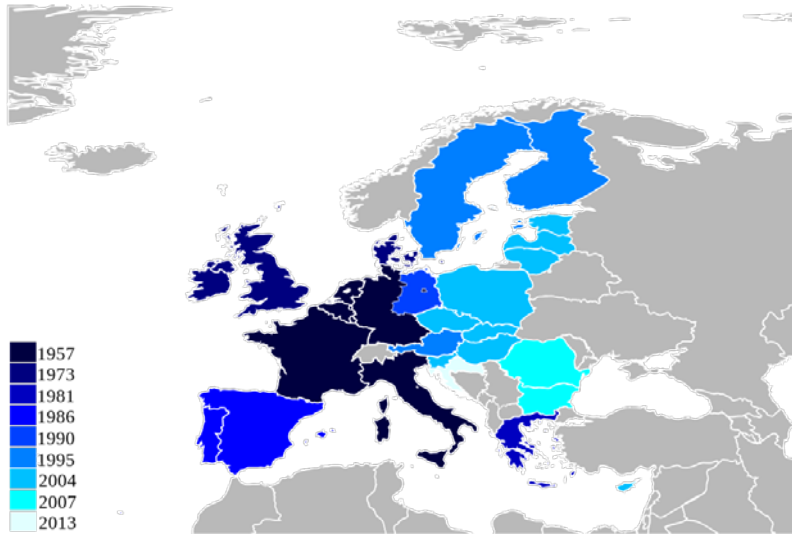


The European Union



<http://www.humanjob.eu/>

Unit 1 History of the European Union



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:European_Union_History.svg

1. Main events and enlargements

1.1. Read the following extract from the Schuman Declaration and answer the questions.

1. Who was Robert Schuman?
2. What is the Schuman Declaration about?
3. In what sense can it be considered as a basic step toward the formation of the European Communities and the European Union?

Schuman Declaration 1950

"Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.

With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point.



<http://epthinktank.eu/2013/05/09/robert-schuman-and-may-9th>

It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims.

The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible. The setting up of this powerful productive unit, open to all countries willing to take part and bound ultimately to provide all the member countries with the basic elements of industrial production on the same terms, will lay a true foundation for their economic unification."

http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/symbols/europe-day/schuman-declaration/index_en.htm

1.2. a) Watch the following video about the history of the EU and match the events with the years. You won't hear every piece of information in the video.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RE6QgoykLZU>

1951		A Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join the European Union.
1957		B Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU, bringing its membership to 15.
1973		C The first direct elections to the European Parliament.
1979		D Eleven EU countries adopt the euro, which is launched on the financial markets, replacing their currencies for non-cash transactions.
1981		E Bulgaria and Romania join the European Union. The EU has 27 member states.
1986		F German reunification.
1990		G The euro comes into circulation in the form of banknotes and coins in the 12 euro-area countries.
1993		H In Paris, six countries – Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands – sign the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
1995		I The European single market becomes a reality.
1999		J Croatia joins the European Union.
2002		K Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Communities, bringing their membership to nine. Norway stays out, following a referendum.
2004		L Spain and Portugal join the European Communities, bringing their membership to 12.
2007		M Greece joins the European Communities.
2013		N The same six countries sign the Treaties of Rome, setting up the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

b) Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Between 2000 and 2008 the accession process contributed on average 1.75 percentage points to annual GDP growth in the countries joining in 2004 and 2007.
2. In the view of the Commission the accession of these countries brought benefits rather to the acceding countries.

3. During qualified majority voting in the Council larger countries have more votes proportionally than smaller ones.

c) Watch the video once more and fill in the table about the future plans for the enlargement of the EU.

EU application officially accepted	Applied for EU membership	Hoping to apply

What's the problem with the application for membership of Macedonia, Turkey and the Ukraine?

2. Treaties

2.1. Ten historic steps

As you are reading, fill in the gaps in the text. For the exercise to work, list names of countries in alphabetical order.

1. On 9 May 1950, the Schuman Declaration proposed the establishment of a [] [] [] [] [], which became reality with the Treaty of Paris of 18 April 1951. This put in place a common market in coal and steel between the six founding countries ([] [] [] [] [] [] , the Federal Republic of [] [] [] [] [] [] , [] [] [] [] [] [] and the [] [] [] [] [] []). The aim, in the aftermath of the Second World War, was to secure [] [] [] [] [] [] between Europe's victorious and vanquished nations and bring them together as equals, cooperating within shared institutions.

2. The 'Six' then decided, with the Treaties of Rome on 25 March 1957, to set up a [] [] [] [] [] [] (Euratom) and a [] [] [] [] [] [] (EEC). The latter would involve building a wider common market covering a whole range of goods and services. In 1965 the Merger Treaty was signed in Brussels, creating a single Commission and a single Council for the three Communities. Customs duties between the six countries were [] [] [] [] [] [] on 1 July 1968 and common policies, notably on trade and agriculture, were also put in place during the 1960s.

3. So successful was this venture that [] [] [] [] [] [] , [] [] [] [] [] [] and the [] [] [] [] [] [] decided to join. This first enlargement, from six to nine members, took place in 1973. At the same time, new social and environmental policies were introduced, and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) was set up in 1975.

4. June 1979 saw a decisive step forward, with the first [] [] [] [] [] [] to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. These elections are held every [] [] [] [] [] [] years.

5. In 1981, Greece joined the Communities, followed by [] and [] in 1986. This expansion of the Communities into southern Europe made it all the more necessary to implement regional aid programmes.

6. The worldwide economic recession in the early 1980s brought with it a wave of 'euro-pessimism'. However, hope sprang anew in 1985 when the European Commission, under its President Jacques Delors, published a White Paper setting out a timetable for completing the European single [] by 1 January 1993. This ambitious goal was enshrined in the Single European Act, which was [] in February 1986 and came into force on 1 July 1987.

7. The political shape of Europe was dramatically changed when the [] Wall fell in 1989. This led to the [] of Germany in October 1990 and the coming of democracy to the countries of central and eastern Europe as they broke away from Soviet control. At the same time, the EEC member states were negotiating a new treaty, which was adopted by the European Council at Maastricht in December 1991. By adding intergovernmental cooperation (in areas such as foreign policy and internal security) to the existing supranational Community system, the Maastricht Treaty created the [] (EU). It came into force on 1 November 1993.

8. Three more countries – Austria, Finland and Sweden – joined the European Union in 1995, bringing its membership to 15. By then, Europe was facing the growing challenges of globalisation. New technologies and the ever-increasing use of the Internet were modernising economies but also creating social and cultural tensions. At the same time, unemployment and the rising cost of pensions were putting pressure on national economies, making reform all the more necessary. Voters were increasingly calling on their governments to find practical [] to these problems. In March 2000, therefore, EU leaders adopted the 'Lisbon strategy'. It was designed to enable the European Union to compete on the world market with other major players such as the United States and the newly industrialised countries. The aim was to encourage innovation and business investment, and to ensure that Europe's education systems met the needs of the information society. Meanwhile, the EU was working on its most spectacular project to date – creating a [] to make life easier for businesses, consumers and travellers. On 1 January 2002, the [] replaced the old currencies of 12 EU countries, which together made up the 'euro area'.

9. In the mid-1990s, preparations began for the biggest-ever EU []. Membership applications were received from the six former Soviet-bloc countries ([], the [], [], [], [] and []), the three Baltic states that had been part of the Soviet Union ([] and []), one of the republics of former Yugoslavia ([]) and two Mediterranean countries ([] and []).

The EU welcomed this chance to help stabilise the European continent and to extend the benefits of European integration to the young democracies. The Treaty of Amsterdam was signed in 1997, amending the earlier treaties to allow for future enlargement of the EU. Negotiations opened in December 1997. In order to enable the EU to function effectively with a much larger membership, member states agreed to a new EU Treaty in Nice in December 2000. 10 of the candidate countries

_____ the European Union on 1 May 2004, while _____ and _____ followed on 1 January 2007, bringing the EU's _____ to 27.

10. To enable it to face the complex challenges of the 21st century, the enlarged EU needed a simpler and more efficient method for taking its joint decisions. A special Convention - the Convention on the Future of Europe - proposed a constitutional Treaty setting out new arrangements to enable an enlarged EU to work. The draft EU Constitution, signed in October 2004, would have replaced all the existing treaties. But this text was _____ by two national referendums in 2005. The Constitution was therefore replaced by the Treaty of Lisbon, which was signed on 13 December 2007 and _____ on 1 December 2009. It amends but does not replace the previous treaties, and it introduces most of the changes that featured in the Constitution. For example, it gives the European Council a permanent President and creates the post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/europe-in-12-lessons-pbNA3110652/?pgid=lq1Ekni0.1ISR00OK4MycO9B0000rThmPTS_;sid=1E5jsivS_QFjqngfrxP9FUn3mS19wIkRqB4=?CatalogCategoryID=luYKABst3IwAAAEjxJEY4e5L

2.2. Treaties in the history of European integration

a) Read this short introduction to treaties and answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of EU treaties?
2. Why are there so many EU treaties?

The European Union is based on the rule of law. This means that every action taken by the EU is founded on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU member countries. For example, if a policy area is not cited in a treaty, the Commission cannot propose a law in that area.

A treaty is a binding international agreement between EU member countries. It sets out EU objectives, rules for EU institutions, how decisions are made and the relationship between the EU and its member countries.

Treaties are amended to make the EU more efficient and transparent, to prepare for new member countries and to introduce new areas of cooperation – such as the single currency.

Under the treaties, EU institutions can adopt legislation, which the member countries then implement.

(http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm)

b) Making a list of treaties

Go back to the text “Ten historic steps” and make a list of the treaties mentioned and add the years when they were signed. Work in chronological order. What are the names used for these Treaties in Hungarian?

Treaty	Year

c) The Treaties in more detail

Have a look at a short description of the treaties.

Treaty of Paris

It is the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, or ECSC Treaty. It was signed in 1951. It allowed France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg to pool their coal and steel resources. It expired in 2002.

Treaty of Rome

Two treaties were signed in 1957: the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. The Treaty focused overwhelmingly on economic co-operation. It proposed to create a common market of goods, workers, services and capital within the EEC's member states. It tried to create closer co-operation on a range of economic and trade issues from agriculture to overseas aid, commerce to taxation, but it also set out a wider political vision for 'an ever closer union' to 'eliminate the barriers which divide Europe'. It established the European Commission, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Court of Auditors. The Parliament and the Court of Justice, which had been created by the Treaty of Paris, continued their operation as common institutions of the three Communities.

Merger Treaty

This treaty was signed in Brussels in 1965. It created a single Commission and a single Council to serve the then three European Communities (EEC, Euratom, ECSC). It was repealed by the Treaty of Amsterdam, but its effects were essentially retained.

Single European Act

It was signed in Luxembourg and The Hague in 1986. The Single European Act (SEA) was the first attempt made by member states to amend the arrangements made under the Treaty of Rome. The SEA's main effect was to set a deadline for the creation of a full single market by 1993. It also pursued *deeper integration* by making it easier to pass laws, strengthening the EU Parliament and laying the basis for a European foreign policy. It extended qualified majority voting in the Council (making it harder for a single country to veto proposed legislation), created the cooperation and assent procedures. It established the European Council.

Maastricht Treaty

It was signed in 1992 and it is also called the Treaty on European Union (EU Treaty). As a matter of fact, the Maastricht Treaty is both a founding and amending treaty. On the one hand, it established the European Union (EU), and on the other hand, it amended the earlier three founding treaties. It replaced the term 'European Economic Community' by the term 'European Community'. It set out a timetable for economic and monetary union and the introduction of the single currency. It also introduced a new

model for the Community based on three pillars: the European Communities, Common foreign and security policy, Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. It gave the EU Parliament greater influence in decision making through the co-decision procedure, developed the concept of European citizenship, and established the principle of *subsidiarity*.

Treaty of Amsterdam

It is an amending treaty which was signed in 1997.

It introduced reforms to the functions and competences of the main institutions to allow for future enlargement of the EU. Main changes included the amendment, renumbering and consolidation of EU and EEC treaties.

It absorbed the Schengen Convention into EU law, creating open borders between 12 of the member states, and expanded the role of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) by creating the position of a High Representative to take overall responsibility for EU foreign affairs. Most significantly, however, it changed decision making in the EU by expanding the number of decisions covered by Qualified Majority Voting (QMV).

Treaty of Nice

It was signed in 2001. It aimed to reform the institutions so that the EU could function efficiently after reaching 25 member countries.

It revised the previous treaties in the following areas: size and composition of the Commission, weighting of the votes in the Council in favour of more populated member states, extended QMV to many areas and enhanced cooperation.

Treaty establishing a constitution for Europe

This treaty was conceived as the continuation of the process of institutional reforms initiated by the Treaty of Nice. It was intended to replace all the treaties signed over the last 50 years, with the exception of the Euratom Treaty. It was signed in Rome in 2004 but never came into force as it was not ratified by all member states. It had aims similar to the Lisbon Treaty.

Treaty of Lisbon

The Lisbon Treaty was drafted to replace the rejected EU Constitution. It is also called Reform Treaty. It was signed in 2007 and came into force on 1 December 2009.

It renamed the Treaty establishing the European Community as the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). It clearly sets out the EU's aims and values:

- a more democratic and transparent Europe (introduction of the citizens' initiative)
- a more efficient Europe (creation of a President of the European Council)
- a Europe of rights, values, freedom, security, solidarity (legally binding Charter of Fundamental Rights)
- Europe as an actor on the global stage (High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy)

The Treaty abolished the pillar structure set out in the Maastricht Treaty. It clarifies which powers belong to the EU, belong to EU member countries, and which are shared. Lastly, the Treaty outlined a procedure for states to end their membership of the EU for the first time.

Based on http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm

d) Quiz on the Treaties

Now do the following quiz. Which Treaty do the following statements refer to?

1. It was repealed by the Treaty of Amsterdam.
2. It set a deadline for the creation of a full single market by 1993.
3. It abolished the pillar structure.
4. It absorbed the Schengen Convention into EU law.
5. It reformed the institutions to prepare the EU for the Eastern enlargement.

6. It extended economic cooperation between the member countries to areas other than coal and steel production, e.g. agriculture.
7. It established a common foreign and security policy and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters.
8. It introduced the term "European Union".
9. It was signed but never ratified.
10. This Treaty concerned the pooling of coal and steel production.
11. It made the Union's bill of rights, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, legally binding.
.....
12. It outlined a procedure for states to end their membership of the EU.
13. It set out a timetable for economic and monetary union and the introduction of the single currency.

abolish *ige* megszüntet, betilt
absorb *ige* felszív, beolvaszt
accede *ige* csatlakozik

- **acceding country** csatlakozó ország
- **accession** *fn* csatlakozás
- **accession negotiations** csatlakozási tárgyalások

achievement *fn* elért eredmény, vívmány
adopt *ige* elfogad (törvényt)
aftermath *fn* következmény, utóhatás
allow for *ige* belekalkulál, számításba vesz
amend *ige* módosít

- **amending treaty** módosító szerződés

annual *mn* évenkénti, éves
application *fn* jelentkezés, kérelem
approve *ige* jóváhagy, helyesel

- **approval** *fn* jóváhagyás, helyeselés, beleegyezés

arrangement *fn* megállapodás

- **arrangements** előkészületek, intézkedések

assent procedure hozzájárulási eljárás
binding *mn* kötelező

- **legally binding** *mn* jogilag kötelező

candidate country *fn* tagjelölt ország
challenge *fn* kihívás
Charter of Fundamental Rights Alapjogi Charta
circulation *fn* bankjegyforgalom
co-decision procedure *fn* együttdöntési eljárás
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) közös kül- és biztonságpolitika
competence *fn* hatáskör
consolidation *fn* megszilárdítás, megerősítés
consumer *fn* fogyasztó
Convention on the Future of Europe Európai Konvent
cooperation procedure együttműködési eljárás
Council Tanács
Court of Auditors Számvevőszék
Court of Justice Bíróság
currency *fn* fizetőeszköz, valuta
customs duty *fn* vám
de facto tényleges(en)
decision making *fn* döntéshozatal
decisive *mn* döntő, meghatározó
declaration *fn* nyilatkozat, kijelentés, kihirdetés
draft EU Constitution Európai Alkotmánytervezet
EC Treaty EK Szerződés

Economic and Social Committee Gazdasági és Szociális Bizottság
efficient *mn* rátermett, hatékony
eliminate *ige* eltüntet, kiküszöböl

- **elimination** *fn* eltüntetés, kiküszöbölés

enhance *ige* fokoz, növel
enlargement *fn* bővítés
enshrine *ige* kegyelettel őriz

- **enshrine in law** törvényben rögzít

EU Treaty EU Szerződés
Euratom Treaty Euratom Szerződés
European citizenship európai uniós polgárság
European Commission Európai Bizottság
European Council Európai Tanács
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap
expansion *fn* terjeszkedés, kiterjedés
extend *ige* (1) meghosszabbít, (2) kiterjeszt
feature *ige* (1) megjelenik, szerepel, (2) jellemez
GDP per capita egy főre jutó bruttó hazai termék
High Authority Főhatóság (ESZAK)
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy a közös kül- és biztonságpolitika főképviselője
implement *ige* végrehajt, megvalósít
initiative *fn* kezdeményezés

- **citizens' initiative** polgári kezdeményezés

intergovernmental cooperation *fn* kormányközi együttműködés
investment *fn* beruházás, befektetés
joint decision közös döntés
launch *ige* elindít
Maastricht Treaty Maastrichti Szerződés
Merger Treaty Egyesítési Szerződés
monetary union *fn* monetáris unió
munitions *fn* (tsz) lőszer
negotiate *ige* tárgyal
non-cash transaction *fn* készpénz nélküli tranzakció
objective *fn* célkitűzés
opposition *fn* ellenzék, ellentmondás, szembenállás
outline *ige* körvonalaz, felvázol
overall responsibility teljeskörű/ általános felelősség
overwhelmingly *hsz* túlnyomórészt
pillar *fn* pillér
pooling *fn* közös alap létrehozása, egyesítés
President of the European Council az Európai Tanács elnöke
proportionally *hsz* arányosan

pursue *ige* törekszik vmire
pressure *fn* nyomás

- **put pressure on** nyomást helyez vkire

Qualified Majority Voting (QMV) minősített többségi szavazás
ratify *ige* ratifikál
recession *fn* recesszió, gazdasági visszaesés
referendum *fn* népszavazás
Reform Treaty Reform Szerződés (Lisszaboni Szerződés)
regional aid programmes regionális támogatási programok
repeal *ige* hatályon kívül helyez, eltöröl
reunification *fn* újraegyesítés
revise *ige* felülvizsgál, átdolgoz
Schengen Convention Schengeni Egyezmény
set *ige* meghatároz, kitűz

- **set a deadline** határidőt tűz

set out *ige* megállapít

- **set out a timetable for** menetrendet készít

single currency egységes fizetőeszköz
Single European Act Egységes Európai Okmány
single market egységes piac
solidarity *fn* szolidaritás
subsidiarity *fn* szubszidiaritás

suffrage *fn* választójog

- **direct universal suffrage** közvetlen általános választójog

tension *fn* feszültség
transparent *mn* átlátható
treaty *fn* nemzetközi szerződés
Treaty establishing a constitution for Europe az európai alkotmány létrehozásáról szóló szerződés
Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community az Európai Szén- és Acélközösséget létrehozó szerződés
Treaty establishing the European Community az Európai Közösséget létrehozó szerződés
Treaty of Amsterdam Amszterdami Szerződés
Treaty of Lisbon Lisszaboni Szerződés
Treaty of Rome Római Szerződés
Treaty on European Union az Európai Unióról szóló szerződés
unification *fn* egyesítés, egyesülés
vanquished *mn* legyőzött
voluntarily *hat* önként, szándékosan
weighting (of the votes) *fn* súlyozás (szavazatoké)

Unit 2 European institutions

The European Union is a unique political entity, whose sovereign member countries pool authority in key areas of government in order to reach shared goals. Every national of a member country is also an EU citizen, giving them the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. The Union has an institutional framework aimed at defending its values, objectives and interests, the interests of its citizens and those of its Member States.

According to Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union, the institutional framework is composed of 7 institutions:

- the European Parliament;
- the European Council;
- the Council of the European Union (simply called “the Council”);
- the European Commission;
- the Court of Justice of the European Union;
- the European Central Bank;
- the Court of Auditors.

Each institution acts within the limits of their remit, granted in the Treaties in line with the procedures, conditions and purposes laid down therein.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission are assisted by an Economic and Social Committee and a Committee of the Regions performing advisory functions.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/eu_institutions_en.htm

1.1. Short descriptions of the main institutions and bodies

Match the institutions and bodies with their descriptions.

1. European Parliament		A. It is an EU consultative body with 353 members, representing local and regional authorities. It must be consulted during EU decision-making in the fields of: economic and social cohesion, trans-European infrastructure networks, health, education and culture, employment policy, social policy, the environment, vocational training and transport.
2. European Council		B. This institution is generally known as the Council (previously the Council of Ministers). It represents EU member state governments. Together with the European Parliament, it adopts legislation proposed by the European Commission.
3. Council of the European Union		C. This institution interprets EU law and makes sure it is applied uniformly in all member states. It also settles legal disputes between EU governments, individuals, companies or organisations and EU institutions.
4. European Commission (EC)		D. This institution manages the EU’s single currency - the euro - and tries to ensure price stability in the EU. It is responsible for framing and implementing the EU’s economic and monetary policy.
5. Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ)		E. Composed of 751 directly-elected MEPs from 28 countries, this institution represents EU citizens. It acts as a

		co-legislator with the Council on nearly all EU law and holds the other EU institutions to account.
6. European Court of Auditors		F. This institution is the EU's executive body and represents the interests of the EU as a whole. It proposes new EU legislation and ensures its correct application.
7. European Central Bank		G. This institution brings together the Heads of State or Government of the EU member states. It makes decisions on broad political priorities and important initiatives. It does not wield legislative power.
8. European Investment Bank (EIB)		I. This institution audits EU finances. Its role is to improve EU financial management and report on the use of public funds.
9. Committee of the Regions		J. It is an EU consultative body with 353 members representing civil society, employers and workers. It must be consulted about EU decision-making on the economy and social policy.
10. European Economic and Social Committee		K. It supports projects in EU countries, and invests in future member and partner countries. It borrows money on capital markets rather than drawing on the EU budget and lends it on favourable terms to projects in line with EU policy objectives. It is owned by the 28 EU countries.

1.2. Translate the names of the above institutions and bodies into Hungarian.

2. A more detailed description of the main institutions.

Similar to a state, the EU has a legislative branch (Parliament + Council), an executive branch (Commission) and an independent judiciary (Court of Justice).

Three institutions are responsible for making policy and taking decisions: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission. A fourth institution, the European Council, defines political directions and priorities but does not have a legislative function.

2.1. The European Parliament

Read about the European Parliament and fill in the gaps in the text.

censure	directly	legislate	legitimacy	nomination
places of work		plenary sessions	political affiliation	
proportion	rejects	represent	supervision	

The European Parliament was set up to EU citizens directly. Its powers have been extended through successive changes to the EU's basic treaties. It was first elected by EU citizens in 1979.

The number of MEPs for each country is roughly in to its population. Under the Lisbon Treaty no country can have fewer than 6 or more than 96 MEPs. The total number of MEPs in the present Parliament is 751. MEPs are grouped by, not by nationality. In the

European Parliament the national parties group into EU-wide political groupings and most MEPs belong to one of these.

The Parliament has three main roles.

1. It shares with the Council the power to — to pass laws. The fact that it is a directly elected body helps guarantee the democratic of European law.
2. It exercises democratic over all EU institutions, and in particular the Commission. It has the power to approve or reject the of the President of the Commission and Commissioners, and the right to the Commission as a whole.
3. It shares authority with the Council over the EU budget and can therefore influence EU spending. At the end of the budget procedure, it adopts or the budget in its entirety.

The European Parliament has three – Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg and Strasbourg (France). Luxembourg is home to the administrative offices (the ‘General Secretariat’). Meetings of the whole Parliament (‘.....’) take place in Strasbourg and in Brussels. Committee meetings are also held in Brussels.

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-parliament/index_en.htm
 and the brochure: *How the European Union works: Your guide to the EU institutions 2013*, European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

2.2. Now fill in the table with the most important information about the European Parliament.

European Parliament	
Composition	
Roles	
Places of work	

2.3. Video about European elections

<http://europartv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=4c478472-4fee-4eaa-b7df-a298014a1637>

Watch the video and do the following multiple choice task.

Multiple choice

1.
 - A European elections take place on the same day in May in every country.
 - B The European Parliament and the Commission are both directly elected by citizens.
 - C Each country is free to set their election day between 22 and 25 May.
2.
 - A In some countries it is compulsory to vote in the European elections.
 - B In 2009 more than half of European citizens turned out for the elections.
 - C A higher percentage of citizens voted in Slovakia than in Italy in 2009.
3.
 - A Members of the European Parliament are elected by the national parliaments.
 - B MEPs are elected every four years by direct universal suffrage.
 - C Since 1979 MEPs have been elected directly by EU citizens.
4.
 - A In Austria the minimum voting age is higher than elsewhere in the EU.

- B The minimum voting age differs from country to country in the EU.
- C Generally, the minimum voting age is 18 in the EU.

5.

- A From 2014 750 MEPs make up the European Parliament.
- B The number of MEPs per Member State is proportional to its population size.
- C There is a minimum of six MEPs per country and a maximum of 86.

6.

- A Generally, different age limits apply to eligibility to vote and eligibility to run as candidate in the elections.
- B In Belgium the minimum age to run for election is 23.
- C France has the highest minimum age to run for election in Europe.

7.

- A MEPs work in their national party factions in the European Parliament.
- B MEPs usually become members of a European political group in the European Parliament.
- C MEPs are grouped by nationality in the European Parliament.

2.4. Describe the composition of the new European Parliament.

Election results



Source: TNS/Scytl in cooperation with the European Parliament

2.5. The legislative powers of the European Parliament

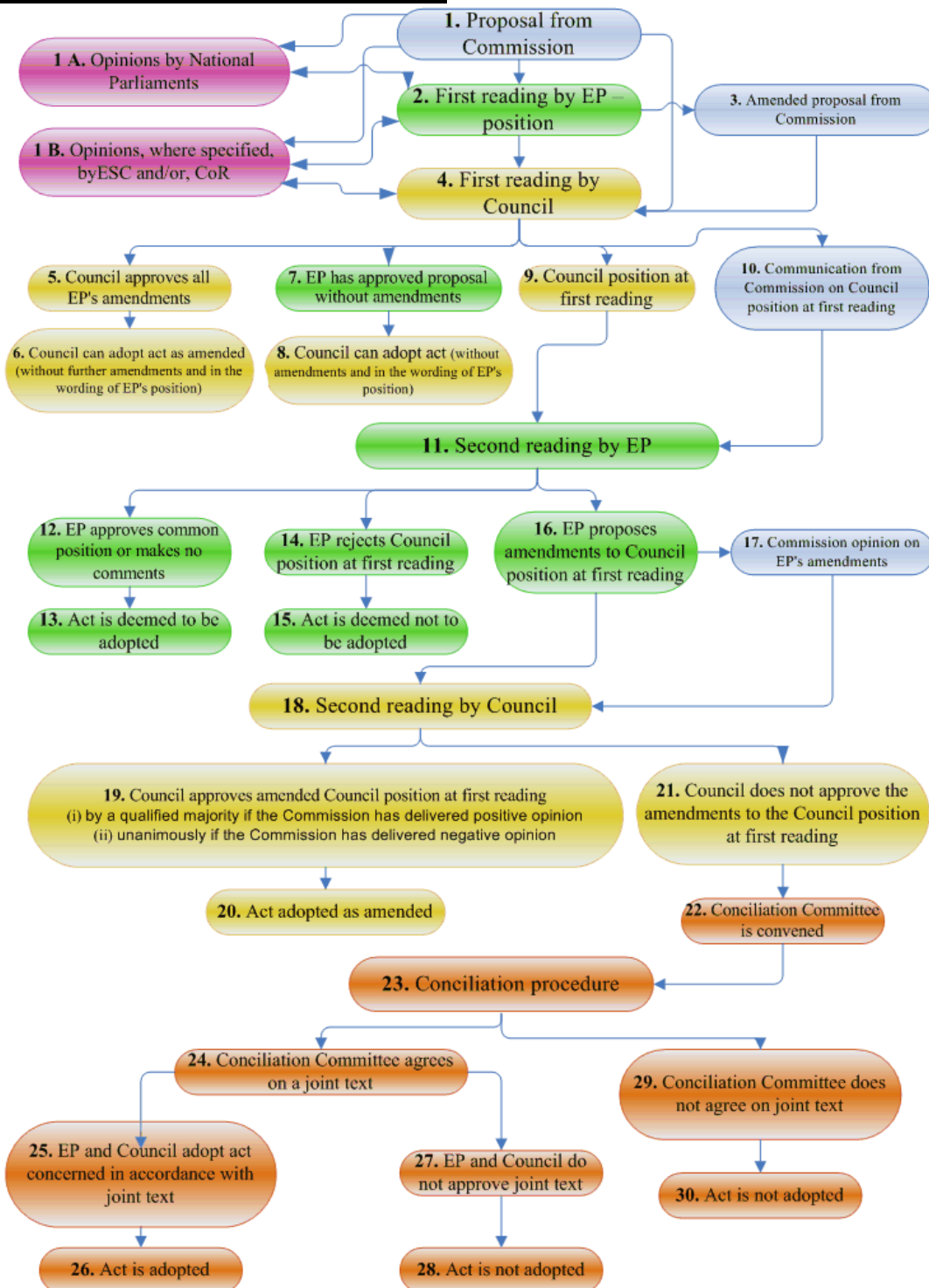
MEPs are the EU's lawmakers: without their input and approval, most EU laws cannot come into being. With the 2009 Lisbon Treaty, Parliament gained real power over the final important policy areas - notably agriculture and civil liberties - in which it previously only had a consultative role.

