

PP2-VII FYEG Political Platform - Glossary

Proposer:	Political Platform Committee
Agenda item:	2 New FYEG Political Platform
Status:	Modified

Political Platform text

Glossary

1. Ableism: Discrimination or prejudice against disabled individuals or people who are perceived to be disabled.

2. Alternative text: A written description of an image to help screen-reading tools explain the image to visually impaired readers.

3. Antimicrobial resistance: A process through which microbes evolve and develop mechanisms that protect them from the effects of antimicrobials such as antibiotics and antifungals. This phenomenon is being accelerated by the massive use of antimicrobials in intensive animal farming.

4. Antisemitism: A certain perception of Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews or discrimination against them.

5. Antiziganism: Hostility, prejudice, discrimination, or racism specifically directed at Romani people.

6. Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union: Procedure to suspend certain rights from Member States of the European Union in the event of a breach of EU fundamental values.

7. Artificial intelligence (AI): The ability of a machine to complete tasks which ordinarily require human intelligence.

8. Austerity policies: A set of government-imposed economic policies to reduce budget deficits. Measures can include tax increases and spending cuts.

22 9. Autocracy: A system of government in which supreme power over a state is
23 concentrated in the hands of one person.

24 10. Banking regulation: Government rules or regulations on how banks and
25 financial institutions should conduct business.

26 11. Bioenergy: Energy produced using biomass or biofuels, including energy from
27 wood or other plants, plant-derived biofuels, and organic waste.

28 12. Bodily autonomy: The right to govern what happens to one's own body.

29 13. Capitalism: An economic system in which the means of production are in
30 private ownership and operated for profit. It is characterised by the
31 accumulation of capital, investments determined by private decision, and the
32 fact that prices and the production and distribution of goods are primarily
33 determined by competition in a free market.

34 14. Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM): A proposed tax to be imposed on
35 certain goods imported from outside the EU, based on their carbon footprint. The
36 CBAM would reduce emissions and encourage the use of domestically produced
37 goods.

38 15. Carbon capture and storage (CCS): A process which attempts to prevent the
39 release of large quantities of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere from
40 fossil fuel use in power generation and other industries. Waste CO₂ is captured,
41 transported to a storage site, and pumped into underground geologic formations,
42 where it is securely stored away and thus prevented from reaching the
43 atmosphere.

44 16. Carbon neutral economy: An economy that operates without releasing more CO₂
45 than can be absorbed by carbon sinks.

46 17. Carbon sink: Anything that absorbs more CO₂ than it emits. Examples include
47 areas of vegetation (e.g. forests) and phytoplankton-rich seas, which naturally
48 absorb the CO₂ present in the atmosphere.

49 18. Carbon tax: A tax paid by businesses that emit CO₂ in the course of their
50 operations.

51 19. Carbon-intensive industries: Industries that emit high quantities of CO₂ and
52 are responsible for the vast majority of CO₂ emissions.

53 20. Care income: Remuneration received by non-professional carers such as family

54 members for their care work.

55 21. Circular economy: In contrast to the linear economy, a circular economy is
56 designed to eliminate waste, promote the continuous use of resources and
57 materials, and use finite resources in a sustainable way.

58 22. Citizen-initiated referendum: A referendum that can be initiated by a group
59 of citizens as opposed to referendums that are initiated by government and
60 elected bodies.

61 23. Civil disobedience: Active and professed refusal to obey certain laws,
62 governmental demands, or commands. Used as a nonviolent and usually collective
63 means of political action.

64 24. Common Agricultural Policy: The agricultural policy of the European Union,
65 introduced in 1962. It now consists of a system of agricultural subsidies as
66 well as other programmes.

67 25. Commons: Cultural and natural resources accessible to all members of a
68 society, including natural materials such as air, water, and a habitable earth.
69 These resources are held in common as opposed to being under private ownership.

70 26. Comprehensive urban planning: A process that determines community goals and
71 development aspirations as a first step. Areas such as transportation,
72 utilities, land use, recreation, and housing are all considered.

