

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ**

**ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

**Кафедра мовної підготовки**

## **Методичні рекомендації**

**щодо проведення практичних занять з дисципліни  
«Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» (англійська)  
«Human Rights and European Court of Human Rights»**

**для підготовки фахівців освітнього ступеня «магістр»  
денної та заочної форм навчання  
спеціальності: 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» та  
081 «Право»**

**2021 рік**

Укладачі:

*Сусол Л.О.* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри мовної підготовки Одеського державного університету внутрішніх справ.

*Лісовська А.О.* – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри мовної підготовки Одеського державного університету внутрішніх справ.

Рецензенти:

*Мельниченко Г.В.* – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри германської філології та методики викладання іноземних мов Південноукраїнського національного педагогічного університету імені К.Д. Ушинського.

*Ситько О.М.* – кандидат філологічних наук, професор кафедри мовної підготовки Одеського державного університету внутрішніх справ.

**Іноземна мова (англійська):** Методичні рекомендації щодо проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування» (англійська) «Human Rights and European Court of Human Rights» для магістрів спеціальностей 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» та 081 «Право» / Л.О. Сусол, А.О. Лісовська – Одеса: ОДУВС, 2021. – 24с.

Мета – узагальнення, розширення та закріплення знань щодо прав людини та Міжнародного суду з прав людини.

**Рекомендовано до друку** рішенням кафедри мовної підготовки Одеського державного університету внутрішніх справ

**Протокол № 1 від 30 серпня 2021 р.**

Методичні рекомендації затвердженні на засіданні Навчально-методичної ради

**Протокол № 2 від 29 вересня 2021 р.**

## CONTENT

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Introduction .....                           | 4  |
| Part I. Human Rights.....                    | 5  |
| Universal Declaration of Human Rights.....   | 5  |
| European Convention on Human Rights.....     | 8  |
| International Human Rights Law.....          | 9  |
| Exercises for practice.....                  | 11 |
| Part II. European Court of Human Rights..... | 16 |
| A Court.....                                 | 16 |
| The European Court.....                      | 17 |
| NATO.....                                    | 19 |
| References.....                              | 24 |

## INTRODUCTION

Пріоритетом для будь-якої держави є дотримання прав і свобод людини. Загальна декларація прав людини та Конвенція про захист прав людини і основоположних свобод представляють собою фундаментальні документи, положення яких увійшли в основу найбільш значущих міжнародних договорів та знайшли відображення у Конституціях чи аналогічних документах більшості країн світу. В Конституції України окремий розділ присвячено правам і свободам людини і громадянина. Стаття 21 Конституції України визначає, що всі люди є вільні і рівні у своїй гідності та правах. Права і свободи людини є невідчужуваними та непорушними, а відповідно до статті 22 права і свободи людини і громадянина, закріплені Конституцією, не є вичерпними. Крім того, Україна ратифікувала більшість найважливіших міжнародних актів в сфері прав людини.

Отже, вивчення аспекту «Права людини» є вкрай актуальним у сучасних реаліях і особливо доречним вважаємо таке ознайомлення саме мовою оригінальних текстів міжнародних актів. У методичних рекомендаціях представлена інформація щодо найбільш значущих міжнародних документів і організацій, які стоять на варті реалізації прав людини – Міжнародного суду з прав людини, Європейського суду, НАТО – а також практичні завдання для закріплення отриманих знань. Крім того, з метою наукового пошуку під час практичних занять на другому освітньому рівні передбачені проектні і презентаційні роботи. Тематика методичних рекомендацій актуальна для двох спеціальностей - 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність» та 081 «Право».

# **PART I. HUMAN RIGHTS**

## **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. All member states of the United Nations have ratified at least one of the nine binding treaties influenced by the Declaration, with the vast majority ratifying four or more. While there is a wide consensus that the declaration itself is non-binding and not part of customary international law, there is also a consensus that many of its provisions are binding and have passed into customary international law, although courts in some nations have been more restrictive on its legal effect. Nevertheless, the UDHR has influenced legal, political, and social developments on both the global and national levels. December 10, the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration, is celebrated annually as World Human Rights Day or International Human Rights Day.