Match the main types of legislative power with their definitions.

1. Ordinary legislative procedure (also known as 'co-decision')	A If the EU is planning to take in new member states or conclude agreements with non-EU countries, Parliament's seal of approval is needed, although the EP cannot amend individual details of such accords.
2. Consultation	B On some types of legislation (e.g. tax, competition, new eurozone members) Parliament gives only an advisory opinion.
3. Consent	C Parliament can ask the Commission to propose new legislation and often does so after examining the Commission's annual work programme.
4. Right of initiative	D Under this procedure the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union decide jointly on Commission proposals on a wide range of areas (for example, economic governance, immigration, energy, transport, the environment and consumer protection). Most EU law is now adopted this way.

<http://www.elections2014.eu/en/press-kit/content/20131112PKH24411/html/Overview-of-Parliament-and-the-2014-elections>

2.6. The ordinary legislative procedure



http://ec.europa.eu/codecision/stepbystep/diagram_en.htm

a) Have a look at the flow chart and fill in the gaps with the missing expressions from the box.

adopted	amendments	approves	Conciliation Committee	debate
ended	initiative	joint text	new	position
proposals	reading	Economic and Social Committee		

The European Commission prepares legislative on its own initiative or at the request of other EU institutions or countries, or following a citizens', often after public consultations.

The final proposal is forwarded simultaneously to the European Parliament, Council and national parliaments and, in some cases, to the Committee of the Regions and the The President of the European Parliament refers the proposal to a parliamentary committee, which appoints a rapporteur who is responsible for drawing up a draft report containing amendments to the proposed text. The committee votes on this and any amendments to it tabled by other members. The European Parliament then discusses and votes on the legislative proposal in plenary on the basis of the committee report and amendments. The result is the Parliament's Parliament can accept the proposal without any changes or make In rare cases the President can request the Commission to withdraw its proposal.

Parliament's 1st reading position is forwarded to the Council. Preparatory work in Council runs in parallel with the 1st reading in Parliament, but Council may only formally conduct its 1st reading based on Parliament's position. Council can: accept the EP position, in which case the legislative act is adopted; or adopt changes to Parliament's position, leading to a Council's 1st reading position, which is sent to Parliament for a 2nd

The European Parliament has 3 (with a possible extension to 4) months to examine the Council's position. The Council's position goes first to the responsible committee, which prepares a recommendation for Parliament's 2nd reading. Plenary votes on the recommendation including possible albeit limited amendments. There are 4 possible outcomes to a 2nd reading: Parliament approves Council's position and the act is; Parliament fails to take a decision within the time limit, in which case the act is adopted as amended by Council in its 1st reading; Parliament rejects Council's 1st reading position, in which case the act is not adopted and the procedure is ended; Parliament proposes amendments to Council's 1st reading position and forwards its position to Council for a 2nd reading.

Council has 3 (with a possible extension to 4) months to examine Parliament's 2nd reading position. It is also informed about the European Commission's position on Parliament's 2nd reading amendments. The Council either all Parliament's amendments, in which case the legislative act is adopted, or it does not approve all the amendments. In the latter case, the President of the Council, in agreement with the Parliament President, convenes a meeting of the

Within 6 (with a possible extension to 8) weeks of the Council's refusal to adopt Parliament's 2nd reading position, the Presidents of the Council and European Parliament convene the Conciliation Committee, with equal numbers of MEPs and Council representatives. The Conciliation Committee has 6 weeks (with a possible extension to 8) to decide on a based on the 2nd reading positions of Parliament and Council. If the Conciliation Committee does not approve a joint text, the proposed legislative act falls and the procedure is If the Conciliation Committee approves a joint text, the text is forwarded for a 3rd reading to the European Parliament and the Council.

The joint text is sent simultaneously to Parliament and Council for approval. There is no specific order in which the co-legislators must decide. They have 6 (or 8 if jointly agreed) weeks to decide and they cannot the text. In Parliament, the vote on the joint text is preceded by a in plenary. If Parliament and Council approve the joint text, the legislative proposal is adopted. If one or both rejects it, or does not respond in time, the legislation falls and the procedure is ended. It can only be restarted with a proposal from the Commission.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/0081f4b3c7/Law-making-procedures-in-detail.html>

b) Describe the flow-chart without looking at the text.

3. The three councils

There are three councils the names of which are easy to confuse. One of them is not an institution of the European Union.

Match the names of the councils with their descriptions.

The European Council
The Council (Council of the European Union)
The Council of Europe

1. The European Council	A This is not an EU institution at all. It is an intergovernmental organisation which aims to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It was set up in 1949 and one of its early achievements was to draw up the European Convention on Human Rights. To enable citizens to exercise their rights under that Convention, it set up the European Court of Human Rights. The Council of Europe now has 47 Member States, including all EU countries, and its headquarters are in Strasbourg, France.
2. The Council (Council of the European Union)	B This means the Heads of State or Government (i.e. Presidents and/or Prime Ministers) of all the EU countries, together with its President and the President of the European Commission. It is the highest level policymaking body in the European Union, which is why its meetings are often called 'summits'.
3. The Council of Europe	C Also known as the Council of Ministers, this institution consists of government ministers from all the EU countries. The Council meets regularly to take detailed decisions and to pass European laws.

4. The Council of the European Union

4.1. a) Read the following text and fill in the table below.

Council	
Composition	
Role	
Places of work	

The Council of the European Union (“Council of Ministers” or “Council”) is the Union's main decision-making body. Its meetings are attended by Member State ministers, and it is thus the institution which represents the Member States. The Council's headquarters are in Brussels, but some of its meetings are held in Luxembourg. Sessions of the Council are convened by the Presidency, which sets the agenda.

The Council meets in different configurations (ten in all), bringing together the competent Member State ministers: General Affairs; Foreign Affairs; Economic and Financial Affairs; Justice and Internal Affairs; Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs; Competitiveness; Transport, Telecommunications and Energy; Agriculture and Fisheries; Environment; Education, Youth and Culture. The “General Affairs” Council is responsible for coordinating the work of the different Council formations, with the Commission’s help.

A new system for the presidency of the Council has been in force since January 2007. The presidency of the Council is held by groups of three Member States for a period of eighteen months, in rotation. The three presidents draw up a joint draft programme for their 18-month period in office. Each member of the group holds the presidency for all the Council formations for six months, with the exception of the Foreign Affairs formation, which is presided over by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. During this period, the other members of the group assist the President in office with the implementation of the joint programme.

Decisions are prepared by the Committee of Permanent Representatives of the Member States (Coreper), assisted by working groups of national government officials.

The Council, together with the European Parliament, acts in a legislative and budgetary capacity. It is also the lead institution for decision-making on the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), and on the coordination of economic policies (intergovernmental approach), as well as being the holder of executive power, which it generally delegates to the Commission. The Council concludes international agreements between the EU and non-EU countries, as well as with international organizations.

In most cases, the Council's decisions, based on proposals from the Commission, are taken jointly with the European Parliament under the codecision procedure. Depending on the subject, the Council takes decisions by simple majority, qualified majority or unanimity, although the qualified majority is more widely used (agriculture, single market, environment, transport, employment, health, etc.).

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/eu_council_en.htm

b) Translate the underlined expressions in the above text into Hungarian.

4.2. Weighting of the votes in the Council

Read the text and explain:

- *what is meant by qualified majority voting and the weighting of votes;*
- *what the number of votes a country has depends on;*
- *what it means that countries with small populations are relatively over-represented;*
- *what double majority voting means.*

Decisions in the Council of the EU are taken by qualified majority as a general rule. Qualified majority voting is based on the principle of the weighting of votes. The bigger a country's population is, the more votes it has, but in fact the numbers are weighted in favour of the less populous countries:

- Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom: 29 votes
- Spain and Poland: 27
- Romania: 14
- Netherlands: 13
- Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Portugal: 12
- Austria, Bulgaria and Sweden: 10
- Croatia, Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland: 7
- Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia: 4
- Malta: 3

TOTAL: 352

The weighting arrangements are the result of a compromise between Member States which, although equal in law, differ in various respects. The number of votes allocated to a Member State is determined

by the size of its population, with an adjustment that leads to relative over-representation of the countries with small populations.

A qualified majority is reached when:

- a majority (sometimes even two thirds) of the 28 EU countries vote in favour,
- at least 260 of the possible 352 votes are cast in favour.

Furthermore, a member country can ask for a check to see whether the majority represents minimum 62% of the total population. If this is not the case, the proposal cannot be adopted.

In votes concerning sensitive topics - like security and external affairs and taxation - decisions by the Council have to be unanimous. This means that one single country can veto a decision.

The Treaty of Lisbon amends the rules of Council voting by introducing a simpler and more transparent system based on the principle of double majority. For a proposal to go through, it will need the support of 2 types of majority: a majority (55%) of countries (at least 15 of the Member States) and a majority of the total EU population (the countries in favour must represent at least 65% of the EU population).

This voting system shall only enter into force after a transition period has taken place, ending on 31 October 2014. Until this date, the system of weighted votes continues to apply.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/weighting_votes_council_en.htm
http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu/index_en.htm

5. The European Council - an official institution of the EU

5.1. a) Read the text and decide what questions the following paragraphs provide answers to. Write one question for each paragraph.

A. The European Council was created in 1974 with the intention of establishing an informal forum for discussion between Heads of State or Government. It rapidly developed into the body which fixed goals for the Union and set the course for achieving them, in all fields of EU activity. It acquired a formal status in the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht, which defined its function as providing the impetus and general political guidelines for the Union's development. On 1 December 2009, with the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, it became one of the seven institutions of the Union.

B. The European Council consists of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, together with its President and the President of the Commission. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy takes part in its work. When the agenda so requires, the members of the European Council may decide each to be assisted by a minister and, in the case of the President of the Commission, by a member of the Commission.

C. The European Council meets twice every six months, convened by its President. When the situation so requires, the President will convene a special meeting of the European Council.

D. Except where the Treaties provide otherwise, decisions of the European Council are taken by consensus. In some cases, it adopts decisions by unanimity or by qualified majority, depending on what the Treaty provides for.

E. The European Council elects its President by qualified majority. The President's term of office is two and a half years, renewable once.

F. The European Council usually meets in Brussels, in the Justus Lipsius building. It is assisted by the General Secretariat of the Council.

<http://www.european-council.europa.eu/the-institution?lang=en>

b) Now provide short answers to your questions without looking in the text.

5.2. Find one-word synonyms from the text for the following expressions.

stimulus, something that encourages a process to develop more quickly	.....
instructions given by an official organization telling you how to do something difficult	.....
a list of items to be discussed at a meeting	.....
summon, to arrange for people to come together for a meeting	.....
complete agreement about something among a group of people, especially during a vote	.....
that can be extended for a further period of time when the original term has finished	.....

6. The European Commission

6.1. Read about the Commission and fill in the table with the missing information.

European Commission	
Composition	
Role	
Places of work	

The European Commission is one of the main institutions of the European Union. The Commission represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. It oversees and implements EU policies by:

1. proposing new laws to Parliament and the Council;
2. managing the EU's budget and allocating funding;
3. enforcing EU law (together with the Court of Justice); and
4. representing the EU internationally, for example, by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries.

The 28 Commissioners, one from each EU country, provide the Commission's political leadership during their 5-year term. Each Commissioner is assigned responsibility for specific policy areas by the President. The President is nominated by the European Council. The appointment of all Commissioners, including the President, is subject to the approval of the European Parliament. In office, they remain accountable to Parliament, which has sole power to dismiss the Commission.

The day-to-day running of the Commission is taken care of by the Commission's staff – administrators, lawyers, economists, translators, interpreters, secretarial staff, etc. organised in departments known as Directorates-General (DGs).

The Commission is based in Brussels and Luxembourg and has offices (representations) in every EU country and delegations in capital cities around the world.

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-commission/index_en.htm

6.2. Which verbs are used with the following nouns in the text? Find them, and then translate the expressions.

Verbs	Nouns	Translation
	interests	
	policies	
	laws	
	the budget	
	funding	
	agreements	
	responsibility	
	the President	

6.3. Paraphrase the two underlined sentences.

6.4. Do you know

- when the current Commission entered into office?
- who the President of the current Commission is?
- what policy area the Hungarian Commissioner is responsible for?

7. The Court of Justice of the European Union

7.1. Read the following text and fill in the table about the Court of Justice.

Court of Justice of the European Union	
Composition	
Role	
Place of work	

The Court of Justice interprets EU law to make sure it is applied in the same way in all EU countries. It also settles legal disputes between EU governments and EU institutions. Individuals, companies or organisations can also bring cases before the Court if they feel their rights have been infringed by an EU institution.

The Court of Justice has one judge per EU country. The Court is helped by nine ‘advocates-general’ whose job is to present opinions on the cases brought before the Court. They must do so publicly and impartially. Each judge and advocate-general is appointed for a term of six years, which can be renewed. The governments of EU countries agree on whom they want to appoint.

To help the Court of Justice cope with the large number of cases brought before it, and to offer citizens better legal protection, a ‘General Court’ deals with cases brought forward by private individuals, companies and some organisations, and cases relating to competition law. The ‘EU Civil Service Tribunal’ rules on disputes between the European Union and its staff.

The Court of Justice is based in Luxembourg.

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice/index_en.htm

7.2. Types of cases

The Court gives rulings on the cases brought before it. The following are the five most common types of cases.

a) Match the descriptions with the names of actions.

A If any EU country, the Council, the Commission or (under certain conditions) Parliament believes that a particular EU law is illegal, it may ask the Court to annul it. Such actions can also be used by private individuals who want the Court to cancel a particular law because it directly and adversely affects them as individuals. If the Court finds the law in question was not correctly adopted or is not correctly based on the Treaties, it may declare the law null and void.	1. requests for a preliminary ruling
B If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation or validity of an EU law, it may ask the Court of Justice for advice.	2. infringement procedure
C The Commission or another EU country can start these proceedings if they believe that a member country is failing to meet its obligations under EU law. If the country is found to be at fault, it must put things right at once. If the Court finds that the country has not followed its ruling, it can issue a fine.	3. actions for annulment
D Any person or company who has suffered damage as a result of the action or inaction of the Community or its staff can bring an action seeking compensation before the General Court.	4. actions for failure to act
E The Treaty requires Parliament, the Council and the Commission to make certain decisions under certain circumstances. If they fail to do so, member countries, other Community institutions and (under certain conditions) individuals or companies can lodge a complaint with the Court so as to have this officially recorded.	5. actions for damages

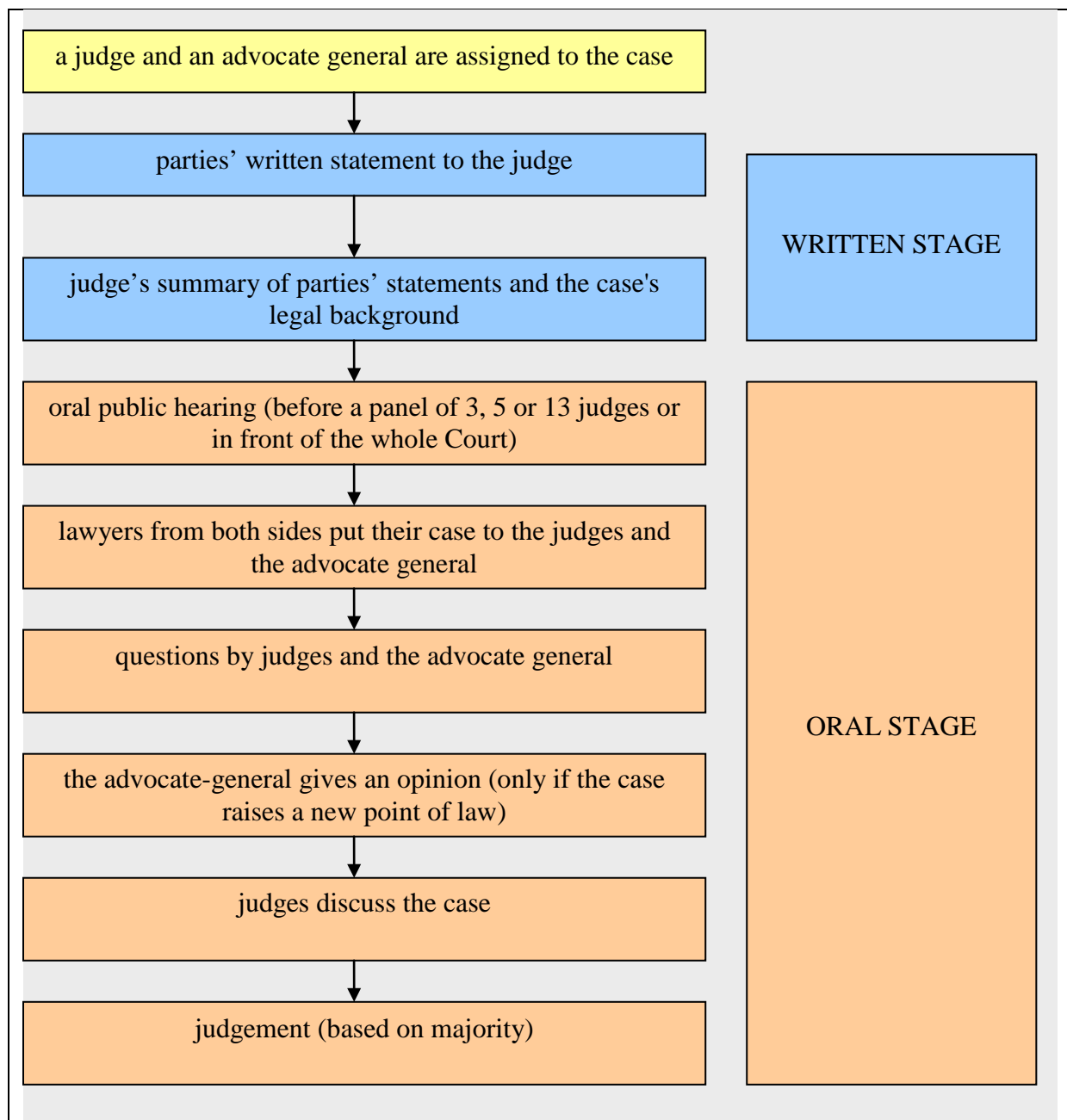
b) Now translate the names of the actions into Hungarian.

Have a look at the descriptions of the types of actions once more. Find out who may start the given action, against whom, in which situation and what the consequences of the action are.

Type of action	requests for a preliminary ruling	infringement procedure	actions for annulment	actions for failure to act	actions for damages
procedure started by					
against whom					
in which situation					
consequences					

7.3. How cases are heard

Have a look at the flowchart and describe how cases are heard in the Court of Justice.



7.4. Comparing an English text with its Hungarian translation

Have a look at this extract from the Treaty on European Union and compare the English text with its Hungarian translation.

There are a lot of changes a translator has to make as languages have different grammatical structures. It is useful to have a look at the sentences one by one and notice and analyse all the changes, because this can provide help with future translations.

*The main thing is to **understand the sentence first** and then to **convey the same meaning in the other language, applying the rules of that language.***

<p>Article 19</p> <p>1. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall include the Court of Justice, the General Court and specialised courts. It shall ensure that in the interpretation and application of the Treaties the law is observed.</p> <p>Member States shall provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective legal protection in the fields covered by Union law.</p> <p>2. The Court of Justice shall consist of one judge from each Member State. It shall be assisted by Advocates-General.</p> <p>The General Court shall include at least one judge per Member State.</p> <p>The Judges and the Advocates-General of the Court of Justice and the Judges of the General Court shall be chosen from persons whose independence is beyond doubt and who satisfy the conditions set out in Articles 253 and 254 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. They shall be appointed by common accord of the governments of the Member States for six years. Retiring Judges and Advocates-General may be reappointed.</p> <p>3. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall, in accordance with the Treaties:</p> <p>(a) rule on actions brought by a Member State, an institution or a natural or legal person;</p> <p>(b) give preliminary rulings, at the request of courts or tribunals of the Member States, on the interpretation of Union law or the validity of acts adopted by the institutions;</p> <p>(c) rule in other cases provided for in the Treaties.</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:C:2012:326:FULL#d1e626-13-1</p>	<p>19. cikk</p> <p>(1) Az Európai Unió Bírósága a Bíróságból, a Törvényszékből és különös hatáskörű törvényszékekből áll. Az Európai Unió Bírósága biztosítja a jog tiszteletben tartását a Szerződések értelmezése és alkalmazása során.</p> <p>A tagállamok megteremtik azokat a jogorvoslati lehetőségeket, amelyek az uniós jog által szabályozott területeken a hatékony jogvédelem biztosításához szükségesek.</p> <p>(2) A Bíróság tagállamonként egy-egy bíróból áll. Munkáját főtanácsnokok segítik.</p> <p>A Törvényszék tagállamonként legalább egy bíróból áll.</p> <p>A Bíróság bíráit és a főtanácsnokait, valamint a Törvényszék bíráit olyan személyek közül kell kiválasztani, akiknek függetlenségéhez nem férhet kétség, és akik megfelelnek az Európai Unió működéséről szóló szerződés 253. és 254. cikkében megállapított követelményeknek. A bírákat és főtanácsnokokat a tagállamok kormányai közös megegyezéssel hatéves időtartamra nevezik ki. Megbízatusuk megújítható.</p> <p>(3) A Szerződésekkel összhangban az Európai Unió Bírósága:</p> <p>a) dönt a tagállamok vagy az intézmények valamelyike, illetve valamely természetes vagy jogi személy által hozzá benyújtott keresetekkel elé terjesztett ügyekben;</p> <p>b) a nemzeti bíróságok kérelmére előzetes döntést hoz az uniós jog értelmezésére vagy az intézmények által elfogadott jogi aktusok érvényességére vonatkozó kérdésekről;</p> <p>c) dönt a Szerződésekben meghatározott egyéb esetekben.</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HU/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:C:2012:326:FULL#d1e623-13-1</p>
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Let us highlight a few of these changes.

Sentence 1: Original: The **Court of Justice of the European Union** shall include the **Court of Justice**, the **General Court** and **specialised courts**.

Translation: Az Európai Unió Bírósága a Bíróságból, a Törvényszékből és különös hatáskörű törvényszékekből áll.

a) It is important to know the official translation of the names of institutions:

Court of Justice of the European Union → Európai Unió Bírósága

Court of Justice → Bíróság

General Court → Törvényszék

specialised courts → különös hatáskörű törvényszékek

b) shall include the Court of Justice → **a Bíróságból áll**

In the text of Hungarian laws you don't need the modal auxiliary (shall) to express obligation (what the law prescribes), the verb is in the simple present tense.

The verb has been moved to the end of the Hungarian sentence to emphasize the new information that stands before it.

In the English sentence you have a Verb+Object structure, in the Hungarian sentence Adverb-Verb structure.

Sentence 2: Original: It shall ensure that in the interpretation and application of the **Treaties** the law is observed.

Translation: Az Európai Unió Bírósága biztosítja a jog tiszteletben tartását a Szerződések értelmezése és alkalmazása során.

a) It → Az Európai Unió Bírósága

Instead of the pronoun, the full noun is repeated.

b) shall ensure → biztosítja

c) **that** (in the interpretation and application of the **Treaties**) **the law is observed** → **a jog tiszteletben tartását** (a Szerződések értelmezése és alkalmazása során)

In the English sentence you have a clause, in the Hungarian you have a noun phrase

d) in the interpretation and application of the **Treaties** → **a Szerződések értelmezése és alkalmazása során**

The order of the words in the possessive noun phrase is different. The possessor comes at the end of the English structure (of+ noun), and at the beginning of the Hungarian structure.

“in” is translated as “során”, not “-ban/-ben”.

Sentence 3. Original: **Member States** shall provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective legal protection in the fields covered by Union law.

Translation: A tagállamok megteremtik azokat a jogorvoslati lehetőségeket, amelyek az uniós jog által szabályozott területeken a hatékony jogvédelem biztosításához szükségesek.

a) Member States, Union law are written with capital letters in English, tagállamok, uniós jog are written with small letters in Hungarian.

b) shall provide → megteremtik

c) remedies → jogorvoslati lehetőségeket (the translator inserted the word “lehetőségeket”)

d) remedies sufficient → azokat a jogorvoslati lehetőségeket, amelyek szükségesek

In English, there is a noun phrase with an adjective following the noun, in Hungarian there is a subordinate clause.

e) in the fields covered by Union law → az uniós jog által szabályozott területeken

The order of the words in the structure is changed, in English the main word (fields) comes first followed by the complement (covered by Union law), in Hungarian the attribute comes first (az uniós jog által szabályozott), followed by the main word (területeken).

f) covered → szabályozott

A more specific word is used in Hungarian.

accord *fn* megállapodás, egyezmény
accountable to sy *mn* vki felé felelősséggel tartozó
actions for annulment megsemmisítés iránti kereset
actions for failure to act intézményi mulasztás megállapítása iránti kereset
adjustment *fn* kiigazítás, korrigálás, kisebb változtatás
administrative offices adminisztrációs irodák
adversely *hsz* hátrányosan
advisory *mn* tanácsadói
Advocate-General *fn* főtanácsnok
agenda *fn* napirend
albeit *ksz* jóllehet, noha
allocate to *ige* kiutal, kioszt
annul *ige* megsemmisít, érvénytelenít (törvényt, házasságot)
annulment *fn* megsemmisítés (törvényé), érvénytelenítés
assent procedure hozzájárulási eljárás
assign responsibility to sy for sg vmi felelőségé tesz
broad political priorities általános politikai prioritások
capacity *fn* (hivatalos) minőség (vmilyen ügyben)

- **in the capacity of** vmilyen minőségben

simple majority egyszerű többség
capital markets *fn* tőkepiacok
censure *ige* bírál

- **motion of censure** bizalmatlansági indítvány

Civil Service Tribunal Közzszolgálati Törvényszék
civil society civil társadalom
cohesion *fn* kohézió
Committee of Permanent Representatives of the Member States (Coreper) Állandó Képviselők Bizottsága (COREPER)
Committee of the Regions Régiók Bizottsága
competent *mn* hatáskörrel rendelkező, illetékes, hozzáértő
Conciliation Committee *fn* egyeztetőbizottság

configuration *fn* formáció
consent *fn* beleegyezés, jóváhagyás
consultation procedure *fn* konzultációs eljárás
consultative body konzultációs testület
convene *ige* összehív
Council of Europe Európa Tanács
course *fn* vmi menete

- **set the course** meghatározza vmi menetét

declare the law null and void semmissé nyilvánít törvényt
delegation *fn* küldöttség, delegáció, bizottság
Directorate-General *fn* főigazgatóság
double majority voting kettős többségen alapuló szavazás
draft report jelentéstervezet
draw on *ige* igénybe vesz, merít vmiből
economic governance gazdaság-irányítás
eligibility to vote jogosultság választáson való részvételre
European Central Bank Európai Központi Bank
European Convention on Human Rights Emberi Jogok Európai Egyezménye
European Court of Human Rights Emberi Jogok Európai Bírósága
executive body végrehajtó szerv
extension *fn* (1) meghosszabbítás, (2) kiterjesztés
fault *fn* hiba, vétkesség

- **at fault** hibás, vétkes

forward *ige* továbbít, megküld
guidelines *fn* iránymutatás(ok), irányelv(ek)

- **general political guidelines** általános politikai iránymutatás(ok), irányelv(ek)

General Court Törvényszék
headquarters *fn* (*tsz.*) székhely, főhadiszállás
Head of State államfő
hold sy to account felelőségre von
impartially *hsz* pártatlanul
impetus *fn* lendület, impulzus
in line with összhangban vmivel
in rotation felváltva

inaction *fn* tétlenség, cselekvés
elmulasztása

infringe *ige* megsért (törvényt, jogot)

infringement procedure *fn* (korábban:
actions for failure to fulfil an obligation)
kötelezettségzegési eljárás

initiative *fn* kezdeményezés

institutional framework *fn* intézményi
keretek

lead institution *fn* vezető intézmény

legitimacy *fn* legitimitás, törvényesség

local and regional authorities helyi és
regionális hatóságok

lodge *ige* benyújt

- **lodge a complaint** panaszt tesz

nominate *ige* kinevez, jelöl

nomination *fn* kinevezés, jelölés

**ordinary legislative procedure (also
known as 'co-decision')** rendes jogalkotási
eljárás (együttdöntési eljárás)

outcome *fn* eredmény, kimenetel

over-represented *mn* arányon felül
képviselt

plenary session *fn* plenáris ülés

political affiliation *fn* politikai
hovatartozás

political entity *fn* politikai entitás

position *fn* álláspont

preliminary ruling *fn* előzetes
döntéshozatal

price stability *fn* árstabilitás

proportional to *mn* arányos vmivel

propose *ige* javasol

proposed text szövegjavaslat

public funds közpénzek

rapporteur *fn* előadó

reading *fn* olvasat

remit *fn* hatáskör

- **within the limits of their remit**
hatáskörükön belül

renew *ige* meghosszabbít, megújít

representation *fn* képviselet

right of initiative *fn* kezdeményezési jog

session *fn* ülés

simultaneously *hsz* egyidejűleg

sole *mn* kizárólagos, egyedüli

specialised court különös hatáskörű
törvényszék

successive *mn* egymást követő

summit *fn* csúcstalálkozó

supervision *fn* felügyelet

table *ige* előterjeszt

term *fn* feltétel

- **on favourable terms** előnyös
feltételekkel

therein *hsz* abban

trans-European infrastructure networks
transzeurópai infrastrukturális hálózatok

transition period *fn* átmeneti időszak

turn out (for the elections) *ige* megjelenik,
részt vesz (választáson)

unanimity *fn* egyhangúság

uniformly *hsz* egységesen

unique *mn* egyedülálló

uphold the interests képviseli vki érdekeit

vocational training *fn* szakképzés

wield *ige* kezel, bánik valamivel

- **wield legislative power**
törvényhozói hatalmat gyakorol

withdraw (a proposal) *ige* visszavon
(ajánlatot)

Unit 3 EU law

1. The nature of EU law and its relationship with the national laws of the Member States

Read the text below and answer the questions.