73 27. Conversion therapy: The use of any of various methods in an attempt to
74 change a person's sexual orientation to heterosexual, or to change a person's
75 gender identity to correspond to the sex they were assigned at birth. Conversion
76 therapy is not based on scientific evidence and is ineffective and harmful.

77 28. Cooperative business model: A membership-based business model in which a
78 group of people with a specific need are willing to work together to found and
79 operate a jointly owned company that will meet that need.

80 29. Corporate tax: A tax that companies are required to pay on the profits they
81 make.

82 30. Corrida: Bullfight.

83 31. Council of the European Union: Decision-making body of the EU made up of
84 ministers of EU Member States. Together with the European Parliament, it amends
85 and approves the legislative proposals of the European Commission.

32. Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU): The judicial branch of the EU. It ensures that the legislation agreed upon is interpreted and implemented identically across all Member States, and that such implementation is in compliance with that legislation. The CJEU also deals with legal disputes between Member States and the EU institutions and, in certain cases, between businesses, organisations or individuals and the EU institutions.

33. Cybersecurity: The application of technologies, processes, and controls to protect systems, networks, programmes, devices, and data from cyberattacks.

34. Debt forgiveness: The total cancelation of debt owed by individuals, corporations, or states.

35. Degrowth: A concept that critiques a global capitalist system pursuing growth at all costs, causing human exploitation and environmental destruction. It advocates for societies to prioritise social and ecological well-being instead of corporate profits, overproduction, and excess consumption.

36. De-monopolise: Break up existing monopolies.

37. Dichotomy of binary gender: The classification of gender into two distinct, opposite forms of masculine and feminine, whether by social system or cultural belief.

38. Digitalisation: The use of digital technologies to improve business processes. Digitalisation may change business models and provide new revenue and value-producing opportunities. Also the process of moving to a digital business model.

39. Dolphinarium: A pool or aquarium for dolphins and other aquatic mammals, allowing them to be on public display.

40. Doughnut economics: An economic model which places emphasis on balance between socio-ecological systems and highlights the importance of serving one without excessively damaging the other, remaining within a safe and just space for humanity.

41. Dublin system: An EU mechanism that determines which Member State is responsible for the examination of an asylum application submitted by someone seeking international protection within the EU under the Geneva Convention.

42. Economic growth: An increase in the production of goods and services, compared from one time period to another.

119 43. Economy for Common Good: A social movement advocating for an alternative
120 economic model. It calls for working towards the common good and cooperation as
121 values above profit-orientation and competition.

122 44. Electric pulse fishing: A fishing technique sometimes used which uses
123 electric shocks to catch fish.

124 45. Energy poverty: The lack of access to modern energy services.

125 46. Erasmus: Erasmus+ (formerly known as Erasmus) is a programme to support
126 mobility and cooperation opportunities in higher education, vocational education
127 and training, school education, adult education, youth work and sport. Best
128 known for its university exchange programme.

129 47. Erasmus+: See Erasmus.

130 48. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: Legally binding charter that sets out the
131 rights and liberties of everyone in the European Union.

132 49. EU minimum wage scheme: Proposed EU directive on the introduction of a
133 minimum wage for workers in the European Union to ensure a decent living.

134 50. EU Rights and Values programme: The programme aims to protect the rights and
135 values enshrined in the EU treaties by supporting civil society organisations
136 and encouraging civic and democratic participation.

137 51. EU4Health programme: The EU's response to the COVID-19 crisis. The largest
138 ever EU programme within the health sector, EU4Health aims to increase
139 preparedness for cross-border health threats, as well as strengthen health
140 systems across the EU.

141 52. European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML): European
142 convention for the protection and promotion of languages used by traditional
143 minorities.

144 53. European Commission: The executive branch of the European Union. Responsible
145 for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the EU treaties,
146 and managing the day-to-day business of the EU.

147 54. European Convention on Human Rights: An international convention to protect
148 human rights and political freedoms in Europe, adopted in the framework of the
149 Council of Europe and that is enforced by the European Court of Human Rights..

150 55. European Council: EU institution which defines the general political
151 direction and priorities of the European Union. It comprises the heads of state
152 or government of Member States, the Commission president, and the president of
153 the European Council.

154 56. European External Action Service (EEAS): The diplomatic service of the EU.

