

Guide to the Glossary of English EU Terminology

Headwords

Information in the Glossary is given in entries that are arranged in alphabetical order of headwords marked in bold blue type.

Abbreviations are given in brackets. Headwords describing more than one concept are shown with different numbers.

Usage notes

provide you with additional information about the peculiarities of EU terms and/or their abbreviation.

Synonym

labels show you which terms designate the same concept as the headword of the entry.

Treaty of Lisbon

labels highlight the most important changes brought about by the Treaty of Lisbon.

See also

labels refer you to other terms that describe a related or contrasted concept.

Eurojargon

references help you become familiar with terms and expressions that are mainly used by the media or in informal EU contexts.

Website

labels show you where to find additional information in the internet.

Spelling

labels show you how to use specific EU terms in writing.

Cross-references

tell you that the term is explained at the headword and/or BOX following the arrow.

European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) = The European Anti-Fraud Office was established in 1999 in order to combat fraud and corruption. It is a →Directorate-General of the European Commission, but operates in full independence.

! In EU terminology, the French abbreviation 'OLAF' (Office européen de lutte anti-fraude) is accepted as the official abbreviation of the term in all of the EU's official and working languages.

first pillar = The term 'first pillar' referred to the areas and competences of the →European Communities between 1993 (as introduced by the →Treaty of Maastricht) and 2009 (as abolished by the →Treaty of Lisbon). The first pillar was characterised by →supranational cooperation, by the so-called →Community method, and it was the only pillar with legal personality.

Syn. Community pillar

☞ The →Treaty of Lisbon abolished the pillar structure of the EU by merging the areas of →supranational and →intergovernmental cooperation under the name 'European Union' and giving the EU a legal personality. The legal acts of the first pillar (→regulation, →directive, →decision, →opinion and →recommendation) have been retained as the →legal acts of the EU.

See also →second pillar; →third pillar

Directorate-General for Interpretation = The Directorate-General for Interpretation is the →European Commission's interpreting service and conference organiser. It also offers interpreting services for other EU institutions and bodies, except for the →European Parliament and the →Court of Justice, which have their own interpreting services.

🗨 In Eurojargon, the French abbreviation *SCIC* (Service Commun Interprétation-Conférences) is commonly used to refer to this DG.

@ ec.europa.eu/dgs/scic

Member State = Member States enjoy 'full member' status in the EU.

✍ In EU terminology, this term is written in capital letters.

stage (Fr. [sta:ʒ] → traineeship

BOX 9

Lisbon: treaty or strategy?

Maastricht criteria → convergence criteria

supranational → BOX 6

EU summit → European Council → BOX 3

Definitions

give you clear, detailed, student-friendly explanations of all EU terms that appear in the units of the course book.

Cross-references in the entry

refer you to terms that are defined and explained in a separate entry, i.e. appear as headwords in the Glossary.

French terms

labels give you examples of French terms that are used in EU terminology or in Eurojargon. Pronunciation is shown after the term using the International Phonetic Alphabets (IPA).

Thesaurus boxes

help you better understand and learn EU terms by bringing together easily-confused and closely-related terms, and explaining the difference between terms that are similar in spelling but different in meaning.