1. What similarities and differences are there between EU law and international law?
2. What consequence does it have that EU law is separate from national law?
3. How are conflicts between EU law and national law resolved?

European Community law (now EU law) was initially created by the three treaties which established the European Communities – the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community. These international treaties created institutions with separate legal personality under international law and an independent system of law within which those institutions, the Member States and their nationals have rights and duties.

Despite being based on treaties drawn up in accordance with international law, EU law has increasingly distanced itself from international law. The fundamental reason for this difference lies in the differing objects of the two legal orders: whereas international law relates to the resolution of conflict between States, EU law is designed to promote integration among its Member States. Moreover, EU treaties go further than traditional international treaties and create direct effects by directly conferring rights and imposing obligations on individuals and enterprises within the Member States. This has led the ECJ to conclude that EU law is a new system of rules of such a character as to make it a new legal order, separate and distinct from international law.

EU law is also separate from national law, even though it is applied by national courts. Accordingly, national legislatures do not possess the power to amend or repeal it; in the event of conflict, it is to override national law; and its interpretation comes, in the last resort, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the ECJ. As the ECJ decided in *Van Gend en Loos*, the Member States have limited their sovereignty, within a limited sphere, in favour of the supremacy of the Community legal order and its laws.

(Based on Tatham, Allan F., EC Law in Practice: A Case-Study Approach, 2006, pp. 44-45)

2. The direct effect of EU law

2.1. A landmark case on the direct effect of EU law

Watch the following video about the relationship between EU law and national laws and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

To watch the video, click here.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z1WuBWtwqGM>

1. EU law is a body of treaties, law and which operate alongside the legal systems of the EU's Member States.

2. Not explicitly mentioned in any of the EU treaties, the principle of was first established by the ECJ in the Van Gend en Loos case.
3. Van Gend en Loos was a that imported urea-formaldehyde from West Germany to the Netherlands.
4. The Dutch charged the company a tariff on the import.
5. Van Gend en Loos objected saying that the tariff was to EC law.
6. Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome required Member States to refrain from introducing between themselves any new on imports and exports.
7. Van Gend en Loos paid the tariff but then sought to the money in the national court.
8. The national court made a to the ECJ.
9. The ECJ held that Article 12 was capable of creating for Van Gend en Loos.
10. A provision has direct effect if it is sufficiently clear and, and unconditional or non-dependent.
11. The provision must confer a specific right on the citizen to base his or her on.
12. If these criteria are satisfied, then the rights in question can be before national courts.
13. It has been ruled by the ECJ that EC law is to national laws.
14. Where a conflict arises between EC law and the law of a Member State, EC law takes

2.2. Now read about the same case and fill in the missing words in the text.

defined force contracting sovereign doctrine enforced charged expressly equivalent guidance provision submitting request

Van Gend en Loos v Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen (1963) Case 26/62 was a landmark case of the European Court of Justice which established that provisions of the *Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community* were capable of creating legal rights which could be enforced by both natural and legal persons before the courts of the Community's Member States. This is now called the principle of direct effect.

Facts

Van Gend en Loos, a postal and transportation company, imported urea-formaldehyde from West Germany to the Netherlands in 1960. The Dutch customs authorities them a tariff on the import. Van Gend en Loos objected, that the tariff was contrary to EC law. Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome (now replaced by Article 30 TFEU) stated:

"Member States shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new customs duties on imports and exports or any charges having effect, and from increasing those which they already apply in their trade with each other."

Van Gend en Loos paid the tariff but then filed a suit challenging the imposition of the 8 percent duty by the Dutch customs collectors in the national court (Tariefcommissie). The Tariefcommissie made a for a preliminary ruling to the European Court of Justice, asking: (1) whether Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome conferred rights on the nationals of a Member State that could be in national courts; and (2) whether the 8 percent duty violated Article 12 of the EEC Treaty.

Judgment

The European Court of Justice, delivering its judgment on 5 February 1963, firmly held that Article 12 was capable of creating individual rights in the nationals of Member States which may be asserted in the domestic courts of those states. The court gave as to when a Treaty article would be directly effective. It stated that it is necessary to consider the spirit, general scheme, and wording of a alleged to be directly effective. Provided it is unconditional and unqualified, and sufficiently precise and clear, a Treaty article may be invoked directly in the national courts, overriding conflicting national laws. The court held that since the object of the Treaty of Rome was to establish a common market, for the benefit of individuals, it is more than an agreement which merely creates mutual obligations between the states; its preamble refers not only to governments but to peoples.

The EEC constitutes a new legal order of international law for the benefit of which the states have limited their rights, albeit within limited fields and the subjects of which comprise not only Member States but also their nationals. Independently of the legislation of Member States, Community law therefore not only imposes obligations on individuals but is also intended to confer upon them rights which become part of their legal heritage. These rights arise not only where they are granted by the Treaty, but also by reason of obligations which the Treaty imposes in a clearly way upon individuals as well as upon the Member States and upon the institutions of the Community.

On the question of the tariff on urea-formaldehyde, the Court ruled that the Netherlands could not impose a higher tariff than that in on 1 January 1958 (when the Treaty came into force). The Court noted that increase in the tariff could arise either through an increase in the rate or through the reclassification of a product into a higher-rated category, and that both were illegal under Article 12. The question of the proper tariff for urea-formaldehyde was remitted to the national court.

Commentary

The case illustrates the creative jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice. The concept of direct effect is not mentioned in the treaty. The court held that such a was necessary in order to ensure the compliance of Member States with their obligations under the Treaty of Rome.

*(Based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Van_Gend_en_Loos_v_Nederlandse_Administratie_der_Belastingen and Carter, Trimble and Weiner: *International Law*, Aspen Publishers, 2008, New York p. 34.)*

2.3. Answer the following questions.

1. What principle was established by this case?
2. Who were the parties to the case?

3. What facts gave rise to the case?
4. On what grounds did the claimant take action against the defendant in the national court?
5. What questions did the national court pose to the ECJ?
6. How did the court answer the first question?
7. What was the court's reasoning?
8. What was the court's answer to the second question?

2.4. Explain the following expressions in English.

landmark case
 direct effect
 preliminary ruling
 jurisprudence
 preamble

2.5. Find synonyms from the text for the following expressions. (1-2 words)

(to) enforce (a right)
 formulation
 (to) contest
 (to) include
 national courts
 (to) regard
 reciprocal

2.6. Match the two parts of the following expressions taken from the text.

1. deliver	A rights
2. impose	B a suit
3. confer	C judgment
4. file	D the Treaty
5. violate	E obligations

2.7. Word-building

Supply the missing noun forms and prepositions.

Noun	Verb	+ preposition
	impose	
	comply	
	confer	
	refrain	
	object	
	remit	

2.8. Find verbs from the text that can be used when describing a court's judgment.

The Court

2.9. Translation

Translate the first two paragraphs of the judgment into Hungarian.

Let's see what steps should be followed when translating a complex sentence.

1. The European Court of Justice, delivering its judgment on 5 February 1963, firmly held that Article 12 was capable of creating individual rights in the nationals of Member States which may be asserted in the domestic courts of those states.

a) Identify terminology:

European Court of Justice → Európai Bíróság

Article 12 → 12. cikk

Member States → tagállamok

b) Decide about the meaning of words and expressions in the sentence:

deliver a judgment – ítéletet hoz

hold firmly – határozottan megállapít

be capable of – képes vmire, -hat, -het

create individual rights – egyéni jogokat keletkeztet

national – állampolgár

domestic courts – nemzeti bíróságok

c) In the case of “which may be asserted”, you should first decide what word “which” refers to.

“which” refers to “(individual) rights”

So: “rights may be asserted” → assert rights – jogokat érvényesít

d) The most important thing is to understand the structure of the sentence.

To see the core sentence, omit clauses adding extra information.

The European Court of Justice, delivering its judgment on 5 February 1963, firmly held that Article 12 was capable of creating individual rights in the nationals of Member States which may be asserted in the domestic courts of those states.

Az Európai Bíróság határozottan megállapította, hogy a 12. cikk keletkeztethet egyéni jogokat a tagállamok állampolgárai számára.

Now translate the omitted clauses.

- delivering its judgment on 5 February 1963

“delivering” and “its” refer to the “European Court of Justice”

→ “meghozva ítéletét 1963 február 5-én” – This may be changed to “1963. február 5-én meghozott ítéletében”, because it sounds better in Hungarian and does not change the meaning of the sentence.

- which may be asserted in the domestic courts of those states

“which” refers to “individual rights”

→ amelyek az adott államok nemzeti bíróságai előtt érvényesíthetőek

Or you can make some changes to make the clause sound more natural in Hungarian without any change in meaning:

Change from plural to singular in the case of “those states” → az adott állam

Change from passive to active “which may be asserted”, but then you need to supply a subject:

Who may assert these rights? → the nationals of the Member States

→ melyeket az állampolgárok az adott állam nemzeti bírósága előtt érvényesíthetnek

e) Once you have completely understood the sentence, you can make it more compact by transforming the subordinate clause into an attribute:

a tagállami bíróságok előtt érvényesíthető (jogokat)

f) Az Európai Bíróság 1963. február 5-én meghozott ítéletében határozottan megállapította, hogy a 12. cikk keletkeztethet a tagállami/nemzeti bíróságok előtt érvényesíthető egyéni jogokat a tagállamok állampolgárai számára.

Of course, this is only one out of the several possible solutions.

Now translate the following sentences, using the same logic.

2. The court gave guidance as to when a Treaty article would be directly effective.

3. It stated that it is necessary to consider the spirit, general scheme, and wording of a provision alleged to be directly effective.

4. Provided it is unconditional and unqualified, and sufficiently precise and clear, a Treaty article may be invoked directly in the national courts, overriding conflicting national laws.

5. The court held that since the object of the Treaty of Rome was to establish a common market, for the benefit of individuals, it is more than an agreement which merely creates mutual obligations between the contracting states; its preamble refers not only to governments but to peoples.

6. The EEC constitutes a new legal order of international law for the benefit of which the states have limited their sovereign rights, albeit within limited fields and the subjects of which comprise not only Member States but also their nationals.

7. Independently of the legislation of Member States, Community law therefore not only imposes obligations on individuals but is also intended to confer upon them rights which become part of their legal heritage.

8. These rights arise not only where they are expressly granted by the Treaty, but also by reason of obligations which the Treaty imposes in a clearly defined way upon individuals as well as upon the Member States and upon the institutions of the Community.

3. A landmark case on the supremacy of EU law

3.1. Read the text and fill in the missing parts of the words.

Flaminio Costa v ENEL [1964] ECR 585 (6/64) was a landmark decision of the European Court of Justice which established the supremacy of European Union law over the laws of its member states.

In 1962 Italy nationalized the production and supply of electricity and transferred its administration to the ENEL. Flaminio Costa, a shareholder of Edison Volta, felt that his interests were adversely affected by this nationalization and refused to pay an electricity bill of a few hundred lire. He justified his conduct before the Milan justice of the peace *inter alia* by claiming that the law nationalizing the electricity industry infringed the EEC Treaty. Since the outcome of this action depended on the interpretation of several articles of the EEC Treaty, the justice of the peace referred the case to the Court of Justice under Article 177 EC.

The Italian Government argued that such a referral was 'absolutely inadmissible' because the national court had to apply national law.

The ECJ rejected that argument. In its judgment, the Court made two important observations regarding the relationship between Community law and national law:

Firstly: the Member States have definitively transferred sovereignty rights to a Community created by them. They cannot reverse this process by means of subsequent unilateral measures inconsistent with the Community concept.

Secondly: it is a principle of the Treaty that no Member State may call into question the status of Community law as a system uniformly and generally applicable throughout the Community.

It follows from this that Community law, which was enacted in accordance with the powers laid down in the Treaties, has priority over any conflicting law of the Member States. Not only is it stronger than earlier national law, but it also has a limiting effect on laws adopted subsequently.

Ultimately, the Court did not in its judgment call into question the nationalization of the Italian electricity industry, but it quite emphatically established the primacy of Community law over national law.

The Court has since adhered to this fin [] in case after case. It has, in fact, developed it further in one respect. Whereas in the judgment just mentioned it was concerned only with the question of the primacy of Community law over ordi [] national laws, it confirmed the principle of primacy with regard also to the relationship between Community law and national constitutional law.

The ABC of Community law by Klaus-Dieter Borchardt

3.2. Multiple choice task

Now do the following multiple choice task.

1. The case in the Milan court was commenced because of

- A the non-payment of an electricity bill.
- B nationalization of the electricity industry in Italy.
- C the violation of EEC law.

2.

A Costa argued that the nationalization law was contrary to the EEC Treaty.

B The Italian government agreed with the Milan court that the case should be referred to the ECJ.

C The Milan court interpreted several articles of the EEC Treaty.

3.

A By creating the Community, Member States started a process of unilateral measures.

B Member States cannot take measures to protect their sovereign rights.

C Member States have to accept that Community law is to be applied uniformly in the Community.

4. Community law

- A has no priority over earlier national law.
- B is stronger than any national law.
- C prevents the later adoption of national legislation.

5. The ECJ held that

A the nationalization of the electricity industry violated Community law.

B the national law on nationalization should be granted primacy.

C Community law prevailed over conflicting national law.

6. In its judgment the ECJ dealt with the relationship between

A national law and national constitutional law.

B national law and Community law.

C national constitutional law and Community law.

3.3. Match the following expressions from the text with their explanations.

1. adversely affected	A revoke, change to the opposite
2. definitively	B done by one member of a group without the agreement of the other members
3. reverse	C raise as a matter for doubt and discussion
4. subsequent	D follow (a rule), stick firmly to sg
5. unilateral	E established firmly, stated that sth was definitely true
6. inconsistent	F suffering a disadvantage
7. call into question	G later
8. uniformly	H finally, without a possibility of changing it
9. adhere to	I in an identical way
10. confirmed	J incompatible, conflicting

3.4. Translation

Translate the following sentences taken from the above text. Pay particular attention to the marked expressions.

1. He justified his conduct before the Milan justice of the peace *inter alia* by claiming that the law nationalizing the electricity industry infringed the EEC Treaty.
2. **Since** the outcome of this action depended on the interpretation of several articles of the EEC Treaty, the justice of the peace referred the case to the Court of Justice under Article 177 EC.
3. **It follows from this** that Community law, which was enacted in accordance with the powers laid down in the Treaties, has priority over any conflicting law of the Member States.
4. **Not only** is it stronger than earlier national law, **but** it **also** has a limiting effect on laws adopted subsequently.
5. **Ultimately**, the Court did not in its judgment call into question the nationalization of the Italian electricity industry, but it quite emphatically established the primacy of Community law over national law.
6. The Court has since adhered to this finding in case after case. It has, **in fact**, developed it further in one respect.
7. **Whereas** in the judgment just mentioned it was concerned only with the question of the primacy of Community law over ordinary national laws, it confirmed the principle of primacy with regard also to the relationship between Community law and national constitutional law.

4. Sources of European Union law

4.1. Read the following text and fill in the gaps in the table.

There are three sources of European Union law: primary sources, secondary sources and supplementary law.

Sources of primary law

Primary sources, or primary law, come mainly from the founding Treaties, namely the Treaty on the EU and the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU. These Treaties set out the distribution of competences between the Union and the Member States and establishes the powers of the European institutions. They therefore determine the legal framework within which the EU institutions implement European policies.

Moreover, primary law also includes: the amending EU Treaties; the protocols annexed to the founding Treaties and to the amending Treaties; the Treaties on new Member States’ accession to the EU.

Sources of secondary law

Secondary law comprises unilateral acts and agreements.

Unilateral acts can be divided into two categories: those listed in Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU: regulations, directives, decisions, opinions and recommendations; and those not listed in Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, i.e. "atypical" acts such as communications, white and green papers.

Conventions and Agreements group together: international agreements, signed by the EU and a country or outside organisation; agreements between Member States; and interinstitutional agreements, i.e. agreements between the EU institutions.

Sources of supplementary law

Besides the case law of the Court of Justice, supplementary law includes international law and the general principles of law. It has enabled the Court to bridge the gaps left by primary and/or secondary law.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/114534_en.htm

Sources of European Union law			
Primary sources	Secondary sources		Supplementary law
	unilateral	conventions and agreements	
Treaties	regulations	international agreements	of the Court of Justice
amending Treaties		agreements between	international law
annexed to the Treaties	decisions	agreements between	general
Treaties	opinions		
	communications		
	white and		

4.2. Read this extract from the TFEU on the legal acts of the Union.

What are the similarities and differences between the five legal acts mentioned?

Section 1

The legal acts of the Union

Article 288

(ex Article 249 TEC)

To exercise the Union's competences, the institutions shall adopt regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions.

A regulation shall have general application. It shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

A directive shall be binding, as to the result to be achieved, upon each Member State to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods.

A decision shall be binding in its entirety. A decision which specifies those to whom it is addressed shall be binding only on them.

Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

(Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union)

4.3. Now read about the same legal acts in more detail and write the number of the statements following the text under the right heading in the table below. Some sentences refer to several legal acts.

Regulations

Regulations are normative acts defined by Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). They lay down fundamental rules. A regulation has general application, it is addressed to abstract categories of persons, not to identified persons. A regulation is binding in its entirety and so may not be applied incompletely, selectively or partially. It is a legal act binding upon the institutions; the Member States; the individuals to whom it is addressed. A Regulation is directly applicable in all the Member States, no measures to incorporate it in national law are required; it attributes rights and obligations independently of any national implementing measures; it may be used as a reference by individuals in their relations with other individuals, with Member States or with the European authorities. Regulations apply in all the Member States from the day of their entry into force, i.e. 20 days after their publication in the Official Journal. Their legal effects are simultaneously, automatically and uniformly binding in all the national legislations.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/l14522_en.htm

Directives

The directive is a tool mainly used to harmonise national legislations. It binds any Member State to which it is addressed with regard to the result to be achieved. It is binding in its entirety and so may not be applied incompletely, selectively or partially. While a regulation is applicable in Member States' internal law immediately after its entry into force, a directive must first be transposed by the Member States. Thus, a directive does not contain the means of implementation; it only imposes on the Member States the requirement of a result. They are free to choose the form and the means for

implementing the directive. A directive enters into force once it has been notified to the Member States or published in the Official Journal. Entry into force does not in principle imply direct effect in national law. In order for this to happen, a second stage is necessary: transposition. A directive must be transposed by a deadline set by the institutions (between six months and two years). A directive may have vertical direct effect once the deadline for transposition has passed. This means that an individual may rely on the text against a Member State in court if the directive has not been (properly) transposed.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/l14527_en.htm

Decisions

The decision is a legal instrument available to the European institutions for the implementation of European policies. The decision is an act which is binding in its entirety. Consequently, it may not be applied incompletely, selectively or partially. A decision may have general application or may apply to a specific addressee. In the latter case, it has binding effect only for those to whom it is addressed. A decision may be addressed to Member States or individuals. For example, the Commission uses decisions to take action against undertakings which have engaged in concerted practices or abused a dominant position. To enter into force, the decision must be notified to the party concerned.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/ai0036_en.htm

Recommendations and opinions

Article 288 TFEU explicitly states that recommendations and opinions shall not have any binding force. However, the use of these two instruments may be useful to clarify matters in a formal way. Although recommendations and opinions have no immediate legal force, they may achieve some legal effect as persuasive authority if they are subsequently referred to in a decision of the Court of Justice. National courts may take them into account where they throw light on the purpose of the legislation.

(Fairhurst, John, *Law of the European Union*, Pearson Education, 2007, p. 65)

Regulations	Directives	Decisions	Recommendations and Opinions

1. They are legally binding.
2. They are non-legally binding.
3. They are directly applicable.
4. They are always generally applicable.
5. They are addressed to Member States.
6. They may be either generally applicable or apply to a specific addressee.
7. They are binding in their entirety.
8. They are binding as to the result to be achieved.
9. They must be transposed into national law.
10. They are addressed to abstract categories of persons.
11. They enter into force upon notification to the addressee.
12. They are to be taken into account by national courts when interpreting EU law.
13. They can have only vertical direct effect.

4.4. Explain the underlined expressions in the above sentences.

5. Division of competences within the European Union

5.1. ABOLITION OF THE PILLARS OF THE EU

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What was the pillar structure established by the Maastricht Treaty like?
2. Why did the Lisbon Treaty abolish the pillar structure?

One of the most notable changes resulting from the Treaty of Lisbon concerns the abolition of the three-pillar structure of the EU. These pillars were:

- the European Community;
- the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP);
- police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Within this structure, several types of competence were superimposed. Acts adopted under the framework of the first pillar were adopted in accordance with the EU's legislative procedures. In contrast, the other two pillars were based on intergovernmental cooperation between Member States.

The Treaty of Lisbon puts an end to this complicated structure. The European Community disappears. It is replaced by the EU, which is endowed with legislative powers enabling it to exercise the competences conferred upon it to the full extent. Moreover, the EU also acquires legal personality, which was previously reserved for the old Community. It is therefore able henceforth to conclude treaties in the fields coming within its area of competence.

5.2. THE THREE MAIN TYPES OF COMPETENCE

The Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) distinguishes between three types of competence and draws up a non-exhaustive list of the fields concerned in each case:

Match the types of competence with their definitions.

1. exclusive competences (Article 3 of the TFEU)	A The EU and Member States are authorised to adopt binding acts in these fields. However, Member States may exercise their competence only in so far as the EU has not exercised, or has decided not to exercise, its own competence.
2. shared competences (Article 4 of the TFEU)	B The EU can only intervene to support, coordinate or complement the action of Member States. Consequently, it has no legislative power in these fields and may not interfere in the exercise of these competences reserved for Member States.
3. supporting competences (Article 6 of the TFEU)	C The EU alone is able to legislate and adopt binding acts in these fields. The Member States' role is therefore limited to applying these acts, unless the Union authorises them to adopt certain acts themselves.

Exclusive competences	Shared competences	Supporting competences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ customs union ▶ rules governing competition within the single market ▶ monetary policy for countries using the euro ▶ conservation of marine biological resources under the common fisheries policy ▶ common commercial policy ▶ concluding an international agreement when this is provided for in EU legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the single market ▶ aspects of social policy as defined in the Lisbon Treaty ▶ economic and social cohesion ▶ agriculture and fisheries, except for the conservation of marine biological resources ▶ the environment ▶ consumer protection ▶ transport ▶ trans-European networks ▶ energy ▶ creating an area of freedom, security and justice ▶ aspects of common security challenges relating to public health, as defined in the Treaty of Lisbon ▶ research, technological development and space ▶ development cooperation and humanitarian aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ protection and improvement of human health ▶ industry ▶ culture ▶ tourism ▶ education, vocational training, youth and sport ▶ civil protection ▶ administrative cooperation

5.3. SPECIAL COMPETENCES

Why are the coordination of economic and employment policies and the CFSP categorized as special competences?

What does the flexibility clause mean?

The EU has special competences in certain fields:

- the **coordination of economic and employment policies** (Article 5 of the TFEU): the EU is responsible for ensuring the coordination of these policies. It is required to define the broad direction and guidelines to be followed by Member States;
- the **CFSP** (Article 24 of the Treaty on EU): the EU has competence in all fields connected with the CFSP. It defines and implements this policy via, among others, the President of the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, whose roles and status have been recognised by the Treaty of Lisbon. However, the EU may not adopt legislative acts in this field. In addition, the Court of Justice of the EU does not have competence to give judgment in this area;
- the **“flexibility clause”** (Article 352 of the TFEU): this clause enables the EU to act beyond the power of action conferred upon it by the Treaties if the objective pursued so requires. However, this clause is framed by a strict procedure and by certain restrictions in terms of its application.

5.4. THE EXERCISE OF COMPETENCES

The exercise of Union competences is subject to three fundamental principles which appear in Article 5 of the Treaty on EU. The definition of EU competences greatly facilitates the proper application of these principles:

1. the principle of conferral	A For shared competences, the EU may intervene only if it is capable of acting more effectively than the Member States.
2. the principle of proportionality	B The Union has only the competences conferred upon it by the Treaties.
3. the principle of subsidiarity	C The exercise of EU competences may not exceed what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties.

Translate the names of the above principles into Hungarian.

TRANSFER OF COMPETENCES

The current division of competences between the EU and Member States is not set in stone. However, the reduction or extension of EU competences is a delicate matter which requires the consent of all Member States and necessitates a revision of the Treaties.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/treaties/lisbon_treaty/ai0020_en.htm

abuse *ige* bántalmaz, visszaél vmivel

- **abuse** *fn* bántalmazás, visszaélés
- **abuse of a dominant position** erőfölénnyel való visszaélés

acquire *ige* szerez, elsajátít

addressee *fn* címzett

adhere to *ige* ragaszkodik vmihez, betart (szabályt), követ (korábbi döntést)

administrative cooperation igazgatási együttműködés

argument *fn* vita, érv

arise *ige* felmerül, keletkezik, támad

assert *ige* bizonygat, állít

- **assert rights** kinyilvánít, érvényesít jogokat

attribute (rights) *ige* tulajdonít (jogokat vkinek), felruház (jogokkal)

binding *mn* kötelező

bridge (the gaps) *ige* áthidal (ürt, szakadékot)

by reason of vmi miatt

call into question *ige* megkérdőjelez, kétségbe von, vitat

capable of *mn* képes vmire

civil protection polgári védelem

clarify *ige* tisztáz, megvilágít

common fisheries policy CFP közös halászati politika

communication *fn* közlemény

complement *fn* bővítmény

comply with *ige* megfelel (szabályoknak, követelményeknek)

- **compliance** *fn* megfelelés

comprise *ige* magába foglal

concerned *mn* érintett

- **the party concerned** érintett fél

concerted practices *tsz* összehangolt magatartás

conclude *ige* (1) következtet, megállapít, (2) (megállapodást) köt, (3) befejez

confer sg on sy *ige* felruház (vkit vmivel), adományoz

conferral *fn* átruházás (hatalomé)

confirm *ige* megerősít

conflicting *mn* egymásnak ellentmondó

conservation *fn* megőrzés

consumer protection *fn* fogyasztóvédelem

contest *ige* megtámad, vitat

customs collector *fn* vámshedő

decision *fn* határozat

definitively *hat* határozottan, végérvényesen

delicate matter kényes ügy

deliver *ige* meghoz, kimond, hirdet (ítéletet)

direct effect közvetlen hatály

directive *fn* irányelv

distance itself from *ige* elhatárolja magát vmitől, eltávolodik vmitől

distribution *fn* elosztás, megosztás

empower *ige* feljogosít

endow with *ige* felruház vmivel

enterprise *fn* vállalkozás

entire *mn* teljes, egész

- **in its entirety** teljes egészében

exceed *ige* túllép

exclusive competences kizárólagos hatáskörök

exclusive jurisdiction kizárólagos joghatóság

explicitly *hsz* határozottan, világosan, kifejezetten

expressly *hsz* kifejezetten

facilitate *ige* megkönnyít

flexibility clause rugalmassági záradék

formulation *fn* megszövegezés, megfogalmazás

green paper zöld könyv

guideline *fn* irányvonal

henceforth *hsz* ezután, a továbbiakban

heritage *fn* örökség (kulturális)

implement *ige* végrehajt, megvalósít

- **implementing measures** végrehajtó intézkedések

imply *ige* magában foglal, jelent, maga után von, utal vmire

impose on sy *ige* kiszab, kiró (kötelezettséget, büntetést)

- **imposition** *fn* kivetés, kiszabás

in the last resort végső soron

inadmissible *mn* elfogadhatatlan

incompatible *mn* összeegyeztethetelen

inconsistent *mn* ellentmondó, következetlen

incorporate *ige* (1) belefoglal, beolvaszt, felölel; (2) jogi személlyé alakít

initially *hsz* kezdetben

inter alia *latin* többek között

interfere *ige* beavatkozik, gátol
interinstitutional *mn* intézményközi
intervene *ige* beavatkozik, közbejön
invoke *ige* segítségül hív, idéz
jurisprudence *fn* (1) jogtudomány, (2) joggyakorlat
landmark case precedenst teremtő eset
legal instrument *fn* jogszabály
legal order *fn* jogrend
marine biological resources tengeri biológiai erőforrások
measure *fn* intézkedés, rendszabály, lépés
moreover *hsz* azonfelül, mi több
mutual *mn* kölcsönös
nationalize *ige* államosít
necessitate *ige* szükségessé tesz
non-dependent *mn* független, semmitől sem függő
non-exhaustive list nem taxatív felsorolás, példálódzó felsorolás
normative *mn* irányadó, szabályozó, normatív
notify *ige* értesít, tájékoztat
object to *ige* kifogásol, ellenez
objection *fn* kifogás, ellenvetés
observation *fn* megfigyelés
Official Journal Hivatalos Lap
opinion *fn* vélemény
override *ige* felülír, hatálytalanít
persuasive authority meggyőző erő, ajánlás erejével bíró
police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters büntetőügyekben folytatott rendőrségi és igazságügyi együttműködés
possess *ige* birtokol
prevail over *ige* felülkeredik vmin, érvényesül vmivel szemben
primacy *fn* elsőbbség
promote *ige* előmozdít, előléptet
proper *mn* megfelelő
protocol *fn* (EU) jegyzőkönyv
reciprocal *mn* kölcsönös, viszonyos
reclassification *fn* átsorolás más osztályba
recommendation *fn* ajánlás
refrain from *ige* tartózkodik vmitől

regulation *fn* rendelet
remit to *ige* visszaküld, alsóbb bírósághoz áttesz
reserve for *ige* fenntart vki számára
restriction *fn* korlátozás
reverse *ige* visszafordít
revision *fn* felülvizsgálat, átdolgozás
set in stone kőbe vés, véglegesen rögzít
shared competences megosztott hatáskörök
shareholder *fn* részvényes
social cohesion társadalmi kohézió
sovereignty *fn* szuverenitás
special competences különleges hatáskörök
(be) subject to *mn* függ vmitől
subsequent *mn* rákövetkező, későbbi
sufficiently *hsz* kellőképpen
superimpose *ige* felülről rákényszerít
supplementary law *fn* kiegészítő jog
supply *fn* szolgáltatás, ellátás

- **supply** *ige* nyújt, biztosít, szolgáltat

supporting competences támogató hatáskörök
supremacy *fn* elsőség, szupremácia
tariff *fn* vámtarifa
throw light on *ige* megvilágít
to the full extent teljes mértékben
transfer *ige* átküld, átutal, áttesz
transpose *ige* átültet

- **transposition** *fn* átültetés

Treaty on the Functioning of the EU az EU működéséről szóló szerződés
ultimately *hsz* végső soron
unconditional *mn* feltétlen
undertaking *fn* vállalkozás
unilateral *mn* egyoldalú
unqualified *mn* (1) képzetlen, (2) feltétlen, fenntartás nélküli
vertical direct effect vertikális közvetlen hatály
whereas *ksz* míg, ellenben
white paper fehér könyv
wording *fn* megfogalmazás

Unit 4 The single market

The single market is one of the European Union's greatest achievements. The cornerstones of the single market are the free movement of people, goods, services and capital, known collectively as the 'four freedoms'. Restrictions on trade and free competition between member countries have gradually been eliminated, stimulating economic activity and helping standards of living to rise. The single market has not become a single economy: some sectors (in particular services of general interest) are subject to national laws.

