

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE – ENGLISH
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES IV**

Podgorica, 25.02.2016.

ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

MATERIALS

TEXTBOOK

GLOSSARY

**ADDITIONAL
MATERIALS**

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ENGLISH FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DIPLOMACY IV



Podgorica, September 2010

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

MY EU GLOSSARY



Student's name
Department

Index No.

**ALL THE RELEVANT INFORMATION,
NOTIFICATIONS, MATERIALS, MOCK
TESTS, RESULTS CAN BE FOUND ON THE
FOLLOWING WEBSITE:**

WWW.ENGLISKI.TK

**THE PASSWORD FOR ALL THE
POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS THAT
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE WEBSITE**

WWW.ENGLESKI.TK

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CURRICULUM

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Test what you teach
and
teach what you test

MIDTERM TEST - 35 PTS

PRESENTATION(OPTIONAL) - 15 PTS

GLOSSARY (OPTIONAL) - 5 PTS

FINAL EXAM - 45 PTS

THERE ARE NO POINTS FOR ATTENDANCE.

**MIDTERM TEST AND MAKE-UP MIDTERM TEST -
DURING SEMESTER, IN COURSE OF CLASSES**

**PRESENTATIONS - MID-MAY (ALL THE
INFORMATION REGARDING APPLYING FOR THE
PRESENTATION, REQUIREMENTS AND TOPICS
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN MARCH)**

**GLOSSARY - TO BE DONE AS AN INDIVIDUAL
PROJECT, TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE DATE OF
FINAL EXAM IN JUNE**

- ❑ NO SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS REGARDING TESTS.
- ❑ NO FAILING GRADE (F) ON A TEST!
- ❑ ALL POINTS EACH STUDENT ACCUMULATES DURING SEMESTER ARE CALCULATED AND THE GRADE IS DETERMINED BASED ON THAT.

STUDENTS WHO EARN AT LEAST 20 POINTS DURING SEMESTER (TOTAL) ON ALL FORMS OF TESTS (INCLUDING MIDTERM TEST, PRESENTATIONS, GLOSSARY, FINAL EXAM) AND WANT A PASSING GRADE (E) WILL GET A CHANCE TO TAKE ANOTHER FORM OF EXAM IN JUNE- GLOSSARY CHECK.

ALL STUDENTS WHO WANT A BETTER GRADE (D, C, B, A) - NEED TO TAKE WRITTEN TESTS.



The European Union (EU)