The Declaration consists of 30 articles detailing an individual's 'basic rights and fundamental freedoms' and affirming their universal character as inherent, inalienable, and applicable to all human beings. The articles are the following:

**Article 1.** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

**Article 2.** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

**Article 3.** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4.** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5.** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 6.** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7.** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

**Article 8.** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10.** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11.** Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

**Article 12.** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

**Article 13.** Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

**Article 14.** Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

**Article 15.** Everyone has the right to a nationality.

**Article 16.** Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.

**Article 17.** Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

**Article 18.** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

**Article 19.** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20.** Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

**Article 21.** Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

**Article 22.** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23.** Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

**Article 24.** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25.** Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

**Article 26.** Everyone has the right to education.

**Article 27.** Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

**Article 28.** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29.** Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

**Article 30.** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

### **European Convention on Human Rights**

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally **the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms**) is an international convention to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the Council of Europe, the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. All Council of Europe member states are party to the Convention and new members are expected to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity. The Convention established the **European Court of Human Rights** (more information – in Part II). Any person who feels their rights have been violated under the Convention by a state party can take a case to the Court. Judgments finding violations are binding on the States concerned and they are obliged to execute them. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe monitors the execution of judgements, particularly to ensure payment of the amounts awarded by the Court to the applicants in compensation for the damage they have sustained.

The Convention has several protocols, which amend the convention framework. As amended by Protocol 11, the Convention consists of three parts. The main rights and freedoms are contained in Section I, which consists of Articles 2 to 18. Section II (Articles 19 to 51) sets up the Court and its rules of operation. Section III contains various concluding provisions. Before the entry into force of Protocol 11, Section II (Article 19) set up the Commission and the Court, Sections III (Articles 20 to 37) and IV (Articles 38 to 59) included the high-level machinery for the operation of, respectively, the Commission and the Court, and Section V contained various concluding provisions. Many of the Articles in Section I are



structured in two paragraphs: the first sets out a basic right or freedom (such as Article 2(1) – the right to life) but the second contains various exclusions, exceptions or limitations on the basic right (such as Article 2(2) – which excepts certain uses of force leading to death).

The Convention has had a significant influence on the law in Council of Europe member countries and is widely considered the most effective international treaty for human rights protection.

### **International Human Rights Law**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is generally agreed to be the foundation of international human rights law. It has inspired a rich body of legally binding international human rights treaties. It continues to be an inspiration to all people whether in addressing injustices, in times of conflicts, in societies suffering repression, and in our efforts towards achieving universal enjoyment of human rights. Building on the achievements of the UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force in 1976. They have developed most of the rights already enshrined in the UDHR, making them effectively binding on States that have ratified them. They set forth everyday rights such as the right to life, equality before the law, freedom of expression, the rights to work, social security and education. Together with the UDHR, the Covenants comprise the International Bill of Human Rights.

Over time, international human rights treaties have become more focused and specialized regarding both the issue addressed and the social groups identified as requiring protection. The body of international human rights law continues to grow, evolve, and further elaborate the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the International Bill of Human Rights, addressing concerns such as racial discrimination, torture, enforced disappearances, disabilities, and the rights of women, children, migrants, minorities, and indigenous peoples.

International human rights law lays down obligations which States are bound to respect. By becoming parties to international treaties, States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfil means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights.

Through ratification of international human rights treaties, Governments undertake to put into place domestic measures and legislation compatible with their treaty obligations and duties. The domestic legal system, therefore, provides the principal legal protection of human rights guaranteed under international law. Where domestic legal proceedings fail to address human rights abuses, mechanisms and procedures for individual and group complaints are available at the regional and international levels to help ensure that international human rights standards are indeed respected, implemented, and enforced at the local level.