1. Two important steps in developing the single market

Read the two paragraphs and explain the difference between customs union and the single market.

Customs union

The 1957 Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) provided for abolishing customs barriers between the member countries and applying a common customs tariff to goods from non-EEC countries. This objective was achieved on 1 July 1968.

The Single European Act and the single market

In June 1985, the Commission, under its President Jacques Delors, published a White Paper setting out plans to abolish, within seven years, all physical, technical and tax-related barriers to free movement within the EEC. The aim was to stimulate the growth of trade and industrial activity within the 'single market' – a large, unified economic area on a par with the United States.

Negotiations between the member state governments led to a new treaty – the Single European Act, which came into force in July 1987. Its provisions included: extending the powers of the EEC in some policy areas (such as social policy, research and the environment); establishing the single market by the end of 1992; making more frequent use of majority voting in the Council of Ministers, to make it easier to take decisions about the single market.

2. The free movement of goods – a case summary

The "Cassis de Dijon" case

EU countries have agreed to recognise one another's rules on the sale of most goods. Since the famous 'Cassis de Dijon' ruling by the European Court of Justice in 1979, any product legally manufactured and sold in one Member State must be allowed to be placed on the market in all others.

Read the Hungarian summary and give an account of the case in English based on the following questions.

1. Who are the parties to the case?
2. What are the facts?
3. What is "Cassis de Dijon"?
4. Why did the German authority prohibit the import of the liqueur?
5. On what grounds did the company take action against the authority?
6. What did the German court do with the case?
7. What was the preliminary ruling given by the ECJ?
8. On what grounds can Member States restrict the sale of products coming from other Member States?
9. What principle was established by the case?

10. What was the judgment of the German court following the ECJ's preliminary ruling?

Alighanem az európai integrációs folyamat leghíresebb bírósági ügye a *Cassis de Dijon* eset, amely alapvetően megváltoztatta a közösségi elképzeléseket, és új mederbe terelte a jogalkotást. Ennek a Rewe-Zentrale kontra Bundesmonopolverwaltung für Branntwein néven szereplő ügynek a lényege, hogy Franciaországban egy 15-20 fokos alkoholtartalmú italt állítanak elő feketeribizliból. Ez az ital a Cassis de Dijon, amelyet a Rewe kereskedelmi vállalat importálni kívánt az NSZK-ba. A német hatóság azonban ezt megtiltotta, mert keveselte a likőr szesz tartalmát. (Az NSZK-ban a 32 fokosnál gyengébb italokat nem lehetett likörként forgalomba hozni.)

A Rewe-Zentrale azzal a céllal indított pert az NSZK-ban, hogy a bíróság állapítsa meg, az említett német jogszabály ellentétes az EK-szerződés azon cikkelyével, amely előírja, hogy az áruk Közösségen belüli szabad forgalma elé nem szabad akadályokat állítani.

A német bíróság az Európai Bírósághoz fordult előzetes állásfoglalásért. Az Európai Bíróság ítélete alapján a termékek tagállamok közötti forgalmát a tagállamok a nemzeti jogrendszerek közötti különbségre hivatkozva nem korlátozhatják. Kivételt képeznek az egészségügyi vagy fogyasztóvédelmi szempontok. Amennyiben tehát egy terméket a jogszabályokat nem sértve állítanak elő és árusítanak az egyik tagországban, akkor nem lehet megtiltani árusítását egy másik államban. Vagyis a tagországok kölcsönösen elismerik egy másik tagállam valamely áru értékesítésére megállapított szabályait.

Az Európai Bíróság állásfoglalása alapján tehát a német bíróság azt az ítéletet hozta, hogy a Cassis likőr Németországban is forgalomba hozható, azzal a feltétellel, hogy a likőr üvegén egy külön címkével hívják fel a fogyasztók figyelmét a likőr alkoholtartalmára.

<http://www.europaeer.hu/tanfolyam/eu13.html>

3. The free movement of people and services

3.1. The Schengen agreement

All border controls within the EU on goods have been abolished, together with customs controls on people, but the police still carry out random spot checks as part of the fight against crime and drugs. In June 1985, five of the 10 member states signed the Schengen Agreement under which their national police forces undertook to work together, and a common asylum and visa policy was set up. This made it possible to completely abolish checks on persons at the borders between the Schengen countries. Today, the Schengen area is made up of 26 European countries, including three (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) which are not members of the European Union.

3.2. Recognition of professional qualifications

Where services are concerned, EU countries mutually recognise or coordinate their national rules allowing people to practise professions such as law, medicine, tourism, banking or insurance. However, freedom of movement for persons is far from complete. In spite of the 2005 directive on the recognition of professional qualifications, obstacles still hinder people from moving to another EU country or doing certain types of work there.

Read the following text and do the two exercises following it (finding synonyms and multiple choice).

The basic principle is that, if you are qualified to exercise a profession in your home country, you are qualified to exercise the same profession in any other EU country. In practice this principle may be difficult to apply as diplomas, titles, certificates or other qualifications specified by the host country

are required for access to certain types of employment or self-employed occupations (the 'regulated professions'). There can be significant differences between the training provided and the diplomas awarded in the various countries, with the result that it can sometimes be difficult to have your training and skills fully recognised.

The Union has therefore set up systems for recognising diplomas and training that enable you to make full use of your training and skills in another EU country.

Thus, there are two possibilities:

- Your profession is not regulated in the country in which you wish to work, so no recognition of your qualifications is necessary and you cannot be legally prevented from going and working there on the grounds of your training or qualifications.
- Your profession is regulated.

If your profession is regulated:

- The qualifications for your profession have been coordinated at EU level (doctor, general nurse, dentist, midwife, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or architect), in which case your national qualifications will, in principle, be recognised automatically, allowing you to practice in any other EU country;
- If you practice as a lawyer in a Member State, you can provide service on an occasional basis in another Member State, under your home-country professional title, without prior recognition of your qualification. You can also practice in another Member State, on a permanent basis, with your home qualification. In both cases, the host Member State can require you to work in conjunction with local lawyers who practise before the judicial authority in question, when representing clients in legal proceedings. You have, in any case, to comply with the professional and ethical rules in force both in the host country and in the state of origin. After three years of permanent exercise of the activity under your title of origin in the host country, you can, if certain conditions are met, obtain professional recognition while benefiting from an exemption from the aptitude test normally required for access to the legal professions.
- In the case of the other regulated professions (engineer, psychologist, etc.), you must apply for recognition of your qualifications in the country in question. The authorities have four months in which to reply. If your training is significantly different, in terms of duration or content, from that given in the host country, the authorities may require either evidence of additional professional experience, an adaptation period or an aptitude test. Only one of these three complementary measures can be imposed. Obviously, if your actual qualifications and your entire professional experience are taken into account, this may make it easier to have your diplomas recognised.
- The country where you wish to work may require special qualifications for occupations such as hairdresser, construction worker, insurance agent or broker, or trader. In these cases, you only have to prove that you have practised your profession as a self-employed person for a period of time specified by the Member State concerned (generally 5 or 6 years). This period of time can however be reduced if you have followed training or practiced your profession on an employed basis. If you do not have professional experience for the required period of time, you will only be able to practice your profession after having obtained the recognition of your diploma.

<http://europeforus.xoom.it/lavorare.html>

a) Give synonyms for the expressions from the text.

establish	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
because of, by reason of	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
court	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
follow, obey (rules)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
enjoying the advantages of	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
proof, verification	<input type="text"/>			

b) Choose the correct sentence.

1.
A All Member States recognize skills and qualifications acquired in other Member States.
B Training has become uniform all over the EU.
C Special systems are used for the recognition of diplomas acquired in other Member States.
2.
A Regulated profession means that there are special training requirements for entry into the profession.
B If your profession is not regulated in the host country, you cannot legally work there.
C If your profession is not regulated in the host country, you must have your qualification recognized there.
3.
A Qualifications for doctors have been coordinated between the Member States.
B If you are a doctor, you must apply for recognition of your qualifications in the host country.
C Both doctors and lawyers need several years' work experience before taking up employment in another Member State.
4.
A You can work as a lawyer in another Member State only on an occasional basis.
B If you want to work permanently as a lawyer in another Member State, you must first have your training recognized in the host country.
C In some Member States you may represent your client in court alone only if you have had your training recognized.
5.
A If you are an engineer and training is different in your country of origin, you must prove that you have enough experience and take an aptitude test.
B If you are an engineer, you must apply for the recognition of your qualifications in the host country.
C If you are a hairdresser, you can work in another Member State only after 5 or 6 years of work experience.

3.3. Recognition of academic diplomas

There is no automatic EU-wide recognition of academic diplomas. Individual governments of EU countries remain responsible for their education systems and are free to apply their own rules, including whether or not to recognise academic qualifications obtained elsewhere. You may therefore

need to go through a national procedure to get your academic degree or diploma recognised in another EU country, if you seek admission to a further course of study there.

a) Read the following story and explain what problem may be caused by differences in the educational systems of the Member States.

Kathrin completed a university degree in Germany. She then moved to France to pursue a postgraduate degree, but found that the French authorities did not recognise her diploma, requesting that she obtain a document certifying her qualifications from a French university. After discussion with a French university, she was able to get her degree recognised as equivalent to a “*licence*” in the French system – a type of diploma obtained there after only 3 years of study, and which she felt covered much less ground than the studies she had already completed in Germany. Nonetheless, she had to pursue 2 further years of undergraduate study in the French system before she could apply for the postgraduate course she wanted there.

http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/education/university/recognition/index_en.htm

b) The Bologna Process

Read about the Bologna Process and fill in the table below.

The recognition of qualifications is essential to facilitate mobility, and thus lies at the heart of the Bologna Process reforms. In the Bologna declaration of 1999, European ministers with responsibility for higher education initiated the Bologna Process by setting out the goal of establishing the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) by 2010. Launched by the Ministers of Education and university leaders of 29 countries, the Bologna Process has further developed into a major reform encompassing 46 countries. Taking part in the Bologna Process is a voluntary decision made by each country.

The Bologna Process does not aim to harmonise national educational systems but rather to provide tools to connect them. The intention is to allow the diversity of national systems and universities to be maintained while the European Higher Education Area improves transparency between higher education systems, as well as implements tools to facilitate recognition of degrees and academic qualifications, mobility, and exchanges between institutions. All participating countries have agreed on a comparable three cycle degree system for undergraduates (Bachelor degrees) and graduates (Master and PhD degrees).

Within the framework of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), three main levels of recognition can be considered:

- recognition of full degrees;
- recognition of short study periods in relation to student mobility; and
- recognition of qualifications, including prior learning and professional experience, allowing entry or re-entry into higher education.

number of countries participating in the process	<input type="text"/>
aims of establishing the European Higher Education Area	1. transparency 2. <input type="text"/> of degrees and qualifications 3. <input type="text"/>
elements of the three-cycle degree system	1. <input type="text"/> degrees 2. <input type="text"/> degrees 3. <input type="text"/> degrees
the three main levels of recognition	1. <input type="text"/> degrees 2. <input type="text"/> study

c) Instruments for recognition

In order to assist the process of recognition, a number of instruments have been adopted as part of the Bologna Process reforms.

Match the instruments with their descriptions.

A a common portfolio of documents charting skills and qualifications acquired over time	1. the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)
B a common system of transferable credits based on learning outcomes, levels and workload	2. the Diploma Supplement
C a network to provide authoritative advice and information on the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study undertaken abroad	3. EUROPASS
D a common format for describing qualifications achieved	4. National Academic Recognition Information Centres (NARICs)

To have a look at a Diploma Supplement, go to

<http://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/en/documents/european-skills-passport/diploma-supplement/examples>

d) Mobility programmes

Read the following short text about some mobility programmes and find out which programme supports mobility:

- a) in higher education;
- b) for researchers;
- c) with third countries.

The EU currently administers and funds a series of mobility programmes to encourage students and scholars from all over Europe to spend time in higher education institutions in other countries. The most well-known of these is the Erasmus programme - the higher education strand of the Lifelong Learning Programme. In addition, the Erasmus Mundus programme seeks to increase cooperation and mobility with third countries and the Marie Curie Actions provide funding opportunities for mobility and training at all stages of a researcher's career.

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/degree-structures.aspx#sthash.pO5LLAGZ.dpuf>

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/recognition.aspx#sthash.KoXRRbPX.dpuf>

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/mobility.aspx#sthash.OsvcdhJ9.dpuf>

4. The Euro and Economic and Monetary Union

4.1. Read the text and fill in the gaps using the given expressions.

banknotes	cash-less payments	circulating	euro area
European integration	launched	meet the conditions	
national currencies	opt-out	single currency	

The euro is the shared by (currently) 18 of the European Union's Member States, which together make up the The introduction of the euro in 1999 was a major step in: more than 333 million EU citizens now use it as their currency.

When the euro was on 1 January 1999, it became the new official currency of 11 Member States, replacing the old – such as the Deutschmark and the French franc – in two stages. First the euro was introduced as an accounting currency for and accounting purposes, while the old currencies continued to be used for cash payments. Since 1 January 2002 the euro has been in physical form, as and coins. The euro is not the currency of all EU Member States. Two countries (Denmark and the United Kingdom) have ‘.....’ clauses in the Treaty exempting them from participation, while the remainder (several of the more recently acceded EU members plus Sweden) have yet to for adopting the single currency.

4.2. Which countries have adopted the euro - and when?

Match the countries with the dates.

1999		Estonia
2001		Cyprus, Malta
2007		Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland
2008		Slovakia
2009		Latvia
2011		Slovenia
2014		Greece

4.3. The euro and Economic and Monetary Union

Read the text below and complete the cloze test following it with information from the text.

All EU Member States form part of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which can be described as an advanced stage of economic integration based on a single market. It involves close co-ordination of economic and fiscal policies and, for those countries fulfilling certain conditions, a single monetary policy and a single currency – the euro. These conditions are known as the 'convergence criteria' (or 'Maastricht criteria') and include low and stable inflation, exchange rate stability and sound public finances.

With the launch of the euro, monetary policy became the responsibility of the independent European Central Bank (ECB), which was created for that purpose, and the national central banks of the Member States having adopted the euro. Together they compose the Eurosystem. Fiscal policy (public revenue and expenditure) remains in the hands of individual national authorities – although they undertake to adhere to commonly agreed rules on public finances known as the Stability and Growth Pact. Member States also retain overall responsibility for their structural policies (i.e. labour markets, pension and capital markets), but agree to co-ordinate them in order to achieve the common economic goals.

Apart from making travelling easier within the EU, a single currency makes economic and political sense. The framework under which the euro is managed underpins its stability, contributes to low inflation and encourages sound public finances. A single currency is also a logical complement to the single market and contributes to making it more efficient. Using a common currency increases price transparency, eliminates currency exchange costs, facilitates international trade and gives the EU a more powerful voice in the world. The size and strength of the euro area also better protect it from external economic shocks, such as unexpected oil price rises or turbulence in the currency markets. Last but not least, the euro gives the EU's citizens a tangible symbol of their European identity.

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/index_en.htm

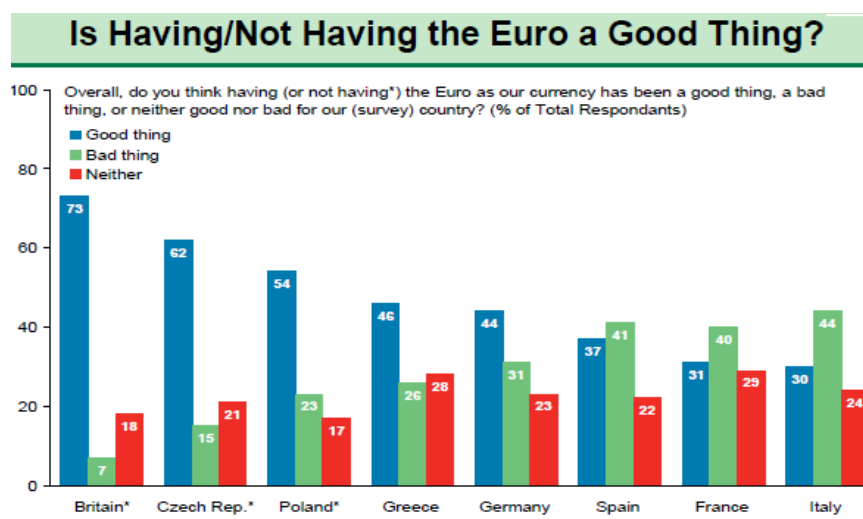
Cloze test

Economic and monetary union means that Member States' economic and fiscal policies are c [], and countries of the euro zone have a single m [] policy. In order to adopt the euro, countries have to meet the c [] criteria. The E [] is made up of the European Central Bank and the national central banks of the countries using the euro. The Member States remain responsible for fiscal and s [] policies. The advantages of the euro include: low i [], price t [], no currency e [] c [], and making i [] t [] easier.

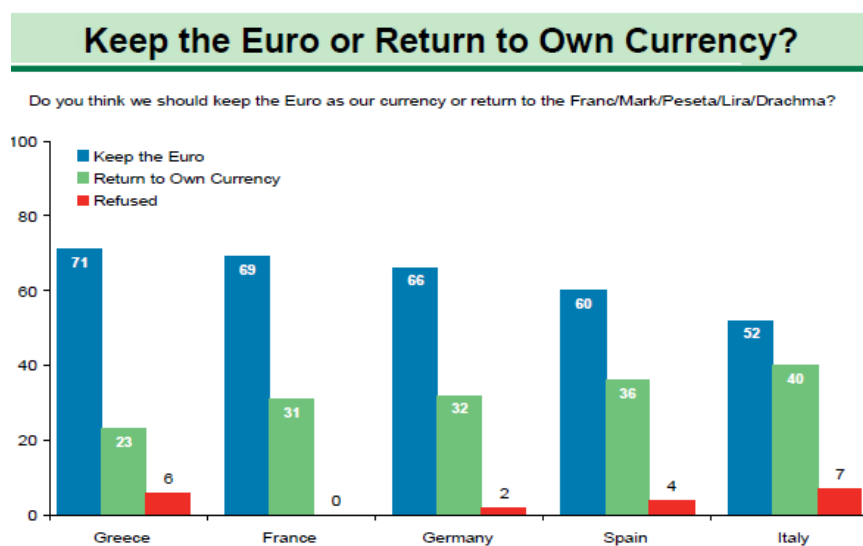
4.4. Read more about the following terms and translate the passages into Hungarian.

The convergence criteria	The following conditions must be met by EU countries to join the euro area: 1) The rate of inflation may not exceed by more than 1.5 % the average rates of inflation of the three member states with the lowest inflation. 2) Long-term interest rates may not vary by more than 2 % in relation to the average interest rates of the three member states with the lowest interest rates. 3) National budget deficits must be below 3 % of GDP. 4) Public debt may not exceed 60 % of GDP. 5) Exchange rates must have remained within the authorised margin of fluctuation for the previous two years.
The Stability and Growth Pact	It was adopted in June 1997 by the European Council. This was a permanent commitment to budgetary stability, and made it possible for penalties to be imposed on any country in the euro area whose budget deficit exceeded 3 % of GDP. It was subsequently judged to be too strict and was reformed in March 2005.
The Eurogroup	It consists of the finance ministers of the euro-area countries, who meet to coordinate their economic policies and to monitor their countries' budgetary and financial policies. The Eurogroup also represents the euro's interests in international forums. It was given formal status by the Treaty of Lisbon.

4.5. What do Member States think of the euro? Describe the following charts.



Source: Pew Research Center



Source: Pew Research Center

Pew Survey of the Eurozone

<http://www.macrobusiness.com.au/2012/06/whos-afraid-of-the-euro/>

5. Policies underpinning the single market

Over the years the EU has introduced a number of policies to help ensure that as many businesses and consumers as possible benefit from opening up the single market.

5.1. Competition

5.1.1.

What is the aim of the EU's competition policy?

What role does the Commission play in the implementation of this policy?

The EU's competition policy is essential for ensuring that, within the European single market, competition is not only free but also fair. The European Commission implements this policy and, together with the Court of Justice, ensures that it is respected. The purpose of this policy is to prevent

any business cartel, any aid from public authorities or any unfair monopoly from distorting free competition within the single market.

Any agreement falling under the Treaty rules must be notified to the European Commission by the companies or bodies concerned. The Commission may impose a fine directly on any company which breaks the competition rules or fail to make the required notification – as in the case of Microsoft, which was fined €900 million in 2008.

If an EU member state illegally grants aid, or fails to notify aid, the Commission may demand that it be repaid. The Commission must also be notified of any merger or takeover that could lead to a company having a dominant position in a particular market.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

5.1.2.A competition case that came before the European Court of Justice

a) Before reading the case, match the following expressions with their definitions.

1. commission	A taking advantage of the fact that a company is more powerful economically than the others
2. incentive	B replace with another thing
3. performance reward scheme	C parties' submissions to the court
4. abuse of dominant position	D evaluation
5. inadmissible	E a system under which a person gets extra pay for doing his or her job very well, e.g. in the case of a salesman for selling more products
6. substitute	F amount of money that is paid to sb for selling goods and which increases with the amount of goods sold
7. assessment	G not acceptable by the court
8. pleas	H something that encourages you to do sth

b) Read the following press release about the judgment of the ECJ and put the sentences in the right chronological order. You will find the sentences in a box below the text.

PRESS RELEASE No 23/07

15 March 2007

Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case C-95/04 P

British Airways plc v Commission of the European Communities

THE COURT OF JUSTICE DISMISSES BRITISH AIRWAYS' APPEAL

The judgment of the Court of First Instance, dismissing the action against the Commission's decision fining British Airways EUR 6.8 million for abuse of a dominant position, is confirmed

Following a complaint lodged by Virgin Atlantic Airways about agreements between British Airways (BA) and travel agents relating to commissions and other financial incentives for the sale of BA tickets, the Commission commenced a detailed investigation.

BA then adopted a new performance reward scheme applicable from 1998. Nevertheless, Virgin lodged a second complaint with the Commission against that new system of financial incentives.

By a decision of 14 July 1999, the Commission condemned the agreements and incentive schemes established by BA as an abuse of its dominant position on the United Kingdom market for air travel agency services and fined it EUR 6.8 million. According to the Commission, the performance reward scheme had the effect of inciting United Kingdom travel agents to maintain or increase their sales in BA tickets, in preference to those of competitor airlines.

In December 2003, the Court of First Instance dismissed BA's action against that decision. BA lodged an appeal against that judgment before the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The Court of Justice has today dismissed the appeal as in part inadmissible and in part unfounded.

The Court has stated that, in an appeal, it is not the function of the Court of Justice to substitute its own assessment of market data and the competition situation for that of the Court of First Instance. The appeal must be limited to questions of law. The assessment of facts is not a question of law which can be submitted to the Court of Justice for review. As a result, the pleas in which BA challenges assessments of facts and evidence by the Court of First Instance are inadmissible.

The Court of Justice has further confirmed that the Court of First Instance did not make any error of law in dismissing BA's action.

The judgment of the Court of First Instance is therefore upheld.

- A** The Court of First Instance dismissed British Airways' action against the Commission's decision.
- B** Virgin lodged a second complaint with the Commission against the new system of financial incentives.
- C** The Commission commenced a detailed investigation.
- D** British Airways (BA) made an agreement with travel agents relating to commissions and other financial incentives for the sale of BA tickets.
- E** The Court of Justice dismissed British Airways' appeal against the decision of the Court of First Instance.
- F** BA lodged an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance before the Court of Justice.
- H** The Commission condemned the agreements and fined British Airways EUR 6.8 million for abuse of a dominant position.
- I** BA took action against the Commission's decision.
- J** Virgin Atlantic Airways lodged a complaint with the Commission about agreements between British Airways (BA) and travel agents.
- G** BA adopted a new performance reward scheme.

c) Multiple choice task

1. British Airways' agreements with travel agents related to
 - A commissions for selling BA's tickets.
 - B competitor airlines.
 - C rewarding travel agents in the United Kingdom for their excellent past performance.
2. The Commission established BA's abuse of its dominant position on the ground that
 - A Virgin Atlantic had lodged a complaint against BA.
 - B UK travel agents preferred BA to Virgin Atlantic.
 - C BA's scheme encouraged travel agents to sell the tickets of BA instead of other airlines.
3. BA's appeal was inadmissible because
 - A BA's pleas were fully limited to questions of law.
 - B BA substituted its own assessment of market data for that of the Court of First Instance.

C BA challenged the assessment of facts and evidence by the Court of First Instance.

4. The Court of Justice upheld the decision of the Court of First Instance because
- A the Court of First Instance did not make any error of law.
 - B the Court of First Instance had dismissed BA's action.
 - C the Court of First Instance had assessed the facts and evidence correctly.

d) Vocabulary task

Find synonyms for the following expressions from the text.

submitted	.....	rival	.....
started	.....	rejected	.....
inquiry	.....	unjustified	.....
introduced	.....	noted	.....
criticized	.....	revision	.....
encouraging	.....	contests	.....
		confirmed	.....

e) Give an oral summary of the case.

5.2. Consumer protection

a) Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is the aim of the EU's consumer protection policy?
2. What are the tools for protecting consumers?
3. What areas are covered by consumer protection?

EU legislation in this field aims to give all consumers the same degree of financial and health protection, regardless of where in the European Union they live, travel or do their shopping. The need for EU-wide protection came into sharp focus in the late 1990s with scares over food safety issues such as 'mad cow disease' (BSE). To provide a sound scientific foundation for food safety legislation, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) was set up in 2002.

Europe-wide consumer protection is needed in many other fields too, which is why there are numerous EU directives on the safety of cosmetics, toys, fireworks, etc.

In 1993 the European Medicines Agency (EMA) was set up to handle applications for European marketing authorisations for medicinal products. No medicine can be marketed in the EU without such an authorisation.

The European Union also takes action to protect consumers from false and misleading advertising, defective products and abuses in areas such as consumer credit and mail-order or Internet selling.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

b) Read the Distance Selling Directive on the Internet and find the following information in it:

DIRECTIVE 97/7/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.1997.144.01.0019.01.ENG

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31997L0007&from=EN>

1. What definition is given for "distance contract"?
2. Which distance contracts are exempted from the Directive?
3. What information must the supplier give to the consumer prior to the purchase?
4. What are the general rules for the consumer's withdrawal from the contract?
5. Within how many days must the supplier perform the contract?
6. What does "inertia selling" mean?

7. What does the “minimal clause” mean with regard to the transposition of the Directive by the Member States?

5.3. Solidarity policies

To make sure the single market works properly, imbalances in that market need to be corrected. That is the purpose of the EU’s ‘solidarity policies’, designed to help underdeveloped regions and troubled sectors of the economy.

