
THE RESEARCH SERVICE
OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

TARAS SHEVCHENKO
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV

L. Vaolevska • A. Yanchuk • I. Zaiarna

ENGLISH
FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION:
A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE
FOR UKRAINIAN
EFL LEARNERS

TRAINING MANUAL

Kyiv • 2025

UDC 811.111(075.8):37.016:327.7(477)

English for European Integration: A Comprehensive Guide for Ukrainian EFL Learners
/ L. Vaolevska, A. Yanchuk, I. Zaiarna. – Kyiv: PH „4FAMILY”, 2025. –182 p.

Reviewers:

Tetiana KOROBENIKOVA – Vice-Rector for Quality Assurance, Alfred Nobel University, PhD in Education, Associate Professor;

Jurgita PAUŽAITĖ-KULVINSKIENĖ – Head of Science Center for Administrative Law and Administrative Justice, Faculty of Law, Vilnius University, Dr. Law, Professor.

Ksenia SMYRNOVA – Vice-Rector for Education (International Cooperation), Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Dr. Habil. (Law), Professor;

Recommended for publishing by the Academic Board of the Education and Research Law School, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Minutes No. 2 dated 25.09.2024)

English for European Integration: A Comprehensive Guide for Ukrainian EFL Learners is a specialized manual designed to equip Ukrainian learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) with the linguistic and conceptual tools to understand and engage with the European Union. This guide covers a wide range of topics essential for comprehending the EU structure, functions, and policies.

The manual consists of 10 units, covering the following topics: What is the European Union? Founding Treaties; EU Institutions; the Sources of EU Law; Eurozone and Economic Governance; Environmental Policies in the EU; the EU Green Deal; General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR); EU Migration and Asylum Policies; EU Enlargement: Prospects and Challenges; and the Role of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in Fulfilling Ukraine's Commitments in the Field of European Integration.

This manual serves as a language-learning resource and a comprehensive introduction to the EU, aiding learners in understanding the complexities of European integration and enhancing their ability to participate in related discussions and activities. The manual can be applied to teaching the discipline of Legal Foreign Language (English) for the Master's level of the Law educational programme and the Legislative Activity and Law-Making in Ukraine educational programme.

This book was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The contents do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

The book was developed within the USAID "RADA: Next Generation" Program, which is a five-year initiative (2021-2026) implemented by the NGO Internews Ukraine.

For more details about the Program, please scan:



ISBN 978-617-95467-9-2

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PREFACE

As Ukraine navigates its path toward deeper integration with the European Union, a thorough understanding of the EU's structure, policies, and legal framework becomes increasingly essential. This manual, *English for European Integration: A Comprehensive Guide for Ukrainian EFL Learners*, is designed to equip Ukrainian learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) with the necessary linguistic and conceptual tools to engage effectively in the processes and implications of European integration.

The European Union is a complex entity encompassing diverse nations, languages, and cultures united by shared values and goals. This guide aims to demystify the EU's intricate workings, offering clear and concise explanations of its foundational elements, key institutions, and significant policies. Through this manual, learners will gain linguistic proficiency and a nuanced understanding of the EU's impact on various aspects of life in Europe and beyond.

Unit 1: What is the European Union? provides a broad overview of the EU, introducing its history, purpose, and the principles that underpin its existence. This foundational knowledge sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the EU's legal and institutional framework.

Unit 2: Founding Treaties delves into the key treaties that have shaped the EU, tracing its evolution from a coal and steel community to the political and economic union it is today.

Unit 3: EU Institutions examines the main bodies that govern the EU, including the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the European Council, highlighting their roles and functions.

Unit 4: The Sources of EU Law clarifies the legal hierarchy within the EU, explaining how regulations, directives, and decisions are created and enforced.

Unit 5: Eurozone and Economic Governance explores the EU economic dimension, focusing on the Eurozone, monetary policies, and the mechanisms that ensure economic stability and growth.

