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**ENGLISH IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL
INSTRUMENTS:**

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Навчальний посібник спрямований на розвиток професійної мовної компетенції студентів, зокрема навичок читання, аналізу, перекладу та інтерпретації юридичних текстів англійською мовою. Він також сприяє формуванню міждисциплінарного підходу до навчання, поєднуючи знання з міжнародного права та практичну мовну підготовку.

Навчальний посібник рекомендовано для використання у навчальному процесі в рамках курсів англійської мови професійного спрямування, а також для самостійного опрацювання матеріалу.

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1. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Read the Preamble of the United Nations Charter and explain why this organisation has been established. Provide explanations/translations for the highlighted words/phrases.

Charter of the United Nations

Done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

Entry into force: 24 October 1945

We the peoples of the United Nations

determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

B. Read the first chapter of the Charter and explain the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Provide explanations/translations for the words/phrases in bold.

CHAPTER I: PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and **to that end**: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other **breaches of the peace**, and to **bring about** by peaceful means, and **in conformity with** the principles of justice and international law, **adjustment or settlement** of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all **without distinction as to** race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the **attainment** of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, **in pursuit of** the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill **in good faith** the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall **refrain** in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other

manner **inconsistent with** the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to **intervene in** matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not **prejudice** the application of **enforcement measures** under Chapter VII.

C. Read Chapters II and III and explain what states can become members of the UN and how; in what cases members are suspended/expelled. As you read, complete the gaps with the correct forms of verbs (add modal verbs if necessary).

CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, (1) _____ (**participate**) in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or (2) _____ (**sign/previously**) the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations (3) _____ (**contain**) in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations (4) _____ (**effect**) by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action

(5)_____ (**take**) by the Security Council (6) _____ (**suspend**) from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges (7) _____ (**restore**) by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which (8) _____ (**violate**) the Principles contained in the present Charter (9) _____ (**expel**) from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III: ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as (10) _____ (**find**) necessary (11) _____ (**establish**) in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations (12) _____ (**place**) no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

D. Read Chapter IV and complete the gaps with the following words or phrases.

are likely to	assigned to it	borne by	brought before it
ceases to	codification	concerned	with the consent of
dealt with	designated as	impair	within the scope of
provided for	regardless	set forth	subject to
with regard to	initiate	consist of	without distinction as to

CHAPTER IV: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall (1) _____ all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters (2) _____ the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs (3) _____ in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations (4) _____ such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security (5) _____ by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which (6) _____ endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly (7) _____ in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions (8) _____ in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, (9) _____ the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being (10) _____ by the Security Council and shall similarly notify

the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council (11) _____ deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall (12) _____ studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its (13) _____.

b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all (14) _____ race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

(15) _____ the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, (16) _____ of origin, which it deems likely to (17)_____ the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not (18) _____ strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be (19) _____ the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies (20) _____.

E. Read the following sections and explain the voting procedure. As you read, complete the gaps with the fragments removed from the text.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. (1) _____ These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. (2) _____

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. (3) _____

PROCEDURE

Article 20

(4) _____ Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

(5) _____

A/ Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
B/ The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.
C / The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.
D/ Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
E/ The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

F. Read Chapter V and explain the composition, functions, and the voting procedure of the Security Council. The words in bold in every section are in the wrong places. Put them in the correct places.

<p>CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL</p> <p>COMPOSITION</p> <p>Article 23</p> <p>1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be equitable members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, permanent regard being specially paid, in the first due to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to eligible geographical distribution.</p> <p>2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be instance for immediate re-election.</p> <p>3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.</p>
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FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure **confer** and effective action by the United Nations, its Members **granted** on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In **regulation** these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers **discharging** to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least **prompt** for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the **diversion** of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on **abstain** matters shall be made by an **concurring** vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the **procedural** votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall **affirmative** from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to **lay down** continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold **latter** meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially **subsidiary** representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best **dispute** its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such **periodic** organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the **designated** considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a **facilitate** under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall **function** such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

G. Read Chapter VI and comment on the pacific settlement of disputes. As you read, complete the gaps with prepositions.

CHAPTER VI: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties ___ any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution ___ negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort ___ regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call ___ the parties to settle their dispute ___ such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead ___ international friction or give rise ___ a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred ___ in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts ___ advance, ___ the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect ___ matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject ___ the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, ___ any stage of a dispute of the nature referred ___ in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures ___ the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations ___ this Article the Security Council should also take

into consideration that legal disputes should ___ a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice ___ accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties ___ a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it ___ the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it ___ the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action ___ Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

___ prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties ___ a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

H. Read Chapter VII and explain the measures taken to maintain or restore international peace and security. Provide explanations/translations for the words/phrases in bold.

CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an **aggravation of the situation**, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to **comply with** such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such **provisional measures** shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall **duly** take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to **be employed to give effect** to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, **undertake** to make available to the Security Council, **on its call** and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in **fulfilment of the obligations** assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of **contingents** of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take **urgent military measures**, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to **advise** and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed **at its disposal**, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient **discharge** of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are

members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in **affording** mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall **impair** the **inherent** right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

I. Read the following chapter and translate its articles into Ukrainian.

CHAPTER VIII: REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local

disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

J. Read Chapter IX and explain the purposes of international economic and social co-operation and the actions that are to be taken for their achievements. As you read, complete the gaps using the words given in the left column to form words that fit in the spaces in the passage with the same number.

<p>CHAPTER IX: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION</p> <p>Article 55</p> <p>With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and</p> <p>(1)____ which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and</p> <p>(2) ____ of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:</p> <p>a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of</p>	<p>1/ BE</p> <p>2/ DETERMINE</p>
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<p>(3) ____ and social progress and development;</p> <p>b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and</p> <p>c. universal respect for, and (4) ____ of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.</p>	<p>3/ ECONOMY</p> <p>4/ OBSERVE</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 56</p> <p>All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in (5) ____ with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.</p>	<p>5/ OPERATE</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 57</p> <p>1. The various specialized agencies, established by (6) ____ agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in (7) ____ with the provisions of Article 63.</p>	<p>6/ GOVERN</p> <p>7/ ACCORD</p>
<p>2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 58</p>	<p>8/ COORDINATE</p>
<p>The Organization shall make recommendations for the (8) ____ of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 59</p> <p>The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the (9) ____ of the purposes set forth in Article 55.</p>	<p>9/ ACCOMPLISH</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 60</p> <p>Responsibility for the (10) ____ of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.</p>	<p>10/ CHARGE</p>

K. Read the following articles and explain the composition, functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council. As you read complete the gaps with either SHALL or MAY.

CHAPTER X: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council (1) ____ consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (2) ____ be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member (3) ____ be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members (4) ____ be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected (5) ____ expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council (6) ____ have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council (7) ____ make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and (8) ____ make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It (9) ____ make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It (10) ____ prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It (11) ____ call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council (12) ____ enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned (13) ____ be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements (14) ____ be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council (15) ____ take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It (16) ____ communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council (17) ____ furnish information to the Security Council and (18) ____ assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council (19) ____ perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It (20) ____, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It (21) ____ perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as (22) ____ be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

L. Read the following articles and explain the voting procedure and how the court operates. As you read, complete the gaps with the words given in the box.

arrangements	competence	concern	promotion	performance
deliberations	majority	vote	provision	procedure

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one (1) _____.
2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a (2) _____ of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the (3) _____ of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the (4) _____ of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular (5) _____ to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make (6) _____ for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the (7) _____ of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its (8) _____. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of (9) _____, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include (10) _____ for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

M. Read and summarize the main ideas of the Declaration regarding non-self-governing territories. As you read, complete the gaps with the fragments removed from the text.

CHAPTER XI: DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained (1) ____ recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, (2) ____, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with (3) ____, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take (4) ____, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote (5) ____, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, (6) ____ of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on (7) ____, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

A/ due account of the political aspirations of the peoples
B/ the general principle of good-neighbourliness
C/ the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories
D/ constructive measures of development
E/ due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned
F/ a full measure of self-government
G/ statistical and other information

N. Read the following articles and explain objectives and application of the trusteeship system. The words in bold are in the wrong places. Put them in the correct places.

CHAPTER XII: INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed **hereinafter** by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are **thereunder** referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in **means** with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards **interdependence** or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the **accordance** of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in

the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the **voluntarily** objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1 The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by **self-government** of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories **sovereign** placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of **foregoing** equality.

O. Read the following articles and comment on terms of the trusteeship agreements. As you read, complete the gaps with the names of the institutions: United Nations / Security Council / General Assembly.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the (1) _____, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of

existing international instruments to which Members of the (2) _____ may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the (3) _____ relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the (4) _____.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The (5) _____ shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the (6) _____ under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the (7) _____ with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the (8) _____.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the (9) _____ shall assist the (10) _____ in carrying out these functions.

P. Read Chapter XIII and explain the composition, functions, and powers of the Trusteeship Council.

CHAPTER XIII: THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Q. Read Chapter XIV and comment on the membership of the International Court of Justice and the obligations of its members. Match the words/expressions in bold with the definitions.

CHAPTER XIV: THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an **integral part** of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are **ipso facto** parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to **comply with** the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations **incumbent** upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have **recourse** to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from **entrusting** the solution of their **differences** to other tribunals **by virtue** of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

1/ to do what you have to do or are asked to do
2/ someone or something that can help you in a difficult situation
3/ morally binding or necessary; obligatory
4/ to make someone responsible for doing something important
5/ because of something
6/ known from or proved by the facts
7/ a disagreement or different opinion
8/ necessary and important as part of something

R. Read Chapter XV and comment on the composition, functions, and the performance of the Secretariat. Complete the gaps with one suitable word.

CHAPTER XV: THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and (1) ___ staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly (2) ___ the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative (3) ___ of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that (4) ___ in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other (5) ___ as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the (6) ___ of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and (7) ___.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority (8) ___ to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international (9) ___ of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General (10) ___ regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a (11) ___ of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest (12) ___ of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due (13) ___ shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

S. Read Chapter XVI and complete the gaps (1-3) with the sentences removed from the text (A-C). Explain the miscellaneous provisions.

CHAPTER XVI: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. (1) _____.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

(2) _____.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. (3) _____.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

A/ The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

B/ No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

C/ Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

2. STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

A. Read the following articles and explain the requirements for the candidates and the nomination procedure. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function **in accordance with the provisions** of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults **of recognized competence** in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state **shall be deemed** to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily **exercises civil and political rights**.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in **the Permanent Court of Arbitration**, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments **under the same conditions** as those prescribed for members of the

Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for **the pacific settlement** of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly **upon recommendation** of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations **shall address a written request** to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, **within a given time**, by national groups, the nomination of persons **in a position to accept the duties** of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. **In no case** may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies **devoted to the study of law**.

B. Read the following articles and explain the election procedure. As you read, complete the gaps with the correct prepositions. Match the words in bold with their definitions/explanations.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list (1) ___ alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons **eligible**.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list (2) ___ the General Assembly and (3) ___ the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently (4) ___ one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

(5) ___ every election, the electors shall bear (6) ___ mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that (7) ___ the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be **assured**.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether (8) ___ the election of judges or (9) ___ the appointment of members of the conference **envisaged** in Article 12, shall be taken (10) ___ any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. (11) ___ the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held (12) ___ the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, (13) ___ necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed (14) ___ any time (15) ___ the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name (16) ___ each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council (17) ___ their **respective** acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is **unanimously** agreed upon any person who fulfills the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred (18) ___ in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in **procuring** an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, (19) ___ a period

to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. (20) ___ the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a **casting vote**.

- to make something certain to happen or to be achieved
- the vote of the person in charge of a meeting, which can be used to make a decision when there is an equal number of votes supporting and opposing a proposal
- allowed to do something or receive something
- to think that something is likely to happen in the future
- to obtain something that is needed for a particular task
- used before a plural noun to refer to the different things that belong to each separate person or thing mentioned
- when all the people involved agree

C. Read the following articles and explain the conditions to be fulfilled by the member of the Court. Complete the gaps with the words given in the box.

discharge	engage	enquiry	exercise	expire
immunities	impartially	notification	occurrence	office
provided	solemn	subject	thereof	though

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; (1) ___, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to (2) ___ at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to (3) ___ their duties until their places have been filled. (4) ___ replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last (5) ___ makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, (6) ___ to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the (7) ___ of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold (8) ___ for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may (9) ___ any political or administrative function, or (10) ___ in any other occupation of a professional nature.
2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.
2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of (11) ___, or in any other capacity.
3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfill the required conditions.
2. Formal notification (12) ___ shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.
3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and (13) ___.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a (14) ___ declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers (15) ___ and conscientiously.

D. Read the following articles and answer the questions.

<i>1/ Are members of the Court bound to attend all its sessions?</i>
--

<i>2/ How many judges constitute the Court?</i>

<i>3/ What are the chambers? How and why are they formed?</i>

As you read, complete the gaps with the fragments removed from the text.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and (1) _____ as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court (2) _____ whenever the Court considers it desirable.
2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, (3) _____, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, (4) _____.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently (5) _____.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, (6) _____.
2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, (7) _____.
3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, (8) _____, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, (9) _____, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, (10) _____, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

(11) _____, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

A/ he shall give him notice accordingly
B/ composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine
C/ from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere
D/ with the consent of the parties
E/ having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge
F/ With a view to the speedy dispatch of business
G/ he shall so inform the President
H/ may provide for the appointment of such other officers

I/ at the disposal of the Court
J/ according to circumstances and in rotation
K/ except during the judicial vacations

E. Read the following articles and comment on the importance of the nationality of a judge. Explain the remuneration system. As you read, complete the gaps with the correct forms of verbs (add modal verbs if necessary).

Article 30

1. The Court (1) ____ (frame) rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it (2) ____ (lay down) rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court (3) ____ (provide) for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties (5) ____ (retain) their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court (5) ____ (include) upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party (6) ____ (choose) a person to sit as judge. Such person (7) ____ (choose) preferably from among those persons who (8) ____ (nominate) as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court (9) ____ (include) upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties (10) ____ (proceed) to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article (11) ____ (apply) to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President (12) ____ (request) one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. (13) ____ there ____ (be) several parties in the same interest, they (14) ____ , for the purpose of the preceding provisions, ____ (reckon) as one party only. Any doubt upon this point (15) ____ (settle) by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article (16) ____ (fulfill) the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They (17) ____ (take) part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation (18) ____ (fix) by the General Assembly. They (19) ____ (decrease) during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar (20) ____ (fix) by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly (21) ____ (fix) the conditions under which retirement pensions (22) ____ (give) to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar (23) ____ (have) their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation (24) ____ (be) free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court (25) ____ (bear) by the United Nations in such a manner as (26) ____ (decide) by the General Assembly.

F. Read Chapter II and comment on the competence of the court (its jurisdiction, the states it is open to, the laws it applies, etc.) Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

CHAPTER II COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, **subject to and in conformity with its Rules**, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the **construction of the constituent instrument** of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in **treaties in force**, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute **towards the expenses of the Court**. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory **ipso facto** and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning: the interpretation of a treaty; any question of international law; the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made **unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity** on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be **acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction** of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply: international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the **contesting states**; international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law; the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case **ex aequo et bono**, if the parties **agree thereto**.

G. Read the following articles and answer the questions.

<i>1/ What languages are used in the Court?</i>
<i>2/ How are cases brought before the Court?</i>
<i>3/ Who represents parties in the Court?</i>
<i>4/ What are the two parts of the procedure?</i>

As you read, complete the gaps using the words given in the left column to form words that fit in the spaces in the passage with the same number.

CHAPTER III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the (1) _____ of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the (2) _____, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as (3) _____.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the (4) _____ of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the (5) _____ to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any (6) _____ measures which ought to be taken to preserve the (7) _____ rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

1/ ABSENT

2/ PLEAD

3/ AUTHORITY

4/ NOTIFY

5/ APPLY

6/ PROVIDE

7/ RESPECT

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 42</p> <p>1. The parties shall be represented by agents.</p> <p>2. They may have the (8) ____ of counsel or advocates before the Court.</p> <p>3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the (9) ____ exercise of their duties.</p>	<p>8/ ASSIST</p> <p>9/ DEPEND</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 43</p> <p>1. The (10) ____ shall consist of two parts: written and oral.</p> <p>2. The written (11) ____ shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.</p> <p>3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.</p> <p>4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.</p> <p>5. The oral (12) ____ shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.</p>	<p>10/ PROCEED</p> <p>11/ and 12/ PROCEED</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 44</p> <p>1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.</p> <p>2. The same (13) ____ shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.</p>	<p>13/ PROVIDE</p>

H. Read the following articles and explain the procedure of the hearing in Court.

Complete the gaps with the words given in the box

arguments	case	claim	deliberations	enquiry	evidence	hearing*2
judgment	minutes*2	note	orders	presentation		proof

Article 45

The (1) _____ shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The (2) _____ in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. (3) _____ shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These (4) _____ alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make (5) _____ for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its (6) _____, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of (7) _____.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal (8) _____ shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an (9) _____ or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the (10) _____ and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its (11) _____, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the (12) _____ is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their (13) _____ of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the (14) _____.

3. The (15) _____ of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

I. Read the following articles and answer the questions.

1/ <i>What are the requirements for the judgements of the Court?</i>
--

2/ <i>When and how may the revision of a judgment take place?</i>

3/ <i>Who has the right to intervene in the proceedings?</i>
--

The words in bold in each section are in the wrong places. Put them in the correct places.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a **scope** of the judges present.

2. In the event of an **appeal** of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the **due** opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a **binding** opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, **separate** notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no **unanimous** force except between the parties and in

respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without **majority**. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or **equality** of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An **nature** for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a **admissible** factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to **lapse**.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application **decisive** on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous **construction** with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the **application** of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal **compliance** which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2 It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the **negligence** given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

J. Read Chapters IV and V and explain the procedure of the advisory opinions and amendments to the Statute. Translate these Chapters into Ukrainian.

CHAPTER IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time-limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time-limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

3. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Read the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and explain the historical and social causes that led to the necessity of drafting the Declaration. Provide explanations/translations for the words/phrases in bold.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the **inherent dignity** and of the equal and **inalienable rights** of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas **disregard and contempt for human rights** have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and **the advent of a world** in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to **have recourse, as a last resort**, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and **worth of the human person** and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and **observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms**,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall **strive by teaching and education to promote** respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

B. Read the following articles and summarize the main points. If you could order these articles, would you rank them in the same way. As you read, complete the gaps with the following words.

arbitrary	degrading	dignity	distinction
endowed	entitled	impartial	incitement
limitation	recognition	remedy	servitude

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in (1) _____ and rights. They are (2) _____ with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is (3) _____ to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no (4) _____ shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other (5) _____ of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and (6) _____ of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or (7) _____; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or (8) _____ treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to (9) _____ everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any (10) _____ to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective (11) _____ by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to (12) _____ arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and (13) _____ tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

C. Read the following articles and summarize the main points. Are these rights observed in Ukraine? As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps.

Article 11

Everyone charged with a penal (1) _____ (**OFFEND**) has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or (2) _____ (**OMIT**) which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier (3) _____ (**PENAL**) be imposed than the one that was (4) _____ (**APPLY**) at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to (5) ____ (**ARBITER**) interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and (6) ____ (**RESIDE**) within the borders of each state.

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from (7) ____ (**PERSECUTE**).

This right may not be invoked in the case of (8) ____ (**PROSECUTE**) genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its (9) ____ (**DISSOLVE**).

Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

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

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with

others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and (10) ____ (**OBSERVE**).

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and (11) ____ (**REGARD**) of frontiers.

Article 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of (12) ____ (**PEACE**) assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

D. Read the following articles and summarize the main points. Are these rights observed in Ukraine? As you read, complete the gaps with the fragments removed from the text.

Article 21

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or (1) _____.

Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be (2) _____ and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights (3) _____.

Article 23

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

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family (4) _____, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for (5) _____.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including (6) _____ and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for (7) _____, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born (8) _____, shall enjoy the same social protection.

A/ the protection of his interests
B/ by universal and equal suffrage
C/ reasonable limitation of working hours
D/ an existence worthy of human dignity
E/ the health and well-being of himself and of his family
F/ through freely chosen representatives
G/ in or out of wedlock
H/ indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality

E. Read the following articles and summarize the main points. As you read, replace the parts in bold with these words.

benefits	community	compulsory	destruction	maintenance
merit	principles	production	recognition	welfare

Article 26

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be (1) **mandatory**. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of (2) **praiseworthy quality**.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the (3) **preservation** of peace.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its (4) **advantages**.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic (5) **output** of which he is the author.