5.3.1. Regional aid

a) Read about regional aid and decide if the following sentences are true or false.

Under the EU’s regional policy, European Union funds are used to boost development in regions lagging behind, to rejuvenate industrial areas in decline, to help young people and the long-term unemployed find work, to modernise farming and to help less-favoured rural areas.

These objectives are financed by specific EU funds, known as the ‘**Structural Funds**’, which top up or stimulate investment by the private sector and by national and regional governments.

The **European Regional Development Fund** (ERDF) is used to finance regional development projects and to boost the economy in regions that are lagging behind. This includes the redevelopment of declining industrial areas. The **European Social Fund** (ESF) is used to finance vocational training and to help people find work.

In addition to the Structural Funds, there is a **Cohesion Fund**, which is used to finance transport infrastructure and environmental projects in EU countries whose GDP per capita is lower than 90 % of the EU average.

Financial aid is not the only way in which the EU seeks to improve social conditions in Europe. **The Community Charter of Basic Social Rights**, which became an integral part of the Treaty in 1997, sets out the rights that all workers in the EU should enjoy: free movement; fair pay; improved working conditions; social protection; the right to form associations and to undertake collective bargaining; the right to vocational training; equal treatment of women and men; worker information, consultation and participation; health protection and safety at the workplace; protection for children, the elderly and the disabled.

1. The ERDF helps to develop underdeveloped regions and the ESF aims to increase employment by providing training.
2. The Cohesion Fund is a Structural Fund used to finance transport infrastructure in all EU countries.
3. The Charter of Basic Social Rights sets out the general basic human rights that all EU citizens should enjoy.

b) Translate the expressions in bold type into Hungarian.

5.3.2. The common agricultural policy (CAP) and common fisheries policy (CFP)

Read the text and fill in the gaps in the summary using expressions taken from the text (max. 3 words).

The aims of the CAP, as set out in the original Treaty of Rome from 1957, were to ensure a fair standard of living for farmers, to stabilise markets, to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices and to modernise farming infrastructure. These goals have largely been achieved. Moreover, consumers today enjoy security of supply and the prices of agricultural products are kept stable, protected from fluctuations on the world market. The policy is financed by the **European Agricultural Guarantee Fund** (EAGF) and the **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development** (EAFRD).

However, the CAP became a victim of its own success. Production grew far faster than consumption, placing a heavy burden on the EU budget. In order to resolve this problem, agricultural policy had to be redefined. This reform is beginning to show results: production has been curbed.

The new role of the farming community is to ensure a certain amount of economic activity in every rural area and to protect the diversity of Europe's countryside.

This diversity and the recognition of a 'rural way of life' – people living in harmony with the land – are an important part of Europe's identity. Furthermore, European agriculture has an important role to play in combating climate change, protecting wildlife and feeding the world.

The European Commission represents the EU in international negotiations at the **World Trade Organisation** (WTO). The EU wants the WTO to put more emphasis on food quality, the precautionary principle ('better safe than sorry') and animal welfare.

From 2013 onwards, the European Commission wants the CAP to give priority to making European agriculture sustainable, giving farmers sufficient protection from volatile markets, preserving biodiversity and protecting local and regional speciality products.

The European Union has also begun reforming its fisheries policy. The main aim here is to preserve stocks of fish (such as the endangered bluefin tuna) and to reduce the overcapacity of fishing fleets while providing financial assistance for people who leave the fishing industry.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

The common agricultural policy first appeared in the []. Its aims included raising farmers' [] and [] of farming. As a result of the policy, there are [] prices. However, the problem arose that [] increased more than the demand for products. Now a main aim of the CAP is to preserve the [] of the countryside in Europe. Agriculture can also help to cope with []. Food quality and [] have become priorities for the EU. The CAP is also intended to protect farmers from []. The fisheries policy endeavours to save [] species and decrease the number of people working in the [] in order to curtail the overcapacity of fishing fleets.



http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/technical_measures/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-history/index_en.htm

6. Financing the policies: the EU budget

6.1. Where does the money come from to finance the EU budget?

How is the budget adopted?

To fund its policies, the European Union has an annual budget. This budget is financed by what are called the EU's 'own resources', which cannot exceed 1.23 % of the total gross national income of all the member states.

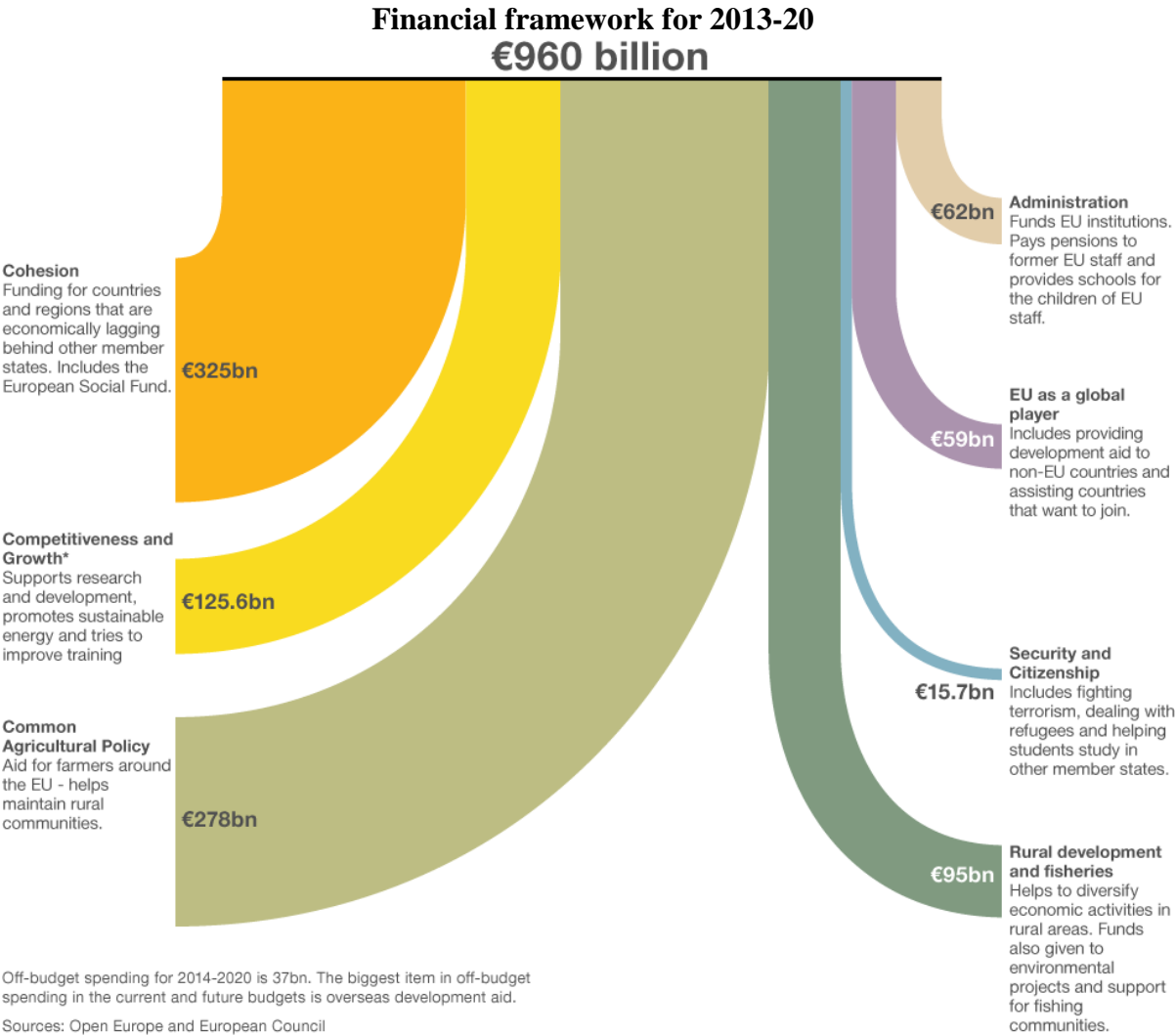
These resources are mainly drawn from:

- customs duties on products imported into the EU, including farm levies;
- a percentage of the value added tax (VAT) levied on goods and services throughout the EU;
- contributions from the member states, reflecting the wealth of each country.

Each annual budget is part of a multi-annual budget cycle known as the 'financial framework'. The multiannual financial frameworks are drawn up by the European Commission and require unanimous approval from the Council and negotiation and agreement with the European Parliament.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

6.2. What is the EU's budget spent on? Describe the diagram.



<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20442880>

accounting currency *fn* elszámolási pénz
adaptation period *fn* beilleszkedési idő
animal welfare *fn* állatjólét
aptitude test *fn* alkalmassági vizsga
assessment *fn* értékelés
asylum *fn* menedék
authorisation *fn* (1) felhatalmazás, (2) engedélyezés
authoritative *mn* hiteles, irányadó
barrier *fn* akadály
biodiversity *fn* biológiai sokféleség
bluefin tuna *fn* kékuszójú tonhal
Bologna Declaration Bolognai Nyilatkozat
boost *ige* növel, fokoz, fellendít
budget deficit *fn* költségvetési hiány
cash-less payment készpénz nélküli fizetés
chart *ige* táblázatot készít vmiből, részletesen felvázol
circulation *fn* bankjegyforgalom

- **come into circulation** forgalomba kerül
- **circulate** *ige* forgalomba hoz, forgalomban van

climate change *fn* klímaváltozás
Cohesion Fund *fn* Kohéziós Alap
collective bargaining kollektív tárgyalások
combat *ige* leküzd
commence *ige* kezdődik
commission *fn* jutalék
commitment to *fn* elkötelezettség vmi iránt
common agricultural policy (CAP) közös agrárpolitika
common fisheries policy (CFP) közös halászati politika
Community Charter of Basic Social Rights of Workers Közösségi Charta a Munkavállalók Alapvető Szociális Jogairól
comparable *mn* hasonló, összehasonlítható
competitor *fn* rivális
complementary *mn* kiegészítő
condemn *ige* elítél
conjunction *fn* egyesülés, kapcsolat

- **in conjunction with** vkivel egyetértésben/együtt

'convergence criteria' (or 'Maastricht criteria') konvergenciakritériumok
cornerstone *fn* sarokkő
curb *ige* megfékez, mérsékel
customs tariff *fn* vámtarifa
decline *fn* hanyatlás
Diploma Supplement oklevélmelléklet
distance contract *fn* távszerződés
distort *ige* torzít
diversity *fn* sokféleség
dominant position *fn* erőfölény
Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) gazdasági és monetáris unió (GMU)
economic integration gazdasági integráció
encompass *ige* felölel, tartalmaz
Eurogroup eurocsoport
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) Európai Mezőgazdasági Vidékfejlesztési Alap
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) Európai Mezőgazdasági Garanciaalap
European Credit Transfer System Európai Kreditátviteli Rendszer
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Európai Élelmiszer-biztonsági Hatóság
European Higher Education Area (EHEA) Európai Felsőoktatási Térség
European Medicines Agency (EMA) Európai Gyógyszerügynökség
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap
European Social Fund (ESF) Európai Szociális Alap
Eurosystem eurorendszer
exchange *fn* csere, átváltás

- **exchange rate** átváltási árfolyam

exempt sy from sg *ige* felment, mentesít vkit vmi alól

- **exemption from** *fn* felmentés vmi alól

external *mn* külső

- **external economic shocks** külső gazdasági megrázkódtatások, csapások

financial framework pénzügyi keret

- **multiannual financial framework** többéves pénzügyi keret

fiscal policy fiskális, költségvetési politika

fishing fleet *fn* halászflootta

free movement of people, goods, services and capital személyek, áruk, szolgáltatások és tőke szabad áramlása

- **the four freedoms** a négy szabadság

GDP per capita egy főre jutó bruttó hazai termék

gross national income bruttó nemzeti jövedelem

hinder sy from *ige* megakadályoz vkit vmiben

identity *fn* személyazonosság, identitás

imbalance *fn* kiegyensúlyozatlanság, egyenlőtlenség

improve *ige* javít, fejleszt

incentives *fn* anyagi ösztönzők

incite *ige* ösztönöz, felbújt, uszít

inertia selling *fn* áruküldés

házhoz [kéretlenül, majdani üzlet reményében]

introduction *fn* bevezetés

lag behind *ige* lemarad, hátramarad

less-favoured *mn* kevésbé szerencsés, rosszabb helyzetben lévő

levy *ige* kivet (adót)

- **farm levies** termőföldet terhelő adók

Lifelong Learning Programme Egész életen át tartó tanulás program

long-term interest rates hosszútávú kamatláb

mad cow disease *fn* kergemarhakór

mail-order *fn* csomagküldő szolgálat

margin of fluctuation *fn* ingadozási küszöb

market *ige* piacra visz, áruba bocsát, értékesít

medicinal product gyógyászati termék

merger *fn* fúzió, egyesülés

minimal clause *fn* minimálzáradék

misleading *mn* félrevezető

mobility *fn* mobilitás

National Academic Recognition

Information Centres (NARICs) Nemzeti Felsőoktatási Elismerési Információs

Központok, Magyar Ekvivalencia és Információs Központ

nonetheless *hsz* azonban, mégis

notification *fn* értesítés, tájékoztatás

obstacle *fn* akadály

par *fn* egyenlőség

- **on a par with** egyenértékű vmivel

on a permanent basis állandó jelleggel

on an occasional basis alkalmanként

opt-out *fn* önkéntes kivülmaradás

overcapacity *fn* túltelítettség,

befogadóképesség meghaladása, túlzott termelőkapacitás

perform (the contract) *ige* teljesíti (a szerződést)

performance reward scheme

teljesítmény-arányos díjazási rendszer

plea *fn* kérvény, védőbeszéd, kifogás

precautionary principle *fn*

elővigyázatosság elve

prior *mn* korábbi

private sector *fn* magánszféra

public debt államadósság

public revenue állami bevétel

random spot checks szűrőpróbaszerű

helyszíni ellenőrzés

rate of inflation *fn* inflációs ráta

reasonable price kedvező, előnyös ár

recognition *fn* elismerés

regulated profession szabályozott szakma

rejuvenate *ige* megfiatalít

resource *fn* forrás

- **EU's 'own resources'** az EU saját forrásai

retain *ige* megtart, fenntart

reward *ige* megjutalmaz

rural *mn* vidéki

Schengen Agreement Schengeni

Megállapodás

supply *fn* ellátás

seek, sought, sought *ige* kér

- **seek admission** felvételt kér, jelentkezik vhová

self-employed *mn* egyéni vállalkozó

- **self-employed occupation** egyéni vállalkozásban üzőtt foglalkozás

sound public finances jól működő

költségvetés

speciality product jellegzetes termék

specify *ige* meghatároz

Stability and Growth Pact Stabilitási és
Növekedési Paktum
standard of living *fn* életszínvonal
stimulate *ige* serkent, buzdít
stock of fish *fn* halkészlet
strand *fn* ága (vminek)
Structural Funds Strukturális Alapok
submission *fn* beadvány, kérelem
substitute *ige* helyettesít
supplier *fn* szolgáltató
sustainable *mn* fenntartható
takeover *fn* átvétel (vállalaté)
tangible *mn* kézzel fogható
tax-related *mn* adójellegű
thus *hsz* ekképpen, így
top up *ige* feltölt
transferable credits átvihető kreditek
transparency *fn* átláthatóság

troubled *mn* zavaros
turbulence *fn* zűrzavar, felfordulás
underdeveloped *mn* elmaradott
underpin *ige* alátámaszt, alapoz
unfair monopoly tisztességtelen
monopolhelyzet
unfounded *mn* alaptalan, nem
megalapozott
uphold *ige* (1) helyben hagy (ítéletet), (2)
véd (érdekeket), támogat, megtart
(törvényt)
value added tax (VAT) hozzáadottérték-
adó (héa)
volatile *mn* ingadozó, változó
wildlife *fn* vadvilág
withdrawal (from the contract) *fn* elállás
World Trade Organisation (WTO)
Világkereskedelmi Szervezet

Unit 5 A Europe of freedom, security and justice

1.1. Moving freely within the EU and protecting its external borders

The free movement of people within the EU raises security issues for the member states, since they no longer control internal EU borders. To compensate for this, extra security measures have to be put in place at the EU's external borders. Moreover, since criminals can also exploit freedom of movement within the EU, national police forces and judicial authorities have to work together to combat cross-border crime.

One of the most important moves to make life easier for travellers in the European Union took place in 1985, when the governments of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed an agreement in a small Luxembourg border town called Schengen. They agreed to abolish all checks on people, regardless of nationality, at their shared borders, to harmonise controls at their borders with non-EU countries and to introduce a common policy on visas.

They thus formed an area without internal frontiers known as the Schengen area.

The Schengen arrangements have since become an integral part of the EU Treaties, and the Schengen area has gradually expanded. In 2014, the Schengen rules are fully implemented by all EU countries except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania and the United Kingdom. Four non-EU countries – Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein – are also in the Schengen area.

Tightening up checks at the EU's external borders became a priority when the EU expanded in 2004 and 2007. An EU agency known as Frontex, based in Warsaw, is responsible for managing EU cooperation on external border security. The member states can lend it boats, helicopters and planes for carrying out joint patrols – for example in sensitive areas of the Mediterranean. The EU is also considering setting up a European border guard service.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

1.2. A video about Schengen and free movement in Europe

Watch the video and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

To watch the video, click here.

<http://europartv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=cf5f7a0e-a3ae-49ba-b49f-9e3d009fa290>

1. The French government sent back Roma people from Eastern Europe, although they were

.

2. Freedom of movement is not a/an right.

3. You cannot just move to another country and apply for .

4. You must prove that you can .

5. In 1985 junior ministers from five countries signed an agreement on .

6. By this agreement they were signing away their right to set their own .

7. In times of crisis, the dream of a/an Europe can turn into a nightmare.

8. The Schengen countries that are outside the EU include , and Switzerland.

9. Divided Cyprus will have to wait for [] before joining the area.
10. The near future is about filling the [] created by free movement.
11. Progress is already underway between police forces and [].
12. The freedom of movement and borderless Europe must be supported by adequate security and [] against organized crime.

2. Asylum and Immigration Policy

2.1. Reading

*What issues arise in the EU concerning asylum, illegal and legal immigration?
What progress has been made in this field?*

Europe is proud of its humanitarian tradition of welcoming foreigners and offering asylum to refugees fleeing danger and persecution. Today, however, EU governments face the pressing question of how to deal with rising numbers of immigrants, both legal and illegal, in an area without internal frontiers.

EU governments have agreed to harmonise their rules so that applications for asylum can be processed in accordance with a set of basic principles uniformly recognised throughout the European Union. Some technical measures have been adopted, such as minimum standards for admitting asylum-seekers and for granting refugee status.

In recent years, large numbers of illegal immigrants have been arriving on Europe's shores, and one of the EU's top priorities is to deal with this problem. Member governments are working together to tackle people smuggling and to agree common arrangements for repatriating illegal immigrants.

At the same time, legal immigration is being better coordinated under EU rules on family reunification, on the status of long-term residents and on admitting non-EU nationals who wish to come to Europe to study or to undertake research.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

2.2. A video about welfare for immigrants in the UK

*Watch the video and do the multiple choice task.
For the video, click here.*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXFnSC5W2k>

- There is a conflict between the UK and the EU concerning
 - tourists.
 - asylum-seekers.
 - benefit tourists.
- The interviewed worker came to the UK from
 - Holland five years ago.
 - Poland five years ago.
 - Poland 8 months ago.
- He lost his job and home because he went bankrupt.
 - He lost his job because of an accident, but he still has a home.
 - He lost both his job and home because of an accident.

4.
 - A He came to England to claim benefits and he won't go back to his home country.
 - B He came to England to work and it is still his dream country.
 - C He doesn't think the UK has been fair to him but he wants to stay in the UK.

5. He says he is a citizen of the EU
 - A but he doesn't qualify for a handout.
 - B and the UK needs him.
 - C but the state is afraid of him.

6. Foreigners are eligible for welfare
 - A only if they have lived in the country for over four months.
 - B only if they can convince the authorities that they came to the UK to work.
 - C from the time they arrive in the country but they must have a job.

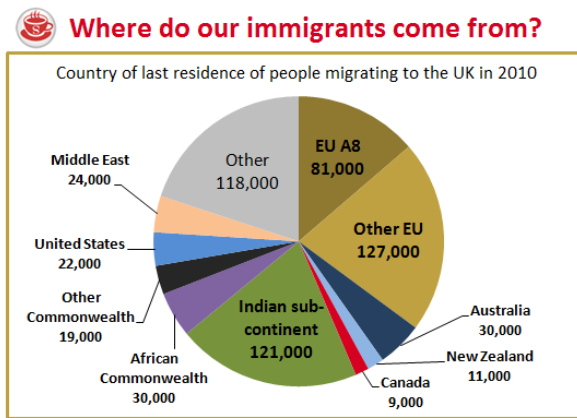
7. The EU wants the UK to relax welfare rules,
 - A but the rules are needed to reduce discrimination.
 - B and the Conservative Party promised to carry out these changes in its manifesto.
 - C but the UK is not willing to do so.

8.
 - A Overall, the UK spends 2.5 billion pounds a year on welfare benefits.
 - B The UK doesn't want to spend 2.5 billion pounds on benefit tourists.
 - C The UK spends 2.5 billion pounds a year on immigrants from Eastern Europe.

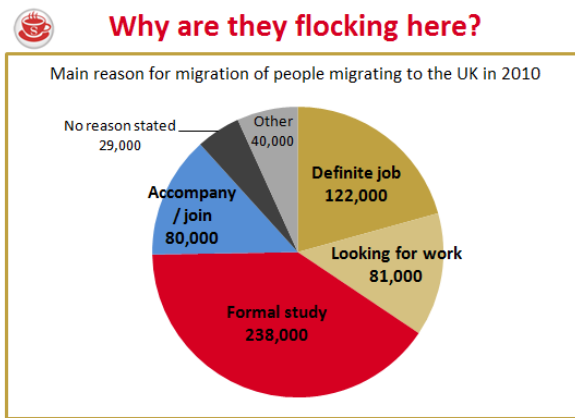
9. The interviewed economist thinks that the British welfare state
 - A is for the benefit of British people.
 - B should contribute to the benefits.
 - C should give up the contributory principle of the 1940s.

2.3. Diagrams

Speak about the following diagrams.

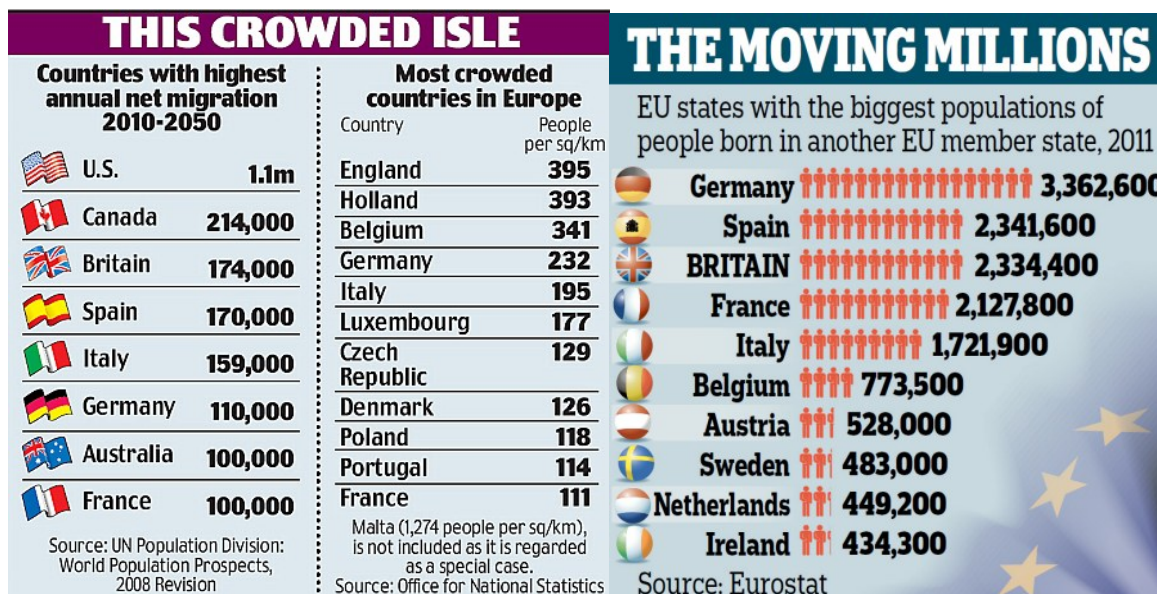


Source: ONS



Source: ONS

<http://blogs.spectator.co.uk/coffeehouse/2011/11/breaking-down-those-record-immigration-figures/>



http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2009/03/12/article-1161365-03D96F9C000005DC-982_468x463.jpg <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2172345/2-33m-EU-migrants-living-Britain-Only-Spain-Germany-popular-UK.html>

3. Fighting international crime

3.1. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What types of international crime are mentioned in the text?
2. What is the purpose of the Schengen information system?
3. What is Europol and what is its task?

A coordinated effort is needed to combat criminal gangs who run people-trafficking networks and who exploit vulnerable human beings, particularly women and children.

Organised crime is becoming ever more sophisticated and regularly uses European or international networks for its activities. Terrorism has clearly shown that it can strike, with great brutality, anywhere in the world.

This is why the Schengen information system (SIS) was set up. This is a complex database which enables police forces and judicial authorities to exchange information on people for whom an arrest warrant or extradition request has been issued, and on stolen property such as vehicles or works of art. A new generation database known as SIS II will have a greater capacity and make it possible to store new types of data.

One of the best ways of catching criminals is to track their ill-gotten gains. For this reason, and to cut off the funding of criminal and terrorist organisations, the EU has brought in legislation to prevent money-laundering.

The greatest advance made in recent years in the field of cooperation between law enforcement authorities was the creation of Europol, an EU body based in The Hague and staffed by police and customs officers. It tackles a wide range of international crime: drug trafficking, trade in stolen vehicles, people trafficking and illegal immigration networks, the sexual exploitation of women and children, child pornography, forgery, the trafficking of radioactive and nuclear material, terrorism, money-laundering and counterfeiting the euro.

3.2. Cooperation in the field of criminal justice

The main example of practical cooperation in this field is Eurojust, a central coordinating structure established in The Hague in 2003. Its purpose is to enable the national investigating and prosecuting authorities to work together on criminal investigations involving several EU countries. On the basis of Eurojust, a European Public Prosecutor's Office may be set up – if the Council (or a group of at least nine member states) so decides. The role of the prosecutor would be to investigate and prosecute offences against the EU's financial interests.

Another tool for practical cross-border cooperation is the European arrest warrant, operational since January 2004. It is intended to replace lengthy extradition procedures.

3.3. The European Arrest Warrant

Read the article and answer the questions.

1. What is the European Arrest Warrant?
2. Why was it introduced?
3. To what offences does it apply?
4. Why is the European Arrest Warrant significant?
5. What case is mentioned in the article?
6. On what grounds can the execution of the arrest warrant be denied?
7. What are the time limits for execution?

The European arrest warrant is a judicial decision issued by a Member State with a view to the arrest and surrender by another Member State of a requested person, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order.

Prior to the European Arrest Warrant being agreed in June 2002, if a Member State wished to arrest someone who was living in another Member State, or bring them back for a trial, then they had to be extradited. In 1999 the different governments agreed that applying an extradition process between Member States was pretty pointless, and ran counter to the notion that the EU area was an area of "freedom, security and justice" where Member States assisted each other as much as possible to resolve international crime. They therefore decided to abolish the extradition system, and look at possible alternatives. Following September 11th, the drive to find realistic alternative to extradition, particularly in relation to terrorism, became a top political priority, and in 2002, the European Arrest Warrant was born.

The following offences, if they are punishable in the issuing Member State by at least a 3-year custodial sentence shall, without verification of the double criminality of the act, give rise to surrender on receipt of a European arrest warrant:

- participation in a criminal organisation,
- terrorism,
- trafficking in human beings,
- sexual exploitation of children and child pornography,
- illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
- illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives,
- corruption,
- fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of 26 July 1995 on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests,
- laundering of the proceeds of crime,
- counterfeiting currency, including the euro,

- computer-related crime,
- environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties,
- facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence,
- murder, grievous bodily injury,
- illicit trade in human organs and tissue,
- kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking,
- racism and xenophobia,
- organised or armed robbery,
- illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art,
- swindling,
- racketeering and extortion,
- counterfeiting and piracy of products,
- forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein,
- forgery of means of payment,
- illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters,
- illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials,
- trafficking in stolen vehicles,
- rape,
- arson,
- crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court,
- unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships,
- sabotage.

The European Arrest Warrants are significant politically in that they mark a mutual recognition, at least between the different Member States, of each country's criminal justice system, as well as being a useful tool to help deal with cross border crime or terrorism. European cross border cooperation in criminal matters is now highly sophisticated, and all EU countries mutually cooperate in international investigations.

This process was demonstrated in the arrest of Osman Hussain, wanted in connection with the attempted London bombings in July 2005. The Italian police tracked down Osman Hussain after they had received Mr Hussain's mobile phone details from the British police. European Arrest warrants form part of this sophisticated cross border information system, and in this case it would appear that the arrest warrant was issued directly to the Italian authorities.

The European arrest warrant replaces all the previous instruments concerning extradition between Member States, including the provisions of Title III of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement which concern extradition.