Unit 6: Environmental Policies in the EU. The EU Green Deal addresses the EU's commitment to sustainability, outlining key initiatives and policies to combat climate change and promote environmental stewardship.

Unit 7: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides an in-depth look at one of the EU's most significant regulatory frameworks, explaining its privacy and data protection implications.

Unit 8: EU Migration and Asylum Policies discusses the EU's approach to migration and asylum, highlighting the challenges and strategies involved in managing these complex issues.

Unit 9: EU Enlargement: Prospects and Challenges assesses the potential for further expansion of the EU, considering both the opportunities and obstacles that come with enlargement.

Unit 10: The Role of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in Fulfilling Ukraine's Commitments in the Field of European Integration examines the specific responsibilities and actions of Ukraine's parliament in aligning national legislation and policies with EU standards.

This manual is not only a resource for language learning but also a tool for fostering a deeper connection with the European community. By bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, it supports Ukraine's journey towards greater integration with the EU, empowering learners to contribute to this transformative process with confidence and competence.

UNIT 1. WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

LEAD-IN

1. The European Union has several symbols that represent its identity and values. They include the flag, anthem, currency, motto, and Europe Day. What do you know about them?

LISTENING

2. Read the statements below and decide whether they are true or false.

- 1) The EU is the largest democracy globally, representing 450 million people.
- 2) The EU consists of 27 European countries.
- 3) The EU is a typical country or federation.
- 4) The European Council is not one of the seven main institutions of the EU.
- 5) The EU promotes economic integration through a Dual Market.
- 6) The EU negotiates trade agreements globally to foster economic cooperation.
- 7) The EU has a single official leader.
- 8) The president of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, is considered the de facto leader of the EU.
- 9) The EU has no role in developing and implementing common policies in areas like agriculture, environment, energy, and transport.
- 10) The primary purpose of the EU is to work together towards creating a better future for the world.

Watch [the video](#) and check your suggestions.



3. Watch [the video](#) one more time and answer the following questions:



- 1) What is the primary function of the EU's Single Market?
- 2) How many European countries make up the European Union?
- 3) What are the main institutions of the EU?
- 4) Who is currently serving as the president of the European Commission, and what role is attributed to this position?
- 5) What are three areas in which the EU develops and implements common policies, ensuring stability and cooperation among member states?

VOCABULARY

4. Look at the verbs in column A from Listening and match them with their meaning in column B.

1	to exercise	A	to support, encourage, or advance the growth, development, or popularity of something. It can involve advertising, advocating, or fostering.
2	to transfer	B	to put a plan, decision, or system into effect. It involves the practical application or execution of something.
3	to address	C	to grow, progress, or advance over time. It can also refer to the process of creating or improving something.
4	to promote	D	to utilize or put into practice
5	to operate	E	to deal with or give attention to a particular issue, situation, or concern.
6	to implement	F	to make something smaller, decrease in size or quantity. It can also mean to lower

			or diminish in intensity, amount, or degree.
7	to negotiate	G	to engage in discussions or formal talks with others to reach an agreement or settlement. It involves finding mutually acceptable terms.
8	to develop	H	to move or convey from one place, person, or situation to another. It involves the relocation or handover of something.
9	to reduce	I	to give or provide something, such as effort, money, ideas, or support, to a common purpose or goal. It involves actively participating in or aiding a cause.
10	to contribute	J	to perform a function or carry out a process.

5. Complete the table by forming nouns from the given verbs. What are the common suffixes typical of nouns?

verbs	nouns
to exercise	
to transfer	
to address	
to promote	
to operate	
to implement	
to negotiate	
to develop	
to reduce	
to contribute	

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the previous task. You may need to change the word form.

1) EU member states ... social policy concerns collectively to ensure equitable outcomes for citizens. Effective ... of cross-border issues strengthen the unity of the European Union.

2) Smooth ... of the Single Market enable the free movement of people and goods. The European Central Bank ... to maintain financial stability within the Eurozone.

3) Successful ... in the Council of the European Union contribute to cohesive policies. The European Union ... trade agreements for mutually beneficial relationships with global partners.