Article 28

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

Article 29

Everyone has duties to the (6) **unified body of individuals** in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due (7) **acknowledgment** and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general (8) **their health and happiness** in a democratic society.

These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and (9) **comprehensive and fundamental laws** of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the (10) **annihilation** of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION)

F. Read the General Assembly resolution on the establishment of the Human Rights Court and explains the document's purpose and underlying philosophy. As you read, complete the gaps with one suitable word. Translate the words and phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL // GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and (1) ____ contained in the Charter of the United Nations, including developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal (2) ____ and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian (3) ____ and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental (4) ____ for all,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights (5) _____,

Reaffirming further that all human rights are universal, **indivisible**, **interrelated**, **interdependent** and **mutually reinforcing**, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal (6) _____, on **the same footing** and with the same emphasis,

Reaffirming that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, all States, (7) ____ of their political, economic and cultural systems, have the duty to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Emphasizing the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without (8) ____ of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the **pillars of the United Nations system** and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and

recognizing that development, peace and security and (9) ____ rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Affirming the need for all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions, and emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to (10) ____ in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief,

Recognizing the work undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and the need to **preserve** and build on its achievements and to **redress** its shortcomings,

Recognizing also the importance of ensuring universality, objectivity and **non-selectivity** in the consideration of human rights issues, and the elimination of (11) ____ standards and politicization,

Recognizing further that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the (12) ____ of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the (13) ____ of all human beings,

Acknowledging that non-governmental organizations play an important role at the national, regional and international levels, in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the commitment to strengthen the United Nations human rights **machinery**, with the aim of **ensuring effective enjoyment** by all of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, and to that (14) ____, the resolve to create a Human Rights Council,

G. Read the following part of the resolution and explain the responsibilities/functions of the Human Rights Council. The words in bold in each section are in the wrong places. Put them in the correct places.

1. Decides to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in **mainstreaming** of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly; the Assembly shall review the status of the Council within five years;
2. Decides that the Council shall be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any

kind and in a fair and equal manner;

3. Decides also that the Council should address situations of **consent** of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon. It should also promote the effective coordination and the **impartiality** of human rights within the United Nations system;

4. Decides further that the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, **implementation**, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation, with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development;

5. Decides that the Council shall, inter alia:

(a) Promote human rights education and learning as well as advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, to be provided in consultation with and with the **replacement** of Member States concerned;

(b) Serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights;

(c) Make recommendations to the General Assembly for the further development of international law in the field of human rights;

(d) Promote the full **violations** of human rights obligations undertaken by States and follow-up to the goals and commitments related to the promotion and protection of human rights emanating from United Nations conferences and summits

(e) Undertake a universal periodic review, based on objective and reliable information, of the **holding** by each State of its human rights obligations and commitments in a manner which ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all States; the review shall be a cooperative mechanism, based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country concerned and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs; such a mechanism shall complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies; the Council shall develop the **emergencies** and necessary time allocation for the universal periodic review mechanism within one year after the holding of its first session;

(f) Contribute, through dialogue and cooperation, towards the prevention of human rights violations and respond promptly to human rights **mandates**;

(g) Assume the role and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as

decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993;

(h) Work in close cooperation in the field of human rights with Governments, regional organizations, national human rights **modalities** and civil society;

(i) Make recommendations with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights;

(j) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

6. Decides also that the Council shall assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all **institutions**, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; the Council shall complete this review within one year after the **fulfilment** of its first session;

H. Read the following part of the resolution and comment on the membership in the Human Rights Council. Complete the gaps with prepositions.

7. Decides further that the Council shall consist of forty-seven Member States, which shall be elected directly and individually by secret ballot (1) ____ the majority of the members of the General Assembly; the membership shall be based (2) ____ equitable geographical distribution, and seats shall be distributed as follows (3) ____ regional groups: Group of African States, thirteen; Group of Asian States, thirteen; Group of Eastern European States, six; Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, eight; and Group of Western European and other States, seven; the members of the Council shall serve for a period of three years and shall not be eligible (4) ____ immediate re-election after two consecutive terms;

8. Decides that the membership in the Council shall be open (5) ____ all States Members of the United Nations; when electing members of the Council, Member States shall take (6) ____ account the contribution of candidates (7) ____ the promotion and protection of human rights and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto; the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, may suspend the rights of membership (8) ____ the Council of a member of the Council that commits gross and systematic violations of human rights;

9. Decides also that members elected to the Council shall uphold the highest standards (9) ____ the promotion and protection of human rights, shall fully cooperate (10) ____ the

Council and be reviewed (11) _____ the universal periodic review mechanism during their term of membership;

10. Decides further that the Council shall meet regularly (12) _____ the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, including a main session, (13) _____ a total duration of no less than ten weeks, and shall be able to hold special sessions, when needed, (14) _____ the request of a member of the Council (15) _____ the support of one third of the membership of the Council;

I. Read the following part of the resolution and translate it into Ukrainian.

11. Decides that the Council shall apply the rules of procedure established for committees of the General Assembly, as applicable, unless subsequently otherwise decided by the Assembly or the Council, and also decides that the participation of and consultation with observers, including States that are not members of the Council, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, shall be based on arrangements, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 and practices observed by the Commission on Human Rights, while ensuring the most effective contribution of these entities;

12. Decides also that the methods of work of the Council shall be transparent, fair and impartial and shall enable genuine dialogue, be results-oriented, allow for subsequent follow-up discussions to recommendations and their implementation and also allow for substantive interaction with special procedures and mechanisms;

13. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council request the Commission on Human Rights to conclude its work at its sixty-second session, and that it abolish the Commission on 16 June 2006;

14. Decides to elect the new members of the Council; the terms of membership shall be staggered, and such decision shall be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution;

15. Decides also that elections of the first members of the Council shall take place on 9 May 2006, and that the first meeting of the Council shall be convened on 19 June 2006;

16. Decides further that the Council shall review its work and functioning five years after its establishment and report to the General Assembly.

4. CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

A. Read the Preamble of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and explain the considerations it is based on. Compare its structure to the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter. Translate the extract in bold into Ukrainian.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

*Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, **recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family** is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,*

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

*Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that **everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein**, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,*

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

*Convinced that **the family**, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, **should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community**,*

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that **the need to extend particular care to the child** has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, “the child, **by reason of his physical and mental immaturity**, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth”,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

B. Read Articles 1 -5 and summarise the main their points. Explain the meaning of the phrases in bold.

Part I

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, **under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained** earlier.

ARTICLE 2

1. States Parties shall **respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention** to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties **shall take all appropriate measures** to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, **expressed opinions**, or beliefs of the child's parents, **legal guardians**, or family members.

ARTICLE 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private **social welfare institutions**, courts of law, **administrative authorities** or **legislative bodies**, the best interests of the child shall be **a primary consideration**.

2. States Parties **undertake to ensure** the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate **legislative and administrative measures**.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the **institutions, services and facilities** responsible for the care or protection of children shall **conform with** the standards established by **competent authorities**, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as **competent supervision**.

ARTICLE 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties **shall undertake such measures to the**

maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, **within the framework of international cooperation.**

ARTICLE 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, **where applicable**, the members of **the extended family** or community **as provided for by local custom**, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in **the exercise by the child of the rights** recognized in the present Convention.

C. Read the following articles and explain the principal rights of the child laid down herein. Choose the appropriate words.

ARTICLE 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the (1) *inherent/inherit* right to life.
2. States Parties shall (2) *ensure/reassure* to the maximum extent possible the (3) *survival/survivance* and development of the child.

ARTICLE 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth (4) *to/for* a name, the right to (5) *acquire/enquire* a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.
2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance (6) *with/to* their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be (7) *stateless/stateful*

ARTICLE 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to (8) *preserve/serve* his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.
2. Where a child is (9) *illegally/unlegally* deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.

ARTICLE 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated *(10) from/of* his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject *(11) to/for* judicial review determine, in accordance *(12) with/to* applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of *(13) residence/residency*.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated *(14) from/of* one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary *(15) to/of* the child's best interests

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family *(16) with/for* the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental *(17) to/for* the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

ARTICLE 10

1. In accordance *(18) with/to* the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further *(19) ensure/reassure* that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances, personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance *(20) with/to* the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his

or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter (21) —/to their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only (22) to/for such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

D. Read the articles 11-16 and explain the rights set forth herein. Answer the questions below. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian into Ukrainian.

<i>1/ What is an illicit transfer?</i>
<i>2/ What is the difference between a bilateral and multilateral agreement?</i>
<i>3/ According to the article 12, is a child's point of view taken into account?</i>
<i>4/ What rights are enlisted in article 13?</i>
<i>5/ What limits to religion or beliefs are mentioned in article 14?</i>
<i>6/ Discuss grammar structure of paragraph 1 of article 12</i>

ARTICLE 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the **illicit transfer** and non-return of children abroad.
2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or **accession to** existing agreements.

ARTICLE 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, **the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.**
2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

ARTICLE 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and **impart information** and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either

orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

ARTICLE 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, **when applicable**, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the **evolving capacities** of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those **imposed in conformity with** the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre public*), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 16

1. No child shall be subjected to **arbitrary or unlawful interference** with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

E. Read articles 17 – 19 and explain the obligations of States Parties laid down herein.

Fill in the following words into the gaps:

concern	effective	diversity	eligible	indigenous
access	appropriate	disseminate	treatment	aimed

ARTICLE 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has (1) _____ to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those (2) _____ at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(a) Encourage the mass media to (3) _____ information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(b) Encourage international cooperation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a (4) _____ of cultural, national and international sources;

(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is (5) _____;

(e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material **injurious** to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

ARTICLE 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic (6) _____.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their **child-rearing responsibilities** and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all (7) _____ measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from childcare services and facilities for which they are (8)_____.

ARTICLE 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of **physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent** (9) _____, **maltreatment or exploitation**, including **sexual abuse**, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include (10) _____ procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of **prevention** and for **identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment** and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

F. Read articles 20 – 22 and explain the notion of “alternative care” (its types, aims and ways to achieve these aims). Translate the words/phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

ARTICLE 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, inter alia, **foster placement**, *kafalah* of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the **desirability of continuity** in a child’s upbringing and to the child’s ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

ARTICLE 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the **paramount consideration** and they shall:

- (a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all **pertinent and reliable information**, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their **informed consent** to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;
- (b) Recognize that intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;
- (c) Ensure that the child concerned by intercountry adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;
- (d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in intercountry adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;
- (e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and **endeavour**, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

ARTICLE 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or **domestic law and procedures** shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments **to which the said States are Parties**.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, cooperation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations cooperating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for **reunification with his or her family**. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall **be accorded**

the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention

G. Read articles 23 – 24 and answer the questions.

1/ How shall States Parties ensure the rights of disabled children?

2/ How shall States Parties ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health?

Complete the gaps with suitable words.

ARTICLE 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should (1) ___ a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others (2) ___ for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of (3) ___, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health-care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social (4) ___ and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, the exchange of appropriate information in the (5) ___ of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and

to widen their experience in these areas. In this (6) ____, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is (7) ____ of his or her right of access to such health-care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To diminish infant and child mortality;

(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary (8) ____ care;

(c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

(d) To ensure appropriate prenatal and postnatal health care for mothers;

(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in (9) ____ parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate (10) ____ with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international cooperation with a (11) ____ to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

H. Read articles 25 -27 and explain the rights set forth in them. Complete the gaps with appropriate prepositions.

ARTICLE 25

States Parties recognize the right (1) ___ a child who has been placed by the competent authorities (2) ___ the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, (3) ___ a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

ARTICLE 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right (4) ___ benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right (5) ___ accordance (6) ___ their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking (7)___ account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility (8) ___ the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant (9) ___ an application for benefits made by or (10) ___ behalf of the child.

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child (11) ___ a standard of living adequate (12) ___ the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible (13) ___ the child have the primary responsibility to secure, (14) ___ their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and (15) ___ their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall (16) ___ case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly (17) ___ regard (18) ___ nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child (19) ___ the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both (20) ___ the State Party and (21) ___ abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different (22) ___ that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

I. Read articles 28-30 and answer the questions.

- How shall States Parties ensure the right of the child to education?

- What shall the education of the child be directed to?

Complete the gaps with prepositions.

ARTICLE 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child (1) ___ education, and with a view (2) ___ achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(a) Make primary education compulsory and available free (3) ___ all;

(b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible (4) ___ every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance (5) ___ case of need;

(c) Make higher education accessible (6) ___ all (7) ___ the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible (8)___ all children;

(e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of dropout rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered (9) ___ a manner consistent (10) ___ the child's human dignity and (11) ___ conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating (12) ___ education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy (13) ___ the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. (14) ___ this regard, particular account shall be taken (15) ___ the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed (16)___:

(a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and (17) ___ the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The development of respect (18) ___ the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, (19) ___ the national values of the country (20) ___ which the child is living, the country (21) ___ which he or she may originate, and (22) ___ civilizations different (23) ___ his or her own;

(d) The preparation of the child (24) ___ responsible life in a free society, (25) ___ the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship (26) ___ all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(e) The development of respect (27) ___ the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always (28) ___ the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform (29) ___ such minimum standards as may be laid (30) ___ by the State.

J. Read articles 30-31 and find collocations with the word 'right'. Work with a partner, think of other collocations with the word 'right'.

ARTICLE 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

ARTICLE 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity

K. Read articles 32 - 37, and explain what children shall be protected from and how States Parties shall ensure this protection. Find synonyms for the following words:

dangerous	detrimental	to promise	health and happiness	lack of smth
to intrude	fines	illegal	freedom	death penalty

Translate words/phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

ARTICLE 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

ARTICLE 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the **illicit** use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

ARTICLE 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The **inducement** or **coercion** of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

ARTICLE 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the **abduction** of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

ARTICLE 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation **prejudicial** to any aspects of the child's welfare.

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or **degrading treatment** or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor **life imprisonment** without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, **detention** or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as **a measure of last resort** and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

L. Read articles 38- 40 (paragraph 1) and explain the rights and protection set forth therein. As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

ARTICLE 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law (1) ____ (**APPLY**) to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall **take all feasible measures** to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in (2) ____ (**HOSTILE**).

3. States Parties shall **refrain from** recruiting any person who has not **attained the age** of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall **endeavour to give priority to** those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations **under international humanitarian law** to protect the (3) ____ (**CIVIL**) population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological (4) ____ (**RECOVER**) and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or (5) ____ (**DEGRADE**) treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

ARTICLE 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child **alleged** as, accused of, or recognized as **having infringed the penal law** to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and **fundamental freedoms** of others and which takes into account the child's age and the (6) ____ (**DESIRE**) of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a (7)____(**CONSTRUCT**) role in society.

M. Read articles 40 (paragraph 2) - 41 and explain the rights and protection set forth therein. As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of **international instruments**, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or (8) ____ (**OMIT**) that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) **To be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law;**

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her (9) ____ (**DEFEND**);

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair (10) ____ (**HEAR**) according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) **Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt;** to examine or have examined **adverse witnesses** and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of (11) ____ (**EQUAL**);

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and **any measures imposed** in consequence (12) ____ (**THERE**) reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her **privacy fully respected** at all stages of the (13) ____ (**PROCEED**).

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the (14) ____ (**ESTABLISH**) of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the (15) ____ (**CAPABLE**) to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and (16) ____ (**DESIRE**), measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and **legal safeguards** are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to (17) ____ (**INSTITUTION**) care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and (18) ____ (**PROPORTION**) both to their circumstances and the offence.

ARTICLE 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more (19) ____ (**CONDUCE**) to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:
(a) The law of a State Party; or (b) International law in force for that State.

N. Read articles 42-43 and explain the function and composition of the Committee on the Rights of the Child using the phrases in bold.

Part II

ARTICLE 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, **by appropriate and active means**, to adults and children alike

ARTICLE 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall **carry out the functions** hereinafter provided

2. The Committee shall consist of eighteen experts of **high moral standing** and **recognized competence** in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to **equitable geographical distribution**, as well as to the **principal legal systems**.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected **by secret ballot** from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least

four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them **to submit their nominations** within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties **convened by the Secretary-General** at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who **obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes** of the representatives of States Parties **present and voting**.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected **for a term of four years**. They shall be **eligible for re-election** if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the **remainder of the term**, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall **establish its own rules of procedure**.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall **normally be held** at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall **provide the necessary staff and facilities** for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall **receive emoluments** from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Fill in the sentences with the missing information about the Committee on the Rights of the Child

- there shall be _____ a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions _____ provided.
- The Committee shall consist of eighteen experts of high moral standing and _____ in the field _____ by this Convention.
- The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their _____ and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.
- The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret _____ from a list of persons nominated by States Parties.
- At least four months before the date of each election, the _____ of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months.
- At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall _____ a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
- The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be _____ for re-election if renominated.
- If a member of the Committee dies or _____ or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall _____ another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, _____ to the approval of the Committee.

O. Read articles 44-45 and explain what shall be done to ensure effective implementation of the Convention. Complete the gaps with the given words.

comprehensive	effect	entitled	falling	foster
fulfilment	implementation	pursuant	relevant	undertake

ARTICLE 44

1. States Parties (1) _____ to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give (2) _____ to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of (3) _____ of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a (4) _____ understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information (5)_____ to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

ARTICLE 45

In order to (6) _____ the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international cooperation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs shall be (7) _____ to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the (8) _____ of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas (9) _____ within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance,

along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received (10) _____ to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

P. Read Part III (articles 46-54) and complete each gap with one word which best fits.

PART III ARTICLE 46

The present Convention shall be (1) ___ for signature by all States.

ARTICLE 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be (2) ___ with the Secretary-General of the United Nations

ARTICLE 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The (3) ___ of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into (4) ___ on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall (5) ___ into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or (6) ___.

ARTICLE 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed (7) ___ to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting (8) ___ the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such (9) ___, at least one third of the States Parties

favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and (10) ___ at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in (11) ___ with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been (12) ___ by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding (13) ___ those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being (14) ___ by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

ARTICLE 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations (15) ___ by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the (16) ___ Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to (17) ___ effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall (18) ___ effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written (19) ___ to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of (20) ___ of the notification by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated (21) ___ the depositary of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are (22) ___ authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness (23) ___ the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their (24) ___ Governments, have signed the present Convention.

5. DECLARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

A. Read the preamble of the Stockholm Declaration and comment on the introductory proclamations using the phrases in bold. Are they still valid? Provide explanations/translations for the phrases in bold.

DECLARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

The UN Conference on the Human Environment,

having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,

*having considered the need for a **common outlook** and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and **enhancement of the human environment,***

Proclaims that:

1. Man is both **creature and moulder** of his environment, which gives him **physical sustenance** and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and **tortuous evolution** of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment **in countless ways** and **on an unprecedented scale**. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights — even the right to life itself.

2. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the **urgent desire** of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all Governments.

3. Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time, man's capability to transform his surroundings, **if used wisely**, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. **Wrongly or heedlessly applied**, the same power can do **incalculable harm** to

human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and **depletion of irreplaceable resources**; and **gross deficiencies**, harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the man-made environment, particularly in the living and working environment.

4. In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by **under-development**. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a **decent human existence**, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment. For the same purpose, the industrialized countries should make efforts to **reduce the gap themselves and the developing countries**. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.

5. The natural growth of population continuously presents problems for the preservation of the environment, and adequate policies and measures should be adopted, as appropriate, to **face these problems**. Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is the people that **propel social progress**, create social wealth, develop science and technology and, through their hard work, continuously transform the human environment. Along with social progress and the advance of production, science and technology, the capability of man to improve the environment increases **with each passing day**.

6. A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a **more prudent care** for their environmental consequences. Through **ignorance or indifference** we can **do massive and irreversible harm** to the earthly environment on which our life and well-being depend. Conversely, through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and **our posterity** a better life in an environment more **in keeping** with human needs and hopes. There are **broad vistas** for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of a good life. What is needed is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but **orderly work**. For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use knowledge to build, in collaboration with nature, a better environment. To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become **an imperative goal for mankind** — a goal to be pursued together

with, and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and of worldwide economic and social development.

7. To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, **all sharing equitably in common efforts**. Individuals **in all walks of life** as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future. Local and national governments will **bear the greatest burden** for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International co-operation is also needed in order to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field. A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in extent or because they affect **the common international realm**, will require extensive co-operation among nations and action by international organizations in the common interest. The Conference calls upon Governments and peoples to exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment, for the benefit of all the people and for their posterity.