The World's Strongest
Supranational Organization

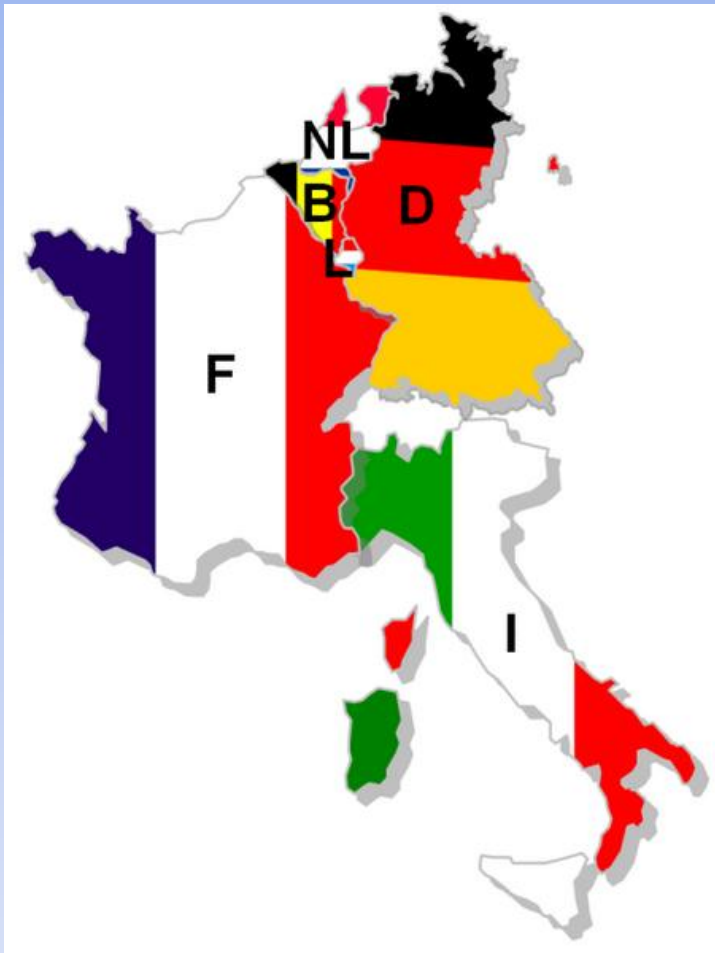


What is it?

- **The European Union (EU) is a family of democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity.**
- It is not a State intended to replace existing states, but it does represent a greater compromise of sovereignty than any other international organization.
- The EU is unique; its Member States have set up common institutions to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level.
- This pooling of sovereignty is also called "European integration"



European Coal and Steel Community



- Founded in 1951 (Treaty of Paris)
- Purpose was to reduce potential for conflict between the member states by pooling vital resources
- Fore-runner of the EEC, EC, and EU



History of the EU

- **The historical roots of the European Union lie in the Second World War.**
 - Idea of European integration conceived to prevent such killing and destruction from ever happening again
 - First proposed by the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman in a speech on May 9, 1950. This date, the "birthday" of what is now the EU, is celebrated annually as Europe Day



History of the EU

- **Phases of growth**

- Initially, the **European Economic Community (EEC)** consisted of just six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (1958)
- **European Communities (EC)** (1967)
- Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973
- Greece in 1981
- Spain and Portugal in 1986
- **European Union (EU)** (after 1992) (Maastricht Treaty)
- Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995
- Largest enlargement took place with 10 new countries joining May 1, 2004

