhet/)</p> <p>A state where threats and risks are controllable. (Unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/fi/haku/security)</p>			

Security means both security of supply and provision of electricity, and technical safety.

(<https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Security>)

The activities involved in protecting a country, building or person against attack, hazard, disaster.







Look up [safety](#). As it was proposed in safety term, the definition of safety (security) embraces all elements of security enumerated here. It is because security (safety) is defined as its state or processes in civilizational and natural environment which can be characterized by above cited definitions.







Again, having knowledge about risk we always have knowledge about threats.

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Security domains			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošības domēns		Tietoturva-alue
	Sicherheitsdomäne/ Sicherheitsbereiche		Domeny bezpieczeństwa
	Säkerhetsdomän		Sikkerhedsdomene
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Domain of security means that at every level of social organization (from individual actor to the global level), security has its specific traits: range of risks and threats, patterns of perceiving and attributing meanings to various aspects of a security situation, spectrum of actions undertaken in response to identify emergencies. Domain is the term related to a social organization, i.e. its actual scope and structure depend on the way a given society is internally structured (e.g. regarding territorial organizations, legally recognized societal entities etc.). A domain of security is constituted by any individual's or collective's actions which can affect a situation by exposing individuals, groups, property or infrastructure to threats or by protecting them against possible danger.</p> <p>(http://www.bsr-secure.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Civil-protection-in-BSR_final-edition.pdf)</p>			

Security issues			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošības jautājumi		Turvallisuusongelmat
	Sicherheitsprobleme		Problemy/zagadnienia dot. Bezpieczeństwa
	Säkerhetsfråga, säkerhetsproblem		Sikkerhetsproblem /sikkerhetsutfordring
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Security Issues means (a) any situation, threat, vulnerability, act or omission posing a risk of giving rise to a Security Incident, or (b) any breach of Supplier's representations or covenants in this Agreement and/or Order regarding safeguarding of UTC Information. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/security-issues)</p> <p>Problems arising from the threat to or impairment of safety. (Duden - https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>The threats to security are cross-border and cross-sectoral. Terrorism, natural disasters, disintegrating states, climate change, cyber threats, organized crime or armed attacks are examples of threats to the security of society. (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Säkerhetspolitik - https://www.sakerhetspolitik.se/Hot-och-risker/)</p> <p>Security related problem or worry.</p> <p>First of all, security is a public good, which means that every individual-without exception- should have equal access to it. However, inequalities in access to security measures are inevitable consequences of the differentiation of people's socio-economic status. Second, general issues of security among others are lightened in the domain theory. Considering security structure, it can be noticed that this structure is not homogenous but rather has a layered construction. There are some kinds of security layers. The lowest one is an Individual Domain of Security (IDS). This domain is the area where individual's actions may cause a threat or help to avoid danger, depending solely upon the person's individual free decisions-making potential. An individual's closest environment, including their family, friends or neighbours, is termed a micro-societal domain (MSD). In this domain security management is very similar to ISD's security domain. But security umbrella is wider than in the individual security domain. The next domain level is the domain of local security (DLS). In this domain, the local community has the capability to make decision regarding threats. Externally to all mentioned above, there is a state security domain (SSD), where state</p>			

authorities make strategic decision regarding security policies and activities. It is possible to determine a regional security domain (RSD) or a global security domain (GSD) in relation to specific issues.

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<h2>Self-isolation</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pašizolācija		Eristys kotikaranteenissa; vapaaehtoinen karanteeni; omaehtoinen karanteeni; kotikaranteeni; pysyminen karanteenia vastaavissa olosuhteissa
	Selbstisolation, kritische gesellschaftliche Werte		Samoizolacja
	Självisolering		Selvisolering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>When you self-isolate, you stay home and avoid contact with other people. This important step helps reduce the spread of COVID-19. Here you will find information about who needs to self-isolate, the length of time you will need to self-isolate for your situation, and steps you can take to keep yourself and others healthy. Self-isolation is recommended for people for many different reasons. This page outlines who needs to self-isolate. In general, you should stay home if you feel unwell, even if you do not have COVID-19. This will help prevent the spread of other illnesses, especially during cold and flu season. (http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/diseases-conditions/covid-19/self-isolation)</p> <p>Separation of a person from other persons at the place of residence or place of stay in order to prevent the risk of infection for other persons if there are epidemiologically justified suspicions that this person has been exposed to an increased risk of infection. A sick-leave certificate shall not be issued for the period of self-isolation. (Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia - https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/pasizolacija)</p> <p>A counter-epidemic measure for the segregation of infectious persons from healthy persons, for medical treatment and for ensuring appropriate conditions in order to prevent healthy persons from becoming infected. (Epidemiological Safety Law of Latvia - https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/52951-epidemiological-safety-law)</p> <p>Self-isolation means isolating yourself from close contact with any person. (Informative page about the spread of Covid-19 in Latvia, https://covid19.gov.lv/en/covid-19/safety-measures/self-isolation)</p>			

Active prevention of all contact with other people.