B. Read the first set of principles. Would you rank them in the same order? Complete the gaps with the following adjectives. Match the words/expressions in bold with the definitions.

adequate	adverse	favorable	fundamental
harmless	irreversible	oppression	possible
representative	solemn	substantial	vital

States the common conviction that:

Principles

Principle 1. Man has the (1) _____ right to freedom, equality and (2) _____ conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a (3) _____ responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or **perpetuating** apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of (4) _____ and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.

Principle 2. The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially (5) _____ samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

Principle 3. The capacity of the earth to produce (6) _____ renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever **practicable**, restored or improved.

Principle 4. Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its **habitat**, which are now gravely **imperiled** by a combination of (7) _____ factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.

Principle 5. The non-renewable resources must be employed in a way as to guard against the danger of their future **exhaustion** and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.

Principle 6. The **discharge** of toxic substances or other substances and the **release** of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them (8) _____, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or (9) _____ damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.

Principle 7. States shall take all (10) _____ steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are **liable** to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage **amenities** or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

Principle 8. Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a (11) _____ living and working environment for man and for creating conditions necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

Principle 9. Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of under-development and natural disasters can best be **remedied** by accelerated development through the transfer of (12) _____ quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required

- an attractive or desirable feature, as of a place or climate	- very likely to happen
- a situation in which a liquid or gas comes out of something	- to cause to continue or prevail

- when all of something has been used	- able to be done successfully
- the natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows	- an occasion when a substance is allowed to flow out of somewhere
- to put something or someone in danger	-to solve a problem, or to improve a bad situation

C. Read the second set of principles. To what extent are they important nowadays? As you read, complete the gaps using the words given in the left column to form words that fit in the spaces in the passage with the same number.

<p><i>Principle 10.</i> For the developing countries, (1) _____ of prices and adequate (2) _____ for primary commodities and raw materials are essential to environmental management since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.</p> <p><i>Principle 11.</i> The environmental policies should enhance and not (3) _____ affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the (4) _____ of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measure.</p> <p><i>Principle 12.</i> Resources should be made available to (5) _____ and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental (6) _____ into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose</p> <p><i>Principle 13.</i> In order to achieve rational management of</p>	<p>1/ STABLE</p> <p>2/ EARN</p> <p>3/ ADVERSE</p> <p>4/ ATTAIN</p> <p>5/ PRESEVATION</p> <p>6/ GUARD</p>
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<p>resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is (7) _____ with the need to protect and improve environment for the benefit of their population.</p> <p><i>Principle 14.</i> Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for (8) _____ any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.</p> <p><i>Principle 15.</i> Planning must be applied to human (9) _____ and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect, projects which are designed for colonialist and racist (10) _____ must be abandoned.</p> <p><i>Principle 16.</i> (11) _____ policies which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by Governments concerned should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or (12) _____ population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment of the human environment and impede development.</p> <p><i>Principle 17.</i> Appropriate national institutions must be (13) _____ with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of States with a view to enhancing environmental quality.</p> <p><i>Principle 18.</i> Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, must be applied to the (14)_____, (15) _____ and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of (16) _____.</p>	<p>7/ COMPATIBILITY</p> <p>8/ RECONCILIATION</p> <p>9/ SETTLE</p> <p>10/ DOMINATE</p> <p>11/ DEMOGRAPHY</p> <p>12/ EXCESS</p> <p>13/ TRUST</p> <p>14/ IDENTITY</p> <p>15/ AVOID</p> <p>16/ MAN</p>
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D. Read the third set of principles. To what extent are they practicable nowadays? As you read, complete the gaps with prepositions.

Principle 19. Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration (1) ___ the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis (2) ___ an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities (3) ___ protecting and improving the environment (4) ___ its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing (5) ___ the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminate information of an educational nature (6) ___ the need to protect and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect.

Principle 20. Scientific research and development (7) ___ the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. (8) ___ this connexion, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available (9) ___ developing countries (10) ___ terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden (11) ___ the developing countries.

Principle 21. States have, in accordance (12) ___ the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant (13) ___ their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities (14) ___ their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage (15) ___ the environment of other States or of areas (16) ___ the limits of national jurisdiction.

Principle 22. States shall cooperate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation (17) ___ the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused (18) ___ activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States (19) ___ areas beyond their jurisdiction.

Principle 23. (20) ___ prejudice to such criteria as may be agreed (21) ___ by the international community, or to standards which will have to be determined nationally, it will be essential (22) ___ all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country, and the extent of the applicability of standards which are valid (23) ___ the most advanced countries but which may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost (24) ___ the developing countries.

Principle 24. International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled (25) ___ a cooperative spirit by all countries, big and small, (26) ___ an equal footing. Co-operation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential (27) ___ effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting (28) ___ activities conducted in all spheres, (29) ___ such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

Principle 25. States shall ensure that international organizations play a coordinated, efficient and dynamic role (30) ___ the protection and improvement of the environment.

Principle 26. Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, (31) ___ the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons.

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION

ON CLIMATE CHANGE

E. Read the first part of the preamble of the Framework Convention. What ideas are taken into consideration? As you read, complete the gaps with one suitable word.

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The Parties to this Convention.

Acknowledging that change in the Earth's climate and its adverse (1) ____ are a common concern of humankind,

Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse (2) ____, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural (3) ____ and humankind.

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in (4) ____ countries, that (5) ____ capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development (6) ____.

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases.

Noting that there are many uncertainties in predictions of climate change, particularly with (7) ____ to the timing, magnitude and regional patterns thereof.

Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest (8) ____ cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic (9) ____.

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted (10) ____ Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Recalling also that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the (11) ____ of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their (12) ____ or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Reaffirming the principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address (13) ____ change.

Recognizing that States should enact effective environmental legislation, that environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they (14) ____, and that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in (15) ____ developing countries. [...]

F. Read the second part of the preamble of the Framework Convention and comment on the considerations. As you read, complete the gaps with the fragments removed from the text.

Conscious of the valuable analytical work being conducted by many States on climate change and of the important contributions of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as (1) _____, to the exchange of results of scientific research and the coordination of research.

Recognizing that steps required to understand and address climate change will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations and (2)_____.

Recognizing that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in (3)_____.

Recognizing also the need for developed countries to take immediate action in a flexible manner on the basis of clear priorities, as (4) _____ at the global, national and, where agreed, regional levels that take into account all greenhouse gases, with due consideration of their relative contributions to the enhancement of the greenhouse effect.

Recognizing further that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are (5) _____.

Recognizing the special difficulties of those countries, especially developing countries, whose economies are particularly dependent on fossil fuel production, use and exportation, as a consequence of (6) _____.

Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for (7) _____.

Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress towards that goal, their energy consumption will need to grow taking into account the possibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through (8) _____ on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial.

Determined to protect the climate system for present and future generations.

Have agreed as follows:

A/ a first step towards comprehensive response strategies
B/ continually reevaluated in the light of new findings in these areas
C/ the application of new technologies
D/ particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
E/ other international and intergovernmental bodies
F/ the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty
G/ solving other environmental problems
H/ action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions

G. Read Article 1 of the Framework Convention and match the terms with the definitions.

<p>Article 1. Definitions</p> <p>For the purposes of this convention:</p> <p>1. “<u>Adverse effects of climate change</u>” means ...</p> <p>2. “<u>Climate change</u>” means...</p> <p>3. “<u>Climate system</u>” means ...</p> <p>4. “<u>Emissions</u>” means ...</p> <p>5. “<u>Greenhouse gases</u>” means ...</p> <p>6. “<u>Regional economic integration organization</u>” means ...</p> <p>7. “<u>Reservoir</u>” means ...</p> <p>8. “<u>Sink</u>” means ...</p> <p>9. “<u>Source</u>” means ...</p>	<p>a/ the totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions</p> <p>b/ those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation</p> <p>c/ a component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored</p> <p>d/ changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare</p> <p>e/ any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere</p> <p>f/ an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned</p> <p>g/ a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods</p> <p>h/ any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere</p> <p>i/ the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time</p>
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H. Read the following articles and explain the Objective and Principles of the Framework Convention. Provide explanations/translations for the words in bold.

Article 2. Objective

The **ultimate objective** of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed **in a sustainable manner**.

Article 3. Principles

In their actions to achieve the objective of the convention and **to implement its provisions**, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

1. The Parties should protect the climate system **for the benefit of** present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.
2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have **to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden** under the convention, should be given full consideration.
3. The Parties should **take precautionary measures** to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and **mitigate its adverse effects**, where there are threats of serious or **irreversible damage**, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be **cost-effective** so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.

4. The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against **human-induced change** should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.

5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better **to address the problems** of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, **including unilateral ones**, should not constitute a means of **arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination** or a **disguised restriction** on international trade.

I. Read the first section of the Commitments. What shall all Parties do? As you read, complete the gaps with the verbs given below.

communicate	cooperate	elaborate	eliminate
employ	encourage	implement	make
mitigate	prevent	promote	take
			update

Article 4. Commitments.

1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

(a) Develop, periodically (1) _____, publish and (2) _____ available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Formulate, (3) _____, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to (4) _____ climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;

- (c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or (5) _____ anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors;
- (d) Promote sustainable management, and (6) _____ and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;
- (e) Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and (7)_____ appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods;
- (f) (8) _____ climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and (9) _____ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;
- (g) Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or (10) _____ the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
- (h) Promote and (11) _____ in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
- (i) Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and (12) _____ the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations; and

(j) (13) _____ to the Conference of the Parties information related to implementation, in accordance with Article 12.

J. Read the second section of Article 4 and explain the commitments of the developed countries. As you read, complete the gaps with the correct forms of verbs (add modal verbs if necessary).

2. The developed country Parties and other Parties included in annex I commit themselves specifically as provided for in the following:

(a) Each of these Parties (1) _____ (adopt) national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. These policies and measures (2) _____ (demonstrate) that developed countries (3) _____ (take) the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol (4) _____ (contribute) to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these parties to the global effort regarding that objective. These Parties (5) _____ (implement) such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and (6) _____ (assist) other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of this subparagraph;

(b) In order to promote progress to this end, each of these Parties (7) _____ (communicate), within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for it and periodically thereafter, and in accordance with Article 12, detailed information on its policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) above, as well as on its resulting projected anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the period referred to in subparagraph (a), with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels these anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. This information

(8)_____ (review) by the Conference of the Parties, at its first session and periodically thereafter, in accordance with Article 7;

(c) Calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for the purposes of subparagraph (b) above (9) _____ (take) into account the best available scientific knowledge, including of the effective capacity of sinks and the respective contributions of such gases to climate change. The Conference of the Parties (10) _____ (consider) and agree on methodologies for these calculations at its first session and review them regularly thereafter;

(d) The Conference of the Parties (11) _____, at its first session, _____ (review) the adequacy of subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. Such review (12) _____ (carry) out in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Based on this review, the Conference of the Parties (13) _____ (take) appropriate action, which (14) _____ (include) the adoption of amendments to the commitments in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Conference of the Parties, at its first session, (15) _____ (take) decisions regarding criteria for joint implementation as indicated in subparagraph (a) above. A second review of subparagraphs (a) and (b) (16) _____ (take) place not later than 31 December 1998, and thereafter at regular intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties, until the objective of the Convention is met!

(e) Each of these Parties: (i) (17) _____ (coordinate) as appropriate with other such Parties, relevant economic and administrative instruments developed to achieve the objective of the Convention; and (ii) identify and periodically review its own policies and practices which encourage activities that (18) _____ (lead) to greater levels of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol than would otherwise occur;

(f) The Conference of the Parties (19) _____ (review), not later than 31 December 1998, available information with a view to taking decisions regarding such amendments to the lists in annexes I and II as (20) _____ (be) appropriate, with the approval of the Party concerned;

(g) Any Party not included in annex I (21) _____, in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, (22) _____ (notify) the Depository that it (23) _____ (intend) to be bound by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Depository (24) _____ (inform) the other signatories and Parties of any such notification.

K. Read the following sections of Article 4 and comment on the commitments explained in them. The words in bold in every section are in the wrong places. Put them in the correct places.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs **vulnerable** by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1. They shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full **incurred** costs of implementing measures that are covered by paragraph 1 of this Article and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international **burden** or entities referred to in Article 11, in accordance with that Article. The implementation of these commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate **entity** sharing among the developed country Parties.

4. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly **incremental** to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

5. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of **undergoing** capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.

6. In the implementation of their commitments under paragraph 2 above, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties to the Parties included in annex I **overriding** the process of transition to a market economy, in order to enhance the ability of these Parties to address climate change, including with regard to the historical level of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol chosen as a reference.

7. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by

developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty **endogenous** are the first and **incremental** priorities of the developing country Parties.

L. Read the following sections of Article 4 and comment on the commitments explained in them. As you read, complete the gaps with one suitable word.

8. In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full (1)____ to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse (2) ____ of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semi-arid (3) ____, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas (4) ____ to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas (5) ____ fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries (6) ____ economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and
- (i) Land-locked and transit countries.

Further, the Conference of the Parties may take (7) ____, as appropriate, with respect to this paragraph.

9. The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with (8) ____ to funding and transfer of technology.

10. The Parties shall, in accordance with Article 10, take (9) ____ consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies (10) ____ are vulnerable to the adverse effects

of the implementation of measures to respond to climate change. This applies notably to Parties (11) ____ economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties (12) ____ switching to alternatives.

6. VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES

A. Read the Preamble of the Convention and explain the considerations that led to its creation. Translate the words in italics into English. Translate the words in bold into Ukrainian.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES

Done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

Entry into force: 27 January 1980

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Враховуючи the fundamental role of treaties in the history of international relations, *Визначаючи* the **ever-increasing importance** of treaties as a source of international law and as a means of developing peaceful cooperation among nations, whatever their constitutional and social systems,

Відзначаючи that the principles of **free consent** and of **good faith** and the *pacta sunt servanda rule* are universally recognized,

Підтверджуючи that disputes concerning treaties, like other international disputes, should be settled by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law,

Нагадуючи the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the **obligations arising from treaties** can be maintained,

Беручи до уваги the principles of international law **embodied in the Charter of the United Nations**, such as the principles of the equal rights and self-determination of peoples, of the sovereign equality and independence of all States, of **non-interference in the domestic affairs** of States, of the prohibition of the threat or use of force and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Вважаючи that the **codification and progressive development of the law of treaties** achieved in the present Convention will promote the purposes of the United Nations set

forth in the Charter, namely, the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations and the achievement of cooperation among nations, *Підтверджуючи* that the rules of **customary international law** will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention, *Have agreed* as follows:

B. Read the first part of the Convention and explain its scope. Complete the gaps in Article 2 with the given words give. Translate the highlighted phrases.

accession	contracting state	full powers	international organization	negotiating state
party	ratification	reservation	third state	treaty

Part I. Introduction

Article 1. Scope of the present Convention

The present Convention applies to treaties between States.

Article 2. Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) “___” means an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and **whatever its particular designation**;

(b) “___,” “acceptance,” “approval” and “___” mean in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes **on the international plane** its **consent to be bound by a treaty**;

(c) “___” means a document **emanating from the competent authority** of a State designating a person or persons to represent the State for negotiating, adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty, for expressing the consent of the State to be bound by a treaty, or for accomplishing any other act with respect to a treaty;

(d) “___” means a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, **whereby it purports** to exclude or to modify the **legal effect** of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State;

(e) “___” means a State which took part in the drawing up and adoption of the text of the treaty;

(f) “___” means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force;

(g) “___” means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force;

(h) “___” means a State not a party to the treaty;

(i) “___” means an intergovernmental organization.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 regarding the use of terms in the present Convention are without prejudice to the use of those terms or to the meanings which may be given to them in the internal law of any State.

Article 3. International agreements not within the scope of the present Convention

The fact that the present Convention does not apply to international agreements concluded between States and other subjects of international law or between such other subjects of international law, or to international agreements not in written form, shall not affect:

(a) the legal force of such agreements;

(b) the application to them of any of the rules set forth in the present Convention to which they would be subject under international law independently of the Convention;

(c) the application of the Convention to the relations of States as between themselves under international agreements to which other subjects of international law are also parties.

Article 4. Non-retroactivity of the present Convention

Without prejudice to the application of any rules set forth in the present Convention to which treaties would be subject under international law independently of the Convention, the Convention applies only to treaties which are concluded by States after the entry into force of the present Convention with regard to such States.

Article 5. Treaties constituting international organizations and treaties adopted within an international organization

The present Convention applies to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.

C. Read the following articles and answer the questions:

- Who is authorised to represent a State?
- What is “subsequent confirmation”?
- When and how does the adoption of the text of a treaty take place?
- When and how is the text of a treaty established as authentic?

Complete the gaps with the words given below.

accredited	conclusion	consent	drawing up
dispense	legal effect	virtue	voting

Section 1. Conclusion of treaties

Article 6. Capacity of States to conclude treaties

Every State possesses capacity to conclude treaties.

Article 7. Full powers

1. A person is considered as representing a State for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty or for the purpose of expressing the (1) ____ of the State to be bound by a treaty if:

(a) he produces appropriate full powers; or

(b) it appears from the practice of the States concerned or from other circumstances that their intention was to consider that person as representing the State for such purposes and to (2) ____ with full powers.

2. In (3) ____ of their functions and without having to produce full powers, the following are considered as representing their State:

(a) Heads of State, Heads of Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of performing all acts relating to the (4) ____ of a treaty;

(b) heads of diplomatic missions, for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty between the accrediting State and the State to which they are accredited;

(c) representatives (5) ____ by States to an international conference or to an international organization or one of its organs, for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty in that conference, organization or organ.

Article 8. Subsequent confirmation of an act performed without authorization

An act relating to the conclusion of a treaty performed by a person who cannot be considered under article 7 as authorized to represent a State for that purpose is without (6) _____ unless afterwards confirmed by that State.

Article 9. Adoption of the text

1. The adoption of the text of a treaty takes place by the consent of all the States participating in its drawing up except as provided in paragraph 2.
2. The adoption of the text of a treaty at an international conference takes place by the vote of two thirds of the States present and (7) _____, unless by the same majority they shall decide to apply a different rule.

Article 10. Authentication of the text

The text of a treaty is established as authentic and definitive:

- (a) by such procedure as may be provided for in the text or agreed upon by the States participating in its (8) _____; or
- (b) failing such procedure, by the signature, signature ad referendum or initialling by the representatives of those States of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text.

D. Read the following articles and explain the means of expressing consent. Match the titles with the articles.

<i>A/ Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by ratification, acceptance or approval</i>
<i>B/ Obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force</i>
<i>C/ Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by an exchange of instruments constituting a treaty</i>
<i>D/ Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by accession</i>
<i>E/ Consent to be bound by part of a treaty and choice of differing provisions</i>
<i>F/ Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by signature</i>
<i>G/ Exchange or deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession</i>

Article 11. Means of expressing consent to be bound by a treaty

The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty may be expressed by signature, exchange of instruments constituting a treaty, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or by any other means if so agreed.

Article 12. _____

1. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by the signature of its representative when:

- (a) the treaty provides that signature shall have that effect;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States were agreed that signature should have that effect; or
- (c) the intention of the State to give that effect to the signature appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1:

- (a) the initialling of a text constitutes a signature of the treaty when it is established that the negotiating States so agreed;
- (b) the signature *ad referendum* of a treaty by a representative, if confirmed by his State, constitutes a full signature of the treaty.

Article 13. _____

The consent of States to be bound by a treaty constituted by instruments exchanged between them is expressed by that exchange when:

- (a) the instruments provide that their exchange shall have that effect; or
- (b) it is otherwise established that those States were agreed that the exchange of instruments should have that effect.

Article 14. _____ 1. The consent

of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by ratification when:

- (a) the treaty provides for such consent to be expressed by means of ratification;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States were agreed that ratification should be required;
- (c) the representative of the State has signed the treaty subject to ratification; or
- (d) the intention of the State to sign the treaty subject to ratification appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.

2. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by acceptance or approval under conditions similar to those which apply to ratification.

Article 15. _____

The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by accession when:

- (a) the treaty provides that such consent may be expressed by that State by means of accession;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States were agreed that such consent may be expressed by that State by means of accession; or
- (c) all the parties have subsequently agreed that such consent may be expressed by that State by means of accession.

Article 16. _____

Unless the treaty otherwise provides, instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession establish the consent of a State to be bound by a treaty upon:

- (a) their exchange between the contracting States;
- (b) their deposit with the depositary; or
- (c) their notification to the contracting States or to the depositary, if so agreed.