4) Member states ... to the European Parliament sessions, ensuring diverse legislative perspectives. Financial ... from wealthier nations support the development of less affluent member states, fostering EU solidarity.

5) Ongoing ... in carbon emissions are crucial for achieving environmental sustainability goals. The European Union ... trade barriers to enhance economic cooperation among member states.

6) The European Parliament ... its legislative powers regularly to influence the decision-making process. Regular ... of legislative powers contribute to the effectiveness of the European Parliament.

7) Ongoing ... of cultural exchange contribute to a shared identity among European Union citizens. The EU ... economic integration by fostering a Single Market for goods and services.

GRAMMAR

7. In Listening they use the present simple tense to describe what the European Union is. Watch the [video](#) one more time and provide at least 5 examples of using the present simple tense.



8. Open the brackets by using the present simple tense.

1) Member states ... (**to contribute**) to the decision-making process within the European Union.

- 2) The European Union ... **(to promote)** economic integration through a Single Market.
- 3) The European Parliament ... **(to represent)** the citizens of the EU in legislative matters.
- 4) The EU ... **(to develop)** common policies to address environmental challenges collectively.
- 5) Member states ... **(not to transfer)** full sovereignty to the European Union.
- 6) The EU ... **(not to restrict)** the free movement of goods, services, and people within the Single Market.
- 7) The European Parliament ... **(not to have)** the authority to enforce national laws in member states.
- 8) EU countries ... **(not to negotiate)** trade agreements independently of the European Union.
- 9) Member states ... **(to transfer)** some sovereignty to jointly address common issues in the EU?
- 10) What ... **(to promote)** economic integration within the European Union?
- 11) The European Parliament ... **(to represent)** the diverse interests of EU citizens?
- 12) How the EU ... **(to address)** environmental challenges collectively?

9. Make up your own sentences in the present simple tense with the verbs from task 5.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

10. Read Article A from Common Provisions of the Treaty on European Union and complete the gaps with the prepositions:

1) ... *this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties establish* 2) ... *themselves a European Union, hereinafter called 'the Union'.*

This Treaty marks a new stage 3) ... *the process* 4) ... *creating an ever closer union* 5) ... *the peoples* 6) ... *Europe,* 7) ... *which decisions are taken as closely as possible* 8) ... *the citizen.*

The Union shall be founded 9) ... *the European Communities, supplemented* 10) ... *the policies and forms* 11) ... *cooperation*

established 11) ... this Treaty. Its task shall be to organize, 12) ... a manner demonstrating consistency and solidarity, relations 13) ... the Member States and 14) ... their peoples.

11. Answer the following questions on the use of the prepositions appearing in Article A of Common Provisions of the Treaty on European Union.

1) Which preposition indicates the means or method by which something is done?

2) Which phrase signifies that a particular activity, task, or change is currently happening, unfolding, or being carried out?

3) Which preposition is used to express a relationship or association between two things?

4) Which preposition is used to denote being one of several entities forming a collective whole?

5) Which phrase is used to describe the way or method in which something is done or carried out?

SPEAKING

12. Prepare a 1-minute talk on what the European Union is, incorporating information from the listening exercises and paying attention to vocabulary and grammar rules emphasized in the lesson.

UNIT 2. FOUNDING TREATIES

LEAD-IN

1. Put the phrases in the correct order to make up a quote by Guy Verhofstadt.

a community of values, / the European Union is / for those values / and we need to stand up / . /

2. Comment on the quotation by discussing the following questions:

- 1) What does the word 'value' mean? What is the difference between 'a value' and 'a price'?
- 2) What are the values of the European Union?
- 3) What can a single EU Member State do to stand up for those values?

READING

3. What do you know about the history of the EU? Look at these dates and discuss in pairs how they are related to the EU.

1951

1957

1992

2007

Read the text in task 4 and check your suggestions.