GROWTH OF THE EU



1952



1973



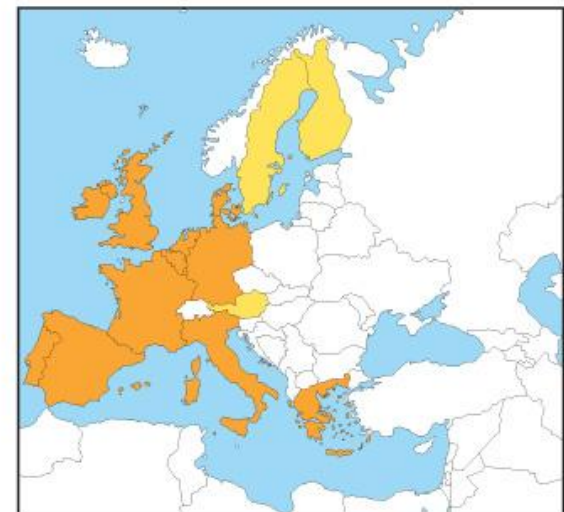
1981



1986



1990



1995

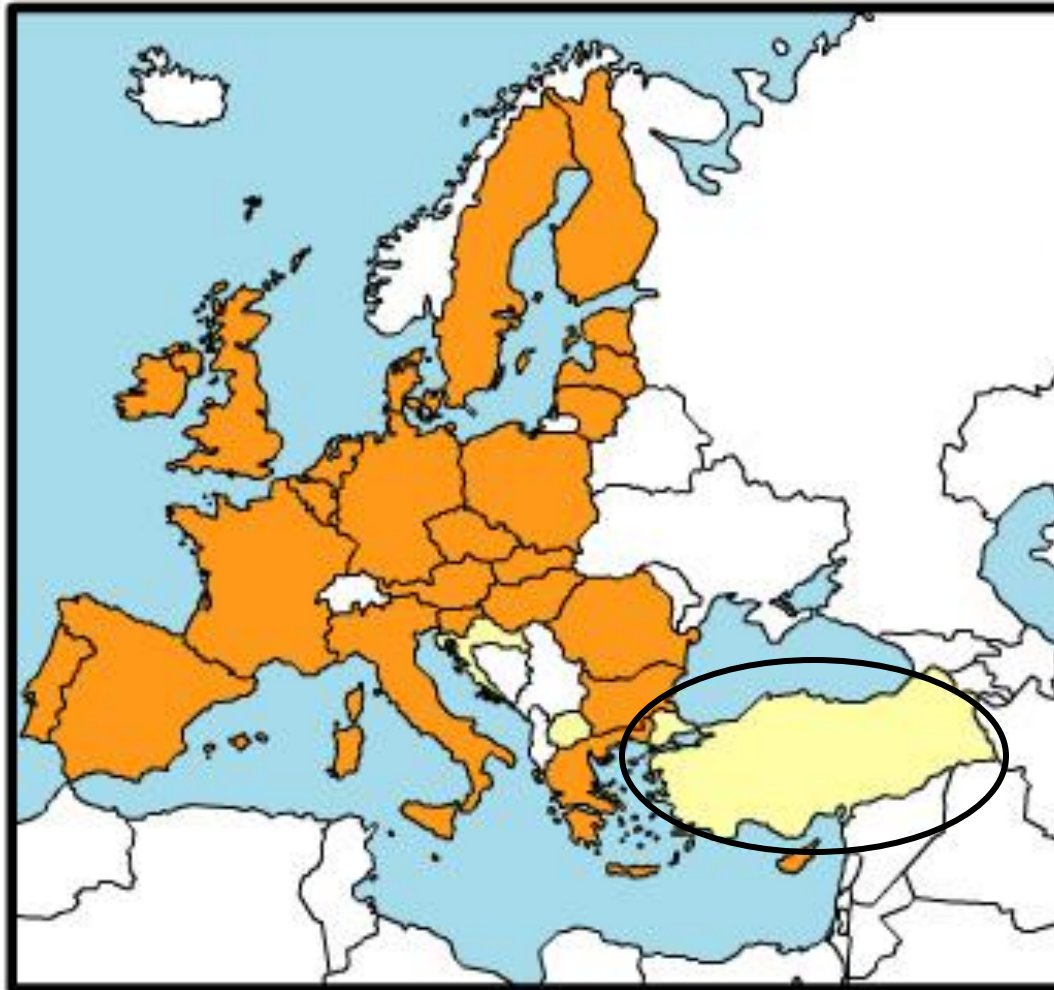


GROWTH OF THE EU

Admission
of Romania
and
Bulgaria
2007

Admission
of Croatia
in 2013

Candidate
countries?



EU member states
2007 (EU-27).

Candidate countries





How does it work?

- **There are five EU institutions, each playing a specific role:**
 - **European Parliament** (one of two legislative bodies in the EU; elected by the peoples of the Member States)
 - **Council of the European Union** (EU's highest Legislative Body; has legislative initiative; is made up of representatives appointed by member states according to a population-based allotment)
 - **European Commission** (EU's executive body; one commissioner per country appointed by each government)
 - **Court of Justice** (ensures compliance with the EU laws)
 - **Court of Auditors** (manages the EU budget)



SUMMARY

- The European Union is the strongest supranational organization in the world
 - shared currency & financial management
 - legislative, judicial, and executive bodies
 - regulatory and planning bodies
- The EU does not appeal to all Europeans (at least not yet)
 - small states in particular seem skeptical