Article 17. _____

1. Without prejudice to articles 19 to 23, the consent of a State to be bound by part of a treaty is effective only if the treaty so permits or the other contracting States so agree.

2. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty which permits a choice between differing provisions is effective only if it is made clear to which of the provisions the consent relates.

Article 18. _____

A State is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- (a) it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty; or
- (b) it has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed.

E. Read and explain how reservations are formulated, accepted and withdrawn. Complete the gaps with the prepositions.

Section 2. Reservations

Article 19. Formulation of reservations

A State may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding (1) ___ a treaty, formulate a reservation unless:

- (a) the reservation is prohibited by the treaty;
- (b) the treaty provides that only specified reservations, which do not include the reservation (2) ___ question, may be made; or
- (c) in cases not falling under subparagraphs (a) and (b), the reservation is incompatible (3) ___ the object and purpose of the treaty.

Article 20. Acceptance of and objection to reservations

1. A reservation expressly authorized by a treaty does not require any subsequent acceptance by the other contracting States unless the treaty so provides.
2. When it appears (4) ___ the limited number of the negotiating States and the object and purpose of a treaty that the application of the treaty (5) ___ its entirety between all the parties is an essential condition of the consent of each one to be bound by the treaty, a reservation requires acceptance by all the parties.
3. When a treaty is a constituent instrument of an international organization and unless it otherwise provides, a reservation requires the acceptance of the competent organ of that organization.
4. In cases not falling (6) ___ the preceding paragraphs and unless the treaty otherwise provides:
 - (a) acceptance by another contracting State of a reservation constitutes the reserving State a party to the treaty in relation to that other State if or when the treaty is (7) ___ force for those States;
 - (b) an objection by another contracting State to a reservation does not preclude the entry into force of the treaty as between the objecting and reserving States unless a contrary intention is definitely expressed by the objecting State;
 - (c) an act expressing a State's consent to be bound by the treaty and containing a reservation is effective as soon as at least one other contracting State has accepted the reservation.

5. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 4 and unless the treaty otherwise provides, a reservation is considered to have been accepted by a State if it shall have raised no objection (8) __ the reservation by the end of a period of twelve months after it was notified of the reservation or by the date (9) __ which it expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, whichever is later.

Article 21. Legal effects of reservations and of objections to reservations

1. A reservation established with regard to another party in accordance with articles 19, 20 and 23:

(a) modifies for the reserving State in its relations with that other party the provisions of the treaty to which the reservation relates (10) __ the extent of the reservation; and

(b) modifies those provisions (11) __ the same extent for that other party in its relations with the reserving State.

2. The reservation does not modify the provisions of the treaty for the other parties to the treaty *inter se*.

3. When a State objecting (12) __ a reservation has not opposed the entry (13) __ force of the treaty between itself and the reserving State, the provisions to which the reservation relates do not apply as between the two States to the extent of the reservation.

Article 22. Withdrawal of reservations and of objections to reservations

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, a reservation may be withdrawn (14) __ any time and the consent of a State which has accepted the reservation is not required for its withdrawal.

2. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, an objection to a reservation may be withdrawn at any time.

3. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, or it is otherwise agreed:

(a) the withdrawal of a reservation becomes operative in relation to another contracting State only when notice of it has been received by that State;

(b) the withdrawal of an objection to a reservation becomes operative only when notice of it has been received by the State which formulated the reservation.

Article 23. Procedure regarding reservations

1. A reservation, an express acceptance of a reservation and an objection to a reservation must be formulated (15) __ writing and communicated (16) __ the contracting States and other States entitled (17) __ become parties to the treaty.

2. If formulated when signing the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, a reservation must be formally confirmed by the reserving State when expressing its consent to be bound by the treaty. In such a case the reservation shall be considered as having been made on the date of its confirmation.
3. An express acceptance of, or an objection to, a reservation made previously to confirmation of the reservation does not itself require confirmation.
4. The withdrawal of a reservation or (18) ___ an objection to a reservation must be formulated in writing.

F. Read the following section and explain the manner of the entry into force. Complete the gaps with suitable words.

Section 3. Entry into force and provisional application of treaties

Article 24. Entry into force

1. A treaty enters into (1) ___ in such manner and upon such date as it may provide or as the negotiating States (2) ___ agree.
2. Failing any such provision or agreement, a treaty enters into force as soon as consent to be (3) ___ by the treaty has been established for all the negotiating States.
3. When the consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is established on a date after the treaty has come into force, the treaty enters into force for that State on that date, unless the treaty (4) ___ provides.
4. The provisions of a treaty regulating the authentication of its text, the establishment of the consent of (5) ___ to be bound by the treaty, the manner or date of its (6) ___ into force, reservations, the functions of the depositary and other matters arising necessarily before the entry into force of the treaty apply from the time of the adoption of its (7) ___.

Article 25. Provisional application

1. A treaty or a part of a treaty is applied provisionally (8) ___ its entry into force if:
 - (a) the treaty itself so provides; or
 - (b) the negotiating States have in some other manner so agreed.
2. (9) ___ the treaty otherwise provides or the negotiating States have otherwise agreed, the provisional application of a treaty or a part of a treaty with respect to a State shall be

terminated if that State (10) _____ the other States between which the treaty is being applied provisionally of its intention not to become a party to the treaty.

G. Read the following sections and explain the observance and application of treaties. Complete the text with the phrases removed from it.

as incompatible with	binding upon each party	in good faith	otherwise established
suspended in operation	their mutual rights and obligations	under another treaty	without prejudice to

Part III. Observance, Application and Interpretation of Treaties

Section 1. Observance of treaties

Article 26. "Pacta sunt servanda"

Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them (1) _____.

Article 27. Internal law and observance of treaties

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. This rule is (2) _____ article 46.

Section 2. Application of treaties

Article 28. Non-retroactivity of treaties

Unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is (3) _____, its provisions do not bind a party in relation to any act or fact which took place or any situation which ceased to exist before the date of the entry into force of the treaty with respect to that party.

Article 29. Territorial scope of treaties

Unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty is (4) _____ in respect of its entire territory.

Article 30. Application of successive treaties relating to the same subject matter

1. Subject to Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, the rights and obligations of States Parties to successive treaties relating to the same subject matter shall be determined in accordance with the following paragraphs.

2. When a treaty specifies that it is subject to, or that it is not to be considered (5) _____, an earlier or later treaty, the provisions of that other treaty prevail.
3. When all the parties to the earlier treaty are parties also to the later treaty but the earlier treaty is not terminated or (6) _____ under article 59, the earlier treaty applies only to the extent that its provisions are compatible with those of the later treaty.
4. When the parties to the later treaty do not include all the parties to the earlier one:
 - (a) as between States Parties to both treaties the same rule applies as in paragraph 3;
 - (b) as between a State party to both treaties and a State party to only one of the treaties, the treaty to which both States are parties governs (7) _____.
5. Paragraph 4 is without prejudice to article 41, or to any question of the termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty under article 60 or to any question of responsibility which may arise for a State from the conclusion or application of a treaty the provisions of which are incompatible with its obligations towards another State (8) _____.

H. Read the following section and explain how treaties are interpreted. As you read, complete the gaps using the words given in the left column to form words that fit in the spaces in the passage with the same number.

<u>Section 3. Interpretation of treaties</u>	
<i>Article 31. General rule of interpretation</i>	
1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in (1) _____ with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.	1/ ACCORD
2. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty shall comprise, in (2) _____ to the text, including its preamble and annexes:	2/ ADD
(a) any agreement relating to the treaty which was made between all the parties in connection with the (3) _____ of the treaty;	3/ CONCLUDE
(b) any instrument which was made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by the other parties as an instrument related to the treaty.	
3. There shall be taken into account, together with the context:	

<p>(a) any subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the (4) _____ of its provisions;</p> <p>(b) any subsequent practice in the application of the treaty which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation;</p> <p>(c) any relevant rules of international law (5) _____ in the relations between the parties.</p>	<p>4/ APPLY</p> <p>5/ APPLY</p>
<p>4. A special meaning shall be given to a term if it is established that the parties so intended.</p>	
<p>Article 32. Supplementary means of interpretation</p> <p>Recourse may be had to (6) _____ means of interpretation, including the (7) _____ work of the treaty and the circumstances of its conclusion, in order to confirm the meaning resulting from the application of article 31, or to determine the meaning when the interpretation according to article 31:</p>	<p>6/ SUPPLEMENT</p> <p>7/ PREPARE</p>
<p>(a) leaves the meaning ambiguous or obscure; or</p> <p>(b) leads to a result which is (8) _____ absurd or (9) _____.</p>	<p>8/ MANIFEST</p> <p>9/ REASON</p>
<p>Article 33. Interpretation of treaties authenticated in two or more languages</p>	
<p>1. When a treaty has been authenticated in two or more languages, the text is equally (10) _____ in each language, unless the treaty provides or the parties agree that, in case of (11) _____, a particular text shall prevail.</p>	<p>10/ AUTHORITY</p> <p>11/ DIVERGE</p>
<p>2. A version of the treaty in a language other than one of those in which the text was authenticated shall be considered an authentic text only if the treaty so provides or the parties so agree.</p>	
<p>3. The terms of the treaty are presumed to have the same meaning in each authentic text.</p>	
<p>4. Except where a particular text prevails in accordance with paragraph 1, when a (12) _____ of the authentic texts discloses a difference of meaning which the application of articles 31 and 32 does not remove, the meaning which best (13) _____ the</p>	<p>12/ COMPARE</p> <p>13/ RECONCILIATION</p>

texts, having regard to the object and purpose of the treaty, shall be adopted.	
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I. Read the following section and explain in what way treaties may involve third States. Match the titles with the articles.

<i>A/ Treaties providing for obligations for third States</i>
<i>B/ Rules in a treaty becoming binding on third States through international custom</i>
<i>C/ Revocation or modification of obligations or rights of third States</i>
<i>D/ General rule regarding third States</i>
<i>E/ Treaties providing for rights for third States</i>

Section 4. Treaties and third States

Article 34. _____

A treaty does not create either obligations or rights for a third State without its consent.

Article 35. _____

An obligation arises for a third State from a provision of a treaty if the parties to the treaty intend the provision to be the means of establishing the obligation and the third State expressly accepts that obligation in writing.

Article 36. _____

1. A right arises for a third State from a provision of a treaty if the parties to the treaty intend the provision to accord that right either to the third State, or to a group of States to which it belongs, or to all States, and the third State assents thereto. Its assent shall be presumed so long as the contrary is not indicated, unless the treaty otherwise provides.

2. A State exercising a right in accordance with paragraph 1 shall comply with the conditions for its exercise provided for in the treaty or established in conformity with the treaty.

Article 37. _____

1. When an obligation has arisen for a third State in conformity with article 35, the obligation may be revoked or modified only with the consent of the parties to the treaty and of the third State, unless it is established that they had otherwise agreed.

2. When a right has arisen for a third State in conformity with article 36, the right may not be revoked or modified by the parties if it is established that the right was intended not to be revocable or subject to modification without the consent of the third State.

Article 38. _____

Nothing in articles 34 to 37 precludes a rule set forth in a treaty from becoming binding upon a third State as a customary rule of international law, recognized as such.

J. Read the following part and explain the terms under which amendments and modifications are possible. Translate these articles into Ukrainian.

Part IV. Amendment and Modification of Treaties

Article 39. General rule regarding the amendment of treaties

A treaty may be amended by agreement between the parties. The rules laid down in Part II apply to such an agreement except insofar as the treaty may otherwise provide.

Article 40. Amendment of multilateral treaties

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, the amendment of multilateral treaties shall be governed by the following paragraphs.

2. Any proposal to amend a multilateral treaty as between all the parties must be notified to all the contracting States, each one of which shall have the right to take part in:

(a) the decision as to the action to be taken in regard to such proposal;

(b) the negotiation and conclusion of any agreement for the amendment of the treaty.

3. Every State entitled to become a party to the treaty shall also be entitled to become a party to the treaty as amended.

4. The amending agreement does not bind any State already a party to the treaty which does not become a party to the amending agreement; article 30, paragraph 4 (b), applies in relation to such State.

5. Any State which becomes a party to the treaty after the entry into force of the amending agreement shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State:

(a) be considered as a party to the treaty as amended; and

(b) be considered as a party to the unamended treaty in relation to any party to the treaty not bound by the amending agreement.

Article 41. Agreements to modify multilateral treaties between certain of the parties only

1. Two or more of the parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to modify the treaty as between themselves alone if:

(a) the possibility of such a modification is provided for by the treaty; or

(b) the modification in question is not prohibited by the treaty and:

(i) does not affect the enjoyment by the other parties of their rights under the treaty or the performance of their obligations;

(ii) does not relate to a provision, derogation from which is incompatible with the effective execution of the object and purpose of the treaty as a whole.

2. Unless in a case falling under paragraph 1 (a) the treaty otherwise provides, the parties in question shall notify the other parties of their intention to conclude the agreement and of the modification to the treaty for which it provides.

K. Read Section 1 and explain the general provisions. Match the words in bold with the definitions.

Part V. Invalidity, Termination and Suspension of the Operation of Treaties

Section 1. General provisions

Article 42. Validity and continuance in force of treaties

1. The validity of a treaty or of the consent of a State to be bound by a treaty may be **impeached** only through the application of the present Convention.

2. The termination of a treaty, its **denunciation** or the **withdrawal** of a party, may take place only as a result of the application of the provisions of the treaty or of the present Convention. The same rule applies to suspension of the operation of a treaty.

Article 43. Obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty

The **invalidity**, termination or denunciation of a treaty, the withdrawal of a party from it, or the **suspension** of its operation, as a result of the application of the present Convention or of the provisions of the treaty, shall not in any way **impair** the duty of any State to fulfil any obligation embodied in the treaty to which it would be subject under international law independently of the treaty.

Article 44. Separability of treaty provisions

1. A right of a party, provided for in a treaty or arising under article 56, to denounce, withdraw from or suspend the operation of the treaty may be exercised only with respect to the whole treaty unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree.

2. A ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty recognized in the present Convention may be **invoked** only with respect to the whole treaty except as provided in the following paragraphs or in article 60.

3. If the ground relates **solely** to particular clauses, it may be invoked only with respect to those clauses where:

(a) the said clauses are separable from the remainder of the treaty with regard to their application;

(b) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that acceptance of those clauses was not an essential basis of the consent of the other party or parties to be bound by the treaty as a whole; and

(c) continued performance of the remainder of the treaty would not be **unjust**.

4. In cases falling under articles 49 and 50, the State entitled to invoke the **fraud** or corruption may do so with respect either to the whole treaty or, subject to paragraph 3, to the particular clauses alone.

5. In cases falling under articles 51, 52 and 53, no separation of the provisions of the treaty is permitted.

Article 45. Loss of a right to invoke a ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty

A State may no longer invoke a ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty under articles 46 to 50 or articles 60 and 62 if, after becoming aware of the facts:

(a) it shall have **expressly** agreed that the treaty is valid or remains in force or continues in operation, as the case may be; or

(b) it must by reason of its **conduct** be considered as having **acquiesced** in the validity of the treaty or in its maintenance in force or in operation, as the case may be.

1/ to do what someone else wants, or allow something to happen, even though you do not really agree with it

2/ the way in which an activity is organized and carried out

3/ a formal announcement of the termination of a treaty
4/ with specific intentions; plainly, exactly, or unmistakably
5/ deliberate deception, trickery, or cheating intended to gain an advantage
6/ to reduce or weaken in strength, quality, etc
7/ to challenge or discredit
8/ lack of validity
9/ to use a law, principle, or theory to support your views
10/ not involving anything or anyone else
11/ an interruption or temporary revocation
12/ not in accordance with accepted standards of fairness or justice
13/ retreat, removal, or detachment

L. Read Section 2 and explain the invalidity of treaties. Complete the gaps with the given words.

bound	coercion	embodied	evident	induced
invalidating	manifest	peremptory	procured	subject
validity	violation		void	

Section 2. Invalidity of treaties

Article 46. Provisions of internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties

1. A State may not invoke the fact that its consent to be bound by a treaty has been expressed in (1) ____ of a provision of its internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties as invalidating its consent unless that violation was (2) ____ and concerned a rule of its internal law of fundamental importance.

2. A violation is manifest if it would be objectively (3) ____ to any State conducting itself in the matter in accordance with normal practice and in good faith.

Article 47. Specific restrictions on authority to express the consent of a State

If the authority of a representative to express the consent of a State to be bound by a particular treaty has been made (4) ____ to a specific restriction, his omission to observe that restriction may not be invoked as invalidating the consent expressed by him unless the restriction was notified to the other negotiating States prior to his expressing such consent.

Article 48. Error

1. A State may invoke an error in a treaty as (5) ____ its consent to be bound by the treaty if the error relates to a fact or situation which was assumed by that State to exist at the time when the treaty was concluded and formed an essential basis of its consent to be (6) ____ by the treaty.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the State in question contributed by its own conduct to the error or if the circumstances were such as to put that State on notice of a possible error.

3. An error relating only to the wording of the text of a treaty does not affect its (7) ____; article 79 then applies.

Article 49. Fraud

If a State has been (8) ____ to conclude a treaty by the fraudulent conduct of another negotiating State, the State may invoke the fraud as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.

Article 50. Corruption of a representative of a State

If the expression of a State's consent to be bound by a treaty has been (9) ____ through the corruption of its representative directly or indirectly by another negotiating State, the State may invoke such corruption as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.

Article 51. Coercion of a representative of a State

The expression of a State's consent to be bound by a treaty which has been procured by the (10) ____ of its representative through acts or threats directed against him shall be without any legal effect.

Article 52. Coercion of a State by the threat or use of force

A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law (11) ____ in the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 53. Treaties conflicting with a peremptory norm of general international law ("jus cogens")

A treaty is (12) ____ if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. For the purposes of the present Convention, a (13) ____ norm of general international law is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character.

M. Read the first part of Section 3 and explain the cases of termination and suspension set forth therein. Match the titles with the articles.

<i>A/ Denunciation of or withdrawal from a treaty containing no provision regarding termination, denunciation or withdrawal</i>
<i>B/ Termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty implied by conclusion of a later treaty</i>
<i>C/ Suspension of the operation of a treaty under its provisions or by consent of the parties</i>
<i>D/ Termination of or withdrawal from a treaty under its provisions or by consent of the parties</i>
<i>E/ Suspension of the operation of a multilateral treaty by agreement between certain of the parties only</i>
<i>F/ Reduction of the parties to a multilateral treaty below the number necessary for its entry into force</i>

Section 3. Termination and suspension of the operation of treaties

Article 54. _____

The termination of a treaty or the withdrawal of a party may take place:

- (a) in conformity with the provisions of the treaty; or
- (b) at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with the other contracting States.

Article 55. _____

Unless the treaty otherwise provides, a multilateral treaty does not terminate by reason only of the fact that the number of the parties falls below the number necessary for its entry into force.

Article 56. _____

1. A treaty which contains no provision regarding its termination and which does not provide for denunciation or withdrawal is not subject to denunciation or withdrawal unless:

- (a) it is established that the parties intended to admit the possibility of denunciation or withdrawal; or
- (b) a right of denunciation or withdrawal may be implied by the nature of the treaty.

2. A party shall give not less than twelve months' notice of its intention to denounce or withdraw from a treaty under paragraph 1.

Article 57. _____

The operation of a treaty in regard to all the parties or to a particular party may be suspended:

- (a) in conformity with the provisions of the treaty; or
- (b) at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with the other contracting States.

Article 58. _____

1. Two or more parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to suspend the operation of provisions of the treaty, temporarily and as between themselves alone, if:

- (a) the possibility of such a suspension is provided for by the treaty; or
- (b) the suspension in question is not prohibited by the treaty and:
 - (i) does not affect the enjoyment by the other parties of their rights under the treaty or the performance of their obligations;
 - (ii) is not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.

2. Unless in a case falling under paragraph 1 (a) the treaty otherwise provides, the parties in question shall notify the other parties of their intention to conclude the agreement and of those provisions of the treaty the operation of which they intend to suspend.

Article 59. _____

1. A treaty shall be considered as terminated if all the parties to it conclude a later treaty relating to the same subject matter and:

- (a) it appears from the later treaty or is otherwise established that the parties intended that the matter should be governed by that treaty; or
- (b) the provisions of the later treaty are so far incompatible with those of the earlier one that the two treaties are not capable of being applied at the same time.

2. The earlier treaty shall be considered as only suspended in operation if it appears from the later treaty or is otherwise established that such was the intention of the parties.

N. Read the second part of Section 3 and explain the cases of termination and suspension set forth therein. Complete the gaps with the removed fragments. Translate the highlighted phrases.

