



ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

Unit 5

Power Point prezentacije i svi materijali sadržani u online kursu su intelektualna svojina predmetnog nastavnika. Bilo kakvo distribuiranje van kruga korisnika ovog onlajn kursa , kao i korišćenje u drugim publikacijama, bilo elektronskim ili štampanim, uključujući i deljenje na društvenim mrežama smatraće se zloupotrebom autorskog materijala i biće sankcionisano u skladu sa zakonom. Svi materijali na ppt su preuzeti u svrhu obrazovanja!

UNIT 5 - European courts, institutions and conventions

The European Union (EU)

This is a group of European nations that form a single **economic** community and have agreed on social and political cooperation. There are currently 25 member states. The Union has a **Parliament** and a main **executive** body called **the European Commission** (which is made up of members nominated by each member state).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Rkwllr912A>

The Council of Europe

This is one of the four bodies which form the basis of the European Union. The Council does not have fixed members, but the member states are each represented by the relevant government minister. The Council is headed by a President, and the **Presidency** rotates among the member states in alphabetical order, each serving a six-month period. This means that in effect each member can control the agenda of the Council, and therefore that of the European Union during their six-month period, and can try to get as many of its **proposals** put into **legislation** as it can.



UNIT 5 - European courts, institutions and conventions

The European Convention on Human Rights

This is a convention signed by all members of the Council of Europe covering the rights and fundamental freedoms of all its citizens, and aims to prevent violations and **breaches** of human rights. The convention recognises property rights, the right of citizens to privacy, the **due process** of law and the principle of legal review or **appeal**. The key provisions are now incorporated by the Human Rights Act of 1998, which **came into force** in the United Kingdom in October 2000.

The legal right to be treated equally and fairly – due process

The European Court of Human Rights

This is a court that considers the rights of citizens of states which are parties to the European Convention for the protection of human rights, and has **jurisdiction** over cases that cannot be **settled** by the European Commission of Human Rights. It protects many **basic rights**, including the right to life, freedom from fear, freedom from torture, freedom of speech, freedom of religious worship, **freedom of assembly** and association, etc (in fact, most of the articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on which the European Convention is based). Its formal name is the European Court for the Protection of Human Rights.



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The European Commission of Human Rights

This is a body which investigates any breaches and abuses of the European Convention on Human Rights. It attempts to end **grievances**, especially if they contravene the articles detailed in the European Convention, and to help **aggrieved parties** reach a settlement without recourse to the European Court of Human Rights (see above).

The European Court of Justice (the ECJ)

This is a court set up to see that the principles of law as **laid out** in the Treaty of Rome are observed and applied correctly in the European Union, and has jurisdiction over issues of European Law. Its full name is the Court of Justice of the European Communities. The Court is responsible for settling **disputes** relating to European Union law, and also acting as a last **Court of Appeal** against judgements in individual member states.

Court judges in the ECJ are appointed by the governments of the member states for a period of six years. These judges come from all the member states, and bring with them the legal traditions of each state. The court can either meet as a full court, or in **chambers** where only two or three judges are present. The court normally **conducts** its business in French, although if an action is brought before the court by or against a member state, the member state can choose the language in which the case will be heard. The court can hear actions against institutions, or actions brought either by the Commission or by a member state against another member state. The court also acts as Court of Appeal for appeals from **the Court of First Instance** (CFI). The court also interprets legislation and as such acts in a semi-legislative capacity.

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Evropska centralna banka

Evropska komisija

Evropski savet / Savet Evropske unije

Sud Evropske unije

*Evropski revizorski sud- European Court
of Auditors*

Evropska investiciona banka- European Investment Bank (EIB)

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Abolition of the death penalty

The Council of Europe played a pioneering role in the struggle for theof **capital punishment**, which it regards as having no place in democratic societies. In April 1983 itProtocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights abolishing the death penalty, followed in May 2002 by Protocol No. 13 on abolition in all circumstances. The Council of Europe has made abolition of the death penalty a precondition for..... . No executions have been carried out in any of the Organisation's 47 member states since 1997.

Strengthening of human rights

Every country which the Council of Europe agrees to be subject to independent monitoring mechanisms which **assess** its with human rights and democratic practices.

Non-discrimination and the fight against racism

The European on Human Rights prohibits all forms of by public authorities, on any grounds whatsoever. The Council of Europe carries out various activities to protect....., including the largest in Europe, the Roma.

Gender equality

In the sphere of justice and....., gender is now considered to be important to countries' economic growth. The aim of the relevant Council of Europe instruments is to all forms of discrimination against women and to promote women's role in society. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women, which constitutes a significant step forward in this field, is based on the premise that such violence cannot be unless efforts are made to achieve greater equality women and men.

accession / Convention / democracy / combat / abolition / minorities / minority/ equality / eradicated / discrimination / joins/ compliance / adopted / between /

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The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) interprets EU law to make sure it is in the same way in all EU countries, and **settles** legal between national governments and EU institutions. It can also, in certain circumstances, be used by, companies or organisations to take action against an EU institution, if they feel it has somehow their rights

The European Convention

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)the human rights of people in countries that belong to the of Europe. All 47 Member States of the Council, including the UK, have the Convention. Its full title is the ‘Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms’.

The Commission is the body responsible for enforcing the Equality Act 2010. We are also by the United Nations as an “A status” national human rights institution. Our duties include reducing inequality, discrimination and promoting and human rights. The focus of our regulatory role is to help organisations achieve what they should, not catch them out if they fall short. To help us do this, we have a range of powers. These include providing advice and guidance, information and research.