Therefore, when the European Arrest warrant was issued in relation to Osman Hussain, the issue of extradition would only arise if the Italian government had reasons to believe, on the basis of objective elements, that the arrest warrant has been issued for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on the grounds of his or her sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, nationality, language, political opinions or sexual orientation, or that that person's position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.

Once a European Arrest warrant has been issued, and where the person to whom the warrant refers consents to being transferred back to the Member State that issued the warrant, the final decision on the execution of the European arrest warrant should be taken within a period of 10 days after consent has been given.

The final decision on the execution of the European arrest warrant should be taken within a period of 60 days after the arrest of the requested person. However, this may be extended by a further 30 days if necessary.

Written by Claire Bradley

<http://www.europeanlawmonitor.org/what-is-guide-to-key-eu-terms/eu-law-what-is-the-european-arrest-warrant.html>

3.4. A video about the European Arrest Warrant

a) Watch the video and make a list of the problems arising in connection with the arrest warrant.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3EP970VY_0

b) Watch the video once more and fill in the gaps in the following sentences with max. two words per gap.

The EAW was rushed through the EU in the wake of The Member States recognized they needed to work together more efficiently and effectively to tackle serious and terrorism. The EAW is based on the naïve assumption that all Member States guarantee basic rights. That is not true and because of that the EAW has caused some serious cases of There are lots of people who are being seriously affected by of the EAW. There is still a long way to go towards a fairer system for Europe. The EU needs to act to introduce at European level. The basic underlying principle of the EAW is in all the EU countries' justice systems.

3.5. Disproportionate use of the EAW – The case of Patrick Connor

Read the case and fill in the gaps using the following expressions. Then explain these expressions based on the context. Finally, sum up the case using the expressions in the box.

counterfeit euros, extradited, fight the case, grounds of defence,
held on remand, his future blighted by a criminal record, inmates, on bail,
plead guilty, Serious Organised Crime Agency

Patrick's case highlights: the need for a proportionality test to stop EAWs being issued for minor offences resulting in wasted costs and unduly harsh effects on individuals' lives.

Patrick Connor (not his real name) was just 18 when he went on holiday to Spain with two friends. While there, all three were arrested in connection with Patrick himself had no counterfeit currency on him or in his belongings when arrested and had no idea how the notes came to be on his two friends and in their rented apartment – in total, the police found 100 euros in two notes of 50. The boys were held in a cell for three nights. On the fourth day they appeared in court and had a hearing lasting less than an hour, at the end of which they were told they were free to leave but might receive a letter from the authorities later.

They returned to the UK and heard no more about it until four years later when, as Patrick was studying in his room at university, officers from the arrested him on an EAW. Patrick was to Spain and in a maximum security prison in Madrid. Other told him he might be in prison for up to two years waiting for a trial. Under immense pressure and fearing for his future, he decided to, even though several were available and he would have preferred to on home ground,, and with a good lawyer he could communicate with in English. None of these was possible, and he ended up spending nine weeks in prison before coming home to recommence his university career,

3.6. Writing a summary in English

Read the text and sum it up in English relying on the ten points given below the text. For help, here are some English expressions that you might use in your summary.

foreign assignment, sentence to imprisonment, uphold a decision at second instance, serve 18 months in prison, release on parole, authorities, apply for extradition, enforce the arrest warrant, judge hearing the case at first instance, reasoning, amendment, delete an article, take into custody, release on bail, non-binding decision, there is no obstacle to..., file an appeal, turn oneself over to the police, majority decision, final/binding decision, conflict with rules of procedure, justice system, reciprocity, impose punishment on sy, in preliminary detention

Az ír gázoló január 17-én elhagyhatja Magyarországot

Francis Ciarán Tobin, aki az Irish Life biztosítótársaság képviselőjében három évig dolgozott Magyarországon, 2000. április 9-én Leányfalun halálra gázolt egy ötéves és egy kétéves kisgyermeket. Miután kiküldetése lejárt, 2000 novemberében távozott Magyarországról. Két évvel később, távollétében, Magyarországon háromévi szabadságvesztésre ítélték. Az ítéletet másodfokon megerősítették, azzal a kiegészítéssel, hogy a vádlott legkorábban 18 hónap letöltése után bocsátható feltételesen szabadon. A magyar hatóságok ezután kérték kiadatását Írországtól.

Az európai elfogatóparancs írországi érvényesítéséhez az akkori ír törvények alapján annak bebizonyítására volt szükség az eljáró ír bíróság előtt, hogy a körözött személy elmenekült az elfogatóparancsot kiadó országból az ott letöltendő büntetés elől. Az ír bíróság első fokon eljáró bírója annak idején elfogadta azt az érvelést, hogy Tobin kiküldetése lejártával nem elmenekült Magyarországról a rá kirótt büntetés megkezdése elől. Az indoklás úgy hangzott, hogy a menekülés akkor valósulhat meg, ha már megszületett az ítélet, Tobin azonban még a magyarországi bírósági eljárás kezdete előtt távozott.

Ezt a cikkelyt a vonatkozó ír törvény későbbi módosítása során törölték a jogszabályból, és a leányfalui baleset ír felelősét 2009 novemberében – a magyar hatóságok immár második európai elfogatóparancsa alapján – Dublinban őrizetbe vették, de szabadlábban védekezhetett. 2011. február 11-én a dublini felsőbbbíróság meghozta nem jogerős végzését arról, hogy nincs akadálya Tobin magyarországi kiadatásának.

Tobin a felsőbbbíróság 2011. évi végzése ellen fellebbezést nyújtott be az ír Legfelsőbb Bírósághoz, novemberben pedig önként jelentkezett őrizetbe vételre, abból a megfontolásból, hogy ha az ellene folyó kiadási eljárás Magyarország szempontjából sikerrel végződik, akkor büntetésébe valószínűleg beszámítják az őrizetben eltöltött időt. 2012 júniusában azonban az ír Legfelsőbb Bíróság eljáró tanácsa 3-2-es többségi döntéssel azt a jogerős végzést hozta, hogy a második magyar kiadási folyamodvány az ilyen ügyeket szabályozó eljárási rendbe ütközik, emellett viszonyosságra sem lenne lehetőség, vagyis a legfőbb ír jogi fórum szerint hasonló esetben magyar állampolgárt nem lehetne kiadni az ír igazságszolgáltatásnak. A bíróság megállapította azt is, hogy nincs jogi lehetőség Tobin magyarországi ítéletének írországi letöltésére sem, és elrendelte azonnali szabadlábra helyezését.

Navracsics Tibor 2013. március végén jelentette be, hogy Francis Ciarán Tobin kész letölteni büntetését, azt kérve, Budapest garانتálja, kérelme esetén Írországból folytatathatja Magyarországon megkezdett büntetésének letöltését.

Francis Ciarán Tobin végül 2014. január 13-án megérkezett Magyarországra, a repülőtéren őrizetbe vették, és megkezdte fogházbüntetésének letöltését egy budapesti büntetés-végrehajtási intézetben.

A Közigazgatási és Igazságügyi Minisztériumba január 14-én érkezett meg az a jegyzőkönyv, amelyben az elítélt kérte, hogy büntetését Írországból tölthesse le és adják át az ír hatóságoknak. Navracsics Tibor ezt engedélyezte.

Francis Ciarán Tobin január 17-én elhagyhatja Magyarországot, hogy hazájában folytassa büntetésének letöltését. Francis Ciarán Tobin a rá kiszabott 36 hónapos büntetésből 7 hónapot már előzetes fogvatartásban letöltött egy ír börtönben, így 29 hónapja van még hátra. Az ír legfelsőbb bíróság a napokban dönt majd arról, hogy pontosan hány hónapot kell még börtönben töltenie.

http://index.hu/belfold/2012/06/19/irorszag_nem_adja_ki_a_leanyfalui_gazolot/
<http://www.jogiforum.hu/hirek/31086>

1. A bűncselekmény és a magyar bíróság ítélete
2. Az első elfogatóparancs
3. A második elfogatóparancs: nincs akadálya a kiadatásnak
4. Tobin fellebbezése
5. Az ír Legfelsőbb Bíróság 2012. évi ítélete
6. Az ítélet indoklása
7. Tobin kész letölteni büntetését
8. Tobin megérkezik Magyarországra
9. Tobin átadása az ír hatóságoknak
10. A hátralévő büntetés

You can find more information about the case here:

http://tv2.hu/musoraink/naplo/117782_zoltai_bence_videouzenete_az_ir_miniszterelnoknek.html
<http://jogimegoldasok.hu/ir-gazolo> (information about the case from the lawyer of the victim's family, including his English language application to the Irish court)

4. Cooperation in civil justice

4.1. In what fields is there cooperation between the civil justice systems of the Member States?

In the area of civil law, the EU has adopted legislation to help apply court rulings in cross-border cases involving divorce, separation, child custody and maintenance claims. The aim is to ensure that judgments in one country are applicable in another. The EU has established common procedures to simplify and speed up the settlement of cross-border cases in small and uncontested civil claims like debt recovery and bankruptcy.

4.2. Malta given 'assurance' on divorce

Read the text and find out what kind of assurance Malta was given and why.

Explain the expressions: legal certainty, forum shopping and "enhanced cooperation".

Malta has been given an assurance that its courts would not be obliged to apply divorce laws of other member states, the Ministry of Justice said today.

Justice and Home Affairs Minister Carm Mifsud Bonnici is currently in Brussels for a Justice Ministers' meeting. Topics discussed this morning included the applicability of laws on divorce and legal separation in the context of enhanced cooperation among a group of Member States which includes Malta.

"Malta has been assured that its courts will not be obliged to apply the divorce laws of other States and thus give divorce judgements," the ministry said.

The other Member States participating in this measure have accepted the insertion of this assurance in Article 7a of the Regulation. That article specifically provides that the courts of a Member State whose law does not provide for divorce are not obliged to pronounce a divorce by applying a foreign law in Maltese courts.

The European Commission said that the new rules would bring legal certainty to couples who came from different countries and wished to divorce.

The new legislation will give a choice as to which country's rules apply in case of divorce for couples with different nationalities, those living apart in different countries or those living together in a country other than their home country. It aims to reduce forum shopping and to protect weaker partners during divorce disputes.

It marks the first time in history that EU countries use the so-called "enhanced cooperation" mechanism, which allows nine or more Member States to move forward on a measure that is important, but which nevertheless is blocked on the basis of the normal voting rules.

<http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20101203/local/malta-given-assurance-on-divorce.339156> Friday, December 3, 2010, 15:38

4.3. One Dutch divorce not recognized by Irish courts

a) Read the mixed-up paragraphs and put them in the right order.

A Second, the husband argued that Brussels I Regulation bound the Irish courts to recognize the Dutch orders. After a lengthy analysis of the Brussels I Regulation's application, the Irish Supreme Court decided that it would not apply retroactively in this case.

B To dispute that holding, the husband argued that any order from the Irish court would violate the Brussels Convention, which was in effect at the time of the proceedings, and risk conflicting judgments between the Dutch and Irish courts.

C Finally, the court declined to refer the question to the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJ") under Article 234 of the then-EC Treaty. The Irish Court saw this issue as an *acte clair* and thus declined to refer for preliminary ruling.

D In an Irish case, *T. v. L.* [2008] IESC 48, a husband sought the Irish courts' recognition of his 1994 Dutch divorce under EU law. The couple had lived briefly in the Netherlands in the early 1990's. Towards the end of his stay there, the husband filed for divorce in a Dutch court and then returned to Ireland. In September 1994, the Dutch court granted the divorce and spousal maintenance without deciding child custody or support.

E The Irish Supreme Court examined the case law surrounding the Brussels Convention and ruled that the Irish courts were not bound to enforce the Dutch divorce or maintenance decision because doing so would conflict with Irish domestic rules regarding private international law.

F So, after 8 years of delays, the wife had the chance to resolve her claim in the Irish courts.

G Six years later in 2000, the wife sought judicial separation or divorce in an Irish court. The husband claimed that they were already divorced. The Irish court however disagreed, holding the Dutch

divorce invalid under private international law because the husband had not acquired a Dutch domicile of choice at the time of the Dutch divorce.

H Finally, the husband tried to directly apply the EC Treaty--Articles 61, 65, and the right to free movement of persons--to force the court to recognize the Dutch order. Without much analysis, the Irish Supreme Court rejected these arguments.

http://blog.internationalfamilysolutions.com/international_family_law/2010/11/one-dutch-divorce-not-recognized-by-irish-courts.html

b) Find synonyms for the following definitions from the above text.

1. monthly support paid by the ex-husband to the ex-wife on divorce	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. a legal process by which a married couple may formalize a <i>de facto</i> separation while remaining legally married	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. registered place of residence	<input type="text"/>	
4. with effect to events that happened before the adoption of the law	<input type="text"/>	
5. the situation when an answer to a question relating to Community law seems absolutely clear to the national court, so the case does not have to be referred to the ECJ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

c) Give a short oral summary of the case in English based on the following questions.

1. Who were the parties?
2. Where did the parties live while they were married?
3. What happened in 1994?
4. What issues were decided and not decided by the Dutch court?
5. What happened in 2000?
6. What was the husband's reaction?
7. Why did the Irish court consider the Dutch divorce invalid?
8. On what grounds did the husband dispute the court's holding?
9. On what grounds did the Irish court reject the husband's arguments?
10. How long did it take for the wife to resolve her claim?

4.4. "Order for payment" procedures

Read the text and put the mixed-up steps in the procedure in the right order.

The European Payment Order is a simplified procedure for cross-border monetary claims which are uncontested by the defendant, based on standard forms.

To start the procedure, a standard form must be filled in, giving all the details of the parties and the nature and amount of the claim. The court will examine the application, and if the form is correctly filled in, the court should issue the European Payment Order within 30 days.

The European Payment Order must then be served on the defendant by the court. S/he can either pay the amount of the claim, or contest it. S/he has 30 days to lodge any statement of opposition to the European Payment Order.

If this happens, the case must be transferred to the normal civil law courts to be dealt with under national law.

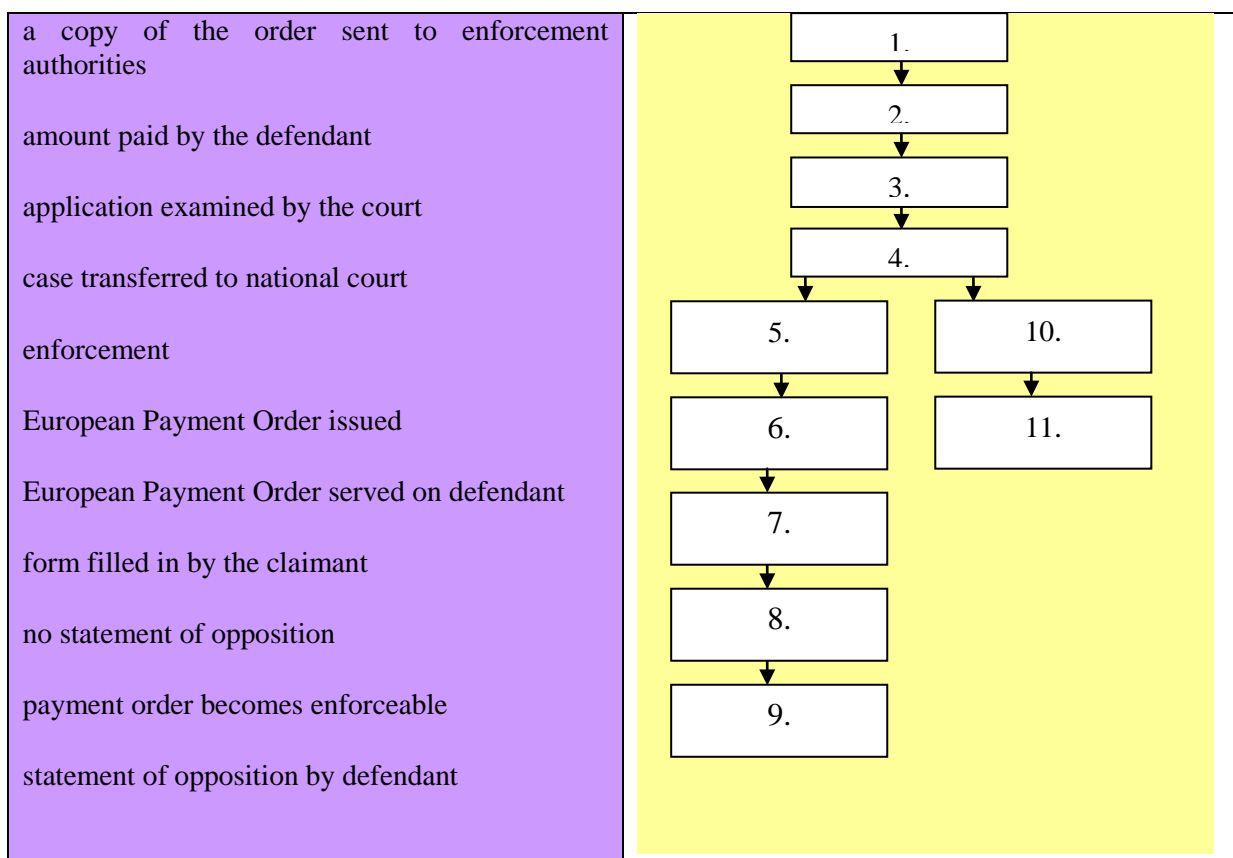
If there is no statement of opposition by the defendant, the European Payment Order will become automatically enforceable.

A copy of the European Payment Order, and if necessary a translation, must be sent to the enforcement authorities of the Member State where it needs to be enforced.

Enforcement takes place in accordance with the national rules and procedures of the Member State where the European Payment Order is being enforced.

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_order_for_payment_procedures-41-en.do

Write the numbers for the stages.



5. The common foreign and security policy

a) Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words.

abstain	accountable	consensus	CSDP	diplomatic
disease	donated	feed	hot	
intergovernmental	needy	observation	officials	
pillars	represent	respect	rule of law	

The common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and the European security and defence policy (ESDP) define the EU's main foreign policy tasks. These policies were introduced by the Treaties of

Maastricht (1992), Amsterdam (1997) and Nice (2001). They formed the EU's 'second pillar' – a policy area in which action is decided by agreement and in which the Commission and the Parliament play only a minor role. Decisions in this area are taken by, although individual states can

Although the Treaty of Lisbon did away with '.....' in the EU's structure, it did not change the way in which security and defence matters are decided. However, it changed the policy's name from ESDP to – the common security and defence policy. It also raised the profile of the CFSP by creating the post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The job of the High Representative is to the EU's collective viewpoint and to act in the EU's name within international organisations and at international conferences. She is assisted by the thousands of EU and national who make up the European External Action Service – in effect, the EU's service.

The aim of EU foreign policy is, essentially, to ensure security, stability, democracy and for human rights – not only in its immediate neighbourhood (e.g. the Balkans) but also in other spots around the world, such as in Africa, the Middle East and the Caucasus. Its main tool is 'soft power', which covers things like election missions, humanitarian aid and development assistance.

In 2009, the EU humanitarian aid worth €900 million to 30 countries, mostly in Africa. The EU provides 60 % of the world's development assistance and helps the world's most countries to fight poverty, their people, avoid natural disasters, access drinking water and fight

At the same time, the EU actively encourages these countries to respect the and to open up their markets to international trade. The Commission and the European Parliament are careful to ensure that the aid is provided in an manner and is properly managed and used.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

b) Answer the following questions.

1. What do the following abbreviations stand for: CFSP, ESDP, CSDP? What are their Hungarian equivalents?
2. How are decisions taken on these policies?
3. Who are responsible for the execution of these policies?
4. What are the aims and tools of the EU's foreign policy?
5. What is development assistance spent on?
6. What is expected of the countries receiving development assistance?
7. What is the role of the Commission and European Parliament concerning aid?

abstain from *ige* tartózkodik vmitől
acte clair *fn (francia)* világos ügy (nem kell jogértelmezést kérni az Európai Bíróságtól, ha a közösségi jog olyan egyértelmű, hogy nem merül fel kétség a szabály értelmét illetően)
adequate *mn* megfelelő
arrest warrant *fn* elfogatóparancs
assurance *fn* biztosíték, garancia, ígéret
bankrupt *mn* csődbejutott
belongings *fn (plural)* holmi, tartozék, személyes használati tárgyak
benefit tourist *fn* segélyturista
blight *ige* meghiúsít, megsemmisít, megmételvez
Brussels Convention Brüsszeli Egyezmény
child custody gyermek felügyeleti jog
contributory principle hozzájárulás elve
counterfeit *mn* hamis

- **counterfeit** *ige* hamisít

cross-border *mn* határon átnyúló
cut off *ige* elvág
debt recovery adósságbehajtás, követelésbehajtás
decline *ige* (1) elhárít, visszautasít, (2) hanyatlik, csökken
delete *ige* töröl
detention order fogvatartást elrendelő határozat
development assistance fejlesztési segély
disproportionate *mn* aránytalan
domicile of choice választott lakóhely
double criminality (of the act) mindkét államban büntetendő (cselekmény) (kiadatás esetén)
election observation missions választási megfigyelő missziók
eligible for *mn* alkalmas, követelményeknek megfelelő
endangered animal species veszélyeztetett állatfajok
enforceable *mn* kikényszeríthető, végrehajtható
“enhanced cooperation” fokozott együttműködés
European arrest warrant európai elfogatóparancs

European border guard service európai határőrszolgálat
European External Action Service Európai Külügyi Szolgálat
European Payment Order európai fizetési meghagyás
European Public Prosecutor’s Office Európai Ügyészségi Hivatal
European security and defence policy (ESDP) közös biztonság- és védelempolitika
execute *ige* végrehajt
exploit *ige* kihasznál, kiaknázz, kizsákmányol
explosive *fn* robbanóanyag
external borders külső határok
extortion *fn* védelmi pénz szedése
extradite *ige* kiad (más országnak)

- **extradition** *fn* kiadatás
- **extradition request** kiadatási kérelem

facilitation of unauthorised entry tiltott határátlépés megkönnyítése
family reunification család-újraegyesítés
flee, fled, fled *ige* menekül
foreign assignment külföldi megbízatás
forum shopping forum shopping (a legkedvezőbb jog kiválasztása)
gain *fn* nyereség haszon
growth promoter *fn* növekedésserkentő
handout *fn* alamizsna, kifizetés
holding *fn* bíróság megállapítása, ítélete
hormonal substance hormonkészítmény
hostage-taking *fn* túszejtés
humanitarian aid humanitárius segítségnyújtás
ill-gotten *mn* nem egyenes úton szerzett
illicit *mn* tiltott, törvénybe ütköző
immense *mn* hatalmas
inmate *fn* (benn)lakó, fegyenc
insert *ige* beszúr, beilleszt, beépít

- **insertion** *fn* beszúrás, beillesztés, beépítés

issuing Member State kibocsátó tagállam
joint patrol közös járőrszolgálat
legal certainty *fn* jogbiztonság
long-term resident *fn* tartósan ott élő
maintenance claim *fn* gyermektartásdíj-követelés

manifesto *fn* kiáltvány, manifesztum
maximum security prison *fn* szigorúan őrzött fegyház
minimum standard
 minimumkövetelmény
monetary claim *fn* pénzügyi követelés
money-laundering *fn* pénzmosás
on receipt of vmi kézhezvételét követően
persecution *fn* üldöztetés
piracy of products *fn* termékalkotás
prejudiced *mn* elfogult, előítéletes
pressing *mn* nyomasztó, halasztást nem tűrő, sürgető
proceeds of crime *fn (tsz)*
 bűncselekményből származó haszon
process *ige* feldolgoz
pronounce a divorce kimond válást
psychotropic substance pszichotropikus szer
punishable *mn* büntetendő, büntethető
profile *fn* profil

- **raise the profile of** nagyobb hangsúlyt fektet vmire

racketeering *fn* zsarolás
run counter to *ige* ellentmond vminek, ellentétbe kerül vmivel
reasoning *fn* érvelés, indokolás
reciprocity *fn* viszonyosság, kölcsönösség
refugee *fn* menekült
relax *ige* enyhít (szabályozást)
remand *fn* vizsgálati fogságban tartás

- **held on remand** tárgyalás előtt fogva tart

repatriate *ige* hazatelepít, visszahonosít
restraint *fn* korlátozás

retroactively *hsz* visszaható hatállyal
Schengen area schengeni térség
Schengen Information System (SIS) Schengeni Információs Rendszer
Serious Organised Crime Agency brit szervezett bűnözés elleni ügynökség
serve on *ige* kézbesít vkinek
smuggling *fn* csempészet
soft power erőszak nélküli meggyőzés
sophisticated *mn* kifinomult
standard form *fn* formanyomtatvány
statement of opposition ellentmondás
stolen property *fn* eltulajdonított vagyontárgy
strike, struck, struck *ige* lesújt
surrender *fn* átadás
swindling *fn* csalás
tackle *ige* kezel, leküzd
tissue *fn* szövet (emberi)
track *ige* kinyomoz, követ
turn oneself over *ige* feladja magát
uncontested *mn* nem vitatott
underway *hsz* útközben, menet közben

- **be underway** már folyamatban van, zajlik

unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships repülőgép/hajó jogellenes hatalomba kerítése
verification *fn* igazolás, bizonyítás, megerősítés
vulnerable *mn* sebezhető
welfare *fn* jólét
xenophobia *fn* idegengyűlölet

Unit 6 European citizenship

Travelling, living, studying and working in Europe

If you are an EU citizen you have the right to travel, work and live anywhere in the European Union. You can obtain from your national authorities a European health insurance card, to help cover your medical costs if you fall ill while in another country. The EU has set up systems for recognising diplomas and training that enable you to make full use of your training and skills in another EU country. As an EU national, you have the right to study in any EU country under the same conditions as nationals of that country.

http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/moving_abroad/working_abroad/working_in_the_eu.html

1. Your rights as an EU citizen

Citizenship of the European Union was introduced by the Maastricht Treaty, which was signed in 1992, and has been in force since 1993. Any person who holds the nationality of an EU country is automatically also an EU citizen. EU citizenship is additional to and does not replace national citizenship. EU citizens' rights are spelled out in Part Two of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. They are also enshrined in Chapter V of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

Read the following text about citizenship rights and fill in the gaps with the given expressions.

a consumer, complain to the Ombudsman, consular protection, European Citizens' Initiative, medical treatment, move and reside, online, petition, rail travel or flights, respect for human rights, social security benefits, use your mobile phone, vote and stand as candidate

As an EU citizen, you have the right to freely within the EU. Some conditions apply. For example, when entering another EU country you may be asked to show identification, and to live in another EU country for more than three months, you must meet certain conditions depending on whether you are working, studying, etc.

When living in another EU country, you have the right, as an EU citizen, to in municipal and European elections held in that country, under the same conditions as nationals.

The right to allows you to raise concerns or complaints with the European Parliament. You can ask the Parliament to address either a personal need or grievance, or a matter of public interest. The subject must fall within the EU's sphere of activity, and must concern you directly.

For grievances concerning 'mal-administration' by an EU institution or body, you can You can also contact EU institutions and advisory bodies directly, and you are entitled to receive a reply in any of the EU's 24 official languages.

When in a non-EU country and in need of help, as an EU citizen you are entitled to from the embassy or consulate of any other EU country under the same conditions as nationals of that country. Assistance may be provided in situations including death, accident or illness, arrest or detention, violent crime and repatriation.

The allows you to ask the European Commission to prepare a proposal for a legal act. The petition must be signed by at least 1 million citizens from at least one quarter of EU countries.

The EU is based on the values of human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

When moving within the EU, you only pay social security contributions in one country at a time, even if you are working in more than one. Generally, you will also receive exclusively from this country.

Under EU law, you can seek in another EU country and may be entitled to have the costs reimbursed by your national health insurer.

As, you are now better protected and have the right to choose the best gas and electricity deal for you, thanks to the EU. You are protected by EU law when shopping in Europe. If you have problems with international departing from the EU or arriving in the EU with an EU carrier from a non-EU country, you may be entitled to a refund and possibly also compensation. When you in another EU country, there is a limit on what your operator can charge you.

<http://europa.eu/citizens-2013/en/about/your-eu-rights>

2. Studying in the EU

2.1. Studying abroad: Erasmus+

Read the text and find out how Erasmus+ differs from the earlier programme.

If you are a student, you may have a chance to do part of your studies abroad or complete a traineeship in a company through Erasmus+.

The Erasmus+ programme aims to boost skills and employability, as well as modernising Education, Training, and Youth work. The seven-year programme will have a budget of €14.7 billion; a 40% increase compared to current spending levels, reflecting the EU's commitment to investing in these areas.

Erasmus+ will provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain work experience and volunteer abroad.

Erasmus+ brings together seven existing EU programmes in the fields of Education, Training, and Youth; it will for the first time provide support for Sport. In the field of Sport, there will be support for grassroots projects and cross-border challenges such as combating match-fixing, doping, violence and racism.

Erasmus+ will support transnational partnerships in order to tackle the skills gaps we are facing in Europe.

http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/discover/index_en.htm

2.2. Watching a video

Watch the following video about studying abroad and answer the following questions.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bgf6WlBgZAQ>

1. Which countries did the students go to?
2. What did they learn (new skills, experience)?
3. What was the student community like?
4. Could they keep in touch with friends at home?
5. Did they get a chance to travel around?

6. Why do they recommend spending a year abroad to other students?

2.3. A situation

Act out the following situation.

A You are a student. You want to go abroad on Erasmus. Ask your Erasmus coordinator questions about the details.