(Merriam-Webster - <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>)

To isolate is means that all activity temporarily moves into the home. Social contacts outside the home are minimized and should preferably be excluded.

(Kry - <https://www.kry.se/din-halsa/mental-halsa/>)

Self-quarantine is voluntary. Self-quarantine is recommended, for example, for a person waiting for the result of a coronavirus test or a person arriving in Finland from a country with a high incidence of coronavirus. The length of travel-related self-quarantine can be shortened by taking coronavirus tests.

Isolation means that a person with an infectious disease is isolated from those who are healthy. The purpose is to avoid possible further transmissions. The person may be isolated in a hospital or at home.

(<https://thl.fi/en/web/infectious-diseases-and-vaccinations/what-s-new/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-updates/transmission-and-protection-coronavirus/quarantine-and-isolation>)

Self-isolation is when you do not leave your home because you have or might have coronavirus (COVID-19).

(<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/self-isolation-and-treatment/when-to-self-isolate-and-what-to-do/>)

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<h2>Sense of safety</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Drošības sajūta		Turvallisuuden tunne
	Sicherheitsbewusstsein		Poczucie bezpieczeństwa
	Känsla / uppfattning av säkerhet		Sikkerhetspersepsjon / trygghetsfølelse
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Sense of safety is a part of risk. Defining risk as a sum of experts' risk (risk which is calculated or assessed by experts) and outrage (risk which is perceived by individuals, groups, communities and even by different experts). Both elements are equal in risk assessment and influence risk value. For instance, the building of an atomic power station in Poland is postponed due to outrage. Although, experts' risk assessment indicates that it is a safe entity. The problem is that perception by experts and by public is extremely different (in most cases). Correlation in risk hierarchy estimated by both groups is equal to only four percent. It practically means that hierarchy assessed by experts and hierarchy perceived by public are independent. They have nothing in common. Criteria of risk acceptability emerges. Lit. look up psychological security.</p>			

<h2 style="color: #0056b3;">Sense-making</h2> <p style="color: #e67e22;">(situational awareness, information gathering)</p>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Izpratnes veidošana (situācijas izpratne, informācijas vākšana)		Järkevõittäminen, tiedostaminen (tilannetietoisuus, tiedon hankkimen)
	Bedeutungsbestimmung (Situations-bewusstsein, Informationsbeschaffung)		Nadawanie sensu (świadomość sytuacyjna, zbieranie informacji)
	Sense-making, lägesbild, informationinhämtning		Meningsskaping (Situasjonsforståelse og informasjonsinnhenting)
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Even before a crisis has occurred, leaders and decision-makers need to evaluate possible threat levels as preparations for what could eventually become a crisis. Since the nature of cyber-related threats is challenging to define, especially for those without cyber expertise, it can be unclear who risks being affected by an impending threat. Research on crisis management shows the importance of understanding how a crisis unfolds by bringing together as much relevant information as possible (Boin, 2019). This process includes deciding which information to rely on, which to dismiss, and deciding which core values and interests need to be prioritized.</p> <p>(Boin, A (2019). "The transboundary crisis: Why we are unprepared and the road ahead." Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management, 27(1), 94-99. - https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-5973.12241)</p> <p>Situational awareness can be defined simply as "knowing what is going on around us".</p> <p>(Flin R, O'Connor P, Crichton M. Safety at the Sharp End: A Guide to Non-Technical Skills. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press; 2008. - https://www.routledge.com/Safety-at-the-Sharp-End-A-Guide-to-Non-Technical-Skills/Flin-OConnor/p/book/9780754646006)</p> <p>The perception of the elements in the environment within a volume of time and space, the comprehension of their meaning and the projection of their status in the near future.</p> <p>(Endsley MR. Toward a theory of situation awareness in dynamic systems. Human Factors 1995;37(1):32-64 - http://dx.doi.org/10.1518/001872095779049543)</p>			
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Arjen Boin, Paul 'tHart, Eric Stern and Bengt Sundelius (2017) Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership under Pressure.