A/ the further performance of its obligations	B/ the extent of obligations	C/ the defaulting State	D/ the application of the treaty
E/ the execution of the treaty	F/ a ground for terminating the treaty	G/ the foregoing paragraphs	

Article 60. Termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty as a consequence of its breach

1. A **material breach** of a bilateral treaty by one of the parties entitles the other to invoke the breach as (1) _____ or suspending its operation in whole or in part.
2. A material breach of a multilateral treaty by one of the parties entitles:
 - (a) the other parties by unanimous agreement to suspend the operation of the treaty in whole or in part or to terminate it either: (i) in the relations between themselves and the defaulting State; or (ii) as between all the parties;
 - (b) a party specially affected by the breach to invoke it as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty in whole or in part in the relations between itself and (2)_____;
 - (c) any party other than the defaulting State to invoke the breach as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty in whole or in part with respect to itself if the treaty is of such a character that a material breach of its provisions by one party radically changes the position of every party with respect to (3) _____ under the treaty.
3. A material breach of a treaty, for the purposes of this article, consists in:
 - (a) a **repudiation of the treaty** not sanctioned by the present Convention; or
 - (b) the violation of a provision essential to the accomplishment of the object or purpose of the treaty.
4. The **foregoing paragraphs** are without prejudice to any provision in the treaty applicable in the event of a breach.
5. Paragraphs 1 to 3 do not apply to provisions relating to the protection of the human person contained in treaties of a humanitarian character, in particular to provisions prohibiting any form of **reprisals against persons** protected by such treaties.

Article 61. Supervening impossibility of performance

1. A party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for (4) _____. If the impossibility is temporary, it may be invoked only as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty.

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Article 62. Fundamental change of circumstances

1. A fundamental change of circumstances which has occurred with regard to those existing at the time of the conclusion of a treaty, and which was not foreseen by the parties, may not be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from the treaty unless:

(a) the existence of those circumstances constituted an essential basis of the consent of the parties to be bound by the treaty; and

(b) the effect of the change is radically to transform (5) _____ still to be performed under the treaty.

2. A fundamental change of circumstances may not be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty:

(a) if the treaty establishes a boundary; or

(b) if the fundamental change is the result of a breach by the party invoking it either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

3. If, under (6) _____, a party may invoke a fundamental change of circumstances as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty it may also invoke the change as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty.

Article 63. Severance of diplomatic or consular relations

The severance of diplomatic or consular relations between parties to a treaty does not affect the legal relations established between them by the treaty except insofar as the existence of diplomatic or consular relations is indispensable for (7) _____.

Article 64. Emergence of a new peremptory norm of general international law (“jus cogens”)

If a new peremptory norm of general international law emerges, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that **norm becomes void and terminates**.

O. Read the following section and explain the procedure and instruments laid down therein. Complete the gaps with prepositions.

Section 4. Procedure

Article 65. Procedure to be followed with respect to invalidity, termination, withdrawal from or suspension of the operation of a treaty

1. A party which, (1) ___ the provisions of the present Convention, invokes either a defect in its consent to be bound (2) ___ a treaty or a ground (3) ___ impeaching the validity of a treaty, terminating it, withdrawing (4) ___ it or suspending its operation, must notify the other parties of its claim. The notification shall indicate the measure proposed to be taken (5) ___ respect to the treaty and the reasons therefor.

2. If, after the expiry of a period which, except in cases of special urgency, shall not be less than three months after the receipt of the notification, no party has raised any objection, the party making the notification may carry (6) ___ in the manner provided in article 67 the measure which it has proposed.

3. If, however, objection has been raised by any other party, the parties shall seek a solution (7) ___ the means indicated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

4. Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall affect the rights or obligations of the parties (8) ___ any provisions (9) ___ force binding the parties (10) ___ regard to the settlement of disputes.

5. (11) ___ prejudice to article 45, the fact that a State has not previously made the notification prescribed in paragraph 1 shall not prevent it (12) ___ making such notification (13) ___ answer to another party claiming performance of the treaty or alleging its violation.

Article 66. Procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation

If, (14) ___ paragraph 3 of article 65, no solution has been reached (15) ___ a period of 12 months following the date (16) ___ which the objection was raised, the following procedures shall be followed:

(a) any one of the parties (17) ___ a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of article 53 or 64 may, (18) ___ a written application, submit it to the International Court

of Justice for a decision unless the parties (19) ___ common consent agree to submit the dispute to arbitration;

(b) any one of the parties to a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of any of the other articles in Part V of the present Convention may set (20) ___ motion the procedure specified in the Annex to the Convention (21) ___ submitting a request (22) ___ that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 67. Instruments for declaring invalid, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty

1. The notification provided for (23) ___ article 65, paragraph 1, must be made (24) ___ writing.

2. Any act of declaring invalid, terminating, withdrawing (25) ___ or suspending the operation of a treaty pursuant (26) ___ the provisions of the treaty or of paragraphs 2 or 3 of article 65 shall be carried (27) ___ through an instrument communicated to the other parties. If the instrument is not signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, the representative of the State communicating it may be called (28) ___ to produce full powers.

Article 68. Revocation of notifications and instruments provided for in articles 65 and 67

A notification or instrument provided (29) ___ in article 65 or 67 may be revoked (30) ___ any time before it takes effect.

P. Read Section 5 and explain the consequences laid down therein. As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps.

Section 5. Consequences of the invalidity, termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty

Article 69. Consequences of the invalidity of a treaty

1. A treaty the (1) ___ (**VALID**) of which is established under the present Convention is void. The provisions of a void treaty have no legal force.

2. If acts have nevertheless been performed in (2) ___ (**RELY**) on such a treaty:

(a) each party may require any other party to establish as far as possible in their mutual relations the position that would have existed if the acts had not been performed;

(b) acts performed in good faith before the invalidity was invoked are not rendered (3) _____ (**LAW**) by reason only of the invalidity of the treaty.

3. In cases falling under article 49, 50, 51 or 52, paragraph 2 does not apply with respect to the party to which the fraud, the act of corruption or the (4) _____ (**COERCE**) is imputable.

4. In the case of the invalidity of a particular State's consent to be bound by a multilateral treaty, the (5) _____ (**GO**) rules apply in the relations between that State and the parties to the treaty.

Article 70. Consequences of the termination of a treaty

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree, the (6) _____ (**TERMINATE**) of a treaty under its provisions or in accordance with the present Convention:

(a) releases the parties from any obligation further to perform the treaty;

(b) does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties created through the (7) _____ (**EXECUTE**) of the treaty prior to its termination.

2. If a State denounces or withdraws from a multilateral treaty, paragraph 1 applies in the relations between that State and each of the other parties to the treaty from the date when such (8) _____ (**DENOUNCE**) or withdrawal takes effect.

Article 71. Consequences of the invalidity of a treaty which conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law

1. In the case of a treaty which is void under article 53 the parties shall:

(a) eliminate as far as possible the consequences of any act performed in reliance on any provision which conflicts with the peremptory norm of general international law; and

(b) bring their mutual relations into (9) _____ (**CONFORM**) with the peremptory norm of general international law.

2. In the case of a treaty which becomes void and terminates under article 64, the termination of the treaty:

(a) releases the parties from any obligation further to perform the treaty;

(b) does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties created through the execution of the treaty prior to its termination, provided that those rights, obligations or situations may (10) _____ (**THERE**) be maintained only to the extent that their maintenance is not in itself in conflict with the new peremptory norm of general international law.

Article 72. Consequences of the suspension of the operation of a treaty

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree, the (11) ____ (**SUSPEND**) of the operation of a treaty under its provisions or in accordance with the present Convention:

(a) releases the parties between which the operation of the treaty is suspended from the obligation to perform the treaty in their mutual relations during the period of the suspension;

(b) does not otherwise affect the legal relations between the parties established by the treaty.

2. During the period of the suspension the parties shall refrain from acts tending to obstruct the (12) ____ (**RESUME**) of the operation of the treaty.

Q. Read Part VI and explain the Miscellaneous Provisions. Complete the gaps with the given words.

<p>Part VI. Miscellaneous Provisions</p> <p>Article 73. Cases of State succession, State responsibility and outbreak of hostilities</p> <p>The provisions of the present Convention shall not (1) ____ any question that may arise in regard to a treaty from a (2)____ of States or from the international responsibility of a State or from the (3) ____ of hostilities between States.</p> <p>Article 74. Diplomatic and consular relations and the conclusion of treaties</p> <p>The (4) ____ or absence of diplomatic or consular relations between two or more States does not prevent the (5) ____ of treaties between those States. The conclusion of a treaty does not in itself affect the situation in (6) ____ to diplomatic or consular relations.</p> <p>Article 75. Case of an aggressor State</p> <p>The provisions of the present Convention are without (7) ____ to any obligation in relation to a treaty which may (8)____ for an aggressor State in consequence of measures taken in (9) ____ with the Charter of the United Nations with reference to that State’s aggression.</p>	<p>ARISE</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>CONFORMITY</p> <p>OUTBREAK</p> <p>PREJUDGE</p> <p>PREJUDICE</p> <p>REGARD</p> <p>SEVERANCE</p> <p>SUCCESSION</p>
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R. Read the first section of Part VII and explain the functions of depositaries using phrases in bold.

Part VII. Depositaries, Notifications, Corrections and Registration

Article 76. Depositaries of treaties

1. The **designation of the depositary** of a treaty may be made by the **negotiating States**, either in the treaty itself or in some other manner. The depositary may be one or more States, an international organization or the chief administrative officer of the organization.
2. The functions of the depositary of a treaty are **international in character** and the depositary is **under an obligation to act impartially** in their performance. In particular, the fact that a treaty has not entered into force between certain of the parties or that a **difference has appeared** between a State and a depositary with regard to **the performance of the latter's functions** shall not affect that obligation.

Article 77. Functions of depositaries

1. The functions of a depositary, **unless otherwise provided** in the treaty or agreed by the contracting States, comprise in particular:
 - (a) **keeping custody** of the original text of the treaty and of any full powers delivered to the depositary;
 - (b) preparing **certified copies** of the original text and preparing any further text of the treaty in such additional languages as may be required by the treaty and transmitting them to the parties and to the States **entitled to become parties to the treaty**;
 - (c) receiving any signatures to the treaty and receiving and keeping custody of any **instruments, notifications and communications** relating to it;
 - (d) examining whether the signature or any instrument, notification or communication relating to the treaty is **in due and proper form** and, if need be, **bringing the matter to the attention of the State** in question;
 - (e) informing the parties and the States entitled to become parties to the treaty of acts, notifications and communications relating to the treaty;
 - (f) informing the States entitled to become parties to the treaty when the number of signatures or of **instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession** required for the entry into force of the treaty has been received or deposited;
 - (g) registering the treaty with the Secretariat of the United Nations;

(h) performing the functions specified in other provisions of the present Convention.

2. In the event of any difference appearing between a State and the depositary as to the performance of the latter's functions, the depositary shall bring the question to the attention of the **signatory States** and the **contracting States** or, where appropriate, of the competent organ of the international organization concerned.

S. Read the second section of Part VII and explain how errors in texts are to be corrected.

Complete the gaps with suitable words.

Article 78. Notifications and communications

Except as the treaty or the present Convention (1) ____ provide, any notification or communication to be made by any State under the (2) ____ Convention shall:

(a) if there is no depositary, be transmitted direct to the States for which it is intended, or if there is a depositary, to the (3) ____.

(b) be considered as having been made by the State in (4) ____ only upon its receipt by the State to which it was transmitted or, as the case may be, upon its receipt by the depositary;

(c) if transmitted to a depositary, be considered as received by the State for which it was intended only when the latter State has been informed by the depositary in (5) ____ with article 77, paragraph 1 (e).

Article 79. Correction of errors in texts or in certified copies of treaties

1. Where, after the authentication of the text of a treaty, the signatory States and the (6) ____ States are agreed that it contains an error, the error shall, unless they decide upon some other means of correction, be corrected:

(a) by having the appropriate correction made in the text and causing the correction to be initialled by duly (7) ____ representatives;

(b) by executing or exchanging an instrument or instruments setting out the correction which it has been agreed to make; or

(c) by executing a corrected text of the whole treaty by the same procedure as in the case of the original (8) ____.

2. Where the treaty is one for which there is a depositary, the (9) ____ shall notify the signatory States and the contracting States of the error and of the proposal to correct it and

shall specify an appropriate time-limit within which objection to the proposed correction may be (10) _____. If, on the expiry of the time-limit:

(a) no objection has been raised, the depositary shall make and initial the correction in the text and shall execute a proces-verbal of the rectification of the text and (11) _____ a copy of it to the parties and to the States entitled to become parties to the treaty;

(b) an objection has been raised, the depositary (12) _____ communicate the objection to the signatory States and to the contracting States.

3. The rules in paragraphs 1 and 2 (13) _____ also where the text has been authenticated in two or more languages and it appears that there is a lack of concordance which the signatory States and the contracting States agree should be corrected.

4. The corrected text replaces the defective text *ab initio*, unless the signatory States and the contracting States (14) otherwise decide.

5. The (15) _____ of the text of a treaty that has been registered shall be notified to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. Where an error is discovered in a certified copy of a treaty, the depositary shall (16) _____ a proces-verbal specifying the rectification and communicate a copy of it to the signatory States and to the contracting States.

Article 80. Registration and publication of treaties

1. Treaties shall, after their entry into (17) _____, be transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration or filing and recording, as the case may be, and for publication.

2. The designation of a depositary shall constitute authorization for it to (18) _____ the acts specified in the preceding paragraph.

T. Read the Final Provisions and match the articles with their titles.

<p>Part VIII. Final Provisions</p> <p>Article 81. _____</p> <p>The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the</p>	
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<p>General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the Convention, as follows: until 30 November 1969, at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and subsequently, until 30 April 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.</p>	
<p>Article 82. _____</p>	
<p>The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	<p>Accession</p> <p>Authentic texts</p>
<p>Article 83. _____</p>	
<p>The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 81. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	<p>Entry into force</p> <p>Ratification</p>
<p>Article 84. _____</p>	<p>Signature</p>
<p>1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession.</p>	
<p>2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.</p>	
<p>Article 85. _____</p>	
<p>The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	
<p>In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.</p>	
<p>Done at Vienna this twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.</p>	

7. TREATY ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

A. Read the Preamble and explain the underlying principles and the main aims of the creation of this document/the Union. Translate the highlighted words/phrases into English. Explain the phrases in bold.

CONSOLIDATED VERSION OF THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION

PREAMBLE

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF DENMARK, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE PRESIDENT OF IRELAND, THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1),

З НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to **mark a new stage** in the process of European integration undertaken with the establishment of the European Communities,

ОТРИМУЮЧИ НАТХНЕННЯ from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe, from which have developed the universal values of **the inviolable and inalienable rights** of the human person, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law

ПАМ'ЯТАЮЧИ the historic importance of **the ending of the division** of the European continent and the need to create **firm bases** for the construction of the future Europe,

ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮЧИ their attachment to the principles of liberty, democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the rule of law,

ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮЧИ their attachment to fundamental social rights as defined in the European Social Charter signed at Turin on 18 October 1961 and in the 1989 Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers,

ПРАГНУЧИ to deepen the solidarity between their peoples while respecting their history, their culture and their traditions,

ПРАГНУЧИ to **enhance further the democratic and efficient functioning** of the institutions so as to enable them better to carry out, within a single institutional framework, the tasks entrusted to them,

3 НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to achieve the strengthening and **the convergence of their economies** and to establish an economic and monetary union including, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, a single and stable currency,

НАТХЕННІ НАМІРОМ to promote economic and social progress for their peoples, taking into account the principle of **sustainable development** and within the context of **the accomplishment of the internal market** and of **reinforced cohesion** and environmental protection, and to implement policies ensuring that advances in economic integration are accompanied by parallel progress in other fields,

3 НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to establish a **citizenship common to nationals of their countries**,

3 НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to implement a common foreign and security policy including the progressive **framing of a common defence policy**, which might lead to a common defence in accordance with the provisions of Article 42, thereby reinforcing the European identity and its independence in order to promote peace, security and progress in Europe and in the world,

3 НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to facilitate **the free movement of persons**, while ensuring the safety and security of their peoples, by establishing an area of freedom, security and justice, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

3 НЕПОХИТНИМ ПРАГНЕННЯМ to continue the process of creating **an ever closer union** among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity,

IN VIEW of further steps to be taken in order to advance European integration,

HAVE DECIDED to establish a European Union and to this end have designated as their Plenipotentiaries:

(List of plenipotentiaries not reproduced)

WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

(1) The Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden have since become members of the European Union.

B. Read articles 1-3 and explain their provisions. Put the parts of the sentences in the correct place. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

TITLE I COMMON PROVISIONS

Article 1

By this Treaty, the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES establish among themselves a EUROPEAN UNION, (1) _____, on which the Member States **confer competences** to **attain objectives** they have in common.

This Treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as openly as possible and as closely as possible to the citizen.

The Union shall be founded on the present Treaty and on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Treaties’). Those two Treaties shall have (2) _____. The Union shall **replace and succeed** the European Community.

Article 2

The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, (3) _____ including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.

Article 3

1. The Union's aim is (4) _____ and the well-being of its peoples.

2. The Union shall offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice (5) _____, in which the free movement of persons is ensured **in conjunction with appropriate measures** with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration and the prevention and **combating of crime**.

3. The Union shall establish an internal market. It shall work for the (6)_____ and price stability, a highly **competitive social market economy**, aiming at full employment and social progress, and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. It shall promote scientific and technological advance.

It shall combat **social exclusion** and discrimination, and shall promote social justice and protection, equality between women and men, solidarity between generations and protection of the rights of the child.

It shall promote economic, social and (7) _____, and solidarity among Member States.

It shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's **cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced**.

4. The Union shall establish an economic and (8) _____ is the euro.

5. **In its relations with the wider world**, the Union shall **uphold and promote its values** and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens. It shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, **free and fair trade, eradication of poverty** and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to (9)_____ of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.

6. The Union shall (10)_____ by appropriate means **commensurate with the competences** which are conferred upon it in the Treaties.

a/ to promote peace, its values
b/ hereinafter called 'the Union'
c/ the rule of law and respect for human rights,
d/ territorial cohesion
e/ sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth
f/ the strict observance and the development
g/ without internal frontiers
h/ the same legal value
i/ pursue its objectives
j/ monetary union whose currency

C. Read article 4 and pay attention to the phrases in bold, discuss their meaning and usage with a partner.

Article 4

1. In accordance with Article 5, **competences not conferred upon** the Union in the Treaties remain with the Member States.

2. The Union shall respect the equality of Member States before the Treaties as well as their national identities, **inherent in** their fundamental structures, political and constitutional, inclusive of regional and local **self-government**. It shall respect their essential State functions, including **ensuring the territorial integrity** of the State, **maintaining law and order** and **safeguarding national security**. In particular, national security remains **the sole responsibility** of each Member State.

3. **Pursuant to the principle** of sincere cooperation, the Union and the Member States shall, in full mutual respect, assist each other in carrying out tasks which flow from the Treaties

The Member States shall **take any appropriate measure**, general or particular, **to ensure fulfilment** of the obligations **arising out of the Treaties** or **resulting from** the acts of the institutions of the Union.

The Member States shall facilitate the achievement of the Union's tasks and **refrain from** any measure which could **jeopardise** the attainment of the Union's objectives.

D. Read article 5 and explain the meaning of the following phrases:

the principle of conferral	the principle of subsidiarity	the principle of proportionality
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Complete the gaps with the following words:

conferral	subsidiarity	proportionality
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Article 5

1. The limits of Union competences are governed by the principle of conferral. The use of Union competences is governed by the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

2. Under the principle of _____, the Union shall act only within the limits of the competences conferred upon it by the Member States in the Treaties to attain the objectives set out therein. Competences not conferred upon the Union in the Treaties remain with the Member States.

3. Under the principle of _____, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level.

The institutions of the Union shall apply the principle of _____ as laid down in the Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. National Parliaments ensure compliance with the principle of _____ in accordance with the procedure set out in that Protocol.

4. Under the principle of _____, the content and form of Union action shall not exceed what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties

The institutions of the Union shall apply the principle of _____ as laid down in the Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

E. Read articles 6-8 and answer the following questions:

- <i>What rights, freedoms and principles are recognised by the Union?</i>
- <i>Why certain rights may be suspended?</i>
- <i>What relationship is established with neighbouring countries?</i>

Complete the gaps with the following words/phrases:

a qualified majority	accede to	general provisions	prosperity and good neighbourliness	suspend certain of the rights
a serious breach	due regard	legal value	reciprocal rights and obligations	unanimity

Article 6

1. The Union recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 7 December 2000, as adapted at Strasbourg, on 12 December 2007, which shall have the same (1) ___ as the Treaties.