**The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** is the leading UN entity on human rights which supports Member States with implementing human rights standards in national laws and programmes, monitors that justice and accountability mechanisms are established in accordance with international human rights standards, investigates and seeks to redress civil and political, as well as economic, social, and cultural human rights violations and works to integrate human rights standards and principles into the UN system policies and programmes. As the principal United Nations office mandated to promote and protect human rights for all, UN Human Rights:

- Works with and assists Governments in fulfilling their human rights obligations;
- Speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide;
- Provides a forum for identifying, highlighting and developing responses to today's human rights challenges;

- Acts as the principal focal point of human rights research, education, public information, and advocacy activities;
- Works with a wide range of partners in order to widen the constituency for human rights worldwide.

Governments have the main responsibility to protect human rights, but it takes collective efforts to make progress in realising those rights for everyone. UN Human Rights supports Governments in implementing the international human rights standards they have agreed to. They also support civil society actors and National Human Rights Institutions, who play a vital role in the human rights movement worldwide. They we seek to broaden the constituency for human rights worldwide and engage with everyone – from businesses to religious instances to local governments – to play their part in upholding and furthering human rights in everyday life. They campaign widely so that individuals from all walks of life stand up for human rights.

### **Exercises for Practice**

**1. Choose the correct preposition in brackets according to the contents of the sentences.**

**toward, against, by, of, upon, on**

1. Human rights are sometimes maintained ... international action.
2. The conclusion of treaties ... the protection of the rights began.
3. These states must accept the obligations ... their racial, linguistic, and religious minorities.
4. People should learn to respect the rights and dignity ... others.
5. The decisions of the European Court of Human Rights are final and binding ... all parties involved.
6. He is accused of crimes committed ... civilian population.

**2. Insert one of the following words into the text in an appropriate form.**

**to provide for, natural, inviolability, non-property, care,**

### **Civil, personal, right**

A special part of the ... Code is composed into a book entitled “Personal ... rights of the physical entity”, and this shows how important ... non-property rights are in the structure of the Civil Code. A separate chapter in the book is devoted to those rights which ... the ... existence of the individual such as the right to life, health ..., medical assistance, ... to freedom and ... of a person, right to family, etc.

**3. Insert necessary words and word-combinations into the stories. Who tells these stories? What steps must be made internationally to maintain their rights?**

**a) captured, incapable of military service, wounded, rights**

War is terrible. I was ... in a night battle. My leg was bleeding and hand couldn't move. I stayed on the field and waited for death. In a few hours, at dawn, I was ... and taken to some place where I saw many wounded men .... Do we have any...? What will be with us?

**b) rights, equal, religion and language, few, accepted, enjoy**

We are too ... here. I mean in this country. We have almost no .... Our ... differ from those of the majority of this country, and this may be the reason that we are not ... willingly by people and authorities here. We are not... before the law with them and we do not... the same political and civil rights as they do.

**c) endowed with, enforced, slaves, work, protect**

We ... nearly day and night. We sleep very little, we almost always work. We are ... no rights. Our labour is ... and our master can sell any of us any moment. We are just ..., and I am not sure that there is anybody who can... us.

**4. Answer the questions below.**

1. If you had a right to participate in drafting the new Universal Declaration of Human Rights, what Articles would you suggest?
2. What groups of world population are discriminated nowadays?

3. Name official bodies in Ukraine. How can they protect and guarantee human rights and freedoms?
4. Why the protection of human rights has become so important?
5. What kind of rights does the Universal Declaration proclaim?
6. How can you explain the term “fundamental rights”? What in your opinion are the fundamental rights of citizens in Ukraine?
7. Does the Constitution play any role in protection of fundamental rights of citizens in your country?
8. Can you name social spheres where human rights are violated most of all?
9. Do all countries in the world succeed in protecting the rights of all their citizens?
10. How are the human rights protected in Ukraine?