<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-crisis-management/CA51C2B81E41D80B40CA451299975BF6>







Social attitudes			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sabiedrības attieksmes		Sosiaalset asenteet
	Soziale Haltung		Postawy społeczne
	Social attityder / inställningar		Sosiale holdninger
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A social attitude was defined as "a behavior pattern, anticipatory set or tendency, predisposition to specific adjustment or more simply, a conditioned response to social stimuli".</p> <p>(Dockery, T. M., & Bedeian, A. G. (1989). Attitude versus actions: LaPiere's (1934) classic study revisited. <i>Social Behavior and Personality</i>, 17(1), 9-16 - https://doi.org/10.2224/sbp.1989.17.1.9)</p> <p>Attitude is "a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favour or disfavour".</p> <p>(Eagly, A.H. & Chaiken, S. (1993) <i>The Psychology of Attitudes</i>, Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich - https://www.worldcat.org/title/psychology-of-attitudes/oclc/27306572)</p>			

Social awareness			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sabiedrības izpratne		Sosiaalinen tiedostaminen
	Soziales Bewusstsein		Świadomość społeczna
	Social medvetenhet		Sosiale holdninger
DEFINITIONS			
<p>According to Greenspan (1981a), “the term social awareness may be defined as the individual’s ability to understand people, social events, and the processes involved in regulating social events. The emphasis on interpersonal understanding as the core operation in social awareness indicates that this construct is a cognitive component of human competence” (p. 18). Social awareness is a multidimensional hierarchical construct that includes: social sensitivity (which subsumes the subdomains of role-taking and social inference); social insight (subdomains of social comprehension, psychological insight, and moral judgment); and social communication (subdomains of referential communication and social problem-solving). Social awareness is one component of a larger all-encompassing model of personal competence that also includes emotional competence, physical competence, conceptual intelligence, and practical intelligence.</p> <p>(Appendix A: Definitions of Theoretical/Conceptual Foundations Listed in Tables 1 & 2 - http://www.iapsych.com/acmcewok/AppendixA.DefinitionsofTheoretical.Conce.ht ml)</p>			
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Social capital			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sociālais kapitāls		Sosiaalne pääoma
	Soziale Kompetenz, Sozialkapital		Kapitał społeczny
	Socialkapital		Sosial kapital
DEFINITIONS			
<p>One of the basic definitions of social capital was proposed by Robert D. Putnam in <i>Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital</i> (1995). It reads as follows: „Social capital is those features of social organizations, such as networks (systems) of individuals or households, and related norms and values, which create externalities for the entire community.”.</p> <p>(Pogonowska 2004, s. 16 „Encyklopedia zarządzania”)</p>			

<h2>Social distancing</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sociālā distancēšanās		Lähikontaktien välttäminen, sosiaalisen kanssakäymisen välttäminen
	Soziale / gesellschaftliche Distanzierung Kritische gesellschaftliche Werte		Dystans społeczny
	Fysisk eller social distansering		Social distansering
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Social distancing, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping a safe space between yourself and other people who are not from your household. (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/social-distancing.html)</p> <p>The practice of keeping away from other people as much as possible, or of keeping a certain distance from other people, in order to stop a disease from spreading to a lot of people. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/)</p>			
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<https://read.dukeupress.edu/jh ppl/article/46/2/211/166718/Pandemic-Politics-Timing-State-Level-Social>

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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7392458/>