(partner universities, language of the studies, available courses, application procedure, accommodation, travel, tuition fees, recognition of studies abroad)

B You are an Erasmus coordinator. Inform the student about the programme:

- you don't have to pay registration or tuition fees to your host university;
- your studies abroad count as an integral part of your degree, your home university must recognise your period of study abroad as counting towards your degree;
- you get an EU grant towards living and travel expenses.

3. Working in the EU

3.1. Working for the EU

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is EPSO and what is its role?

2. Who are *stagiaires*?

3. Explain differences between

- a) administrators and assistants,
- b) contract staff, temporary staff and interim staff,
- c) seconded national experts and independent experts.

The EU institutions employ over 40 000 men and women from the 28 EU member countries. The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) organises 'open competitions' to select personnel for permanent and non permanent positions. Besides permanent staff, the EU also employs contractual agents and temporary staff, offers traineeships and maintains databases of area experts.

Competitions measure candidates' skills through a series of tests and assessments. Each year there are competitions for administrators, linguists, interpreters, translators, secretaries and other staff categories.

Permanent officials are divided into administrators and assistants. Administrators are typically involved in drafting policies and monitoring the implementation of EU law, analysing and advising. In general, to apply for an administrator competition, you must have completed (at least) three years of university. Assistants usually work in supporting roles and are crucial for the internal management of the institutions. In general, to apply for an assistant competition, you must have completed (at least) secondary school.

Contract staff are hired for specific manual or administrative tasks. Contracts are generally for a limited period – usually starting with 6-12 months.

Temporary staff are recruited for specialised or temporary tasks with contracts of up to six years. Vacancies can be found on EPSO's website and on the websites of individual institutions and agencies.

Some institutions also take on local interim staff for up to six months – mainly for secretarial work. In this case recruitment is done by temping agencies.

Seven institutions also take on trainees for three to five months. Known as *stagiaires*, the trainees can be students, university graduates or linguists, and are given tasks similar to those of lower-grade administrators. Selection is organised by the institutions (not by EPSO).

For specific tasks (maintenance, canteens, etc.), staff are recruited via outside contractors selected through open tender procedures.

Seconded national experts are normally public-sector employees in their home country, seconded for a fixed period to an EU institution to share their expertise and learn about EU policies and procedures. National experts are selected through a specific procedure, which does not involve EPSO.

The EU maintains databases with the names and qualifications of independent experts who can assist the institutions and agencies in specific areas. Experts create and maintain their own password-protected profile with information on work experience, education and skills. These databases are maintained by individual institutions and agencies.

http://europa.eu/about-eu/working-eu-institutions/index_en.htm

3.2. EU careers: watching a video

Watch the video about EU careers.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vY1KKtEk1_k

Fill in the gaps in the paragraphs. Choose one person at a time and concentrate on that paragraph.

Agnis, Latvia, European Commission, Legal Service, lawyer

Task: His task is [] [] of documents passed to the Commission for adoption.

He also [] the Commission in the European Court.

Background: He has a Bachelor's degree in the science of [] and in law, and a Masters degree in law. He started his career as a [] in the Court.

Exciting elements: He has to find solutions to [] legal situations. He has to solve questions about the substance of international agreements and also [] [].

Languages used: The Commission has [] working languages, but the European Court has only one: [].

Silvija, Latvia, European Commission, DG Environment, case handler

Task: She checks compliance of national legislation with EU rules.

She is in regular contact with experts, environmental [redacted], citizens of Member States, representatives from the [redacted] and national [redacted].

Background: She studied European law in Latvia.

She started as a trainee in the Commission, later she was sent there as a [redacted] [redacted] from her national authority.

Exciting element: In her job, she [redacted] [redacted] to the environment, she [redacted] breaches of EU rules.

Languages used: In her work she uses [redacted] and English, and she uses French with her [redacted].

Further training: She has followed a language course to improve her [redacted], legal courses about the [redacted] procedure and the Lisbon Treaty and a [redacted] skills course.

Simonetta, UK/Italy, Council of the EU, Legal Service, lawyer-linguist

Task: She is responsible for the [redacted] of legislation. She tries to ensure that EU legislation is legally and linguistically [redacted] and factually correct. All language versions are equally [redacted], so they should say the same thing.

Background: She studied Italian law and [redacted] [redacted].

Exciting element: Her job is very prestigious. Lawyer-linguists may be involved in negotiations for [redacted] treaties, participate at [redacted] ceremonies and meet [redacted] [redacted].

Languages used: It is a [redacted] to speak three languages. She is on the [redacted] team, but she uses French very often as well.

Further training: There are trainings for newcomers and more experienced colleagues as well. She has been involved in [redacted] trainings.

Working environment: She loves being in touch with different cultures and [redacted].

3.3. Applying to work for an EU institution

Choose one of the advertisements and write a motivation letter to apply for the job or traineeship.

1.

Translators (m/f)

Are you searching for a meaningful career where you can apply your skills in multiple languages?



We are looking for talented, motivated translators from across Europe to work for the EU Institutions in the following languages: German, Greek, Spanish or Swedish.

A multilingual organisation like the EU needs high quality translation and relies on professional linguists to keep it running smoothly. The role of the language services in the various EU institutions and bodies is to support and strengthen multilingual communication in Europe and to help Europeans understand EU policies.

You will be working in a challenging, multi-cultural environment, playing an essential role in the development of policy and legislation which has a positive effect on the lives of 505 million people.

Our selection procedures for translators are intended for candidates who have a perfect command, both written and spoken, of the language of the selection procedure (mother tongue or equivalent knowledge), backed by a thorough knowledge of at least two other EU languages, one of which is English, French or German. If you are not up to this standard, we would strongly advise you not to apply.

You should combine a university degree-level with a very self-motivated approach and the drive and determination to make a major contribution. Although professional experience is not required, previous experience as a translator would be beneficial.

Deadline for applications: **05 August 2014, 12.00 (Brussels time)**

http://europa.eu/epso/apply/jobs/perm/2014/translators/index_en.htm

2.

Traineeships at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union

Who can apply?

Nationality

GSC traineeships are open to: **EU citizens**, or citizens from **candidate countries** that have concluded EU accession negotiations, and who have **recently graduated** from a university or equivalent higher-education establishment. Citizens from countries currently in accession negotiations may only take part in the traineeships for national officials programme.

Languages

A thorough knowledge of **French or English** is required, as they are the main working languages at the GSC.

Profiles

The majority of applications currently come from candidates with qualifications in law, political science, international relations, EU studies and economics.

The GSC is also looking for trainees with **qualifications in other fields**, such as: translation, human resources, communication, education studies, computer sciences, graphic design, multimedia, agricultural technology, biochemical engineering, health and food safety, energy management, environment, aerospace engineering.

Who can't apply?

Applications from people who have already **received more than 8 weeks' in-service training** (paid or unpaid) in any of the EU institutions or bodies will not be accepted.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/council/traineeships-at-the-gsc?tab=General-information&lang=en>

3.

Traineeship at the Court of Justice

General information

Every year, the Court of Justice of the European Union offers a limited number of paid traineeships of a maximum duration of five months. Traineeships are generally undertaken in the Research and Documentation Directorate, the Press and Information Service, the Directorate-General for Translation or the Interpretation Directorate (for detailed rules regarding interpreting traineeships, see below).

There are two traineeship periods:

- from 1 March to 31 July (form to be sent no later than 30 September);
- from 1 October to 28 February (form to be sent no later than 30 April) as evidenced by the postmark.

Applicants, who must hold a degree in law or in political sciences (majority content, law) or, for traineeships in the Interpretation Directorate, a diploma in conference interpreting, must complete and then print the application form EN / FR and send it **by post** to the Human Resources Unit of the Court of Justice of the European Union, Bureau des stages, TA/04 LB0019, L-2925 Luxembourg, together with a detailed curriculum vitae and copies of diplomas and/or certificates.

In view of the nature of the working environment, a good knowledge of French is desirable.

Interpreting traineeships, which last from 10 to 12 weeks, are primarily aimed at newly qualified conference interpreters whose language combination is of interest to the Interpretation Directorate. The aim is to enable newly qualified interpreters to be supervised as they perfect their interpreting skills, particularly in legal interpreting, which involves the preparation of case-files, terminological research and practical exercises in a 'silent booth'. The ability to read French is required. Please note that no hearings are held during judicial vacations.

http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7008/

4. Fundamental rights in the EU

4.1. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Who drafted the Charter?

Why is it important that the Charter has the same legal force as the Treaties?

The European Union's commitment to citizens' rights was made clear at Nice in December 2000 when the European Council solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. This Charter had been drawn up by a Convention composed of members of national parliaments, MEPs, representatives of national governments and a member of the European Commission. Under six headings – Dignity, Freedoms, Equality, Solidarity, Citizens' rights and Justice – its 54 articles set out the European Union's fundamental values and the civil, political, economic and social rights of EU citizens. The Treaty of Lisbon, which came into force on 1 December 2009, gives the Charter the same legal force as the Treaties – so it can be used as the basis for taking a case to the EU Court of Justice.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

4.2. The Preamble of the Charter

Read the Preamble and answer the following questions.

1. What are the common values that the EU is founded on?
2. What does the EU ensure to its citizens?
3. What is the aim of the Charter?
4. What are the legal sources of the Charter?
5. Explain the underlined sentence.

PREAMBLE

The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.

Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. It places the individual at the heart of its activities, by establishing the citizenship of the Union and by creating an area of freedom, security and justice.

The Union contributes to the preservation and to the development of these common values while respecting the diversity of the cultures and traditions of the peoples of Europe as well as the national identities of the Member States and the organisation of their public authorities at national, regional and local levels; it seeks to promote balanced and sustainable development and ensures free movement of persons, goods, services

and capital, and the freedom of establishment.

To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in the light of changes in society, social progress and scientific and technological developments by making those rights more visible in a Charter.

This Charter reaffirms, with due regard for the powers and tasks of the Community and the Union and the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions and international obligations common to the Member States, the Treaty on European Union, the Community Treaties, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Social Charters adopted by the Community and by the Council of Europe and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and of the European Court of Human Rights.

Enjoyment of these rights entails responsibilities and duties with regard to other persons, to the human community and to future generations.

The Union therefore recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out hereafter.

4.3. Rights contained in the Charter

a) *The following rights are contained in the Charter. Put them under the right heading. If you are uncertain, you may consult the Charter:*

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf

1. Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity
2. Fair and just working conditions
3. Family and professional life
4. Freedom of movement and of residence
5. Presumption of innocence and right of defence
6. Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties
7. Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
8. Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition
9. Right to education
10. Right to good administration
11. Right to the integrity of the person
12. The rights of the child

DIGNITY	FREEDOMS	EQUALITY	SOLIDARITY	CITIZENS' RIGHTS	JUSTICE

b) *Have a look at the Charter and add two more rights to each category.*

c) *What is the content of the rights listed in exercise 1? Read about them in the Charter and explain them to the others.*

5. The right to complain to the European Ombudsman

5.1. Listening: How we work at the European Ombudsman

a) *Listen to the first part of the recording (0.00-1.59) and fill in the gaps in the sentences using 1-3 words.*

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tY_4YEyFxyM

1. The investigations of the European Ombudsman _____ cases of maladministration in the institutions of the European Union.
2. The ombudsman deals with administrative irregularities, _____, lack of transparency and discrimination.
3. The ombudsman's office was set up following the _____.
4. The Lisbon Treaty established the right to _____.
5. The office responds to complaints made by individuals or investigates upon its own _____.
6. The ombudsman acts independently and _____.
7. If the ombudsman is not the best placed to deal with the problem, the office redirects the complainant towards a/an _____.
8. If the complaint is _____ and meets all the requirements, the ombudsman takes action.
9. If the complaint is _____, the office tries to reach a friendly solution.
10. The institution corrects the error, and the complainant receives a/an _____ or compensation.

b) Now listen to the next part about three cases and fill in the table with the missing details of the cases.

	case 1	case 2	case 3
complainant	Belgian NGO working in _____	one member of the public	_____
institution complained about	Commission	_____	_____
background to the problem	The NGO's work was _____ by the Commission and it was required to submit _____ to justify its expenditure. The NGO obtained the Commission's approval to present _____ of expenditure.	The case concerned some medicine used to treat severe _____. One of the side-effects of this medicine was _____.	
problem	He was _____ for claiming costs which were considered _____.	The institution refused to _____ about the medicine.	Most _____ were conducted in English or French.
action/solution	The Ombudsman persuaded the Commission to _____	As a result of the Ombudsman's action, the EMA decided to _____	The Ombudsman _____ the Commission.

	the sum of 104,000 euros.	all documents. The case had an important effect on the of EU institutions.	The Commission replied it did not have the required / . The Ombudsman closed the case with a/an against the Commission.
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5.2. Translation from English into Hungarian

The European Ombudsman

The European Ombudsman investigates complaints about cases of poor or failed administration (maladministration) by the EU institutions. The Ombudsman receives and investigates complaints from EU citizens, residents, businesses and institutions.

The Ombudsman is elected by the European Parliament for a renewable term of five years. By receiving and investigating complaints, the Ombudsman helps to uncover maladministration in the European institutions and other EU bodies — in other words, cases where an EU institution fails to do something it should have done, or does it in the wrong way, or does something that ought not to be done. Examples of maladministration include: unfairness; discrimination; abuse of power; lack or refusal of information; unnecessary delay; incorrect procedures. Any citizen or resident of an EU Member State can make a complaint to the Ombudsman, as can any association or business. The Ombudsman only deals with EU institutions and bodies, not with complaints against national, regional or local government authorities or institutions. The Ombudsman operates completely independently and impartially and does not request or accept instructions from any government or organisation.

Often, the Ombudsman may simply need to inform the institution concerned about a complaint in order for it to resolve the problem. If the case is not resolved satisfactorily during the course of the inquiries, the Ombudsman will try, if possible, to find an amicable solution which puts right the case of maladministration and satisfies the complainant.

If this fails, the Ombudsman can make recommendations to solve the case. If the institution concerned does not accept the recommendations, the Ombudsman can make a special report to the European Parliament.

(How the European Union works- publication europa.eu/pol/index_en.htm)

6. Symbols of European identity

Fill in the gaps in the following text.

adopt	celebrated	completeness	diversity	driving licences	enlargements
human race	integration	peoples	represents	set to music	
single	universal				

The idea of a ‘citizens’ Europe’ is very new. Some symbols of a shared European identity already exist, such as the European passport, in use since 1985. EU have been issued in all EU countries since 1996. The EU has a motto, ‘United in’, and 9 May is as ‘Europe Day’.



The European flag is the symbol not only of the EU but also of Europe's unity and identity in a wider sense. The circle of gold stars solidarity and harmony between the of Europe. The number of stars has nothing to do with the number of Member States. There are 12 stars because the number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, and unity. The flag therefore remains unchanged regardless of EU

The European anthem is the anthem not only of the European Union but also of Europe in a wider sense. The melody comes from the Ninth Symphony composed in 1823 by Ludwig Van Beethoven. For the final movement of this symphony, Beethoven the "Ode to Joy" written in 1785 by Friedrich von Schiller. This poem expresses Schiller's idealistic vision of the becoming brothers - a vision Beethoven shared. Without words, in the language of music, this anthem expresses the ideals of freedom, peace and solidarity, for which Europe stands.



The euro is the currency shared by (currently) 17 of the European Union's Member States, which together make up the euro area. The introduction of the euro in 1999 was a major step in European It has also been one of its major successes: around 329 million EU citizens now use it as their currency and enjoy its benefits, which will spread even more widely as other EU countries the euro.

Based on: <http://european-union.meu.zoznam.sk/symbols/>

What does the motto mean?
What happened on 9 May?

7. Cultural diversity: the Member States

7.1. A quiz on the Member States

Read the sentences and write the name of the country.

1. The Alps dominate the western and southern parts of this country while the eastern provinces lie in the Danube basin. It is now a federal republic, consisting of nine states. The country's famous people include Sigmund Freud and Gustav Klimt.
2. A favourite dish is mussels and chips. The country also produces over 1 000 brands of beer. It has three official languages: Dutch, French and German.
3. It has the largest population of the Nordic countries. It has at least 17 000 indigenous Samis among its population – a community that derives most of its income from reindeer. The famous pop group ABBA comes from this country.
4. Its language is one of the oldest in Europe and it is related to Sanskrit. Ice hockey is the country's most popular sport. Tradition has it that the first decorated Christmas tree comes from this country. There are a lot of rivers and lakes in this country.

5. It is a Grand Duchy. Europe's largest TV and radio company, RTL, is based here. It is the richest country in the EU. There are around 150 banks, employing 23000 people. The Schengen Agreement was signed in this country.

6. It lies in the Iberian Peninsula. It has a long history of exploration and discovery. Vasco da Gama was the first European to sail to India.

7. It is a large island in the eastern Mediterranean and is situated south of Turkey. It gained its independence from Britain in 1960. It is well known as the island of Aphrodite. It is divided in two parts.

8. It has been an independent country since 1991. Its mountains and in particular its beaches attract many visitors. It also has 1 246 islands and islets, of which just 48 are permanently inhabited. It is the 28th Member State of the EU.

9. This country has a wild coastline. Between 1845 and 1850 the country suffered from "The Great Famine" when the potato harvests failed. Many people left the country to start new lives in the USA. It is famous for its music and storytelling. It is often referred to as the country of saints and scholars.

10. In the 16th century it was one of the most powerful countries in Europe. It has a salt mine, constructed in the 13th century, which contains an entire town below ground with a sanatorium, theatre, church and café. Famous people from this country include the astronomer Copernicus and the composer Chopin.

Based on http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/index_en.htm

7.2. Names of people and languages.

What is the official language of the individual Member States?

What do you call the people who live there? Fill in the table.

Country	People	Language(s)
Austria
Belgium	D....., F....., G.....
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland, S.....
France/.....
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland	...../.....	....., E.....
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg	F....., G....., L.....
Malta, E.....
Netherlands	...../....., or.....	.....
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

accession negotiations csatlakozási tárgyalások
administrator *fn* ügyintéző
aerospace engineering *fn* űreszköz-tervezés
amicable solution békés megoldás
anthem *fn* himnusz
assistant *fn* asszisztens
association *fn* társulás, társaság
beneficial *mn* jótékony hatású
biochemical engineering biokémiai mérnöki tudomány
carrier *fn* szállító
complainant *fn* panaszos, felperes
completeness *fn* teljesség
contract staff szerződéses alkalmazottak
doping *fn* dopping
drive *fn* késztetés
employability *fn* alkalmazhatóság, alkalmazási esélyek
entail *ige* maga után von
European health insurance card európai egészségbiztosítási kártya
European Personnel Selection Office
EPSO Európai Személyzeti Felvételi Hivatal
expulsion *fn* kiutasítás
freedom of establishment letelepedés szabadsága
grassroots *fn tsz* a kisemberek, nép

- **grassroots project** alulról induló kezdeményezés, közösségi szintű szervezett projekt

grievance *fn* panasz
health insurer egészségbiztosító
hereafter *hsz* ezután, a továbbiakban
human race *fn* az emberi faj
Human Resources Unit Humánerőforrás Egység
indigenous *mn* őshonos, bennszülött
inhabited *mn* lakott
in-service training *fn* szakmai továbbképzés

interim staff kölcsönzött munkaerő
irregularities *fn (tsz)* szabálytalanságok
islet *fn* szigetcseke
judicial vacation *fn* ítélkezési szünet
mal-administration *fn* helytelen, rossz ügykezelés, hivatali visszaélés
match-fixing *fn* bundázás
multilingual *mn* többnyelvű
Ode to Joy Örömdóda
open tender procedure nyílt beadású pályázati eljárás
operator *fn* telefonközpontos
poor or failed administration nem megfelelő vagy elégtelen ügyintézés
potato harvest *fn* krumplitermés
proclaim *ige* kihirdet, kikiált
public-sector employee közszférában dolgozó alkalmazott
reaffirm *ige* megerősít
recruitment *fn* toborzás, felvétel (állásra)
redirect *ige* átirányít
refund *ige* visszatérít

- **refund** *fn* visszatérítés

reimburse *ige* visszatérít, megtérít
second *ige* kiküld (vmilyen intézményhez)
selection procedure kiválasztási eljárás
set to music *ige* megzenésít
side-effect *fn* mellékhatás
silent booth *fn* nem élesben működő tolmácsfülke
social security benefits
társadalombiztosítási juttatások
solemnly *hsz* ünnepélyesen
spell out *ige* pontosan meghatároz
stagiaire *fn* gyakornok
substance *fn* (1) tartalom, lényeg, (2) kábítószer, (3) szer, anyag
temping agency *fn* munkaerő-kölcsönző ügynökség
temporary staff ideiglenes alkalmazottak
uncover *ige* feltár
working language munkanyelv

Unit 7 Revision

1. The EU explained

1.1. Watch the video and do the multiple choice task.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O37yJBFRfg>

1. In which list are official members of the EU listed in decreasing order of population?
 - A. Italy, Poland, Spain
 - B Portugal, the Czech Republic, Hungary
 - C Denmark, Finland, Slovakia

2. Which sentence is correct?
 - A Member countries pay membership dues.
 - B Member States may not have a say in all EU laws.
 - C Most citizens of EU countries are EU citizens.

3.
 - A Norwegians can live in any EU country and citizens of EU countries can live in Norway.
 - B Norwegians can live in any EU country, but citizens of EU countries cannot live in Norway.
 - C Norwegians cannot automatically live in EU countries and EU citizens cannot automatically move to Norway.

4. Icelanders
 - A pay membership fees to the EU.
 - B do not have to follow EU laws.
 - C have a say in EU laws on fishing.

5. Switzerland
 - A is not a member of the EU, but she is a member of the European Economic Area.
 - B participates in the Schengen Area.
 - C not a member of the EU, the European Economic Area or Schengen.

6. In the Schengen area
 - A you can travel from one country to another without identification.
 - B there may be some passport checks at international boundaries.
 - C sometimes you may be asked about the purpose of your trip.

7.
 - A To go to Ireland, you need a passport and you cannot pay with Euros.
 - B The UK hasn't yet met the criteria for joining the Eurozone.
 - C Some non-EU countries can print and use Euros as their money.

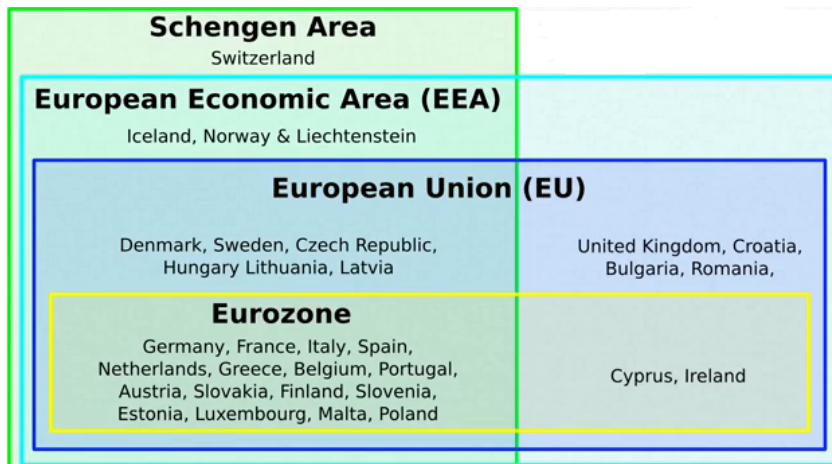
8.
 - A Madeira is not a part of the EU.
 - B In general, EU law doesn't apply to Overseas Territories.
 - C In general, people in Overseas Territories are not European citizens.

9.
 - A Other EU citizens can freely move to Overseas Territories.
 - B Generally, people from Overseas Territories can live anywhere in the EU.
 - C In general people from Overseas Territories cannot live in the EU and EU citizens cannot freely move to Overseas Territories.

1.2. Where do the different countries belong?

a) Notice any changes that have taken place since the situation shown in the diagram in the above video.

b) Describe the diagram.



2. Advantages and disadvantages of EU membership

2.1. A situation

Act out the following situation between a Hungarian person (A) and a foreigner (B). The foreigner is asking questions about the experiences of Hungarian EU membership.

A Válaszolja a következőket:

- Évről évre egyre több uniós támogatás válik hozzáférhetővé a vállalkozások, önkormányzatok számára. Ezek az összegek jóval meghaladják Magyarország uniós befizetéseit. Azonban a pályázatok feltételei, a szükséges önerő és a bonyolult eljárás nehézséget okoznak.
- A csatlakozás óta sem csökkentek a regionális különbségek, annak ellenére, hogy az uniós pénzek nagy része infrastrukturális fejlesztésre ment el. Még mindig elég magas a munkanélküliség.
- 2004. óta sokszorosára nőtt az EU-s országokkal folytatott kereskedelmünk, amelynek hatására egyre több külföldi áru érkezik hazánkba, s ez az olcsó import egyre inkább háttérbe szorítja a hazai termékeket. Emiatt nagyon sok kis- és középvállalkozás került nehéz helyzetbe, vagy ment csődbe.
- Magyarországnak sajnos eddig még nem sikerült teljesítenie az euró bevezetéséhez szükséges maastrichti kritériumokat. Az, hogy még mindig a forintot használjuk, mindenképpen jelentős hátrányba sodor minket az euró-övezeti országokhoz képest.
- Az Európai Unióban minden állam azonos jogokkal rendelkezik, és minden tagállami állampolgár egyben uniós polgár is. Az EU hivatalos nyelve lett a magyar nyelv is.
- Az európai integráció egyik legfontosabb vívmánya a személyek szabad mozgása. Jelentősen leegyszerűsödött az Európai Unió tagországaiba történő utazás. A taggá válás óta már útlevélre sincs szükség, viszont a teljesen szabad mozgás csak a schengeni térséghez való csatlakozásunk óta valósult meg. Nemcsak az utazás, hanem a letelepedés, a tanulás és a munkavállalás is könnyebb a magyarok számára is.

B Kérdezze meg a következőket:

- Mennyire tudja Magyarország kihasználni az uniós támogatásokat?
- Csökkentek-e a régiók közötti különbségek? Nőtt-e a foglalkoztatás?
- Hogyan hatott a kereskedelemre és a vállalkozásokra a közös piacra való belépés?
- Mikor vezethetik be Magyarországon az eurót?
- Tényleg igaz, hogy minden tagállam állampolgára uniós polgár is?
- Hozott-e változást az uniós csatlakozás az utazási lehetőségek terén?

2.2. Presenting statistics

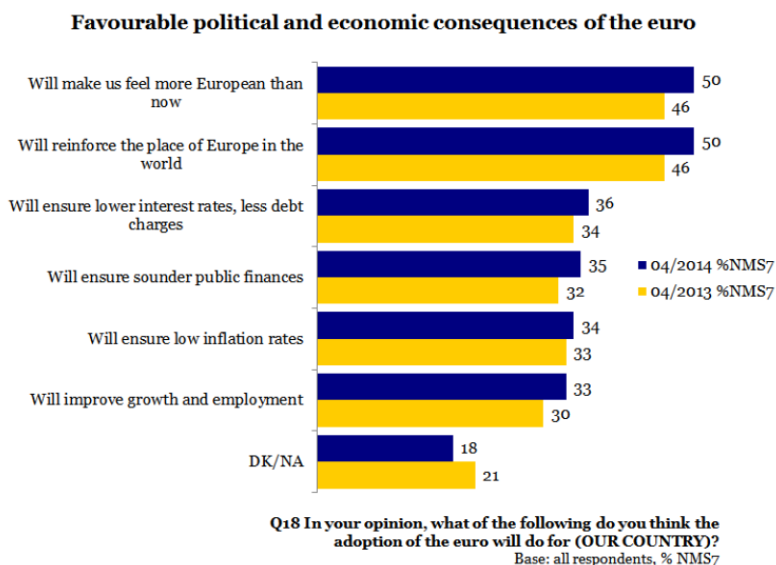
2.2.1. Read the following text describing the bar chart below.

Favourable political and economic consequences of the euro

- Making citizens feel more European, and reinforcing the place of Europe in the world, are seen as the main consequence of joining the euro. -

All NMS7 respondents were asked what introducing the euro would do for their country. Half of the respondents think that introducing the euro will make them feel more European than they do now (50%, +4 compared with 2013), and also that their joining the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world (50%, +4). At least three out of 10 respondents also think that introducing the euro will ensure lower interest rate charges and less debt charges (36%, +2); that it will ensure sounder public finances (35%, +3); that it will ensure low inflation rates (34%, +1); and that it will improve growth and employment (33%, +3). Nearly a fifth of respondents (18%, -3) don't know what the effects of joining the euro will be.

(Multiple answers possible)



http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/communication/polls/index_en.htm

2.2.2. Read the following text and fill in the table based on it.

Survey: EU popularity growing in Hungary

by Gergő Rácz

Friday, March 7, 2014

The European Union is seen more favorably by the Hungarian public than before and its institutions are trusted above the European average, according to Eurobarometer's report on the country...

According to the survey, 35% of Hungarian respondents had a positive view of the EU as a whole as against the European average of 31%. Concerning confidence in European institutions, 47% of Hungarians said they "tended to trust" them, compared to 31% across the EU.

Thirty-three percent of Hungarians ranked the free movement of people, goods and services to be the most important achievement of the EU, and peace among member states came in second with 27% of the answers, compared to the average in the EU, which ranked peace first with 32% of respondents and the single market second with 29%.