4. Complete the gaps 1-6 with the phrases A-H. There are two phrases you do NOT need to use.

The European Union started after World War II when countries in Europe wanted to work together to avoid more wars and make things better. In 1951, six countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) signed the Treaty of Paris and made the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). This was for the first time when countries **1)** _____.

Later, in 1957, they signed the Treaty of Rome and created the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic

Energy Community (EURATOM). They wanted **2)** _____ where goods, people, services, and money could move freely between countries.

As time went on, more countries joined, and they made new agreements to strengthen their union. The EU faced some big challenges **3)** _____ and the inclusion of countries from Central and Eastern Europe.

In 1992, the Maastricht Treaty changed the EEC into the European Union and introduced a common currency, the euro. They also started working together on **4)** _____. In 2007, the Lisbon Treaty made more changes to improve how the EU works.

The EU is important because it helps countries in Europe **5)** _____. They try to solve problems like the environment, fairness, and human rights. But sometimes, people criticize the EU for being too complicated or slow to make decisions.

Even with challenges, the EU is a special project where countries **6)** _____ to solve common problems and make Europe a better place. The history of the EU shows how countries can come together for a stronger and more peaceful future.

- A** like the reunification of Germany
- B** share their power
- C** agreed to cooperate on important industries
- D** to engage with potential candidates
- E** to make a common market
- F** promoting stability and cooperation
- G** work together for peace, stability, and prosperity
- H** foreign and security policies

VOCABULARY

5. Choose the correct transcription for the following words. Read the sentences from the text in task 4 which contain these words paying attention to their pronunciation.

		A	B
1	European	/,jerə,pi:jən/	/,jurə,pi:jən/
2	Belgium	/'beldʒiəm/	/'beldʒəm/

3	France	/frəns/	/frɑːns/
4	Luxembourg	/'lʌksəmbu:g/	/'lʌksəmbɜːg/
5	Maastricht	/'maːstrikt/	/'maːɑːstrikt/
6	Lisbon	/'lɪzbən/	/'lɪsbən/

6. In English, the pronunciation of years follows a general pattern. Look at the dates 1-6 and read the corresponding pairs of how they are said in English. In each case, which one of the two options is correct?

1	1054	a) one thousand fifty-four b) ten fifty-four
2	1709	a) seventeen 'oh' nine b) seventeen hundred and nine
3	1800	a) eighteen hundred b) eighteen 'oh' 'oh'
4	2000	a) twenty hundred b) two thousand
5	2005	a) twenty 'oh' five b) two thousand and five
6	2014	a) twenty fourteen b) two thousand fourteen

GRAMMAR

7. These are rules on using article 'the' with proper names. Study the rules and find the examples illustrating them in the text of task 4. Can you think of your own examples?

1) Omit 'the' when referring to continents, countries, or states in a general sense.

2) Use 'the' when referring to countries with plural names or those with 'United' in their name.

3) Use ‘the’ when referring to a particular, well-defined object or concept.

8. Complete the gaps with the article ‘the,’ if necessary.

The enlargement of **1)** ... European Union refers to the process of admitting new member countries into the union. The first major enlargement occurred in 1973 when **2)** ... United Kingdom, **3)** ... Ireland, and **4)** ... Denmark joined the original six member states. Subsequent enlargements included the accession of **5)** ... Greece in 1981, followed by **6)** ... Spain and **7)** ... Portugal in 1986. The reunification of **8)** ... Germany in 1990 also led to an enlarged EU.

In the 21st century, **9)** ... EU experienced its most significant enlargement waves. In 2004, ten countries from **10)** ... Central and Eastern Europe, including **11)** ... Czech Republic, **12)** ... Estonia, **13)** ... Hungary, **14)** ... Latvia, **15)** ... Lithuania, **16)** ... Poland, **17)** ... Slovakia, and **18)** ... Slovenia, along with **19)** ... Cyprus and **20)** ... Malta, joined **21)** ... EU. **22)** ... Bulgaria and **23)** ... Romania followed suit in 2007. **24)** ... Croatia became the EU's newest member in 2013, marking the last enlargement to date.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

9. The verb ‘shall’ has several meanings, and its usage can vary depending on context. Study some of the common meanings of ‘shall’ and decide which one relates to the example below.