Societal security			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sabiedrības drošība		Yhteiskuntaturvallisuus
	Gesellschaftliche Sicherheit		Bezpieczeństwo społeczne
	Samhällets säkerhet		Samfunnssikkerhet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>For working purposes, the NEEDS project uses the following definition of Societal Security.</p> <p>Societal security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aims to secure and maintain critical societal values, functions and services (including trust, communication, critical infrastructure, health and medical, financial and economic, governance and civic services, law and order, education, democracy and human rights, national sovereignty, and environment) by focusing efforts on identifying, eliminating and reducing risks, threats, and vulnerabilities, and by promoting meaningful and resilient processes, decisions, strategies, structures, policies and measures. - is a responsibility of the individual as well as community and civic groups, national/regional/local governing organisations and authorities, and businesses and companies. - is not only local or national in origin, scope, or breadth; it demands transnational and cross-sectoral institutionalised cooperation, despite differences. <p>(NEEDS Erasmus+ project finding)</p> <p>Societal security is an umbrella concept to characterize the variety of activities related to non-military safety and challenges in the region. (For a comprehensive introduction of the concept as a higher education in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR), see <i>Societal Security as Higher Education: The State of the Art in the Baltic Sea Region</i>, compiled by Christer Pursiainen and Dina Abdel-Fattah (2021) - https://cbss.org/publications/societal-security-as-higher-education-state-of-the-art-in-the-baltic-sea-region/)</p> <p>Social security is associated with the probability of undesirable social phenomena (problems) and the reduction of risks related to survival and quality of life in the economic and cultural sphere. Social security means the ability of the state to resist internal threats in the social area. (Janusz Gierszewski, <i>Bezpieczeństwo społeczne jako dziedzina bezpieczeństwa narodowego</i>, <i>Historia i Polityka</i> Nr 23(30)/2018, ss. 21–38 w w.w.hip.umk.pl ISSN 1899-5160, e-ISSN 2391-7652 DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12775/HiP.2018.002)</p>			

The ontological backdrop for questions relating to collective identities and societal security is found in the constructivist or culturalist schools, both of which recognize the strength of collective belief systems but differ on the extent of changeability of these self-ascribed perceptions in that the latter sees ethnic security dilemmas between groups as most problematic whereas the former recognizes the malleability of the conflict-generating perceptions between groups. This distinction is important because it constraints to what extent societal security conflicts can be modified, reduced or securitized – which is where organizations such as the OSCE possess a comparative advantage and vantage point as their approach most closely mirrors the mechanisms by which societal security can be attained. Social Constructivism thus points to the fluidity and socially constructed nature of security, which results in the Wendt’s modified axiom that ‘security is what states or nations make of it’.

(https://eucenter.as.miami.edu/_assets/pdf/thiel_idsocietsec_long07_edi.pdf)

Societal security

Protection of society from, and response to, incidents, emergencies and disasters caused by intentional and unintentional human acts, natural hazards, and technical failures.

(ISO 22300:2012(en) Societal security – Terminology, CIPedia (fraunhofer.de) - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Societal_Security)

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Society			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Sabiedrība Cilvēki kopumā, kas dzīvo kopā kopienās		Yhteiskunta
	Gesellschaft		Spółeczeństwo
	Samhälle		Samfun
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A group of people with whom an individual is associated; environment formed by such a group. (Tezaurs - https://tezaurs.lv/sabiedr%C4%ABba)</p> <p>The highest level of development of human relationships, which is manifested in the interaction of individuals, their groups, organizations, etc. (Tezuars - https://tezaurs.lv/sabiedr%C4%ABba)</p> <p>Totality of people who live together under certain political, economic and social conditions. (Duden, https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Kategorie)</p> <p>A group of people living together. They are held together in a comparatively fixed situation of external circumstances (eg living within the same territory, belonging to the same family or institution). They have similarities in opinions and customs. (https://www.ne.se/uppslagsverk/encyklopedi/l%C3%A5ng/samh%C3%A4lle)</p> <p>1: companionship or association with one's fellows : friendly or intimate intercourse : COMPANY</p> <p>2: a voluntary association of individuals for common ends especially : an organized group working together or periodically meeting because of common interests, beliefs, or profession</p> <p>3a: an enduring and cooperating social group whose members have developed organized patterns of relationships through interaction with one another b: a community, nation, or broad grouping of people having common traditions, institutions, and collective activities and interests</p> <p>4a: a part of a community that is a unit distinguishable by particular aims or standards of living or conduct : a social circle or a group of social circles having a clearly marked identity literary society b: a part of the community that sets itself apart as a leisure class and that regards itself as the arbiter of fashion and manners</p> <p>5a: a natural group of plants usually of a single species or habit within an association</p>			

b: the progeny of a pair of insects when constituting a social unit (such as a hive of bees) broadly : an interdependent system of organisms or biological units (<https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/society>, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/society>)

People in general, living together in communities.

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/society?q=society>)

The aggregate of human minds, and the topic of the social sciences is to derive laws governing such aggregates.

(A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive is an 1843 book by English philosopher John Stuart Mill - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_System_of_Logic)

People in general, living together in communities.