The provisions of the Charter shall not extend in any way the competences of the Union as defined in the Treaties.

The rights, freedoms and principles in the Charter shall be interpreted in accordance with the (2) ___ in Title VII of the Charter governing its interpretation and application and with (3) ___ to the explanations referred to in the Charter, that set out the sources of those provisions.

2. The Union shall (4) ___ the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Such accession shall not affect the Union's competences as defined in the Treaties.

3. Fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, shall constitute general principles of the Union's law.

Article 7

1. On a reasoned proposal by one third of the Member States, by the European Parliament or by the European Commission, the Council, acting by a majority of four fifths of its members after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, may determine that there is a clear risk of (5) ___ by a Member State of the values referred to in Article 2. Before making such a determination, the Council shall hear the Member State in question and may address recommendations to it, acting in accordance with the same procedure.

The Council shall regularly verify that the grounds on which such a determination was made continue to apply.

2. The European Council, acting by (6) ___ on a proposal by one third of the Member States or by the Commission and after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, may determine the existence of a serious and persistent breach by a Member State of the values referred to in Article 2, after inviting the Member State in question to submit its observations.

3. Where a determination under paragraph 2 has been made, the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may decide to (7) ___ deriving from the application of the Treaties to the Member State in question, including the voting rights of the representative of the government of that Member State in the Council. In doing so, the Council shall take into account the possible consequences of such a suspension on the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons. The obligations of the Member State in question under the Treaties shall in any case continue to be binding on that State.

4. The Council, acting by (8) ___, may decide subsequently to vary or revoke measures taken under paragraph 3 in response to changes in the situation which led to their being imposed.

5. The voting arrangements applying to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council for the purposes of this Article are laid down in Article 354 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Article 8

1. The Union shall develop a special relationship with neighbouring countries, aiming to establish an area of (9) ___, founded on the values of the Union and characterised by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Union may conclude specific agreements with the countries concerned. These agreements may contain (10) ___ as well as the possibility of undertaking activities jointly. Their implementation shall be the subject of periodic consultation.

F. Read articles 9-10 and explain democratic principles. As you read, complete the gaps with prepositions. Discuss the meaning and usage of the phrases in bold with a partner.

TITLE II

PROVISIONS ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Article 9

(1) ___ all its activities, the Union shall observe the **principle of the equality** of its citizens, who shall receive equal attention (2) ___ its institutions, bodies, offices and agencies. Every

national of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional (3) ___ and not replace national citizenship.

Article 10

1. The functioning of the Union shall be founded (4) ___ **representative democracy**.

2. Citizens are directly represented (5) ___ Union level in the European Parliament.

Member States are represented in the European Council by their Heads of State or Government and in the Council by their governments, themselves **democratically accountable** either (6) ___ their national Parliaments, or (7) ___ their citizens.

3. Every citizen shall have the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. Decisions shall be taken as openly and as closely as possible (8) ___ the citizen.

4. Political parties (9) ___ European level contribute (10) ___ forming European **political awareness** and (11) ___ expressing the will of citizens of the Union.

Article 11

1. The institutions shall, (12) ___ appropriate means, give citizens and representative associations the **opportunity to make known and publicly exchange their views** in all areas of Union action.

2. The institutions shall maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue (13) ___ **representative associations** and civil society.

3. The European Commission shall carry (14) ___ broad consultations with parties concerned in order to ensure that the Union's actions are **coherent and transparent**.

4. Not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative (15) ___ inviting the European Commission, within the framework of its powers, to submit any appropriate proposal (16) ___ matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required (17) ___ the purpose of implementing the Treaties.

The procedures and conditions required for such a citizens' initiative shall be determined (18) ___ accordance (19) ___ the first paragraph of Article 24 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

G. Read article 12 and explain how National Parliaments contribute to the good functioning of the Union. As you read, complete the gaps with suitable words. Translate the phrases in bold into Ukrainian.

Article 12

National Parliaments contribute actively to the good functioning of the Union:

- (a) through being informed by the institutions of the Union and (1) ___ **draft legislative acts** of the Union forwarded to them in (2)___ with the Protocol on the role of national Parliaments in the European Union;
- (b) **by seeing to** (3) ___ that the principle of subsidiarity is respected in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Protocol on the application of the (4) ___ of subsidiarity and proportionality;
- (c) by taking part, (5) ___ the framework of the area of freedom, security and justice, in the **evaluation mechanisms** for the (6) ___ of the Union policies in that area, in accordance with Article 70 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and through (7) ___ involved in the political monitoring of Europol and the evaluation of Eurojust's activities in accordance with Articles 88 and 85 of that Treaty;
- (d) by taking part in the **revision procedures** of the Treaties, in accordance with Article 48 of this Treaty;
- (e) by (8) ___ notified of applications for accession to the Union, in accordance with Article 49 of this Treaty;
- (f) by taking part in the inter-parliamentary (9) ___ between national Parliaments and with the European Parliament, in accordance with the Protocol (10) ___ the role of national Parliaments in the European Union.

H. Read articles 13-19 and complete the gaps in articles 14-19 with the names of the Union's institutions.

TITLE III

PROVISIONS ON THE INSTITUTIONS

Article 13

1. The Union shall have an institutional framework which shall aim to promote its values, advance its objectives, serve its interests, those of its citizens and those of the Member States, and ensure the consistency, effectiveness and continuity of its policies and actions.

The Union's institutions shall be:

- the European Parliament,
- the European Council,
- the Council,
- the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'the Commission'),
- the Court of Justice of the European Union,
- the European Central Bank,
- the Court of Auditors.

2. Each institution shall act within the limits of the powers conferred on it in the Treaties, and in conformity with the procedures, conditions and objectives set out in them. The institutions shall practice mutual sincere cooperation.

3. The provisions relating to the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors and detailed provisions on the other institutions are set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

4. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall be assisted by an Economic and Social Committee and a Committee of the Regions acting in an advisory capacity.

Article 14

1. The _____ shall, jointly with the Council, exercise legislative and budgetary functions. It shall exercise functions of political control and consultation as laid down in the Treaties. It shall elect the President of the Commission. [...]

Article 15

1. The _____ shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and shall define the general political directions and priorities thereof. It shall not exercise legislative functions. [...]

Article 16

1. The _____ shall, jointly with the European Parliament, exercise legislative and budgetary functions. It shall carry out policy-making and coordinating functions as laid down in the Treaties. [...]

Article 17

1. The _____ shall promote the general interest of the Union and take appropriate initiatives to that end. It shall ensure the application of the Treaties, and of measures adopted by the institutions pursuant to them. It shall oversee the application of Union law under the control of the Court of Justice of the European Union. It shall execute the budget and manage programmes. It shall exercise coordinating, executive and management functions, as laid down in the Treaties. With the exception of the common foreign and security policy, and other cases provided for in the Treaties, it shall ensure the Union's external representation. It shall initiate the Union's annual and multiannual programming with a view to achieving interinstitutional agreements. [...]

Article 19

1. The _____ 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.[...]

I. Read article 20 and explain the provisions. As you read, complete the gaps with the correct forms of verbs (add modal verbs if necessary).

TITLE IV

PROVISIONS ON ENHANCED COOPERATION

Article 20

1. Member States which (1) ____ (**WISH**) to establish enhanced cooperation between themselves within the framework of the Union's non-exclusive competences (2) ____

(**MAKE**) use of its institutions and exercise those competences by (3) ___ (**APPLY**) the relevant provisions of the Treaties, subject to the limits and in accordance with the detailed arrangements (4) ___ (**LAY DOWN**) in this Article and in Articles 326 to 334 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Enhanced cooperation (5) ___ (**AIM**) to further the objectives of the Union, protect its interests and reinforce its integration process. Such cooperation (6) ___ (**BE**) open at any time to all Member States, in accordance with Article 328 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

2. The decision (7) ___ (**AUTHORISE**) enhanced cooperation shall be adopted by the Council as a last resort, when it (8) ___ (**ESTABLISH**) that the objectives of such cooperation (9) ___ (**ATTAIN**) within a reasonable period by the Union as a whole, and provided that at least nine Member States (10) ___ (**PARTICIPATE**) in it. The Council (11) ___ (**ACT**) in accordance with the procedure (12) ___ (**LAY DOWN**) in Article 329 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

3. All members of the Council (13) ___ (**PARTICIPATE**) in its deliberations, but only members of the Council ___ (**REPRESENT**) the Member States (14) ___ (**PARTICIPATE**) in enhanced cooperation shall take part in the vote. The voting rules (15) ___ (**SET OUT**) in Article 330 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

4. Acts (16) ___ (**ADOPT**) in the framework of enhanced cooperation shall bind only participating Member States. They (17) ___ (**REGARD**) as part of the *acquis* which has to be accepted by candidate States for accession to the Union.

J. Read articles 21-22 and explain the provisions. As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE UNION'S EXTERNAL ACTION AND SPECIFIC PROVISIONS ON THE COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE UNION'S EXTERNAL ACTION

Article 21

1. The Union's action on the international scene shall be guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development and (1) ____ (**LARGE**), and which it seeks to advance in the wider world: democracy, the rule of law, the (2) ____ (**UNIVERSAL**) and (3) ____ (**DIVIDE**) of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

The Union shall seek to develop relations and build partnerships with third countries, and international, regional or global organisations which share the principles (4) ____ (**REFERENCE**) to in the first subparagraph. It shall promote (5) ____ (**LATERAL**) solutions to common problems, in particular in the framework of the United Nations.

2. The Union shall define and pursue common policies and actions, and shall work for a high degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order to:

(a) (6) ____ (**SAFE**) its values, fundamental interests, security, (7) ____ (**DEPEND**) and integrity;

(b) consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law;

(c) preserve peace, prevent conflicts and (8) ____ (**STRONG**) international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and with the aims of the Charter of Paris, including those relating to external borders;

(d) foster the (9) ____ (**SUSTAIN**) economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating (10) ____ (**POOR**);

(e) encourage the integration of all countries into the world economy, including through the progressive (11) ____ (**ABOLISH**) of restrictions on international trade;

(f) help develop international measures to preserve and improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources, in order to ensure sustainable development;

(g) assist populations, countries and regions confronting natural or (12) ____ (**MAN**) disasters; and

(h) promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global (13) ____ (**GOVERN**).

3. The Union shall respect the principles and pursue the (14) ____ (**OBJECT**) set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 in the development and (15) ____ (**IMPLEMENT**) of the different areas of the Union's external action covered by this Title and by Part Five of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and of the external aspects of its other policies.

The Union shall ensure (16) ____ (**CONSISTENT**) between the different areas of its external action and between these and its other policies. The Council and the Commission, assisted by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall ensure that consistency and shall (17) ____ (**OPERATE**) to that effect.

Article 22

1. On the basis of the principles and objectives set out in Article 21, the European Council shall identify the (18) ____ (**STRATEGY**) interests and objectives of the Union.

Decisions of the European Council on the strategic interests and objectives of the Union shall relate to the common foreign and (19) ____ (**SECURE**) policy and to other areas of the external action of the Union.

Such decisions may concern the relations of the Union with a specific country or region or may be (20) ____ (**THEME**) in approach. They shall define their duration, and the means to be made available by the Union and the Member States.

The European Council shall act (21) ____ (**UNANIMITY**) on a recommendation from the Council, adopted by the latter under the arrangements laid down for each area. Decisions of the European Council shall be implemented in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Treaties.

2. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, for the area of common foreign and security policy, and the Commission, for other areas of external action, may submit joint (22) ____ (**PROPOSE**) to the Council.

K. Read articles 47-48 and explain the difference between the ordinary and simplified revision procedures. Provide explanations/translations for the words/phrases in bold.

TITLE VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 47

The Union shall **have legal personality**.

Article 48

1. The Treaties may be amended in accordance with an ordinary revision procedure. They may also be amended in accordance with simplified revision procedures.

Ordinary revision procedure

2. The Government of any Member State, the European Parliament or the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the amendment of the Treaties. These proposals may, *inter alia*, serve either to increase or to reduce **the competences conferred on the Union** in the Treaties. These proposals shall be submitted to the European Council by the Council and the national Parliaments shall be notified.

3. If the European Council, after consulting the European Parliament and the Commission, **adopts by a simple majority** a decision in favour of examining the proposed amendments, the President of the European Council shall **convene a Convention** composed of representatives of the national Parliaments, of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, of the European Parliament and of the Commission. The European Central Bank shall also be consulted in the case of **institutional changes in the monetary area**. The Convention shall examine the proposals for amendments and shall adopt by consensus a recommendation to a conference of representatives of the governments of the Member States as provided for in paragraph 4.

The European Council may decide by a simple majority, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, not to convene a Convention should this not **be justified by the extent of the proposed amendments**. In the latter case, the European Council shall define

the terms of reference for a conference of representatives of the governments of the Member States.

4. A conference of representatives of the governments of the Member States shall be convened by the President of the Council for the purpose of determining by common accord the amendments to be made to the Treaties.

The amendments shall enter into force after being ratified by all the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

5. If, two years after the signature of a treaty amending the Treaties, four fifths of the Member States have ratified it and one or more Member States have **encountered difficulties in proceeding with ratification**, the matter shall be referred to the European Council.

Simplified revision procedures

6. The Government of any Member State, the European Parliament or the Commission may submit to the European Council proposals for revising all or part of the provisions of Part Three of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union relating to **the internal policies and action of the Union**.

The European Council may adopt a decision amending all or part of the provisions of Part Three of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The European Council shall **act by unanimity** after consulting the European Parliament and the Commission, and the European Central Bank in the case of institutional changes in the monetary area. That decision shall not enter into force until it is approved by the Member States **in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements**.

The decision referred to in the second subparagraph shall not increase the competences conferred on the Union in the Treaties.

7. Where the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union or Title V of this Treaty provides for the Council to act by unanimity in a given area or case, the European Council may adopt a decision authorising the Council to **act by a qualified majority** in that area or in that case. This subparagraph shall not apply to **decisions with military implications** or those in the area of defence.

Where the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides for **legislative acts** to be adopted by the Council in accordance with a special legislative procedure, the European

Council may adopt a decision allowing for the adoption of such acts in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure.

Any initiative taken by the European Council on the basis of the first or the second subparagraph shall be notified to the national Parliaments. **If a national Parliament makes known its opposition** within six months of the date of such notification, the decision referred to in the first or the second subparagraph shall not be adopted. In the absence of opposition, the European Council may adopt the decision.

For the adoption of the decisions referred to in the first and second subparagraphs, the European Council shall act by unanimity after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, which shall **be given by a majority of its component members**.

L. Read articles 49-55 and complete the gaps with the removed fragments.

Article 49

Any European State which respects the values referred to in Article 2 and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union. The European Parliament and national Parliaments shall be notified of this application. (1) _____ shall address its application to the Council, which shall act unanimously after consulting the Commission and after receiving the consent of the European Parliament, which shall act by a majority of its component members. The conditions of eligibility agreed upon by the European Council shall be taken into account.

The conditions of admission and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the Union is founded, which such admission entails, shall be the subject of an agreement between the Member States and the applicant State. This agreement shall be submitted for ratification by all the contracting States in accordance with (2) _____.

Article 50

1. Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.

2. A Member State which decides to withdraw shall notify the European Council of its intention. In the light of the guidelines provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out (3) _____, taking

account of the framework for its future relationship with the Union. That agreement shall be negotiated in accordance with Article 218(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It shall be concluded on behalf of the Union by the Council, acting by a qualified majority, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament.

3. The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the notification referred to in paragraph 2, unless the European Council, in agreement with (4)_____, unanimously decides to extend this period.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3, the member of the European Council or of the Council representing the withdrawing Member State shall not participate in the discussions of the European Council or Council or in (5)_____.

A qualified majority shall be defined in accordance with Article 238(3)(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

5. If a State which has withdrawn from the Union asks to rejoin, its request shall be subject to the procedure referred to in Article 49.

Article 51

The Protocols and Annexes to the Treaties shall form (6) _____.

Article 52

1. The Treaties shall apply to the Kingdom of Belgium, [...] and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. (7) _____ of the Treaties is specified in Article 355 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Article 53

This Treaty is concluded for (8) _____.

Article 54

1. This Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements. (9)_____ shall be deposited with the Government of the Italian Republic.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force on 1 January 1993, provided that all the Instruments of ratification have been deposited, or, failing that, on the first day of the month following the deposit of the Instrument of ratification (10) _____ to take this step.

Article 55

1. This Treaty, drawn up in a single original in the Bulgarian, [...] and Swedish languages, the texts in each of these languages being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Italian Republic, which will transmit (11) _____ to each of the governments of the other signatory States.

2. This Treaty may also be translated into any other languages as determined by Member States among those which, in accordance with their constitutional order, enjoy official status in all or part of their territory. A certified copy of such translations shall be provided by the Member States concerned to be deposited in (12) _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at Maastricht on the seventh day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

A/ the instruments of ratification	G/ the territorial scope
B/ their respective constitutional requirements	H/ the applicant State
C/ an unlimited period	I/ the archives of the Council
D/ the Member State concerned	J/ decisions concerning it
E/ by the last signatory State	K/ a certified copy
F/ an integral part thereof	L/ the arrangements for its withdrawal

8. THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

A. Read the Preamble and comment on the aims of the Treaty. Explain/translate the phrases in bold. Match the highlighted preambular words with the translations in the box.

Визначаючи	Бажаючи	З непохитним прагненням	
З наміром	Натхненні наміром	Піклуючись	Визнаючи

THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

PREAMBLE

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, (1)

DETERMINED to **lay the foundations** of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe,

RESOLVED to ensure the economic and social progress of their States by common action to **eliminate the barriers** which divide Europe,

AFFIRMING as the essential objective of their efforts the constant improvements of the living and working conditions of their peoples,

RECOGNISING that the removal of existing obstacles **calls for concerted action** in order to guarantee **steady expansion**, balanced trade and **fair competition**,

ANXIOUS to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and **the backwardness of the less favoured regions**,

DESIRING to contribute, by means of a common commercial policy, to the **progressive abolition** of restrictions on international trade,

INTENDING to confirm the solidarity **which binds Europe and the overseas countries** and desiring to ensure **the development of their prosperity**, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

RESOLVED by thus **pooling their resources** to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty, and **calling upon the other peoples** of Europe who share their ideal to join in their efforts,

DETERMINED to promote the development of the highest possible level of knowledge for their peoples through a wide access to education and through its continuous updating, and to this end HAVE DESIGNATED as their Plenipotentiaries:

(List of plenipotentiaries not reproduced)

WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows.

(1) The Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have since become members of the European Union.

B. Read article 1 and explain the principles. Read article 2 and explain the terms ‘exclusive competence’ and ‘shared competence’. As you read, use the words given in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps

Extracts from the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

PART ONE

PRINCIPLES

Article 1

1. This Treaty organises the functioning of the Union and determines the areas of, (1)_____ (LIMIT) of, and arrangements for exercising its competences.

2. This Treaty and the Treaty on European Union constitute the Treaties on which the Union is founded. These two Treaties, which have the same legal value, shall be referred to as ‘the Treaties’.

TITLE I

CATEGORIES AND AREAS OF UNION COMPETENCE

Article 2

1. When the treaties confer on the Union exclusive competence in a (2) _____ (**SPECIFY**) area, only the Union may legislate and adopt legally binding acts, the Member States being able to do so themselves only if so (3) _____ (**POWER**) by the Union or for the implementation of Union acts.
2. When the treaties confer on the Union a competence shared with the Member States in a specific area, the Union and the Member States may (4) _____ (**LEGAL**) and adopt legally binding acts in that area. The Member States shall exercise their competence to the extent that the Union has not exercised its competence. The Member States shall again exercise their competence to the extent that the Union has decided to cease exercising its competence.
3. The Member States shall coordinate their (5) _____ (**ECONOMY**) and employment policies within arrangements as determined by this treaty, which the Union shall have competence to provide.
4. The Union shall have competence, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty on European Union, to define and implement a common foreign and security policy, including the progressive (6) _____ (**FRAME**) of a common defence policy.
5. In certain areas and under the conditions laid down in the treaties, the Union shall have competence to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States, without (7) _____ (**THERE**) superseding their competence in these areas. Legally binding acts of the Union adopted on the basis of the provisions of the treaties relating to these areas shall not entail (8) _____ (**HARMONY**) of Member States’ laws or regulations.
6. The scope of and (9) _____ (**ARRANGE**) for exercising the Union’s competences shall be determined by the (10) _____ (**PROVIDE**) of the treaties relating to each area.