**5. Decide in what cases your rights can be protected due to the Human Rights Act. Discuss these cases.**

1. Someone is told at work that he (she) cannot wear a turban or sari even though it is a part of his (her) religion.
2. Someone has a relationship with a senior person at work and is dismissed, because of it (both of them are adults).
3. An employer has been interfering with his (her) e-mails and telephone calls, and checking up on what websites he (she) visits.
4. Someone is a schoolchild and is forced to wear school uniform.
5. Someone is caught speeding in his (her) car by cameras and receive letters requesting him (her) to confirm speed.

**6. Choose the right prepositions in brackets according to the content of the sentences.**

**by, for, with, without, according to, in, on**

1. ... recent years number of cases considered by the Court has increased considerably as the Convention’s reputation has grown.

2. The European Convention on Human Rights represents “the first steps ... the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated ... the Universal Declaration”.
3. The Convention provides ... a European Court of Human Rights to deal ... individuals’ petitions and their interstate cases.
4. The right to a fair trial, both in civil and criminal proceedings, is guaranteed ... Art. 6 of the ECHR.
5. The Additional Protocol of 1998 included the right to equal opportunities and treatment with regard to employment and careers, ... discrimination based ... sex.
6. Everyone charged ... a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty ... the law (Art. 5 of ECHR).
7. Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and found a family ... the national laws governing the exercise of this right. (Art. 12 of ECHR).

**7. What would happen in the world and what would you personally do if there were no such human rights from the list below?**

1. had no right to a fair trial.
2. had no freedom of expression and thoughts.
3. had no freedom of religion.
4. had no right to medical assistance.
5. had no right to social security.
6. had no right to free elections.
7. had no equality between women and men.

**8. How do you account for the fact that:**

1. fundamental human rights are guaranteed to all persons.
2. civil society needs to understand the nature of human rights.
3. governments are responsible for the protection of human rights.
4. all of us can educate our government.
5. human rights are universal.
6. human rights are the same for all people.

7. all people have the same needs.
8. governments should assert human rights principles.
9. rights are interrelated.
10. rights complement each other.
11. one right is not more important than another.
12. needs are to be protected at all times.

**9. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. The UN is a worldwide organization made up of 199 governments.
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1949.
3. Governments are responsible for the protection of human rights.
4. Fundamental human rights and basic freedoms are guaranteed to all persons.
5. Human rights exist in all sphere of life.
6. Rights exist with regard to nationality, race and sex.
7. All rights belong to person from the moment of birth.
8. Human rights are related to each other in the sphere of politics and economics.
9. Rights are interrelated and interdependent.
10. The right to education can be sacrificed for the right to life.

**10. Explain how you understand the following terms.**

1. Universal human rights.
2. Inalienable human rights.
3. Indivisible human rights.

**Project work. Choose any article from the Declaration of Human Rights. Think about the specific right throughout the law of any foreign country. Compare it with Ukrainian law. How is the right protected? What bodies are responsible for the protection? What should be improved or changed?**

## **PART II. EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **WHO IS WHO IN COURT**

Court is a building or room where all the information concerning a crime is given so that it can be judged. A court is a complex institution whose functioning depends upon many people: not only the judge but also the parties, their lawyers, witnesses, clerks, bailiffs, probation officers, administrators, and many others, including, in certain types of cases, jurors. Party is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute. Lawyer is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court. Witness is someone who sees a crime and can describe what happened. Clerk is an official in charge of the records of a court. Bailiff is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law. Probation officer is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation. Probation is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time. Juror is a member of a jury is a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not. Nevertheless, the central figure in any court is the judge. Judge is the official with authority to hear and decide how criminals should be punished. Judges vary enormously, not only from nation to nation but often within a single nation. For example, a rural justice of the peace in the United States – untrained in the law, serving part-time, sitting alone in work clothes in a makeshift (made for temporary use) courtroom, collecting small fees or receiving a pittance for salary. He bears little resemblance to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States – a full-time, wellpaid, black-robed professional, assisted by law clerks and secretaries, sitting in a marble palace with eight colleagues and deciding at the highest appellate level only questions of national importance. Yet both persons are judges.