(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/society)

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<h2>Strategies</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Stratēģijas		Strategiat
	Strategien		Strategie
	Strategier		Strategier
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A detailed plan for achieving success in situations such as war, politics, business, industry, or sport, or the skill of planning for such situations. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/)</p> <p>Strategic actions - all actions and behaviors of all armed forces, strategic groups, and sometimes also operational during the war. They are about defining and achieving the overall long-term (strategic) goals of states or coalitions. They are usually reflected in a strategic concept that defines the goals, objectives and ways of using political, economic, military and other resources. (Marian Laprus: Lexicon of military knowledge. Warsaw: Publishing House of the Ministry of National Defense, 1979, p. 104.)</p>			

<h2 style="color: #0056b3;">Terminating</h2> <p style="color: #e67e22;">ending a crisis and going back to the ordinary organization</p>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Pārtraukšana (krīzes beigas un atgriešanās parastā situācijā)		Päätyminen (kriisin loppuminen ja palaaminen tavalliseen organisaatioon)
	Beendigung (eine Krise bewältigen / beenden und zur normalen (Alltags-) Organisation zurückkehren)		Zakończenie/rozwiązanie (zakończenie kryzysu i powrot do poprzedniej organizacji/stanu)
	Avsluta en kris och återgå till ordinära organisationen		Terminering/avslutning (Avslutte en krise og reurnere til ordinær organisasjon)
DEFINITIONS			
<p>To end a crisis, closure must be achieved on both the operational and political dimensions of crisis management. <i>Operationally</i>, a crisis ends when the response network is deactivated because it is no longer needed. <i>Strategically</i>, a crisis reaches closure when crisis-related issues no longer dominate public, political, and policy agendas. This simple distinction helps to explain the intricate challenges that crisis leaders face in their efforts to create a sense of normalcy. (Boin, A, Stern, E, Sundelius, B, and t'Hart, P (2016). <i>The Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership Under Pressure</i>. Cambridge University Press)</p> <p>Terminating a crisis is twofold. It first requires shifting back from emergency to routine mode and downsizing the crisis-management operations. A second for the strategic level, it requires rendering an account for what has happened and gaining acceptance for this account. Premature closure may backfire. The process of terminating may protract, both in terms of long-lasting consequences and the subsequent accountability process. The success of crisis termination depends, in part, on the vulnerability of the affected. (Britannica - https://www.britannica.com/topic/crisis-management-government)</p>			
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<p>Arjen Boin, Paul 'tHart, Eric Stern and Bengt Sundelius (2017) <i>Politics of Crisis Management: Public Leadership under Pressure</i>. https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/politics-of-crisis-management/CA51C2B81E41D80B40CA451299975BF6</p>			

Terrorism			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Terrorisms		Terrorismi
	Terrorismus		Terroryzm
	Terrorism		Terrorisme
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives. (CIPedia (fraunhofer.de) - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Terrorism)</p> <p>The modern definition of terrorism is inherently controversial. The use of violence for achievement of political aims is common to state and non-state group. The majority of definitions in use has been written by agencies directly associated with government, and systematically biased to exclude governments from the definition. The contemporary label of “terrorist” is highly pejorative – it denotes a lack of legitimacy and morality. As a practical matter, so-called acts of “terrorism” or terrorism are often a tactic committed by the actors as part a larger military or geo-political agenda. (https://dema.az.gov/sites/default/files/Publications/AR-Terrorism%20Definitions-BORUNDA.pdf)</p>			
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<p>Cox., L., A., T. “Game theory and Risk Analysis”. Risk Analysis Vol. 29 No. 8, 2009, pp 1062-1068 http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2009.01247.x</p> <p>Ezell B.C., Bennett S., von Winterfeldt D., Sokolowski J., Collins A. „Probabilistic Risk Analysis and Terrorism Risk” Risk Analysis Vol. 30, No. 4, 2010, pp 575-589 https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/rma-risk-assessment-technical-publication.pdf</p> <p>Parnell G., Smith C., Moxley F. “Intelligent Adversary Risk Analysis: A Bioterrorism Risk Management Model” Risk Analysis Vol. 30, No. 1, 2010 pp 32-48 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7159100/</p> <p>Lowe S., “Community Response in a Terrorist Disaster”, Natural Hazards Research and Application, Information Center University of Colorado 2002 p 133 https://hazards.colorado.edu/uploads/basicpage/QR%20144.pdf</p>			

