



TERMS

1. ____ National Long-Term Climate Action Strategy
2. ____ IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
3. ____ Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act
4. ____ Climate Action Plan 2024
5. ____ COP (Conference of the Parties)
6. ____ Climate Change Advisory Council
7. ____ NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions
8. ____ UNFCCC
9. ____ The European Green Deal
10. ____ Mitigation
11. ____ Emissions
12. ____ Carbon Neutral
13. ____ Fossil Fuels
14. ____ Adaptation
15. ____ EU Climate Law

DEFINITIONS

A. Adjustments made to social, economic, and environmental practices to minimize the harm caused by climate change.

B. Achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere.

C. Provides a legal framework for addressing climate change in Ireland.

D. The measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.

E. Established in 2015 under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act. Its primary purpose is to provide independent advice to the Irish government on climate policy and to monitor progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

F. The supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. COP meetings are held annually, bringing together countries to discuss and negotiate climate-related issues.

G. The release of gases into the atmosphere, especially pollutants produced by human activities, contributing to the greenhouse effect.

H. A strategy launched by the European Commission to make the EU's economy sustainable and transform it into a climate-neutral continent by 2050. It encompasses various policy initiatives and legislative measures.

I. Adopted in 2021, establishes the binding objective for the EU to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. It also sets an interim target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

J. Carbon-rich energy sources derived from ancient organic matter, such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

K. A scientific body established by the UNFCCC to provide regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. Each report typically involves hundreds of experts from around the world contributing.

L. Actions and strategies taken to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere.

M. Ireland's current Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions sets out indicative pathways, beyond 2030, towards achieving carbon neutrality for Ireland by 2050. The Strategy builds upon the decarbonisation pathways set by the carbon budgets, sectoral emissions ceilings and Climate Action Plan.

N. Commitments that countries make under the Paris Agreement, outlining their individual plans and contributions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts.

O. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: An international treaty established in 1992 that serves as the foundation for global efforts to address climate change. The annual COP meetings are organized under the UNFCCC.