## Exercises for Practice

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into English. Compose your own sentences to show that you understand the meaning of the words above.**

Секретар суду; прокурор; свідок; присяжний засідатель; сфера компетенції; судовий пристав; чиновник, що наглядає за особами, які направлені судом на пробацію; опіка; публічна посадова особа; сільський мировий суддя; неповний робочий день; ненавчений; карати; винагорода; мізерна платня; тимчасовий; зал судового засідання; важливість; мантия; апеляційний; бути подібним; сприяти.

**2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian and decide if they are true or false.**

1. Court is a room where all the information concerning an offence is given so that it can be judged.
2. Lawyer is one of the persons or sides in a legal dispute.
3. Clerk is someone who sees a crime and can describe what happened.
4. Witness is an official in charge of the records of a court.
5. Probation officer is an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law.
6. Bailiff is someone whose job is to watch, advise, and help people who have broken the law and are on probation.
7. Judge is a system that allows some criminals not to go to prison, if they behave well and see a probation officer regularly, for a fixed period of time.

**3. Put different questions on the text and give your own answers to them.**

**4. Translate the following passage into English.**

Прокурор (лат. *procurare* – «розпоряджатися, піклуватися») – головний законний представник обвинувачення в країнах цивільного права з системою слідства або в країнах загального права (*common law*), що прийняли

змагальну систему. Обвинувачення – сторона, що відповідає за виклад доказів проти особи, підозрюваної в здійсненні правопорушення, в ході судового розгляду у кримінальній справі.

**5. Complete the following statements.**

1. Court is ...
2. Lawyer is ...
3. Witness is ...
4. Clerk is ...
5. Probation is a system that...
6. The Prosecutor General is ...
7. Jury is ...
8. The central figure in any court is ...
9. Judge is ...

**6. Choose the appropriate form of the verb (active or passive):**

Example: In ancient societies revenge (based/ was based) on tribunal custom. — In ancient societies revenge was based on tribal custom.

1. A body of expert lawyers (is needed/ needed) to apply the law.
2. A case usually (presented/ is presented) by the prosecutor.
3. Common law (based/ is based) on the principle of deciding cases by reference to previous judicial decisions.
4. The world's largest manganese deposits (located/ are located) in south-central Ukraine.
5. The suspect (is described/ described) as a white male, medium height, slim, with a big, hooked nose.
6. In a minute he (disarmed/ was disarmed) and put into Mr. Wisdom's car.
7. Visa (will obtain/ will be obtained) tomorrow.

**7. Project work. Make a presentation on one of the following topics:**

- Learning a foreign language is necessary to become a good advocate, isn't it?
- Your own reasons of the legal professions popularity.

### **European Court of Justice**

**8. Skim over the text and try to arrange the headings of the paragraphs in the correct order according to the text:**

- 1) Chambers
- 2) Jurisdiction
- 3) Organization
- 4) Future
- 5) Overview
- 6) Other Courts.

**9. Make questions using the headings above to ask your partner about the European Court. Read the text and check the answers.**

### **THE EUROPEAN COURT**

The European Court is the highest court in the European Union. The Court was established in 1952 by the Treaty of Paris (1951) and is based in Luxembourg City – unlike most other Union institutions which are based in Brussels. The EC is the highest court of the European Union in matters of European Union law, but not national law with each Member having its own legal system. It makes sure that EU-level legislation is interpreted and applied in the same manner across the whole European Union. This is to avoid national courts interpreting the same legislation differently. Its decisions are binding, ensuring Member States, and institutions follow the law. For example if a state fails to implement a directive or the Commission acts outside its power. The Court can also settle legal disputes between states, institutions, businesses and individuals. It is the responsibility of the European Court to ensure that the law is observed in the interpretation and application of the Treaties of the European Union and of the

provisions laid down by the competent European Union institutions. To enable it to carry out that task, the Court has wide jurisdiction to hear various types of action.