Threat			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Draudi		Uhka
	Bedrohung, Bedrohungslage		Zagrozenie
	Hot		Trussel
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/dictionary/english/threat</p>			
<p>Words or actions that promise or are going to harm someone. (Tezaurs - https://tezaurs.lv/draudi)</p>			
<p>The entirety of all man-made hazards. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p>			
<p>Includes an actor's capacity and intention to carry out harmful acts. A threat can also consist of an event or a phenomenon that in itself causes danger to something or someone without in this context there are actors with the capacity and intention to cause harm. (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency - https://www.msb.se/RibData/Filer/pdf/25893.pdf)</p>			
<p>Any adverse event or development that may occur. (unofficial translation - https://termipankki.fi/tepa/en/search/threat)</p>			
<p>Any indication, circumstance, or event with the potential to disrupt or destroy CI, or any element thereof. (https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Threat)</p>			
<p>Intent and capacity to cause loss of life or create adverse consequences to human welfare (including property and the supply of essential services and commodities), the environment or security. (Glossary Revision to Emergency Preparedness (2012) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61046/EP_Glossary_amends_18042012_0.pdf)</p>			
<p>A declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, injury, etc., in retaliation for, or conditionally upon, some action or course; menace. (https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/threat)</p>			

A possible direct cause that will potentially release a hazard by producing a top event.

<https://www.caa.co.uk/Safety-initiatives-and-resources/Working-with-industry/Bowtie/Bowtie-elements/Threats/>

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Trust

Terms in project partner languages

	Uzticēšanās		Luottamus
	Vertrauen		Zaufanie
	Tillit		Tillit

DEFINITIONS

Trust is defined as a willingness to rely on an exchange partner in whom one has confidence.

(Moorman, C., Deshpande, R., Zaltman, G. "Factors Affecting Trust in Market Research Relationships," Journal of Marketing, 57 (August), 81-101 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1252059>)

We define trust in terms of confident positive expectations regarding another's conduct.

(Lewicki, R., J McAllister, D., J Bies, R. (1998), "Trust And Distrust: New Relationships and Realities," Academy of Management Review, 23 (3), 438-58. - <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/259288>)

An individual may be said to have trust in the occurrence of an event if he expects its occurrence and his expectations lead to behavior which he perceives to have greater negative consequences if the expectation is not confirmed than positive motivational consequences if it is confirmed.

(Deutsch, M. (1958), "Trust and Suspicion," Journal of Conflict Resolution, 2 (4): 265-279. - <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F002200275800200401>)

Trust is "a particular level of the subjective probability with which an agent assesses that another agent or group of agents will perform a particular action". (Gambetta, D. (1988), Trust: Making and Breaking Cooperative Relations, New York: Basil Blackwell.)

Interpersonal trust is defined here as an expectancy held by an individual or a group that the word, promise, verbal or written statement of another individual or group can be relied on.

(Rotter, J.B. (1967), "A New Scale for the Measurement of Interpersonal trust," Journal of Personality, 35, 651-65. - <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.1967.tb01454.x>)

Interpersonal trust is an attitude in the classical sense; determined by a generalized affective component towards the class of which the trust object is a member. Then it is modified by the cognitive component which narrows the scope of the attitude to a specific trust object with unique characteristics within the class.

Finally, it is acted upon in a certain way depending upon the importance of the situation, the stakes or consequences, timing, etc.

(Scott, III, Cuthbert, L. (1980), "Interpersonal Trust: A Comparison of Attitudinal and Situational Factors," *Human Relations*, 33(11), 805-12. -







<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F001872678003301103>)







A definition of interpersonal trust as the extent to which a person is confident in, and willing to act on the basis of, the words, actions, and decisions of another.







(McAllister, D.J. (1995), "Affect- and Cognition-Based Trust as Foundations for Interpersonal Cooperation in Organizations," *Academy of Management Journal*, 38 (February), 24-59. - <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/256727>)







We define trust in terms of feelings that an authority made a good-faith effort and treated the parties involved in the conflict fairly.