The Commission can**ENTER**..... **into a formal** agreement with a person or organisation that it believes has an **unlawful** act. By entering into an agreement, the person or organisation agrees not to commit an unlawful act. As such, it is often an effective alternative to other formal enforcement action. Agreements can be entered into without a formal investigation and will involve putting an action plan in..... . It’s important to note that by agreeing to an action plan, however, the individual or organisation is notthat there has been an unlawful act. Once the agreement and action plan are in place, we will keep in regular contact with the person or organisation, who must report regularly on progress. If they don’t with the agreement, or we think that compliance is unlikely, we can take further action through the courts.

Protects/ Council / signed / regulatory/ accredited / eliminating / protecting / publishing / undertaking / Applied / disputes / individuals / infringed / enter / committed / place / admitting / comply

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European foreign and security policy

The EU's joint foreign and security policy, designed toresolve..... conflicts and foster international understanding, is based on diplomacy and respect for international rules. Trade, humanitarian.....aid..... , and development cooperation also play an important role in the EU's international role. The EUmaintains..... partnerships with the world's key players, including emerging powers and regional groups. It seeks to ensure that these relationships are based onmutual..... interests and benefits. The EU has no standing army, so relies onad hoc..... forces contributed by EU countries. The EU can send missions to the world's trouble spots; to monitor and **preserve** law and order, participate in peacekeeping efforts or provide humanitarian aid to affected populations. The External action service (EEAS) acts as the EU's diplomatic service. A network of over 140delegations..... and offices around the world promotes and protects the EU's values and interests. In foreign policy, the EU's ultimate decision-making body is the European Council, whichcomprises.....EU country heads of state and governments. Most foreign and security policy decisions require the agreement ofall.....EU countries.

Regional investment and solidarity

The EU invests locally through its regional policy. Addressed to all EU regions and cities, it contains measures toboost..... economic growth and jobs and improve quality of life through strategic.....investment..... Thanks to this active form of EU solidarity, people inless..... developed regions canseize..... the opportunities raised by the largest market in the world.

Transport is acornerstone..... of European integration and is vital for fulfilling the free movement of individuals, services and.....goods..... . Transport is also a majorcontributor..... to the economy, representing more than 9% of EU gross value added (the contribution to the economy). Transport services alone accounted for around €664 billion in **gross value** added in 2016 and they.....employ..... around 11 million people. The implementation ofsustainable..... and innovative means of transport plays an important role in the EU's energy and climate objectives. As our societies become ever more mobile, EU policy supports transport systems to meet the major challenges

/ **cornerstone** / **goods** / **contributor** / **employ** / **ad hoc** / **delegations** / **comprises** / **all** / **boost** / **investment** / **less** / **seize**
sustainable / **resolve** / **aid** / **maintains** / **mutual** /

- net profit = the money made by a company or part of a company for a particular period after all costs, taxes, etc. have been paid = **neto dobit**
- Gross profit = a company's profit from selling goods or services before costs not directly related to producing them, for example interest payments and tax, are subtracted = **bruto dobit, profit**
- For a business, **income** refers to **net profit** i.e. what remains after expenses and taxes are subtracted from revenue. **Revenue** is the total amount of money the business receives from its customers for its products and services. For individuals, however, "income" generally refers to the total wages, salaries, tips, rents, interest or dividend received for a specific time period.

ESF

1. Money that a business uses for everyday expenses Working capital / funds = **obrtni kapital**
2. The money a company owes- Liabilities = **pristigle obaveze, dugovi**
3. Money borrowed from a bank – Loan- **zajam, pozajmnica**
4. All the money coming into a company during a given period : **Revenue** **prihod**
5. Money needed to set up a company – Capital - kapital, osnovna sredstva, glavnica
6. Money paid to salespeople and agents, a certain percentage of the income the employee generates= **COMMISSION - provizija**
7. All the money a person earns – Income- prihodi
8. Money paid to unemployed and sick people - Social security / welfare – socijalna zastita
9. Financial protection against medical expenses - Health insurance- zdravstveno osiguranje

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ESL Legal Reading Comprehension Passage

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.

There are many people who work with the law, such as **solicitors** or judges. A **solicitor** is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A **barrister** is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.

Then there are **judges** and **magistrates**. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge's will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.

If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be hear by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

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Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

ESL Legal Reading Comprehension Passage

Key:

1 B

2 C

3 A

4 D

5 A



- 1) What do lawyers have to be?
 - A) Nice
 - B) Clever
 - C) Greedy
 - D) Fast workers

- 2) What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake?
 - A) Someone who is innocent could go to prison.
 - B) Someone could lose their job.
 - C) The client could lose some money.
 - D) The client could learn something new.

- 3) What does a defense lawyer have to do?
 - A) Show that the prosecution's evidence is not enough.
 - B) Prove that the defendant is guilty.
 - C) Show that the defendant was someone else.
 - D) Prove that the judge has made a mistake.

- 4) What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?
 - A) A long time in prison.
 - B) A fine.
 - C) A judge does not give punishment.
 - D) Capital punishment.

- 5) Why might an appeal be needed?
 - A) The first trial was not fair.
 - B) The first trial took too long to finish.
 - C) The first trial was done perfectly.
 - D) The first trial had too many people watching.