The European Court is composed of one judge per Member State and eight Advocates General. The Court is led by a President. The President of the European Court is elected from among the judges every three years. The President presides over hearings and deliberations, directing judicial business and administration (for example, the time table of the Court). The Judges and Advocates General are appointed by common accord of the governments of the Member States and hold office for a term of six years. They are chosen from legal experts whose independence is 'beyond doubt' and who possess the qualifications required for appointment to the highest judicial offices in their respective countries or who are of recognized competence. However, as the European Court can only sit with an uneven number of judges, additional judges have been appointed at times when there was an even number of Member States.

The European Court sits as a full Court, in a Grand Chamber (13 Judges), or in chambers of three or five Judges. It sits in a Grand Chamber when a Member State or a Community institution that is a party to the proceedings so requests, or in particularly complex or important cases. Other cases are heard by a chamber of three or five Judges. The quorum for the full Court is 15. The Court acts as a collegiate body: decisions are made by the Court rather than by individual judges.

There are other courts that consider legal problems in the European Union. The other body of the European Union judicial system is the General Court which give rulings on certain cases, particularly those brought by private individuals, companies and some organizations. It also deals with competition law.

The Civil Service Tribunal deals with disputes between the European Union and the European civil service, and Court of Auditors considers problems of the Union's accounts. The European Court should not be confused with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, which is part of the Council of Europe, which supervises compliance with the European Convention on Human

Rights and functions as the highest European court for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**10. Answer the following questions:**

- 1) How long has the European Court considered the EU cases and problems?
- 2) What country is the European Court located in?
- 3) What does the Court ensure?
- 4) Why are the European Court decisions binding for all Member States?
- 5) How is the Court organized?
- 6) What are the responsibilities of the European Court President?
- 7) Who can become a judge of the European Court?
- 8) What other Courts are mentioned in the text?

**11. Several European courts having different responsibilities are mentioned in the text. Copy the table and fill in.**

|                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Courts           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Responsibilities |  |  |  |  |  |

**12. Read the passage and ask questions to the words typed in bold. Think over the headline of the passage.**

1) The EU's legal system contains a multiplicity of legislative procedures **used to enact the European Union legislation.** 2) The Treaties provide **the basis for all legislation** and lay down **the different ways of adopting legislation** for different policy areas. 3) A common feature of the EU's legislative procedures is that almost all legislation must be proposed **by the Commission**, rather than Member States or European parliamentarians. 4) **The two most common procedures** are **co-decision**, under which the European Parliament **can veto** proposed legislation, and

**consultation**, under which Parliament is only permitted to **give an opinion** which can be ignored by European leaders. In most cases **legislation** must be agreed **by the Council**.

### **13. Read and translate the text**

The Common Foreign and Security Policy sees NATO – the North Atlantic Treaty Organization – responsible for territorial defence of Europe and peace-making. NATO was created by the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington on 4 April 1949. As defined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter NATO was created for collective defence. The Alliance links European countries with the United States and Canada. NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means (political solidarity and adequate military defence) in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. Based on common values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, the Alliance has worked since its inception for the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe. This central objective remains unchanged. NATO also embodies the transatlantic link by which the security of North America is permanently tied to the security of Europe. It is the practical expression of effective collective effort among its members in support of their common interests. The fundamental operating principle of the Alliance is that of common commitment and mutual cooperation among sovereign states based on the indivisibility of the security of its members. The resulting sense of equal security among the members of the Alliance, regardless the difference in their circumstances or their national military capabilities, contributes to overall stability within Europe.

### **13. Discuss the following questions:**

- 1) What international organizations are aimed to keep peace, encourage international cooperation, protect human rights, and grant aid?
- 2) What is NATO?

- 3) What countries are the members of the Alliance?
- 4) When was NATO founded?
- 5) Where is NATO headquarters?

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