(Tyler, T.R., DeGoey, P. (1996), "Trust in Organizational Authorities: the Influence of Motive Attributions on Willingness to Accept Decisions," in *Trust in Organizations*, eds. Roderick M. Kramer and Tom R. Tyler, Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications. - <https://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781452243610.n16>)

<h2 style="text-align: center;">EUCP Mechanism</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">EU Civil Protection (EUCP) Mechanism</h3>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	ES civilās aizsardzības mehānisms		EU:n pelastuspalvelumekanismi
	EU-Katastrophenschutzverfahren EU-Katastrophenschutzmechanismus		Unijny Mechanizm Ochrony Ludności
	EUCP-mekanism		EUs samordningsmekanisme for sivil beredskap og krisehåndtering «EUs sivilbeskyttelsesmekanisme»
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The Union Civil Protection Mechanism (the Union Mechanism; EUCPM) shall aim to strengthen the cooperation between the Union and the Member States and to facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>(DECISION No 1313/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism; European Response Mechanism – http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN, CIPedia (fraunhofer.de) – https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/European_Response_Mechanism)</p> <p>The European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) was established to promote swift and effective operational cooperation between national civil protection services. It has two main objectives. Firstly, it aims to strengthen the cooperation between the Union and the UCPM's Participating States (Member States plus six non-EU countries). Secondly, it aims to facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to disasters.</p> <p>(https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR16_33/SR_DISASTER_RESPONSE_EN.pdf)</p>			

Units			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Vienības		Yksiköt
	Einheiten		Jednostki
	Enheter		Enheter
DEFINITIONS			
<p>A unit is a group within an armed force or police force, whose members fight or work together or carry out a particular task. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/unit</p> <p>Summaries of emergency services and resources according to state law. (BBK - https://www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Servicefunktionen/Glossar/glossar_node.html)</p> <p>Unit, unit of measure, certain agreed or determined size of a quantity, intended. (The Swedish National Encyclopedia - https://www.ne.se/uppslagsverk/encyklopedi/l%C3%A5ng/enhet)</p> <p>A group of people who work together for a particular purpose.</p>			
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additional recommended literature			
<p>Sapriel, S. (2003), Effective Crisis Management: Tools and Best Practice for the New Millennium. Journal of Communication Management 7(4):348-355 http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/13632540310807485</p>			

Volunteer organizations			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Brīvprātīgo organizācijas		Vapaaehtoisjärjestöt
	Ehrenamtliche / Hilfs-Organisationen		Organizacja wolontarystyczna
	Frivillig organisation		Frivillige organisasjoner
DEFINITIONS			
<p>As defined in the Act on Beneficial Activities public and about volunteering is volunteering (volunteering) incl. for non-governmental organizations, church organizations or public administration performed without remuneration. WITH in turn, the Volunteer Center defines "volunteering" as voluntariat actions taken for the benefit of others, exceeding beyond family and friendship ties.</p> <p>(https://fakty.ngo.pl/slownik/wolontariatswiadomg, https://fakty.ngo.pl/slownik/wolontariat)</p>			

<h2>Volunteerism</h2>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Brīvprātīgais darbs		Vapaaehtoisuus
	Ehrenamtliche Arbeit/ Volontärrarbeit		Wolontariat
	Volontärrarbete		Frivillighet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The Volunteer Center defines volunteering as conscious, voluntary activity undertaken for the benefit of others, going beyond apart from family, friendship and companionship ties. A volunteer is any natural person who voluntarily, voluntarily and performs services for the benefit of organizations, institutions or individuals without remuneration, going beyond ties friendly and family.</p> <p>(http://wolontariat.org.pl)</p>			

Vulnerability / susceptibility			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Neaizsargātība / ievainojamība		Haavoittuvuus
	Verwundbarkeit/ Verletzlichkeit		Podatność, wrażliwość
	Sårbarhet		Sårbarhet
DEFINITIONS			
<p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. https://www.undrr.org/terminology</p> <p>Vulnerability' means a weakness, susceptibility or flaw of an asset, system, process or control that can be exploited by a cyber threat. (CIPedia (fraunhofer.de) - https://websites.fraunhofer.de/CIPedia/index.php/Vulnerability)</p> <p>Overall qualitative definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree to which a system is affected by a risk source or agent • The degree to which a system is able to withstand specific loads • Vulnerability is risk conditional on the occurrence of a risk source/agent. If, for example, risk is interpreted in line with Section 1.1e), vulnerability is uncertainty about and severity of the consequences, given the occurrence of a risk source <p>Vulnerability metrics/descriptions (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for risk, but conditional on the risk source or event (load) • Expected loss given a failure of a single component or multiple components • Expected number of fatalities given the occurrence of a specific event • Expected system loss under conditions of stress • The probability that the system capacity is not able to withstand a specific load (the capacity is less than the load) • A probability distribution for the loss given the occurrence of a risk source • (C',Q,K risk source) (i.e., a risk description given the occurrence of a risk source, see Section 1.1)As for risk the suitability of these metrics/descriptions depends on the situation.A vulnerable system is a system for which the vulnerability is judged to be high. <p>(Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) Glossary - https://www.sra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SRA-Glossary-FINAL.pdf)</p> <p>The next concept which should be briefly discussed is vulnerability concept. Although, it seems to be quite separated from the risk concept, in fact vulnerability characterizes consequences of hazard occurrence. According to the EU general risk assessment guide, vulnerability is considered as the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard (UNISDR, 2009). This definition has a very general</p>			