C. Read articles 3-6. Say whether the areas given in the column on the right belong to ‘exclusive competence’, ‘shared competence’ or ‘coordinated policies’.

<p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p>1. The Union shall have exclusive competence in the following areas:</p> <p>(a) customs union; (b) the establishing of the competition rules necessary for the functioning of the internal market; (c) monetary policy for the Member States whose currency is the euro; (d) the conservation of marine biological resources under the common fisheries policy; (e) common commercial policy.</p> <p>2. The Union shall also have exclusive competence for the conclusion of an international agreement when its conclusion is provided for in a legislative act of the Union or is necessary to enable the Union to exercise its internal competence, or in so far as its conclusion may affect common rules or alter their scope.</p>	<p>administrative cooperation</p> <p>competition rules</p> <p>consumer protection</p> <p>customs union</p> <p>education, vocational training</p> <p>employment policies</p>
<p><i>Article 4</i></p> <p>1. The Union shall share competence with the Member States where the Treaties confer on it a competence which does not relate to the areas referred to in Articles 3 and 6.</p> <p>2. Shared competence between the Union and the Member States applies in the following principal areas:</p> <p>(a) internal market; (b) social policy, for the aspects defined in this Treaty; (c) economic, social and territorial cohesion; (d) agriculture and fisheries, excluding the conservation of marine biological resources; (e) environment; (f) consumer protection; (g) transport; (h) trans-European networks; (i) energy; (j) area of freedom, security and justice; (k) common safety concerns in public health matters, for the aspects defined in this Treaty.</p> <p>3. In the areas of research, technological development and space, the Union shall have competence to carry out activities, in particular to define and implement programmes; however, the exercise of that competence shall not result in Member States</p>	<p>fisheries policy</p> <p>humanitarian aid</p> <p>internal market</p> <p>monetary policy</p> <p>public health matters</p> <p>research, technological development and space</p> <p>social policy</p> <p>territorial cohesion</p>

being prevented from exercising theirs.

4. In the areas of development cooperation and humanitarian aid, the Union shall have competence to carry out activities and conduct a common policy; however, the exercise of that competence shall not result in Member States being prevented from exercising theirs.

Article 5

1. The Member States shall coordinate their economic policies within the Union. To this end, the Council shall adopt measures, in particular broad guidelines for these policies. Specific provisions shall apply to those Member States whose currency is the euro.

2. The Union shall take measures to ensure coordination of the employment policies of the Member States, in particular by defining guidelines for these policies.

3. The Union may take initiatives to ensure coordination of Member States' social policies.

Article 6

The Union shall have competence to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States. The areas of such action shall, at European level, be:

(a) protection and improvement of human health; (b) industry; (c) culture; (d) tourism; (e) education, vocational training, youth and sport; (f) civil protection; (g) administrative cooperation.

D. Translate article 119 into Ukrainian (in a written form)

PART THREE
UNION POLICIES AND INTERNAL ACTIONS
TITLE VIII
ECONOMIC AND MONETARY POLICY

Article 119

1. For the purposes set out in article 3 of the treaty on European Union, the activities of the Member States and the Union shall include, as provided in the treaties, the adoption of an economic policy which is based on the close coordination of Member States' economic policies, on the internal market and on the definition of common objectives, and conducted in accordance with the principle of an open market economy with free competition.
2. Concurrently with the foregoing, and as provided in the treaties and in accordance with the procedures set out therein, these activities shall include a single currency, the euro, and the definition and conduct of a single monetary policy and exchange-rate policy the primary objective of both of which shall be to maintain price stability and, without prejudice to this objective, to support the general economic policies in the Union, in accordance with the principle of an open market economy with free competition.
3. These activities of the Member States and the Union shall entail compliance with the following guiding principles: stable prices, sound public finances and monetary conditions and a sustainable balance of payments.

E. Read articles 120-122 and answer the following questions. Translate the phrases in bold.

(1) What are the principles of the economic policy?

(2) What shall the Council and the Commission do to ensure these principles?

CHAPTER 1 ECONOMIC POLICY

Article 120

Member States shall conduct their economic policies with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Union, as defined in article 3 of the treaty on European Union, and in the context of the broad guidelines referred to in article 121(2). The Member States and the Union shall act in accordance with the principle of an open market economy with free competition, **favouring an efficient allocation of resources**, and in compliance with the principles set out in article 119.

Article 121

1. Member States shall regard their economic policies as **a matter of common concern** and shall coordinate them within the Council, in accordance with the provisions of article 120.

2. The Council shall, on a recommendation from the Commission, formulate a draft for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Union, and shall **report its findings to** the European Council.

The European Council shall, acting on the basis of the report from the Council, discuss a conclusion on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Union.

On the basis of this conclusion, the Council shall adopt a recommendation **setting out these broad guidelines**. The Council shall inform the European Parliament of its recommendation.

3. In order to ensure closer coordination of economic policies and **sustained convergence** of the **economic performances** of the Member States, the Council shall, on the basis of reports submitted by the Commission, monitor economic developments in each of the Member States and in the Union as well as **the consistency of economic policies** with the broad guidelines referred to in paragraph 2, and regularly carry out an overall assessment.

For the purpose of this **multilateral surveillance**, Member States shall forward information to the Commission about important measures taken by them in the field of their economic policy and such other information as they deem necessary.

4. Where it is established, under the procedure referred to in paragraph 3, that the economic policies of a Member State are not consistent with the broad guidelines referred to in paragraph 2 or that they risk **jeopardising the proper functioning** of economic and monetary union, the Commission may address a warning to the Member State concerned. The Council, on a recommendation from the Commission, may address the necessary recommendations to the Member State concerned. The Council may, on a proposal from the Commission, decide to make its recommendations public.

Within the scope of this paragraph, the Council shall act without taking into account the vote of the member of the Council representing the Member State concerned.

A qualified majority of the other members of the Council shall be defined in accordance with article 238(3)(a).

5. The President of the Council and the Commission shall report to the European Parliament on the results of multilateral surveillance. The President of the Council may be invited to appear before the competent committee of the European Parliament if the Council has made its recommendations public.

6. The European Parliament and the Council, **acting by means of regulations** in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may adopt detailed rules for the multilateral surveillance procedure referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 122

1. **Without prejudice** to any other procedures provided for in the treaties, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, may decide, **in a spirit of solidarity** between Member States, upon the measures appropriate to the economic situation, in particular if severe difficulties arise in the supply of certain products, notably in the area of energy.

2. Where a Member State is in difficulties or is **seriously threatened with severe difficulties** caused by natural disasters or exceptional occurrences beyond its control, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, may grant, under certain conditions, Union financial assistance to the Member State concerned. The President of the Council shall inform the European Parliament of the decision taken.

F. Read articles 123 – 125 and explain the prohibitions and the restrictions on liabilities.

Complete the gaps with the given words given.

application of the prohibitions	credit facility	governed	hereinafter	institutions
joint execution	liable	mutual financial guarantees	privileged	prudential considerations
public undertakings	shall		supply of reserves	

Article 123

1. Overdraft facilities or any other type of (1) _____ with the European Central Bank or with the central banks of the Member States ((2) _____ referred to as ‘national central banks’) in favour of Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or (3) _____ of Member States shall be prohibited, as (4) _____ the purchase directly from them by the European Central Bank or national central banks of debt instruments.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to publicly owned credit institutions which, in the context of the (5) _____ by central banks, shall be given the same treatment by national central banks and the European central Bank as private credit (6) _____.

Article 124

Any measure, not based on (7) _____, establishing (8) _____ access by Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies (9) _____ by public law, or public undertakings of Member States to financial institutions, shall be prohibited.

Article 125

1. The Union shall not be (10) _____ for or assume the commitments of central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or public undertakings of any Member State, without prejudice to (11) _____ for the joint execution of a specific project. A Member State shall not be liable for or assume the commitments of central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by

public law, or public undertakings of another Member State, without prejudice to mutual financial guarantees for the (12) ____ of a specific project.

2. The Council, on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, may, as required, specify definitions for the (13) ____ referred to in articles 123 and 124 and in this article.

G. Read the first part of article 126 and explain “the compliance with budgetary discipline” and its criteria. What happens if a Member State does not fulfil the requirements of the Commission?

As you read, complete the gaps with the given adjectives.

actual	budgetary	concerned	effective	excessive	gross
overall	relevant	satisfactory	specific	undue	

Article 126

1. Member States shall avoid (1) ____ government deficits.

2. The Commission shall monitor the development of the (2) ____ situation and of the stock of government debt in the Member States with a view to identifying (3) ____ errors. In particular it shall examine compliance with budgetary discipline on the basis of the following two criteria:

(a) whether the ratio of the planned or (4) ____ government deficit to gross domestic product exceeds a reference value, unless:

- either the ratio has declined substantially and continuously and reached a level that comes close to the reference value,
- or, alternatively, the excess over the reference value is only exceptional and temporary and the ratio remains close to the reference value;

(b) whether the ratio of government debt to gross domestic product exceeds a reference value, unless the ratio is sufficiently diminishing and approaching the reference value at a (5) ____ pace.

The reference values are specified in the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the treaties.

3. If a Member State does not fulfil the requirements under one or both of these criteria, the Commission shall prepare a report. The report of the Commission shall also take into account whether the government deficit exceeds government investment expenditure and take into account all other (6) ____ factors, including the medium-term economic and budgetary position of the Member State.

The Commission may also prepare a report if, notwithstanding the fulfilment of the requirements under the criteria, it is of the opinion that there is a risk of an excessive deficit in a Member State.

4. The Economic and Financial Committee shall formulate an opinion on the report of the Commission

5. If the Commission considers that an excessive deficit in a Member State exists or may occur, it shall address an opinion to the Member State (7) ____ and shall inform the Council accordingly

6. The Council shall, on a proposal from the Commission, and having considered any observations which the Member State concerned may wish to make, decide after an (8) ____ assessment whether an excessive deficit exists.

7. Where the Council decides, in accordance with paragraph 6, that an excessive deficit exists, it shall adopt, without (9) ____ delay, on a recommendation from the Commission, recommendations addressed to the Member State concerned with a view to bringing that situation to an end within a given period. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 8, these recommendations shall not be made public.

8. Where it establishes that there has been no (10) ____ action in response to its recommendations within the period laid down, the Council may make its recommendations public.

9. If a Member State persists in failing to put into practice the recommendations of the Council, the Council may decide to give notice to the Member State to take, within a specified time limit, measures for the deficit reduction which is judged necessary by the Council in order to remedy the situation.

In such a case, the Council may request the Member State concerned to submit reports in accordance with a (11) ____ timetable in order to examine the adjustment efforts of that Member State.

H. Read the second part of article 126 and explain what happens if a Member State fails to obey a decision taken in accordance with paragraph 9. As you read, complete the gaps with the given verbs.

abrogate	adopt	act	bring	comply	impose
inform	invite	lay down	make	require	

10. The rights to (1) ___ actions provided for in articles 258 and 259 may not be exercised within the framework of paragraphs 1 to 9 of this article.

11. As long as a Member State fails to (2) ___ with a decision taken in accordance with paragraph 9, the Council may decide to apply or, as the case may be, intensify one or more of the following measures:

- to (3) ___ the Member State concerned to publish additional information, to be specified by the Council, before issuing bonds and securities,
- to (4) ___ the European Investment Bank to reconsider its lending policy towards the Member State concerned,
- to require the Member State concerned to make a non-interest-bearing deposit of an appropriate size with the Union until the excessive deficit has, in the view of the Council, been corrected,
- to (5) ___ fines of an appropriate size.

The President of the Council shall (6) ___ the European Parliament of the decisions taken.

12. The Council shall (7) ___ some or all of its decisions or recommendations referred to in paragraphs 6 to 9 and 11 to the extent that the excessive deficit in the Member State concerned has, in the view of the Council, been corrected. If the Council has previously made public recommendations, it shall, as soon as the decision under paragraph 8 has been abrogated, (8) ___ a public statement that an excessive deficit in the Member State concerned no longer exists.

13. When taking the decisions or recommendations referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 11 and 12, the Council shall (9) ___ on a recommendation from the Commission.

When the Council adopts the measures referred to in paragraphs 6 to 9, 11 and 12, it shall act without taking into account the vote of the member of the Council representing the Member State concerned.

A qualified majority of the other members of the Council shall be defined in accordance with article 238(3)(a).

14 Further provisions relating to the implementation of the procedure described in this article are set out in the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the treaties.

The Council shall, acting unanimously in accordance with a special legislative procedure and after consulting the European Parliament and the European Central Bank, (10)___ the appropriate provisions which shall then replace the said Protocol. Subject to the other provisions of this paragraph, the Council shall, on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, (11) ___ detailed rules and definitions for the application of the provisions of the said Protocol.

I. Read the following article and explain the tasks of Economic and Financial Committee. Explain/translate the phrases in bold.

CHAPTER 3 INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 134

1. In order to promote coordination of the policies of Member States **to the full extent** needed for the functioning of the internal market, an Economic and Financial Committee **is hereby set up**.

2. The Economic and Financial Committee shall have the following tasks:

- to deliver opinions **at the request of the Council** or of the Commission, or **on its own initiative** for submission to those institutions,
- to **keep under review** the economic and financial situation of the Member States and of the Union and **to report regularly thereon** to the Council and to the Commission, in particular on financial relations with third countries and international institutions,
- without prejudice to article 240, to contribute to the preparation of the work of the Council referred to in articles 66, 75, 121(2), (3), (4) and (6), 122, 124, 125, 126, 127(6), 128(2), 129(3) and (4), 138, 140(2) and (3), 143, 144(2) and (3), and in article 219, and to **carry out other advisory and preparatory tasks** assigned to it by the Council,

– to examine, at least once a year, the situation regarding the movement of capital and the freedom of payments, as they result from the application of the treaties and of measures adopted by the Council; the examination shall cover all measures relating to capital movements and payments; the Committee shall report to the Commission and to the Council on **the outcome of this examination**. The Member States, the Commission and the European central Bank shall each appoint no more than two members of the committee.

3. The Council shall, on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European central Bank and the committee referred to in this article, lay down detailed provisions concerning the composition of the Economic and Financial Committee. The President of the Council shall inform the European Parliament of such a decision.

4. In addition to the tasks set out in paragraph 2, if and as long as there are Member States **with a derogation** as referred to in article 139, the Committee shall keep under review the monetary and financial situation and the general payments system of those Member States and report regularly thereon to the Council and to the Commission.

J. Read the following article and explain the principles regulating the exchange-rate system for the euro. As you read, complete the gaps with the given nouns.

abandonment	agreements	consensus	currencies	derogation	endeavour
negotiations	objective	orientations	regime	stability	

PART FIVE
THE UNION’S EXTERNAL ACTION
TITLE V
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Article 219

1. By way of (1) _____ from article 218, the Council, either on a recommendation from the European central Bank or on a recommendation from the Commission and after consulting the European central Bank, in an endeavour to reach a (2) _____ consistent with the objective of price (3)_____, may conclude formal agreements on an exchange-rate system for the euro in relation to the currencies of third States. The Council shall act unanimously

after consulting the European Parliament and in accordance with the procedure provided for in paragraph 3.

The Council may, either on a recommendation from the European central Bank or on a recommendation from the Commission, and after consulting the European central Bank, in an (4) _____ to reach a consensus consistent with the objective of price stability, adopt, adjust or abandon the central rates of the euro within the exchange-rate system. The President of the Council shall inform the European Parliament of the adoption, adjustment or (5) _____ of the euro central rates.

2. In the absence of an exchange-rate system in relation to one or more currencies of third States as referred to in paragraph 1, the Council, either on a recommendation from the Commission and after consulting the European central Bank or on a recommendation from the European central Bank, may formulate general (6) _____ for exchange-rate policy in relation to these (7) _____. These general orientations shall be without prejudice to the primary (8) _____ of the EScB to maintain price stability.

3. By way of derogation from article 218, where agreements concerning monetary or foreign exchange (9) _____ matters need to be negotiated by the Union with one or more third States or international organisations, the Council, on a recommendation from the Commission and after consulting the European central Bank, shall decide the arrangements for the negotiation and for the conclusion of such agreements. These arrangements shall ensure that the Union expresses a single position. The Commission shall be fully associated with the (10) _____.

4. Without prejudice to Union competence and Union agreements as regards economic and monetary union, Member States may negotiate in international bodies and conclude international (11) _____.

K. Read articles 282-283 and explain (1) the functions and powers of the European Central Bank and the European System of central Banks, (2) the composition of the Governing Council. As you read, complete the gaps with prepositions.

PART SIX

INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

THE INSTITUTIONS

SECTION 6

THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

Article 282

1. The European central Bank, together with the national central banks, shall constitute the European System of central Banks (EScB). The European central Bank, together with the national central banks of the Member States whose currency is the euro, which constitute the Eurosystem, shall conduct the monetary policy of the Union.

2. The EScB shall be governed by the decision-making bodies of the European central Bank. The primary objective of the EScB shall be to maintain price stability. (1) ___ prejudice to that objective, it shall support the general economic policies in the Union in order to contribute (2) ___ the achievement of the latter's objectives.

3. The European central Bank shall have legal personality. It alone may authorise the issue of the euro. It shall be independent (3) ___ the exercise of its powers and (4) ___ the management of its finances. Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and the governments of the Member States shall respect that independence.

4. The European central Bank shall adopt such measures as are necessary to carry (5) ___ its tasks in accordance with articles 127 to 133, with article 138, and with the conditions laid down in the Statute of the EScB and of the EcB. In accordance with these same articles, those Member States whose currency is not the euro, and their central banks, shall retain their powers in monetary matters.

5. (6) ___ the areas falling within its responsibilities, the European central Bank shall be consulted (7) ___ all proposed Union acts, and all proposals for regulation at national level, and may give an opinion.

Article 283

1. The Governing Council of the European central Bank shall comprise the members of the Executive Board of the European central Bank and the Governors of the national central banks of the Member States whose currency is the euro.

2. The Executive Board shall comprise the President, the Vice-President and four other members.

The President, the Vice-President and the other members of the Executive Board shall be appointed by the European Council, acting (8) ___ a qualified majority, from among persons of recognised standing and professional experience in monetary or banking matters, (9) ___ a recommendation from the Council, after it has consulted the European Parliament and the Governing Council of the European central Bank.

Their term of office shall be eight years and shall not be renewable.

Only nationals of Member States may be members of the Executive Board.

Article 284

1. The President of the Council and a member of the Commission may participate, (10)___ having the right to vote, in meetings of the Governing Council of the European central Bank.

The President of the Council may submit a motion (11) ___ deliberation to the Governing Council of the European central Bank.

2. The President of the European central Bank shall be invited to participate in council meetings when the Council is discussing matters relating to the objectives and tasks of the EScB.

3. The European central Bank shall address an annual report (12) ___ the activities of the EScB and (13) ___ the monetary policy of both the previous and current year to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, and also to the European Council. The President of the European central Bank shall present this report to the Council and to the European Parliament, which may hold a general debate (14) ___ that basis.

The President of the European central Bank and the other members of the Executive Board may, (15) ___ the request of the European Parliament or (16)___ their own initiative, be heard by the competent committees of the European Parliament.

9. EUROPEAN UNION–UKRAINE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

A. Read the Preamble of the Association Agreement and explain the considerations stated in it. Translate the highlighted word combinations into English.