155 57. European Parliament: Directly elected EU body that has legislative power,
156 budgetary power, and control over other EU institutions such as the European
157 Commission.

158 58. European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPP0): Independent office responsible
159 for investigating, prosecuting, and bringing to judgment crimes against the EU
160 budget.

161 59. Federal Europe: The transformation of the EU from a confederation (union of
162 sovereign states) to a federation with a central government.

163 60. Feminism: A range of social movements, political movements, and ideologies
164 that aim to establish gender equality in society.

165 61. Fish aggregating devices: An object used to attract fish such as marlin,
166 tuna and dolphins. Widely used in the industrial fishing of tuna, it is accused
167 of increasing the fishing of juveniles, bycatches of sensitive species as well
168 as creating marine litter.

169 62. Food security: The ability for all people, at all times, to have physical,
170 social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets
171 their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

172 63. Food sovereignty: A concept developed by farmers based on the right of
173 people to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically
174 sound and sustainable methods, and the right of communities to control the way
175 food is produced, traded, and consumed. It could create a food system that is
176 designed to help people and the environment rather than to generate profits for
177 multinational corporations.

178 64. Force-feeding: A feeding technique used in the production of foie gras. A
179 nutritional substance is given to the goose by means of a small plastic feeding
180 tube passed through the nose or mouth into the stomach. As a result, their
181 livers become massively enlarged.

182 65. Fracked gas: Gas obtained through the use of fracking. Fracking is the
183 process of drilling down into the earth before a high-pressure water mixture is

184 directed at the rock to release the gas inside.

185 66. Freedom of movement: The right to travel, work, and live in a country, as
186 well as the unconditional right to leave and re-enter.

187 67. Freedom to stay: The right to remain in the country of one's choosing.

188 68. Frontex: The European Border and Coast Guard Agency. An EU agency, Frontex
189 is responsible for border control of the European Schengen Area, in coordination
190 with the national border and coast guards of Schengen Area Member States.

191 69. Gender-based violence: Harmful acts directed at an individual based on their
192 gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power, and harmful
193 norms.

194 70. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs): Animals, plants, or microbes whose
195 DNA has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.

196 71. Genital mutilation: A procedure that typically includes the total or partial
197 excision of external genitalia. Female genital mutilation (FGM) involves the
198 partial or total removal of external female genitalia or other injury to the
199 female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognised internationally
200 as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

201 72. Genuine progress indicator (GPI): A national-level indicator that provides
202 information on sustainable economic welfare, rather than just economic activity.
203 GPI has been suggested to replace or supplement GDP.

204 73. Geoengineering (also known as climate engineering): The deliberate
205 manipulation of the Earth's climate to counteract the effects of global warming
206 from greenhouse gas emissions.

207 74. Globalisation: The growing integration and interdependence of the world's
208 economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in
209 goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and
210 information.

211 75. Greenwashing: A superficial or insincere display of concern for the
212 environment, usually in order to gain business advantage.

213 76. Gross domestic product (GDP): The market value of all the final goods and
214 services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country within a
215 specified time period, normally a year.

216 77. Heteronormativity: A discourse which is based on the assumption that
217 heterosexuality is the norm and privileges this over any other form of sexual
218 orientation.

219 78. Homophobia: A range of negative attitudes and feelings towards homosexuality
220 or people who identify or are perceived as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual, as
221 well as systemic discrimination against them.

222 79. Housing First: An approach to tackling homelessness in which permanent
223 housing is seen as a person's first and primary need and is provided without any
224 preconditions.

225 80. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): A virus that attacks the immune system.
226 If not treated, HIV can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

227 81. Human security: A security concept that redirects focus from the security of
228 states to insecurities in people's daily lives, such as the threat of hunger,
229 disease, crime, environmental degradation, and issues related to the labour
230 market.

231 82. Illegal pushbacks: Illegal cross-border expulsions without due process.

232 83. Illiberal democracy: A governing system in which, although elections take
233 place, citizens are cut off from knowledge about the activities of those who
234 exercise real power because of the lack of civil liberties.

