Intergovernmental or supranational?

intergovernmental =
1. (cooperation) Intergovernmental cooperation is a traditional form of international cooperation between states in which participating states do not confer powers upon supranational institutions they have created. The EU combines elements of both intergovernmental and supranational cooperation. Prior to the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU’s first pillar and second pillar were characterised by intergovernmental cooperation. The European Commission, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice had only limited powers in these pillars.
   - Although the Treaty of Lisbon abolished the pillar structure of the EU, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) (the former second pillar) remains mainly intergovernmental, with unanimity as the main decision-making procedure.
2. (EU-pillar) Prior to the Treaty of Lisbon, supranational cooperation was strongest in the first pillar, characterised by the so-called Community method, with qualified majority voting as the main decision-making procedure.
   - The Treaty of Lisbon abolished the pillar structure of the EU by merging areas of supranational and intergovernmental cooperation into a single framework. However, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) retains its exceptional position, and remains an area of intergovernmental cooperation.
3. (EU-institution) The European Council and the Council can be considered as the EU’s intergovernmental institutions, allowing Member States’ interests to be represented.

supranational =
1. (cooperation) Supranational cooperation means that participating states confer some of their decision-making powers upon supranational institutions they have created. The EU combines elements of intergovernmental and supranational cooperation.
2. (EU-pillar) Prior to the Treaty of Lisbon, supranational cooperation was strongest in the first pillar, characterised by the so-called Community method, with qualified majority voting as the main decision-making procedure.
   - The Treaty of Lisbon abolished the pillar structure of the EU by merging areas of supranational and intergovernmental cooperation into a single framework. However, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) retains its exceptional position, and remains an area of intergovernmental cooperation.
3. (EU-institution) The European Commission, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice of the European Union can be considered as the EU’s supranational institutions, which represent mainly EU interests.

Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) = The term ‘Intergovernmental Conference’ refers to the formal procedure for negotiating amendments to the founding treaties. It is composed of the representatives of the governments of the Member States. It is convened when Member States intend to amend the founding treaties, either to enhance cooperation between them or to receive new Member States in the EU. Accession negotiations, for instance, are carried out within the framework of an Intergovernmental Conference. The amending Treaties, such as the Treaty of Amsterdam or the Treaty of Lisbon are also results of Intergovernmental Conferences.
   - Syn. Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States

internal market → single market

joint actions → second pillar

Joint Research Centre (JRC) = The Joint Research Centre is a Directorate-General of the European Commission. As the EU’s scientific and research service, it provides independent technical and scientific advice both for the European Commission and the Member States of the EU, in support of developing and implementing EU policies. It has several scientific institutes across Europe.

Justice and Home Affairs → third pillar

Language Passport → Europass

legal acts → BOX 7

legal tender → euro → BOX 5

legislative acts → comitology; → BOX 7

Lisbon strategy → BOX 9

Lisbon targets → Lisbon strategy → BOX 9

Lisbon Treaty → Treaty of Lisbon → BOX 9

Maastricht criteria → convergence criteria

Maastricht Treaty → Treaty of Maastricht

maladministration → European Ombudsman

Member of the European Commission → commissioner

Member of the European Parliament (MEP) = A Member of the European Parliament is a person who has been elected to the European Parliament for a term of five years. Since 1979, MEPs have been elected by direct universal suffrage, which means that they are elected directly by EU citizens.
   - The abbreviation ‘MEP’ also serves to distinguish Members of the European Parliament from their equivalents in national parliaments, who are usually referred to as ‘MPs.’
   - The Treaty of Lisbon limited the number of MEPs to 750, reduced their maximum number per Member...