БЕРУЧИ ДО УВАГИ of the close historical relationship and progressively closer links between the Parties as well as their desire to strengthen and widen relations in an ambitious and innovative way;

ВИДДАНИ to a close and lasting relationship that is based on common values, namely respect for democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, non-discrimination of persons belonging to minorities and respect for diversity, human dignity and commitment to the principles of a free market economy, which would facilitate the participation of Ukraine in European policies;

ВИЗНАЮЧИ that Ukraine as a European country shares a common history and common values with the Member States of the European Union (EU) and is committed to promoting those values;

ВИДЗНАЧАЮЧИ the importance Ukraine attaches to its European identity;

БЕРУЧИ ДО УВАГИ the strong public support in Ukraine for the country's European choice;

ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮЧИ that the European Union acknowledges the European aspirations of Ukraine and welcomes its European choice, including its commitment to building a deep and sustainable democracy and a market economy;

ВИЗНАЮЧИ that the common values on which the European Union is built – namely democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law – are also essential elements of this Agreement;

ВИЗНАЮЧИ that the political association and economic integration of Ukraine with the European Union will depend on progress in the implementation of this Agreement as well as

Ukraine's track record in ensuring respect for common values, and progress in achieving convergence with the EU in political, economic and legal areas;

ВИДДАНИ to implementing all the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the concluding documents of the Madrid and Vienna Conferences of 1991 and 1992 respectively, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948 and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950;

БАЖАЮЧИ of strengthening international peace and security as well as engaging in effective multilateralism and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular by closely cooperating to that end within the framework of the United Nations (UN), the OSCE and the Council of Europe;

ВИДДАНИ to promoting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders;

БАЖАЮЧИ of achieving an ever-closer convergence of positions on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest, taking into account the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union, including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP);

ВИДДАНИ to reaffirming the international obligations of the Parties, to fighting against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and to cooperating on disarmament and arms control;

БАЖАЮЧИ of moving the reform and approximation process forward in Ukraine, thus contributing to the gradual economic integration and deepening of political association;

ВПЕВНЕНИ of the need for Ukraine to implement the political, socio-economic, legal and institutional reforms necessary to effectively implement this Agreement and committed to decisively supporting those reforms in Ukraine;

БАЖАЮЧИ of achieving economic integration, *inter alia* through a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) as an integral part of this Agreement, in compliance with rights and obligations arising out of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership of the Parties, and through extensive regulatory approximation;

ВИЗНАЮЧИ that such a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, linked to the broader process of legislative approximation, will contribute to further economic integration with the European Union Internal Market as envisaged in this Agreement;

ВИДДАНИ to developing a new climate conducive to economic relations between the Parties, and above all for the development of trade and investment and stimulating competition, factors which are crucial to economic restructuring and modernisation;

ВИДДАНИ to enhancing energy cooperation, building on the commitment of the Parties to implement the Energy Community Treaty;

ВИДДАНИ to enhancing energy security, facilitating the development of appropriate infrastructure and increasing market integration and regulatory approximation towards key elements of the EU *acquis*, promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources as well as achieving a high level of nuclear safety and security;

ЗОБО'ВЯЗУЮЧИСЬ to increasing dialogue – based on the fundamental principles of solidarity, mutual trust, joint responsibility and partnership – and cooperation on migration, asylum and border management, with a comprehensive approach paying attention to legal migration and to cooperating in tackling illegal immigration, and trafficking in human beings, and ensuring the efficient implementation of the readmission agreement;

ВИЗНАЮЧИ the importance of the introduction of a visa-free travel regime for the citizens of Ukraine in due course, provided that the conditions for well-managed and secure mobility are in place;

ЗОБО'ВЯЗУЮЧИСЬ to combating organised crime and money laundering, to reducing the supply of and demand for illicit drugs and to stepping up cooperation in the fight against terrorism;

ЗОБО'ВЯЗУЮЧИСЬ to enhancing cooperation in the field of environmental protection and to the principles of sustainable development and green economy;

БАЖАЮЧИ of enhancing people-to-people contacts;

ЗОБО'ВЯЗУЮЧИСЬ to promoting cross-border and inter-regional cooperation;

ЗОБО'ВЯЗУЮЧИСЬ to gradually approximating Ukraine's legislation with that of the Union along the lines set out in this Agreement and to effectively implementing it;

УРАХОВУЮЧИ that this Agreement will not prejudice and leaves open future developments in EU-Ukraine relations;

ПІДТВЕРДЖУЮЧИ that the provisions of this Agreement that fall within the scope of Part III, Title V of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union bind the United Kingdom and Ireland as separate Contracting Parties, and not as part of the European Union, unless the European Union together with the United Kingdom and/or Ireland jointly notify Ukraine that the United Kingdom or Ireland is bound as part of the European Union in accordance with Protocol No. 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice annexed to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. If the United Kingdom and/or Ireland ceases to be bound as part of the European Union in accordance with Article 4a of Protocol No. 21 or in accordance with Article 10 of Protocol No. 36 on transitional provisions annexed to the Treaties, the European Union together with the United Kingdom and/or Ireland shall immediately inform Ukraine of any change in their position, in which case they shall remain bound by the provisions of the Agreement in their own right. The same applies to Denmark, in accordance with Protocol No. 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaties.

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS

B. Read article 1 and fill in the infinitives in the gaps.

preserve	enhance	establish	provide	establish	promote
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Article 1

Objectives

1. An association between the Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, is hereby established.
2. The aims of this association are:
 - (a) to _____ gradual rapprochement between the Parties based on common values and close and privileged links, and increasing Ukraine's association with EU policies and participation in programmes and agencies;
 - (b) to _____ an appropriate framework for enhanced political dialogue in all areas of mutual interest;

(c) to promote, _____ and strengthen peace and stability in the regional and international dimensions in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the objectives of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990;

(d) to _____ conditions for enhanced economic and trade relations leading towards Ukraine's gradual integration in the EU Internal Market, including by setting up a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area as stipulated in Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, and to support Ukrainian efforts to complete the transition into a functioning market economy by means of, inter alia, the progressive approximation of its legislation to that of the Union;

(e) to _____ cooperation in the field of Justice, Freedom and Security with the aim of reinforcing the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) to _____ conditions for increasingly close cooperation in other areas of mutual interest.

C. Read articles 2 and 3 and explain the general principles. Fill in the words in the gaps.

external	essential	territorial	underpin	sustainable
fundamental	inviolability	relevant	multilateralism	democratic

TITLE I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 2

Respect for (1) _____ principles, human rights and (2) _____ freedoms, as defined in particular in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, and other (3) _____ human rights instruments, among them the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and respect for the principle of the rule of law shall form the basis of the domestic and (4) _____ policies of the Parties and constitute essential elements of this Agreement. Promotion of respect for the principles of sovereignty and (5) _____ integrity, (6) _____ of borders and independence,

as well as countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery also constitute (7) _____ elements of this Agreement.

Article 3

The Parties recognise that the principles of a free market economy (8) _____ their relationship. The rule of law, good governance, the fight against corruption, the fight against the different forms of transnational organised crime and terrorism, the promotion of (9) _____ development and effective (10) _____ are central to enhancing the relationship between the Parties.

D. Read articles 4-5 and explain the aims of political dialogue and the Fora for its conduct. Explain/translate the phrases in bold.

TITLE II

POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND REFORM, POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Article 4

Aims of political dialogue

1. Political dialogue in all **areas of mutual interest** shall be further developed and strengthened between the Parties. This will promote **gradual convergence** on foreign and security matters with the aim of Ukraine's **ever-deeper involvement** in the European security area.

2. The aims of political dialogue shall be:

- (a) to deepen political association and increase political and security policy convergence and effectiveness;
- (b) to promote international stability and security based on effective multilateralism;
- (c) to strengthen cooperation and dialogue between the Parties on international security and crisis management, particularly **in order to address global and regional challenges** and key threats;
- (d) to **foster result-oriented and practical cooperation** between the Parties for achieving peace, security and stability on the European continent;

- (e) to strengthen respect for democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, non-discrimination of persons belonging to minorities and respect for diversity, and to contribute to **consolidating domestic political reforms**;
- (f) to develop dialogue and to deepen cooperation between the Parties in the field of security and defence;
- (g) to promote the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders.

Article 5

Fora for the conduct of political dialogue

- 1 The Parties shall **hold regular political dialogue** meetings at Summit level.
- 2 At ministerial level, political dialogue shall take place, by mutual agreement, within the Association Council referred to in Article 460 of this Agreement and **within the framework of regular meetings** between representatives of the Parties at Foreign Minister level.
3. Political dialogue shall also take place in the following formats
 - (a) regular meetings at Political Directors, Political and Security Committee and expert level, including on specific regions and issues, between representatives of the European Union on the one hand, and representatives of Ukraine on the other;
 - (b) **taking full and timely advantage** of all diplomatic and military channels between the Parties, including appropriate contacts in third countries and within the United Nations, the OSCE and other international fora;
 - (c) regular meetings both at the level of high officials and of experts of the military institutions of the Parties;
 - (d) any other means, including expert-level meetings, which would contribute to improving and consolidating this dialogue.
4. Other procedures and mechanisms for political dialogue, including **extraordinary consultations**, shall be set up by the Parties by mutual agreement.
5. Political dialogue at parliamentary level shall take place within the framework of the Parliamentary Association Committee referred to in Article 467 of this Agreement.

E. Read articles 6-10 and comment on the obligations of the parties relating to foreign and security policy and regional stability. As you read, complete the gaps with the given words.

address	capability	coherent	commitment	ensure	framework
inviolability	joint	management	multilateral	mutual	respect

Article 6

Dialogue and cooperation on domestic reform

The Parties shall cooperate in order to (1) ___ that their internal policies are based on principles common to the Parties, in particular stability and effectiveness of democratic institutions and the rule of law, and on (2) ___ for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular as referred to in Article 14 of this Agreement.

Article 7

Foreign and security policy

1. The Parties shall intensify their dialogue and cooperation and promote gradual convergence in the area of foreign and security policy, including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), and shall (3) ___ in particular issues of conflict prevention and crisis management, regional stability, disarmament, non-proliferation, arms control and arms export control as well as enhanced mutually-beneficial dialogue in the field of space. Cooperation will be based on common values and (4) ___ interests, and shall aim at increasing policy convergence and effectiveness, and promoting joint policy planning. To this end, the Parties shall make use of bilateral, international and regional fora.

2. Ukraine, the EU and the Member States reaffirm their (5) ___ to the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and (6) ___ of borders, as established in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to promoting these principles in bilateral and multilateral relations.

3. The Parties shall address in a timely and (7) ___ manner the challenges to these principles at all appropriate levels of the political dialogue provided for in this Agreement, including at ministerial level.

Article 8

International Criminal Court

The Parties shall cooperate in promoting peace and international justice by ratifying and implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) of 1998 and its related instruments.

Article 9

Regional stability

1. The Parties shall intensify their (8) ___ efforts to promote stability, security and democratic development in their common neighbourhood, and in particular to work together for the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts.
2. These efforts shall follow commonly shared principles for maintaining international peace and security as established by the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant (9) ___ documents.

Article 10

Conflict prevention, crisis management and military-technological cooperation

1. The Parties shall enhance practical cooperation in conflict prevention and crisis management, in particular with a view to increasing the participation of Ukraine in EU-led civilian and military crisis management operations as well as relevant exercises and training activities, including those carried out in the (10) ___ of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).
2. Cooperation in this field shall be based on modalities and arrangements between the EU and Ukraine on consultation and cooperation on crisis (11) ___.
3. The Parties shall explore the potential of military-technological cooperation. Ukraine and the European Defence Agency (EDA) shall establish close contacts to discuss military (12) ___ improvement, including technological issues.

F. Read articles 11-13 and complete the gaps using the words given in the left column to form words that fit in the spaces in the passage with the same number.

<p>Article 11 Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p> <p>1. The Parties consider that the proliferation of weapons of mass</p>	
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<p>destruction, related materials and their means of (1) ____, to both state and non-state actors, represents one of the most serious threats to international stability and security. The Parties therefore agree to cooperate and to contribute to countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery through full (2) ____ with, and national implementation of, their existing obligations under international (3) ____ and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and other relevant international obligations. The Parties agree that this provision constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>	<p>1/ DELIVER</p>
<p>2. The Parties (4) ____ agree to cooperate and to contribute to countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery by:</p> <p>(a) taking steps to sign, ratify or accede to, as appropriate, and fully implement all other relevant international instruments;</p> <p>(b) further improving the system of national export controls, in order to control effectively the export as well as transit of goods related to weapons of mass destruction, including an end-use control on dual use technologies and goods, as well as effective sanctions for (5) ____ of export controls.</p>	<p>2/ COMPLY</p> <p>3/ ARMS</p> <p>4/ FURTHER</p>
<p>3. The Parties agree to establish a regular political dialogue that will accompany and consolidate these elements.</p>	<p>5/ VIOLATE</p>
<p>Article 12 Disarmament, arms controls, arms export control and the fight against illicit trafficking of arms</p> <p>The Parties shall develop further cooperation on disarmament, including in the (6) ____ of their stockpiles of (7) ____ small arms and light weapons, as well as dealing with the impact on the population and on the environment of abandoned and unexploded ordnance as referred to in Chapter 6 (Environment) of Title V of this Agreement. Cooperation on disarmament shall also include arms controls, arms export controls and the fight against illicit trafficking of arms, including small arms and light weapons. The Parties shall promote</p>	<p>6/ REDUCE</p> <p>7/ REDUNDANCY</p>

<p>universal (8)___ to, and compliance with, relevant international instruments and shall aim to ensure their (9) ____, including through implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.</p>	<p>8/ ADHERE 9/ EFFECT</p>
<p>Article 13 Combating terrorism The Parties agree to work together at bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, international human rights standards, and refugee and (10) ___ law.</p>	<p>10/ HUMAN</p>

G. Read articles 14-17 and explain how the parties shall cooperate in these fields. As you read, complete the gaps with prepositions.

TITLE III

JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Article 14

The rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

In their cooperation on justice, freedom and security, the Parties shall attach particular importance (1) __ the consolidation of the rule of law and the reinforcement of institutions (2) __ all levels in the areas of administration in general and law enforcement and the administration of justice in particular. Cooperation will, in particular, aim (3) __ strengthening the judiciary, improving its efficiency, safeguarding its independence and impartiality, and combating corruption. Respect (4) __ human rights and fundamental freedoms will guide all cooperation (5) __ justice, freedom and security.

Article 15

Protection of personal data

The Parties agree to cooperate (6) __ order to ensure an adequate level of protection of personal data (7) __ accordance (8) __ the highest European and international standards, including the relevant Council of Europe instruments. Cooperation on personal data protection may include, *inter alia*, the exchange of information and of experts.

Article 16

Cooperation on migration, asylum and border management

1. The Parties reaffirm the importance of joint management of migration flows (9) __ their territories and shall further develop the comprehensive dialogue (10) __ all migration-related issues, including illegal migration, legal migration, smuggling of and trafficking (11) __ human beings, as well as the inclusion of migration concerns in the national strategies (12) __ economic and social development of the areas from which migrants originate. This dialogue is based (13) __ the fundamental principles of solidarity, mutual trust, joint responsibility and partnership.

2. In accordance with the relevant Union and national legislation (14) __ force, cooperation will, in particular, focus (15) __:

(a) tackling the root causes of migration, pursuing actively the possibilities of cooperation (16) __ this field with third countries and (17) __ international fora;

(b) establishing together an effective and preventive policy (18) __ illegal migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings including how to combat networks of smugglers and traffickers and how to protect the victims of such trafficking;

(c) establishing a comprehensive dialogue (19) __ asylum issues and in particular (20) __ matters relating (21) __ the practical implementation of the UN Convention of 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and other relevant international instruments, as well as ensuring the respect of the principle of '*non-refoulement*';

(d) admission rules, the rights and status of persons admitted, and the fair treatment and integration of lawfully-residing non-nationals;

(e) further developing operational measures (22) __ the field of border management;

(i) cooperation (23) __ border management may include, *inter alia*, training, exchange of best practices including technological aspects, exchange of information in line (24) __ applicable rules and, where appropriate, exchange of liaison officers.

(ii) efforts of the Parties in this field will aim (25) __ the effective implementation of the principle of integrated border management.

(f) enhancing document security;

(g) developing an effective return policy, including (26) __ its regional dimension; and

(h) exchanging views (27) __ the informal employment of migrants.

Article 17

Treatment of workers

1. Subject (28) ___ the laws, conditions and procedures applicable in the Member States and the EU, treatment accorded (29) ___ workers who are Ukrainian nationals and who are legally employed in the territory of a Member State shall be free of any discrimination based on nationality as regards working conditions, remuneration or dismissal, compared (30) ___ the nationals of that Member State.

2. Ukraine shall, subject (31) ___ the laws, conditions and procedures in Ukraine, accord the treatment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to workers who are nationals of a Member State and who are legally employed (32) ___ its territory.

H. Read articles 18-21 and explain how the parties shall cooperate in these fields. Complete the gaps with fragments removed from the articles.

Article 18 Mobility of workers

1. Taking into account the labour market situation in the Member States, subject to the legislation and in compliance with the rules in force in the Member States and the EU in the area of mobility of workers:

(a) the existing facilities of (1) _____ accorded by Member States under bilateral agreements should be preserved and, if possible, improved;

(b) other Member States shall examine the possibility of (2) _____.

2. The Association Council shall examine the granting of other more favourable provisions in additional areas, including facilities for access to professional training, in accordance with (3) _____, and taking into account the labour market situation in the Member States and in the EU.

Article 19 Movement of person

1. The Parties shall ensure the full implementation of:

(a) the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the Readmission of Persons of 18 June 2007, ((4) _____ set up by its Article 15);

(b) the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the Facilitation of the Issuance of Visas of 18 June 2007, (through the joint committee for management of the agreement set up by its Article 12).

2. The Parties shall also endeavour to enhance the mobility of citizens and to make (5) _____.

3. The Parties shall take gradual steps towards a visa-free regime in due course, provided that the conditions for well-managed and secure mobility, set out in the two-phase Action Plan on Visa Liberalization presented at the EU-Ukraine Summit of 22 November 2010, are in place.

Article 20 Money laundering and terrorism financing

The Parties shall work together in order to prevent and combat money laundering and terrorism financing. To this end, the Parties shall enhance bilateral and international cooperation in this field, (6) _____. The Parties shall ensure implementation of relevant international standards, in particular those of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and standards equivalent to those adopted by the Union.

Article 21 Cooperation in the fight against illicit drugs, and on precursors and psychotropic substances

1. The Parties shall cooperate on issues relating to illicit drugs, on the basis of commonly agreed principles along the lines of the relevant international conventions, and taking into account the Political Declaration and the Special Declaration on (7) _____, approved by the Twentieth United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

2. This cooperation shall aim to combat illicit drugs, reduce the supply of, trafficking in, and demand for, illicit drugs, and cope with (8) _____. It shall also aim at a more effective prevention of diversion of chemical precursors used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

3. The Parties shall use the necessary methods of cooperation to attain these objectives, ensuring a balanced and integrated approach towards the issues at stake.

A/ through the joint readmission committee
B/ laws, conditions and procedures in force in the Member States and in the EU
C/ including at operational level
D/ the health and social consequences of drug abuse

E/ access to employment for Ukrainian workers
F/ the guiding principles of drug demand reduction
G/ concluding similar agreements
H/ further progress on the visa dialogue

I. Read articles 22-24 and explain how the parties shall cooperate in these fields. Complete the gaps with suitable words.

Article 22

Fight against crime and corruption

1. The Parties shall cooperate in combating and preventing criminal and illegal activities, organised or (1) ____.
2. This cooperation shall address, inter alia:
 - (a) smuggling of, and trafficking in, human (2) ____ as well as firearms and illicit drugs;
 - (b) trafficking in goods;
 - (c) economic crimes including in the field of taxation;
 - (d) corruption, both in the private and (3) ____ sector;
 - (e) forgery of documents;
 - (f) cybercrime.
3. The Parties shall enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this field, including cooperation that involves Europol. The Parties shall (4) ____ develop their cooperation as regards, inter alia:
 - (a) the exchange of best practice, including on investigation techniques and crime research;
 - (b) the exchange of information in line (5) ____ applicable rules;
 - (c) capacity-building, including training and, where appropriate, the exchange of staff;
 - (d) issues relating to the protection of witnesses and victims.
4. The Parties are committed to implementing effectively the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 2000 and its three Protocols, the UN Convention against Corruption of 2003 and other relevant international (6) ____.

Article 23

Cooperation in fighting terrorism

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism in accordance with international law, international human (7) ___ law, refugee law and humanitarian law, and the respective laws and regulations of the Parties. In particular, the Parties agree to cooperate on the basis of the full (8) ___ of Resolution No. 1373 of the UN Security Council of 2001, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006 and other relevant UN instruments, and applicable international conventions and instruments.

2. They shall do so in particular by exchanging:

(a) information on terrorist groups and their support networks;

(b) experience and information on terrorism trends and on the means and methods of combating terrorism, including in technical areas, and training, and

(c) experience in respect of terrorism prevention.

All exchange of information shall take (9) ___ in accordance with international and national law.

Article 24

Legal cooperation

1. The Parties agree to further develop judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, making (10) ___ use of the relevant international and bilateral instruments and based on the principles of legal certainty and the right to a fair trial.

2. The Parties agree to facilitate further EU-Ukraine judicial cooperation in civil matters on the basis of the applicable multilateral legal instruments, especially the Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the field of international Legal Cooperation and Litigation as (11) ___ as the Protection of Children.

3. As (12) ___ judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the Parties shall seek to enhance arrangements on mutual legal assistance and extradition. This would include, where (13) ___, accession to, and implementation of, the relevant international instruments of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 as referred to in Article 8 of this Agreement, and closer cooperation with Eurojust.

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