235 84. Illiberalism: See "illiberal democracy":

236 85. Imperialism: The policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and
237 dominion of a nation, especially by direct territorial acquisitions or by
238 gaining indirect control over the political or economic life of other areas.

239 86. Informed consent: Agreement or permission to take a particular course of
240 action granted in full knowledge of the possible effects or results.

241 87. International Monetary Fund (IMF): A multilateral institution that lends
242 money to governments with the aim of stabilising currencies and maintaining
243 order in international financial markets.

244 88. Intersectionality: A way of understanding how people's overlapping
245 identities impact the way they experience oppression and discrimination.

246 89. Intersex people: Intersex is an umbrella term for differences in sex traits

or reproductive anatomy. Intersex people are born with these differences or develop them in childhood. There are many possible variations in genitalia, hormones, internal anatomy, and chromosome patterns.

90. Islamophobia: A range of negative attitudes and feelings towards people who practise Islam or are perceived as Muslims, as well as systemic discrimination against them.

91. Istanbul Convention: The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. A legally binding treaty aiming to put an end to violence against women and domestic violence.

92. Just transition: A framework developed to encompass a range of social interventions needed to secure workers' rights and livelihoods when economies are shifting to sustainable production, primarily combating climate change and protecting biodiversity.

93. Kerosene: A clear flammable liquid primarily obtained from petroleum, commonly used as a fuel for jet engines.

94. Legalisation of drugs: Drug production and commercialisation is legal under specific conditions that are controlled by the government.

95. Lethal Autonomous Weapons (LAWs): A type of autonomous military system that can independently search for and engage targets based on programmed constraints and descriptions.

96. Level playing field: A state in which conditions in a competition or situation are fair for everyone.

97. LGBTQIA+: An initialism that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, intersex, and asexual, as well as other gender, sexual, or romantic minorities.

98. Linear economy: An economic model based on the assumption of a constant supply of raw materials, resulting in a "take-make-dispose" mentality.

99. Mass data retention: The collection and storage of data on individuals and their online behaviour by governments and businesses .

100. Medically assisted procreation (MAP): A generic term for any of a range of techniques that manipulate an egg and/or sperm to bring about fertilisation.

278 101. Metadata: Data that provides information about other data.

279 102. Militarism: The belief that a country should maintain a strong military
280 capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national
281 interests.

282 103. Monopoly: A company, person or state that has (near) complete control over
283 the supply of or trade in a commodity or service, meaning that it is impossible
284 for others to become involved in it.

285 104. Multilateralism: In international relations, multilateralism refers to an
286 alliance of multiple countries pursuing a common goal.

287 105. Neocolonialism: The use of economic, political, cultural, or other
288 pressures to control or influence other countries, especially formerly colonised
289 ones.

290 106. Neoliberalism: A political and economical ideology, associated with
291 economic liberalism and free-market capitalism. It supports privatization,
292 deregulation, free trade, austerity and reductions in government spending.

293 107. Net neutrality: The principle that internet service providers (ISPs) should
294 treat all data equally. According to this principle, ISPs may not intentionally
295 prioritise certain types of online traffic and block or meter others.

296 108. Nuclear energy: EEnergy that is produced from nuclear reactions.

297 109. Nuclear fusion: A process in which two or more atoms are combined to form
298 one or more atomic nuclei and subatomic particles, producing energy. Research is
299 being funded into the use of this energy in electricity production, for example
300 through the ITER programme.

301 110. Open source-based platforms: Software that is publicly licensed and
302 designed with available source code, granting users the right to use, copy,
303 study, change, and improve its structure or design.

304 111. Oppression: Unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power.

305 112. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): An
306 international organisation with the mandate to stimulate economic progress and
307 world trade.

308 113. Own resources: The EU's main sources of revenue comprising duties and

levies, value added tax, and national contributions.

114. Palliative care: Medical and related care provided to a seriously ill patient to manage symptoms, relieve pain and discomfort, improve quality of life, and meet the emotional, social, and spiritual needs of the patient.

115. Paperless person: A person who does not have any proof of their legal identity or status.

116. Parental leave: Time off from employment granted to parents to care for a child following its birth or adoption. Employers are required to hold employees' jobs for the duration of the leave period. Parental leave is sometimes unpaid. FYEG supports fully paid parental leave.