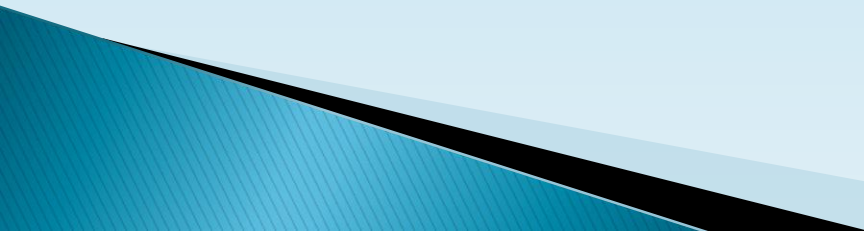
UNIT 1

- READING AND SPEAKING: The organization and policies of the EU
- VOCABULARY: Matching, collocations, word formation
- GRAMMAR: Future forms
- WRITING: Forms of address; Diplomatic notes (I)

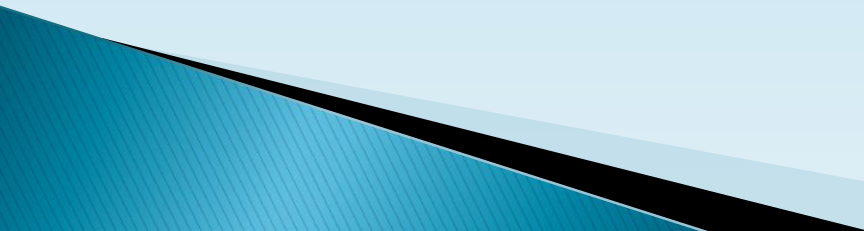
THE ORGANIZATION AND POLICIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) is a family of democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. It is not a State intended to replace existing States, nor is it just an organisation for international cooperation. The EU is, in fact, unique. Its member states have set up common institutions to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level. Thus, the **European Union** or the **EU** is an intergovernmental and supranational union of 27 democratic countries known as member states.

The historical roots of the European Union lie in the Second World War. The idea was born because Europeans were determined to prevent such killing and destruction ever happening again. In the early years, the cooperation was between six countries and mainly about trade and the economy. Now the EU embraces 27 countries and nearly half a billion people, and it deals with a wide range of issues of direct importance for our everyday life.



Europe is a continent with many different traditions and languages, but also with shared values such as democracy, freedom and social justice. The EU defends these values. It fosters cooperation among the peoples of Europe, promoting unity while preserving diversity and ensuring that decisions are taken as close as possible to the citizens.



- The European Union's activities cover all areas of public policy, from health and economic policy to foreign affairs and defence. However, the extent of its powers differs greatly between areas. Depending on the area in question, the EU may therefore resemble:
 - a federation (for example, on monetary affairs, agricultural, trade and environmental policy, economic and social policy)
 - a confederation (for example, on home affairs)
 - an international organisation (for example, in foreign affairs)

If any of these various units in the UN's widespread family occupies a central role in the UN's overall structure, it is the **General Assembly**. It is composed of representatives of all member states, each of which has one vote.

A key activity of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common single market, consisting of a customs union, a single currency (adopted by 12 of the 25 member states), a common agricultural policy, a common trade policy, and a common fisheries policy.

The most important EU institutions are

- the European Parliament,
 - the Council of the European Union,
 - the European Commission,
 - the European Court of Justice, and
 - the European Court of Auditors.
- 

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

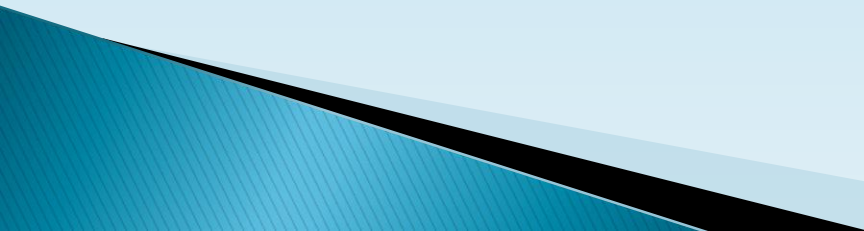
When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

The European Central Bank and the European Investment Bank are EU financial bodies. There are also several advisory committees, such as the Committee of the Regions, the Economic and Social Committee, the Political and Security Committee and the European Ombudsman.

