

EUROSPEAK: Jargon and Shorthand for Things EU



1. **EU Member Countries:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
2. **Europop:** Young people's music from Europe.
3. **Euro Wobble:** To deflect attention away from another potential crisis over eurozone debt problems.
4. **Eurospeak:** EU acronyms and jargon developed as a form of shorthand, to quickly express an EU process, an EU practice, or an EU body, function, or decision, and commonly understood among EU officials.
5. **Euro-fudge:** A "dodge" of tough political issues or a "dodge" of a strong, clear statement, often used to obscure; statements made by EU officials about the EU economy in which numbers and the true state of member nations' finances are manipulated.
6. **Eurozone:** Nations that are members of the European Union and use the euro as a unit of money.

7. **Eurocracy:** EU regulatory networks; European agencies plus networks of national regulatory authorities.
8. **Eurocentric:** Belief that Europe is the most important part of the world, or that the rest of the world is the same as Europe.
9. **Eurobarometer:** EU service that measures and analyzes trends in public opinion in all the member states and in the candidate countries.
10. **Eurosclerosis:** Period with a perceived stagnation of European integration; also describes EU nations with high unemployment and slow job creation in the midst of overall economic growth.
11. **EU paralysis:** Bureaucratic gridlock within the EU.
12. **Europe Day, May 9th:** The day in 1950 when French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman made his famous speech proposing European integration as the way to secure peace and build prosperity in post-war Europe. His proposals laid the foundations for what is now the European Union, so May 9th is celebrated annually as the EU's birthday.
13. **Euro generation:** Teenagers of today who have forgotten national currencies and borders in Europe. Older generations may be nostalgic for the lira, the mark, or franc.
14. **Euro Millions:** European lottery that takes place once a week. Whereas national lotteries are generally limited to the residents of one particular country, the Euro Millions lottery pools the stakes of the participating European countries.
15. **Eurocrat:** A pun on the word “bureaucrats”; refers to the many thousands of EU citizens who work for the European institutions—EU Parliament, the EU Council, the EU Commission, etc.
16. **Euroland:** Unofficial nickname for what is officially called “the euro area” –also often referred to as “the euro zone.” This area consists of the EU member states that have adopted the euro as their currency.
17. **EUROPA:** This is not really eurojargon. It is the Latin name for Europe and it is also the name of the official website of the EU. This website contains a wealth of useful information about the EU, is regularly updated, and is available in all the official languages of the EU.
18. **European integration:** Building unity between European countries and peoples. Within the European Union, it means that countries pool their resources and make many decisions jointly. This joint decision-making takes place through

interaction between the EU institutions (the Parliament, the Council, the Commission, etc.).

19. **Eurosceptic:** Person who is opposed to European integration or who is “skeptical” of the EU and its aims.
20. **Eurotariff:** New limit on the prices mobile operators can charge for mobile calls made or received while abroad in an EU country.
21. **Europe "à la carte":** A differentiated method of integration. Member states would be able to select policies as if from a menu and involve themselves fully in those policies; there would still be a minimum number of common objectives.
22. **EU Accession Criteria:** Membership criteria require that the candidate country must have achieved (1) stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities; (2) the existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union; and (3) the ability to take on the obligations of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic, and monetary union.
23. **EU10:** Countries that joined the EU in 2004: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Cyprus, and Malta. This was the largest expansion in the history of the EU, causing the EU population to grow by 28 percent.
24. **EU15:** Pre-2004 EU member countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
25. **Euro-politics:** Discussions about governmental and public affairs and the decision-making processes in the EU used to create public policy
26. **Eurostats:** European Union's statistical agency, which publishes detailed statistics on the EU and candidate countries
27. **Euro:** Common currency that went into cash circulation in Austria, Germany, and 10 other European countries on January 1, 2002.
28. **EU Founding Fathers:** After World War II, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman laid the groundwork for uniting the peoples of Europe in peace. Over the following fifty years, as the EU was built, their dream became reality.
29. **EU Pillars:** The three pillars of the EU represent different policy areas. The first pillar is the community domain, covering most of the common policies where decisions involve the Commission, Parliament, and the Council. The second

pillar is foreign and security policy, where decisions are made by the Council alone. The third pillar is police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, and the Council makes the decisions.

30. **Eurojust:** Set up in 2002, the body entrusted with reinforcing the fight against serious crime through closer judicial cooperation within the European Union.
31. **Europol:** The European Police Office, an EU agency with responsibility for improving cooperation between member states' police authorities and law enforcement services.
32. **Euro myths:** Stories about the EU reported in the press; hearsay, rumors, and half-truths that have been repeated so often they become accepted truths.
33. **Eurosphere:** Term for the more than 2 billion people (1/3 of the world) who are linked to the EU by trade, aid, and investment.
34. **Multi-speed Europe or 2-speed Europe** (called also variable geometry Europe or Core Europe): The idea that different parts of Europe should integrate into the EU at different levels depending on the political situation in each individual country.
35. **Europhile:** A person who admires Europe, Europeans, or the European Union.
36. **Eurocorps:** A force consisting of up to 60,000 soldiers drawn from the armies of Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and Spain.
37. **Euro pessimism:** Negative feelings about Europe, especially related to economic crises.
38. **Eurotom:** European Atomic Energy Community created to coordinate research programs for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Eurotom ensures the security of the atomic energy supply in the EU in a centralized monitoring system.