Common agricultural policy (CAP) was ranked fifth on a list of EU achievements by 3% of Hungarian respondents, while 2% on average across the EU ranked it fifth on the list.

http://www.bbj.hu/politics/survey-eu-popularity-growing-in-hungary_76803

a)

	Hungary	European average
Positive view of the EU	<input type="text"/> %	31%
Confidence in EU institutions	<input type="text"/> %	31%

b) Which is the most important achievement of the EU?

	Hungary	EU average
free movement of people, goods and services / single market	<input type="text"/> % (1.)	<input type="text"/> % (2.)
peace among member states	<input type="text"/> % (<input type="text"/>)	<input type="text"/> % (<input type="text"/>)
	3% (5.)	2% (5.)

2.3. Opinions about the EU

Describe the following tables.

Sentiment Toward the EU May Be Rebounding

Percent favorable of EU

	2012	2013	2014	'13-'14 Change	
UK	45%	43%	52%	+9	
Poland	69	68	72	+4	
Germany	68	60	66	+6	
France	60	41	54	+13	
Greece	37	33	34	+1	
Spain	60	46	50	+4	
Italy	59	58	46	-12	
Median	60	46	52		

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Public Frustrated with How EU Acts

% saying EU ...

	Does not understand the needs of citizens	Is intrusive	Is inefficient
	%	%	%
Greece	85	86	67
Italy	77	63	57
France	69	54	50
Spain	65	68	63
UK	64	60	64
Germany	53	64	43
Poland	49	58	30

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q61a, Q61c & Q61e.

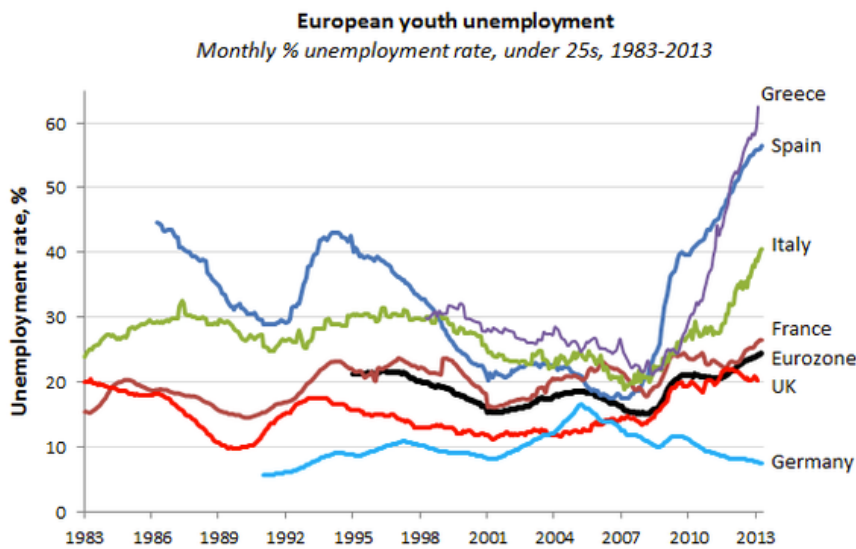
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

http://www.pewresearch.org/files/2014/05/FT_EU1_Sentiment.png

<http://www.pewglobal.org/files/2014/05/PG-2014-05-12-EU-2-10.png>

2.4. European youth unemployment

Describe the graph.

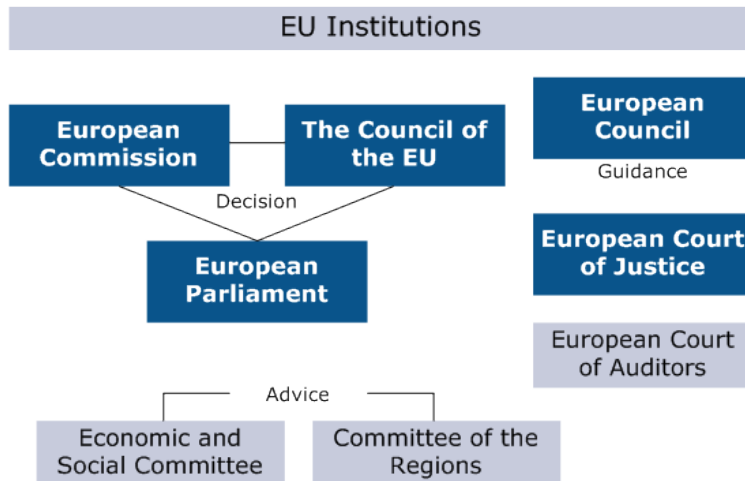


<http://cdn.theatlantic.com/static/mt/assets/business/youth%20unemployment%202013.png>

3. The institutions

3.1. A diagram

Speak about the institutions of the EU based on the diagram.



http://www.dadalos-europe.org/int/grundkurs4/eu-struktur_1.htm

3.2. Giving a short presentation

Speak about the Committee of the Regions based on the Hungarian summary below.

Régiók Bizottsága

- helyi és regionális hatóságait képviselő tanácsadó szerv

Feladata:

- az uniós jogszabályokkal kapcsolatos helyi és regionális álláspontokat érvényesíti;
- a Bizottság javaslatairól jelentéseket (véleményeket) ad ki;
- a helyi és a regionális önkormányzatokat érintő uniós szintű döntéshozatal előtt a Bizottság, a Tanács és a Parlament köteles konzultálni a Régiók Bizottságával;
- állásfoglalások fontos politikai kérdésekkel kapcsolatban.

Tagok:

- 353 tag (ugyanennyi póttag);
- a Tanács nevezi ki 5 évre a tagállamok javaslata alapján,
- saját régiójukon belül a helyi vagy a regionális hatóságok tagjai.

Felépítés

- plenáris ülés (évente ötször): általános stratégia meghatározása, vélemények elfogadása;
- 6 szakbizottság: előkészítik a plenáris üléseken megvitatandó véleményeket:
 - Területi kohézió;
 - Gazdaság- és szociálpolitika;
 - Oktatás, ifjúság és kutatás;
 - Környezetvédelem, éghajlatváltozás és energiaügy;
 - Uniós polgárság, kormányzás, intézményi és külügyek;
 - Természeti erőforrások.

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/cor/index_hu.htm

4. Case summary: Gottfried Heinrich

Read the case and prepare a summary based on the given points.

A Bíróság C-345/06. sz. ügyben hozott ítélete

Gottfried Heinrich

A REPÜLŐGÉP FEDÉLZETÉN TILTOTT TÁRGYAK JEGYZÉKÉRE NEM LEHET HIVATKOZNI A MAGÁNSZEMÉLYEKSEL SZEMBEN, HA A JEGYZÉKET NEM TETTÉK KÖZZÉ

Az Európai Unió Hivatalos Lapjában közzé nem tett közösségi rendeletnek nincs kötelező ereje abban a részében, amelyben magánszemélyekre vonatkozó kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul.

Az EK 254. cikk előírja, hogy a rendeleteket az *Európai Unió Hivatalos Lapjában*¹ ki kell hirdetni.

2002-ben a Parlament és a Tanács elfogadta a légiközlekedés védelméről szóló 2320/2002 rendeletet². E rendelet melléklete³ előírta a légiközlekedés-védelmi intézkedésekre alkalmazandó közös alapkövetelményeket⁴. A melléklet többek között általánosságban meghatározta a repülőgép fedélzetén tiltott tárgyak jegyzékét, amelyek közt szerepeltek az „Űtőfegyverek: gumibotok, furkósbotok, baseballütők, vagy hasonló eszközök”⁵. A rendelet azt is előírta, hogy egyes intézkedések nem kerülnek közzétételre, hanem azokat csak az illetékes hatóságokkal közlik. E rendeletet és a mellékletet kihírdették.

2003 áprilisában a Bizottság elfogadta a 2320/2002 rendeletet végrehajtó⁶ 622/2003 rendeletet. A kérdéses intézkedéseket melléklet állapította meg. E mellékletet, amely 2004-ben került módosításra, soha nem tették közzé annak ellenére, hogy a módosító rendelet⁷ a preambulumban hangsúlyozta annak szükségességét, hogy az utasok számára világos tájékoztatást kell nyújtani a tiltott tárgyakra vonatkozó szabályokról.

2005. szeptember 25-én Gottfried Heinrich-et feltartóztatták a Bécs-Schwechat repülőtér biztonsági ellenőrzése során amiatt, hogy a kézipoggyásza teniszütőt tartalmazott, amelyek a közösségi rendeletek értelmében tiltott tárgyaknak minősülnek. G. Heinrich ennek ellenére a teniszütőkkel a poggyászában beszállt a repülőgép fedélzetére. A biztonsági személyzet ezt követően felszólította a repülőgép elhagyására.

G. Heinrich keresetet indított az Unabhängiger Verwaltungssenat im Land Niederösterreich (Niederösterreich tartomány független közigazgatási tanácsa⁸) előtt annak megállapítása iránt, hogy a vele szemben hozott intézkedések jogellenesek. Az osztrák bíróság azt a kérdést tette fel a Bíróságnak, hogy azok a rendeletek, illetve a rendeletek azon részei, amelyek nem kerültek közzétételre a Hivatalos Lapban, rendelkezhetnek-e mégis kötelező erővel.

A Bíróság emlékeztet arra, hogy az EK 254. cikkből következően valamely közösségi rendelet csak akkor alkalmas joghatás kiváltására, ha azt közzétették a Hivatalos Lapban. Ezenfelül a valamely közösségi intézmény által elfogadott jogi aktus mindaddig nem alkalmazható természetes és jogi személyekkel szemben, amíg a Hivatalos Lapban történt szabályszerű közzététel révén nem teszik lehetővé annak megismerését e személyek számára. Ugyanezek az elvek kötelezőek a közösségi szabályozás nemzeti végrehajtási intézkedéseire⁹ is.

A Bíróság megállapítja, hogy a 2320/2002 rendelet magánszemélyek vonatkozásában kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul¹⁰, mivel az általánosságban a rendelet mellékletében szereplő jegyzékben meghatározott bizonyos tárgyaknak a repülőgép fedélzetére való bevitelét megtiltja.

Mivel a 622/2003 rendelet mellékletét nem tették közzé, a Bíróságnak nincs lehetősége annak megállapítására, hogy az a tiltott tárgyak jegyzékét is érinti, és ezért szintén kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul magánszemélyek vonatkozásában. Nem zárható ki azonban, hogy ez a helyzet. Az, hogy a 622/2003 rendeletet módosító rendelet a preambulumban hangsúlyozza a nyilvánosság számára hozzáférhető, a tiltott tárgyakat külön-külön feltüntető harmonizált jegyzék összeállításának a szükségességét, arra utal, hogy a 2320/2002 rendelet mellékletét képező jegyzék valóban módosult. A tiltott tárgyak jegyzékének a szóban forgó esetleges módosításai mindenestre a Hivatalos Lapban nem kerültek közzétételre.

A Bíróság ezt követően megállapítja, hogy a tiltott tárgyak jegyzéke az információk és intézkedések azon kategóriái közül, amelyek a 2320/2002 rendelet értelmében titkosak, és nem tehetők közzé, egyikbe sem tartozik. A Bizottság így a bizalmassági rendszert¹¹ az említett jegyzéknek a kiigazítására vonatkozó intézkedésekre nem alkalmazhatta. Ebből következően abban az esetben, ha a 622/2003 rendelet ténylegesen kiigazításokat alkalmazott a tiltott tárgyak említett jegyzéke tekintetében, e rendelet ebben a tekintetben szükségszerűen érvénytelen.

A Bíróság arra a megállapításra jut, hogy a 622/2003 rendelet melléklete nem rendelkezik kötelező erővel abban a részében, amelyben magánszemélyekre vonatkozó kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CJE-09-20_hu.htm

Sum up the text in English based on the following points.

1. Az EK 254. cikk előírja, hogy a rendeleteket ki kell hirdetni.
2. A légitársaságok védelméről szóló 2320/2002 rendelet tartalma és kihirdetése.
3. A 2320/2002 rendeletet végrehajtó 622/2003 rendelet mellékletét nem tették közzé, annak ellenére, hogy a módosító 2004-es rendelet szerint az utasokat tájékoztatni kell a tiltott tárgyakról.
4. Gottfried Heinrich-et feltartóztatták a reptéren.
5. G. Heinrich ennek ellenére a teniszütőkkel a poggyászában beszállt a repülőgép fedélzetére, majd a biztonsági személyzet ezt követően felszólította a repülőgép elhagyására.
6. G. Heinrich pert indított az osztrák bíróságon annak megállapítása iránt, hogy a vele szemben hozott intézkedések jogellenesek.
7. Az osztrák bíróság kérdése az Európai Bírósághoz.
8. Az EK 254. cikkből következően valamely közösségi rendelet csak akkor alkalmas joghatás kiváltására, ha azt közzétették a Hivatalos Lapban.
9. A 2320/2002 rendelet magánszemélyek vonatkozásában kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul.
10. A 2004-es rendelet preambulumban utalása arra, hogy a 2320/2002 rendelet mellékletét képező jegyzék módosult, azonban e módosítások nem kerültek közzétételre.
11. A bizalmassági rendszer nem alkalmazható a tiltott tárgyak jegyzékére, ezért ha a 622/2003 rendelet tényleg módosította ezt a jegyzéket, e rendelet ebben a tekintetben érvénytelen.
12. A Bíróság arra a megállapításra jut, hogy a 622/2003 rendelet melléklete nem rendelkezik kötelező erővel abban a részében, amelyben magánszemélyekre vonatkozó kötelezettségek keletkeztetésére irányul.

Some help with expressions:

1. Official Journal of the European Union
2. Regulation 2320/2002 on aviation security
3. annex
4. common basic standards
5. “Bludgeons: Blackjacks, billy clubs, baseball clubs or similar instruments”
6. implementing regulation
7. amending regulation
8. Independent Administrative Chamber for the Land of Lower Austria

- 9. national measures implementing Community legislation
- 10. seek to impose obligations on
- 11. rules on confidentiality

5. The environment and sustainable development

5.1. Read the text and find out what the following figures stand for.

20%, 10%, 2°C, €20 billion



© Ad Meskens / Wikimedia Commons

The EU aims to help prevent climate change by seriously reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. In December 2008, the European Council agreed that, by 2020, the European Union would cut its emissions by at least 20 % (compared with 1990 levels), raise renewable energy's share of the market to 20 % and cut overall energy consumption by 20 %. It was also agreed that 10 % of fuel for transport should come from biofuels, electricity or hydrogen.

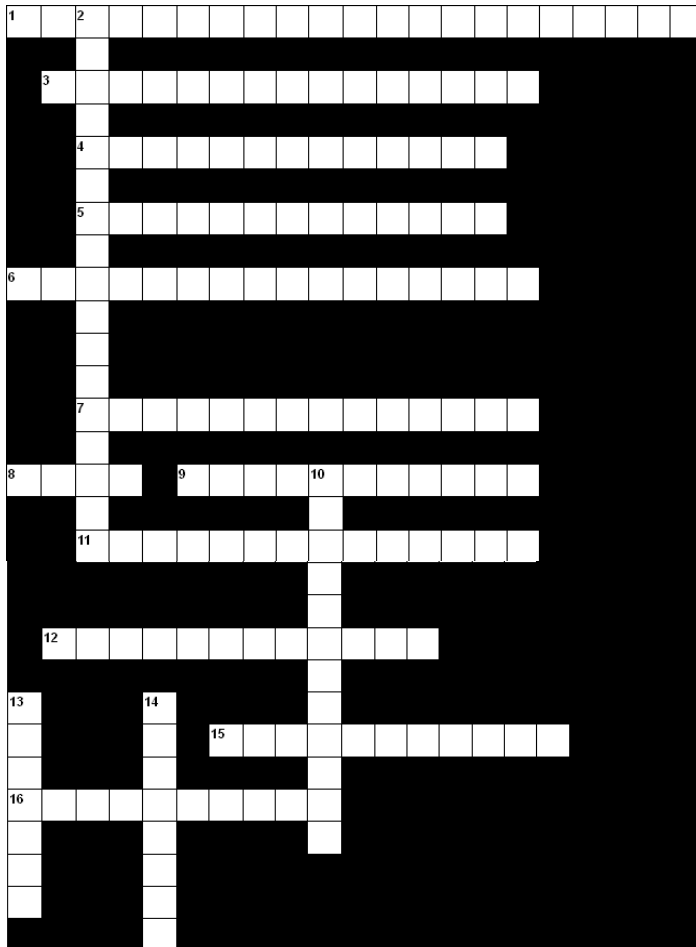
At the Copenhagen summit on 19 December 2009, the EU tried to persuade other major powers to adopt the same goals – but it was only partially successful. All parties accepted the need to limit global warming to an average increase of 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, but as yet there is no guarantee of a collective commitment to achieving this goal. Nevertheless, the European Union did secure a deal whereby developed countries will provide €20 billion to finance developing countries' action on climate change.

The EU is also tackling a wide range of other environmental issues including noise, waste, the protection of natural habitats, exhaust gases, chemicals, industrial accidents and the cleanliness of bathing water. It is also planning a collective approach to preventing natural or man-made disasters such as oil spills or forest fires.

The European Union is constantly improving its legislation to provide better protection for public health. For example, EU legislation on chemicals has been reworked, replacing earlier piecemeal rules with a single system known as REACH – which stands for the Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals. This system uses a central database, managed (since 2008) by the European Chemicals Agency, located in Helsinki. The aim is to prevent contamination of the air, water, soil and buildings, to preserve biodiversity and to improve the health and safety of EU citizens while at the same time keeping European industry competitive.

(Europe in 12 lessons)

5.2. Do the following crossword using expressions from the text.



Across:

- 1: sending into the air gases which trap the heat of the sun and lead to a gradual rise in temperatures (3 words)
- 3: for example, wind or solar energy, which is replaced naturally and there is no risk of finishing it all (2 words)
- 4: the increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere caused by the increase of particular gases (2 words)
- 5: becoming polluted
- 6: catastrophe caused by people (2 words)
- 7: of the age before industrialization
- 8: the top layer of the earth in which plants grow
- 9: able to keep up with rivals
- 11: the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found (2 words)
- 12: the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment
- 15: the state of being clean
- 16: the burning down of large areas covered by tree (2 words)

Down:

- 2: using energy (2 words)
- 10: waste gases that come out of a vehicle (2 words)
- 13: a material produced from living organisms that produces power when it is burnt
- 14: a form of pollution caused by the release of oil into the sea, due to human activity (2 words)

5.3. Watching a video

EU plans a low-carbon future

To watch the video, *click here*.

<http://europartv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=33330937-4f80-4be6-ba11-a17e011ca983>

a) Do the following multiple choice task.

1. Today the EU

- A imports 52% of its fossil fuels.
- B imports more than half of its energy.
- C exports fossil fuels.

2. The plan of low-carbon economy means

- A that the EU wants to cut carbon emissions.
- B saving money right from the beginning.
- C higher long term investment.

3. According to the Roadmap for 2050, in the EU

- A all energy will come from renewables.
- B fossils fuels will continue to be used.
- C CO₂ outputs will be reduced generally by 95%.

4. If the target is not achieved by 2050,

- A global temperatures may rise 6 degrees by 2050.
- B temperatures in Europe will rise 6 degrees by the end of the century.
- C the rise in temperatures will lead to a disaster by the end of the century.

b) Fill in the table with information from the video.

Technical investments required	Renewables mentioned	Ways to make houses more efficient

6. The right to the protection of personal data

Translation from Hungarian into English: The European Data Protection Supervisor

A magánéletünk védelmezője

Az európai uniós intézmények munkája során előfordul, hogy uniós polgárok, illetve lakosok személyes adatait kell elektronikus úton, írásos vagy képi formában tárolniuk vagy feldolgozniuk. Az európai adatvédelmi biztos feladata, hogy védelmezze a személyes adatokat és a magánéletet, és hogy elősegítse az ezzel kapcsolatos bevált módszerek alkalmazását az EU intézményeiben és szerveiben.

Szigorú európai uniós előírások szabályozzák azt, hogy az EU intézményei miképp használhatják fel a polgárok személyes adatait – pl. a nevet, a lakcímet, az egészségügyi állapottal vagy a korábbi munkahelyekkel kapcsolatos adatokat –, és az ezeknek az adatoknak a védelméhez fűződő jog az alapjogok közé tartozik. Mindegyik uniós intézménynek saját adatvédelmi tisztviselője van, aki gondoskodik arról, hogy az ezzel kapcsolatos követelmények teljesüljenek – ilyen követelmény például az, hogy az adatokat csak meghatározott és jogos indokkal szabad feldolgozni. Továbbá azt a személyt, akinek az adatait feldolgozzák, bizonyos, jogi úton érvényesíthető jogok illetik meg, így például az adathelyesbítés joga. Az európai adatvédelmi biztos munkája az, hogy felügyelje az uniós intézmények adatvédelmi tevékenységét és rendszereit, és biztosítsa, hogy azok megfeleljenek a legjobb gyakorlatnak. Az európai adatvédelmi biztos ezenkívül kivizsgálja a hozzá benyújtott panaszokat. További feladatai közé tartozik: a személyes adatok uniós közigazgatás általi feldolgozásának figyelemmel kísérése; a magánéletet érintő intézkedésekkel és jogszabályokkal kapcsolatos tanácsadás; együttműködés a tagállamok hasonló feladatot ellátó hatóságaival az adatvédelem következetességének biztosítása érdekében.

Az európai adatvédelmi biztos hivatala mindennapi működése során két részre tagolódik. A felügyeleti és jogérvényesítési részleg kíséri figyelemmel, hogy az uniós intézmények és szervek tartják-e magukat az adatvédelmi előírásokhoz. A szakpolitikai és konzultációs részleg tanácsokkal szolgál az EU jogalkotóinak azzal kapcsolatban, hogy milyen adatvédelmi megfontolások merülnek fel a különböző szakpolitikai területeken és az új jogszabályokra tett javaslatok tekintetében. Az európai adatvédelmi biztos ezenkívül figyelemmel kíséri, hogy milyen új, az adatvédelemre esetlegesen kihatással lévő technológiák jelennek meg. Bárki, aki úgy ítéli, hogy jogai sérültek, mert valamelyik

uniós intézmény vagy szerv a vele kapcsolatos adatokat nem megfelelően dolgozta fel, panasszal élhet az európai adatvédelmi biztosnál. A panasz benyújtásához az európai adatvédelmi biztos honlapján található elektronikus formanyomtatványt kell használni.

Hogyan működik az Európai Unió? http://europa.eu/pol/index_hu.htm

Here are some expressions for help.

store and process, residents, visual format, Data Protection Supervisor, promoting good practice, health data, employment history, data protection officer, for specific and legitimate reasons, enforceable rights, right to correct the data, monitoring, consistent data protection, two entities, Supervision and Enforcement, Policy and Consultation, have an impact on, complaint submission form

7. A video: The right to be forgotten

Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, Mario Costeja González

Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCpE5Ywqsc4>

1. The Court of Justice [] the complaint of a Spanish man.
2. Google searches on the man's name threw out a link to a newspaper article about the [] of his home.
3. The case highlighted a struggle between free speech advocates and supporters of [] [].
4. People should be able to remove their digital [] from the internet.
5. The ruling creates [] [] and extra costs for Google.
6. Google can be required to remove data that are [], irrelevant, or no longer relevant or [] in relation to the purposes for which they had been processed.
7. In the court's view the rights of those people whose privacy has been infringed outweigh the [] [] [].
8. The ruling contradicted a [] opinion from the ECJ's court advisor.
9. In the court advisor's opinion, deleting sensitive information from search results would [] [] freedom of expression.
10. The European Commission's spokeswoman called the ruling a victory for [].

You can find background information on the case here:

*Court of Justice of the European Union
PRESS RELEASE No 70/14 Luxembourg, 13 May 2014
Judgment in Case C-131/12
Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, Mario Costeja González*



<http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2014-05/cp140070en.pdf>

or

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:jasqQAqPPPwJ:curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2014-05/cp140070en.pdf+&cd=1&hl=hu&ct=clnk&gl=hu>

annex *fn* melléklet
aviation security *fn* repülésbiztonság
biofuel *fn* bioüzemanyag
carbon emissions széndioxid kibocsátás
cleanliness *fn* tisztaság
competitive *mn* versenyképes
confidentiality *fn* titkosság
contamination *fn* beszennyeződés
energy consumption *fn* energiafogyasztás
European Economic Area Európai Gazdasági Térség
exhaust gases kipufogó gázok
forest fire erdőtűz
fossil fuels fosszilis üzemanyagok
global warming globális felmelegedés
greenhouse gas emission üvegházhatású gázkibocsátás
man-made disaster *fn* ember által okozott katasztrófa
monitor *ige* megfigyel, ellenőriz
natural habitat *fn* élőhely, természetes környezet
oil spill *fn* olajkiömlés
output *fn* kibocsátás
outweigh *ige* többet nyom a latban, lényegesebb
Overseas Territories tengerentúli területek
piecemeal rules különálló, egyes szabályok
pre-industrial *mn* iparosodás előtti
public health közegészségügy
rank *ige* rangsorol
renewable *mn* megújuló
renewable energy megújuló energia
respondent *fn* (1) alperes, (2) válaszadó, megkérdezett
sentiment *fn* érzés, vélemény, felfogás
soil *fn* talaj

List of resources

Unit 1

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:European_Union_History.svg

<http://epthinktank.eu/2013/05/09/robert-schuman-and-may-9th>

http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/symbols/europe-day/schuman-declaration/index_en.htm

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RE6QgoykLZU>

http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/europe-in-12-lessons-pbNA3110652/;pgid=Iq1Ekni0.11SR00OK4MycO9B0000rThmPTS;sid=1E5jsivS_QFjqngf rxP9FU3mS19wIkRqB4=?CatalogCategoryID=luYKABst3IwAAAEjxJEY4e5L

(http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm)

http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm

Unit 2

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/eu_institutions_en.htm

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-parliament/index_en.htm

brochure: How the European Union works: Your guide to the EU institutions [2013](#), European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

<http://europartv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=4c478472-4fee-4eaa-b7df-a298014a1637>

<http://www.elections2014.eu/en/press-kit/content/20131112PKH24411/html/Overview-of-Parliament-and-the-2014-elections>

http://ec.europa.eu/codecision/stepbystep/diagram_en.htm

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/0081f4b3c7/Law-making-procedures-in-detail.html>

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/eu_council_en.htm

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/glossary/weighting_votes_council_en.htm

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu/index_en.htm

<http://www.european-council.europa.eu/the-institution?lang=en>

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-commission/index_en.htm

http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice/index_en.htm

Unit 3

Tatham, Allan F., EC Law in Practice: A Case-Study Approach, 2006, pp. 44-45

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z1WuBWtwqGM>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Van_Gend_en_Loos_v_Nederlandse_Administratie_der_Belastingen

Carter, Trimble and Weiner: International Law, Aspen Publishers, 2008, New York p. 34.

The ABC of Community law by Klaus-Dieter Borchardt

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/114534_en.htm

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/decisionmaking_process/ai0036_en.htm

Fairhurst, John, Law of the European Union, Pearson Education, 2007, p. 65

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/treaties/lisbon_treaty/ai0020_en.htm

Unit 4

<http://www.europeer.hu/tanfolyam/eu13.html>

<http://europeforus.xoom.it/lavorare.html>

http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/education/university/recognition/index_en.htm

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/degree-structures.aspx#sthash.pQ5LlAGZ.dpuf>

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/recognition.aspx#sthash.KoXRRbPX.dpuf>

<http://www.international.ac.uk/policy/ehea-bologna-process/objectives-and-action-lines/mobility.aspx#sthash.OsvcdhJ9.dpuf>

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/euro/index_en.htm

<http://www.macrobusiness.com.au/2012/06/whos-afraid-of-the-euro/>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20442880>

Unit 5

Publication: Europe in 12 lessons

<http://europartv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=cf5f7a0e-a3ae-49ba-b49f-9e3d009fa290>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_hXFnSC5W2k

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2009/03/12/article-1161365-03D96F9C000005DC-982_468x463.jpg

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2172345/2-33m-EU-migrants-living-Britain-Only-Spain-Germany-popular-UK.html>

<http://blogs.spectator.co.uk/coffeehouse/2011/11/breaking-down-those-record-immigration-figures/>

<http://www.europeanlawmonitor.org/what-is-guide-to-key-eu-terms/eu-law-what-is-the-european-arrest-warrant.html>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3EP970VY_0

<http://www.fairtrials.org/publications/policy-and-campaigns/european-arrest-warrant-cases-of-injustice/>

http://index.hu/belfold/2012/06/19/irorszag_nem_adja_ki_a_leanyfalui_gazolot/

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<http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20101203/local/malta-given-assurance-on-divorce.339156>

http://blog.internationalfamilysolutions.com/international_family_law/2010/11/one-dutch-divorce-not-recognized-by-irish-courts.html

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_order_for_payment_procedures-41-en.do

Unit 6

http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/moving_abroad/working_abroad/working_in_the_eu.html

<http://europa.eu/citizens-2013/en/about/your-eu-rights>

http://europa.eu/about-eu/working-eu-institutions/index_en.htm

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vYIKKtEk1_k

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tY_4YEFxyM

<http://european-union.meu.zoznam.sk/symbols/>

http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/index_en.htm

(How the European Union works- publication europa.eu/pol/index_en.htm)

Unit 7

Publication: Europe in 12 lessons

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrAmsxfe-SA>

<http://europarltv.europa.eu/en/player.aspx?pid=33330937-4f80-4be6-ba11-a17e011ca983>

How the European Union works- publication europa.eu/pol/index_en.htm

Hogyan működik az Európai Unió? http://europa.eu/pol/index_hu.htm