117. Paris Agreement: A legally binding international treaty on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016. Its primary goal is to limit the global average temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, in addition to pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees.

118. Parliamentary system: A democratic system of governance in which the executive has the direct or indirect support of a democratically elected parliament, and is held accountable to that parliament.

119. Participatory budgeting: A process of democratic deliberation and decision-making in which citizens decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget.

120. Patriarchy: A social system in which men hold primary power.

121. Pesticide: A chemical substance or biological agent used to deter, incapacitate, or kill certain insects, mammals, wild plants, and other unwanted organisms.

122. Physical communications infrastructure: The network of interconnected resources (cables, switches, towers, antennae, etc.) upon which broadcasting, telecommunication, and internet services are operated.

123. Pink tax: The tendency for products marketed specifically toward women to be more expensive than those marketed for men.

124. Platform workers: Workers that are put in contact with customers through online and are paid for each completed task rather than employed through regular

work contracts with social protections.

125. Pluralistic society: A society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, and social groups are able to maintain and develop their unique cultural identities, with the acceptance of the dominant culture, provided these are consistent with the laws and values of wider society.

126. Poverty line: The minimum level of personal or family income deemed adequate in a particular country, below which one is classified as poor according to governmental standards.

127. Presidential system: A system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature and holds most executive power.

128. Privilege: Special status or advantages conferred on certain groups at the expense of other groups.

129. Productivism: The theory that increasing productivity is the primary goal of socio-economic activity.

130. Profit maximisation: The process by which a firm determines the price, input, and output level that returns the greatest profit.

131. Progressive taxation: A tax system based on the taxpayer's ability to pay. Low-income earners pay a lower rate of tax than those with higher incomes.

132. Proportional representation: An electoral system in which the number of seats held by a political group or party within a legislative body is proportional to the number of votes received.

133. Public housing: Low-rent housing owned, sponsored, or administered by the state.

134. Qualified majority: One of the voting systems used by the Council of the European Union to take decisions (the others being simple majority and unanimous vote). The usual qualified majority is reached when 55% of Member States representing at least 65% of the total EU population vote in favour. In special cases, the figure rises to 72% of Member States representing at least 65% of the EU population.

135. Queer: An umbrella term for gender, sexual and romantic minorities who are not heterosexual, heteronormative, or gender-binary.

136. Quota (diversity and inclusion): A policy requiring a certain number or share of minority group members or women on boards, shortlists, etc., in order to make institutions and businesses more representative.

137. Racialised people: Individuals who have been ascribed a racial identity for the purpose of continued domination, discrimination, and social exclusion.

138. Racism: The systemic discrimination and oppression of people on the basis of their supposed membership of particular racial or ethnic groups, built through the perpetuation of prejudices and the belief that there are different races, some of which are superior to others.

139. Relocalising the economy: Establishing a network of small businesses in the local area to fulfil basic needs rather than relying on national or global corporate monopolies.

140. Repairability: The extent to which an object is able to be repaired.

141. Representative recall: A process through which voters can remove elected officials before their official terms have ended.

142. Right to be forgotten: The right of an individual to have private information on them deleted so that third persons can no longer trace them.

143. Right to challenge: An option offered in some countries allowing citizens to call for a referendum challenging a decision taken by the parliament or the government.

144. Right to disconnect: The right to digitally disconnect from work without facing negative repercussions.

145. Right to self-determination: The right for people, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and fair equality of opportunity, to freely choose their sovereignty and international political status with no interference.

146. Rule of law: The principle that all persons, institutions, and entities are subject to the law, including lawmakers, law enforcement officials, and judges.

147. Rule of law mechanism: Preventive tool to promote the rule of law and provide options in the event of breaches by Member States, for example the suspension of EU funding.

148. Schengen Area: An area in which all member countries have agreed to abolish

controls at internal borders and create a single external border.

149. Secrecy of correspondence: A fundamental legal principle guaranteeing that sealed correspondence will not be opened and the content will not be revealed to anyone but the addressee.