Some of the most important policies are briefly described below:



Single market - Many of the policies of the EU relate in one way or another to the development and maintenance of an effective single market. Significant efforts have been made to create harmonised standards – which are designed to bring economic benefits through creating larger, more efficient markets. The power of the single market reaches beyond the EU borders, because to sell within the EU, it is beneficial to conform to its standards.



The single market has both internal and external aspects. Internal policies, among others, include:

Free trade of goods and services among member states (an aim further extended to three of the four EFTA states by the European Economic Area, EEA).

A common EU competition law controlling anti-competitive activities of companies (through antitrust law and merger control) and member states.

The Schengen treaty allowed removal of internal border controls and harmonisation of external controls between its member states. This excludes the UK and Ireland, which have derogations, but includes the non-EU members Iceland and Norway. Switzerland also voted via referendum in 2005 to become part of the Schengen zone.

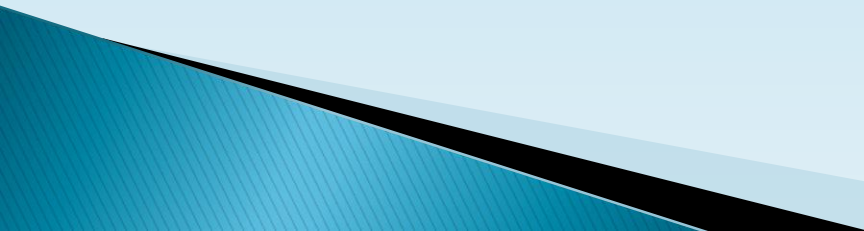
Freedom for citizens of its member states to live and work anywhere within the EU with their spouses and children, provided they can support themselves.

Free movement of capital between member states (and other EEA states).

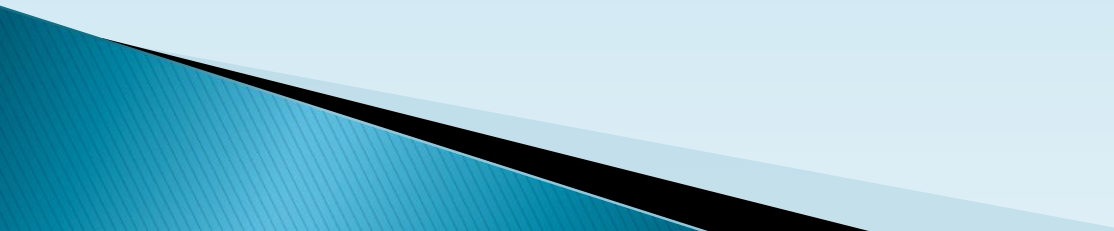
A single currency, the euro (excluding the UK and Denmark, which have derogations).

Some of the external policies include a common external customs tariff, and a common position in international trade negotiations, funding for programmes in candidate countries and other Eastern European countries, as well as aid to many developing countries.

Answer the following questions from the text above:

1. What is the number of countries EU consists of?
 2. How was the idea for the EU born?
 3. How many countries participated in the cooperation at the beginning?
 4. In what sense is the EU a continent of diversity?
 5. What do the activities of the EU cover?
 6. What are the most important institutions of the EU?
 7. What are EU's most important financial institutions?
 8. What are the most important EU policies?
- 

Discuss the following questions

1. How would you define the EU in terms of its structure?
 2. What are the problems in the functioning of the EU?
 3. Why is there a problem in adopting the EU constitution?
 4. Are all 27 EU members equal?
 5. Is the idea of transferring a part of a country's sovereignty to the EU acceptable for you? If so, what are the benefits? What are the constraints?
 6. What are the chances of the countries of the Balkan region to become EU members?
- 



That's all Folks!

**THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK!**

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