description of vulnerability and cannot be directly implemented into practise. It is because instead of speaking about vulnerability we are speaking about susceptibility which has nothing to do with measure and indicators. One term is substituted by another which is ambiguous to the same extent. Having this in mind, for practical use an adaptation of SRA (Society for Risk Analysis Glossary, 2018) definition in this glossary has been done, namely: vulnerability means the degree to which a system is affected by the hazard occurrence in the given scenario.

If we look at the risk definition the conclusion can be drawn that vulnerability characterizes severity of harm expressed by the consequences that is to say expected losses, number of fatalities and so on. Consequently, vulnerability is strictly related to consequences which are connected with a certain scenario.

In the EU risk assessment guide, the vulnerability is joined with the term susceptibility. Indeed, there is such a connection. As it was said, vulnerability is the extent of damage in the given hazard occurrence. Hazard is characterized by its intensity or magnitude. Intensity of hazard can be (and often is) random variable. It can change in time and space. Value of this change influences consequences. Small change of hazard intensity can cause disproportionately big consequences change. The protected system which reacts in such a way to hazard is more susceptible than the system whose reaction (consequences change) is proportional to hazard intensity change or the system which does not react at all. Thus, susceptibility (in this case it is synonym of sensitivity) can be described as extent of consequences change (reaction) of protected system on intensity (magnitude) of hazard change.

The selection of variables and variable values form the scenario can also serve as the basis for several other steps in the scenario analysis, such as discussion about likelihood, sensitivity analysis and uncertainty assessment (From Gaps to Caps, 2016). It is worth to underline that in such an articulation of susceptibility definition there are indicated at once its measures expressed by consequences measures.

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<h2 style="text-align: center;">Vulnerable group</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Categories of vulnerable groups</h3>			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Neaizsargāta grupa		Riskiryhmä
	Gefährdete Gruppen / Kategorien von gefährdeten Gruppen		Wrażliwa grupa, kategorie wrażliwych grup
	Sårbar grupp		Sårbar gruppe Kategorier av sårbare grupper
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Groups that are more at risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, immigrants, people with disabilities, homeless people, people struggling with addictions, isolated elderly people and children - all face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low education and unemployment or underemployment. (Dictionary of social protection and social integration. DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion)</p>			
<p>Groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled people, the homeless, those struggling with substance abuse, isolated elderly people and children all often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment. (https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=750)</p>			

War			
Terms in project partner languages			
	Karš		Sota
	Krieg		Wojna
	Krig		Krig
DEFINITIONS			
<p>Open armed conflict between two or more parties, nations, or states. https://iate.europa.eu/search/result/1686909022284/1</p> <p>Organized armed battle (between two or more countries, peoples, tribes, etc. or social groups within the country, land). https://lvv.tezaurs.lv/kar%C5%A1i</p> <p>War is a state of armed conflict between political groups in which military force is used. https://enciklopedija.lv/skirklis/3381-kara-sociolo%C4%A3ija</p> <p>War, in the popular sense, a conflict between political groups involving hostilities of considerable duration and magnitude. https://www.britannica.com/topic/war</p> <p>War is an organized use of armed force between groups of people with the intention of annihilating the other party or imposing upon him the will of the other party. (Big Norwegian Encyclopedia ("Store Norske Leksikon), https://sml.snl.no/taxonomy/753)</p> <p>According to Article 2 Abs.4 of the UN Charter, member states are required to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. The use of force is only permitted in self-defense if an armed attack occurs or when authorized by the UN Security Council to maintain international peace and security. The UN Security Council has the authority to determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and can take measures, including the authorization of military action, to address such situations. While the UN Charter does not define war explicitly, it establishes principles to prevent and resolve conflicts, promote peaceful settlement of disputes, and encourage member states to pursue diplomatic solutions and peaceful means to resolve conflicts. (Cambridge Dictionary, https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/war)</p>			

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