150. Secular state: A state that is neutral in matters of religion.

151. Sixth mass extinction: An ongoing mass extinction event of wildlife on Earth as a result of human activity, in particular over the last century.

152. Social justice: The objective of social justice is to create a fair and equal society in which each individual matters, their rights are recognised and protected and in which wealth is fairly distributed.

153. Social stratification: The hierarchical structures of class and status in any society.

154. Speculation (financial): Investment, in particular on the housing market, involving high financial risk but also the possibility of significant gain.

155. Subsidiarity principle: A principle according to which social and political issues should be dealt with at the most immediate (or local) level that is consistent with their resolution.

156. Targeted advertising: Internet advertising that delivers customised adverts to consumers based on their behaviour on the internet.

157. Tax avoidance: The arrangement of one's financial affairs to minimise tax liability within the law.

158. Tax haven: A country or place which offers foreign individuals and companies very low tax rates. People choose to live there or register companies there to avoid paying higher tax in their own countries.

159. Taxation of financial transactions: A tax that is applied to all financial transactions, just as tax is paid on all other transactions, services, and goods.

160. Tech giants: The largest and most dominant companies in the information technology industry.

161. Too big to fail: Companies and business, particularly banks, that are so

interconnected and so large that their failure would have a serious impact on the economic system, and that therefore require rescuing by governments in the event of potential failure.

162. Trade union: An organisation formed primarily by workers in order to represent their rights and interests to their employers.

163. Trans people: People who have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from the sex that they were assigned at birth. People whose gender identity matches the sex that they were assigned at birth are referred to as cisgender or cis people.

164. Transphobia: A range of negative attitudes and feelings towards transgender people, as well as the systemic discrimination against them.

165. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: An international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal being their total elimination.

166. Trickle-down theory: A theory according to which financial benefits given to large businesses and the wealthy will in turn trickle down to smaller businesses and consumers.

167. Two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels: One of the objectives of the Paris Agreement is to keep a global temperature rise well below this level. Global temperature rises are usually calculated compared to “pre-industrial levels”, meaning before the unusual rise in global temperature observed since the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

168. UN 2030 Agenda: A resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly which focuses on achieving 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to end poverty and hunger, combat inequalities, and create a peaceful, just, sustainable, and inclusive society.

169. UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas: Declaration adopted in 2018 by the UN General Assembly which recognises the rights of farmers and people living in rural areas. These include the right to nature, seeds, land, water, biodiversity, health, education, and housing, as well as labour rights and cultural rights.

170. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): An international treaty signed in 1992 which sets a framework to address climate change at a global level. Regular international negotiations have been organised under the aegis of the treaty which led to the adoption, among others, of the Tokyo Protocol and

the Paris Agreement.

171. UN Security Council: One of the six principal organs of the UN system, the UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and security. Its resolutions are legally binding.

172. Unanimity: The agreement of all.

173. Unconscious bias: An attitude or stereotype that an individual unconsciously associates with another person or group of people.

174. Unemployment benefit: A payment made at regular intervals to an unemployed person.

175. Unilateralism: An approach in which a country decides on a policy or course of action on its own, without regard to the interests of other states, outside agreement or support, or reciprocity.

176. Universal basic income (UBI): A periodic payment provided to all on an individual basis, without means testing or work requirements.

177. Upload filters: Automated decision-making tools that scan files uploaded to a particular platform in order to determine if these violate the platform's guidelines and rules.

178. Uranium: A chemical element widely used in nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons

179. Vocational colleges: Post-secondary educational establishments that offer teaching and practical experience in skilled trades.

180. Waste heat recovery: The use of the surplus heat produced by processes whose main aim is not heat production.

181. Wealth tax: A tax based on the value of the assets owned by a taxpayer.

182. White privilege: The societal privilege that benefits white people over non-white people in some societies.

183. World Bank: A multilateral financial institution that lends money to governments and government agencies for development projects.

496 184. Xenophobia: A range of negative attitudes and feelings towards foreigners
497 or people who are perceived as foreign, as well as systemic discrimination
498 against them.

499 185. Zoonotic diseases: Any infection or disease that is transmitted to humans
500 from animals.