1) *Shall* is sometimes used to express the future tense, especially in formal or legal contexts.

2) *Shall* can be used to express a command or requirement, often indicating a sense of duty or obligation.

3) *Shall* can convey a strong intention or determination, indicating a firm decision.

4) In questions, *shall* can be used to seek advice or permission.

5) *Shall* is commonly used in legal language to denote requirements or obligations.

6) In some contexts, *shall* can convey a sense of inevitability or predictability.

*The Council **shall** act unanimously when the agreement covers an issue for which unanimity is required for the adoption of internal decisions.*

10. Translate the following articles from the founding treaties, paying attention to the use of shall:

1) The European Council shall define the principles of and general guidelines for the common foreign and security policy, including for matters with defence implications.

2) The provisions adopted pursuant to this Article:

- shall not affect the right of Member States to define the fundamental principles of their social security systems and must not significantly affect the financial equilibrium thereof;

- shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining or introducing more stringent protective measures compatible with this Treaty.

3) The Commission shall work under the political guidance of its President, who shall decide on its internal organization in order to ensure that it acts consistently, efficiently and on the basis of collegiality.

PROJECT WORK

11. Work in small groups. Do research on one of the EU treaties (Treaty of Rome, Single European Act, Treaty of Maastricht, Treaty of Amsterdam, Treaty of Nice, Treaty of Lisbon). Deliver your presentation to the class, incorporating answers to the questions below.

1) When was the treaty signed?

2) What were the main purposes and key objectives of the treaty?

3) Did the treaty lead to the inclusion of new member states?

4) Were there any significant amendments or revisions made by the treaty?

5) What impact did the treaty have on the European Union and its member states?

12. Taking into account the information you learned from task 11, do the following multiple-choice test on the EU Treaties.

- 1) When was the Treaty of Rome signed?
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1957
 - d) 2007
- 2) What was the main objective of the Single European Act?
 - a) Expanding the EU to include new member states
 - b) Promoting economic integration
 - c) Establishing the Euro as a common currency
 - d) Preparing for further enlargement
- 3) Which treaty created the European Union (EU) and introduced the Euro?
 - a) The Treaty of Amsterdam
 - b) The Treaty of Maastricht
 - c) The Treaty of Nice
 - d) The Treaty of Lisbon
- 4) Did the Treaty of Amsterdam directly lead to the inclusion of new member states in the EU?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 5) What impact did the Treaty of Nice have on the European Union?
 - a) It created the European Union.
 - b) It streamlined the EU's decision-making processes.
 - c) It promoted economic integration.
 - d) It prepared the EU for further enlargement.
- 6) Which treaty introduced the concept of EU citizenship and contributed to political and monetary union?
 - a) The Treaty of Rome
 - b) The Single European Act
 - c) The Treaty of Maastricht
 - d) The Treaty of Amsterdam
- 7) The Treaty of Lisbon aimed to:
 - a) prepare the EU for further enlargement.
 - b) create the European Union.
 - c) promote economic integration.

d) enhance the EU's international role and streamline decision-making.

8) What was the main purpose of the Single European Act?

a) To establish the European Union.

b) To create a single European market.

c) To reform the EU's institutional structure.

d) To promote cultural cooperation among member states.

9) Which treaty paved the way for new member states to join the EU?

a) The Treaty of Rome

b) The Treaty of Amsterdam

c) The Treaty of Nice

d) The Treaty of Maastricht

10) The Treaty of Rome aimed to:

a) promote economic integration and cooperation.

b) create a single European market.

c) reform the EU's institutional structure.

d) establish the Euro as the common currency.

UNIT 3. EU INSTITUTIONS

LEAD-IN

1. Read the statements below and decide which one(s) relate(s) to the concept of institution:

1) a significant and established organization or structure, often with a specific purpose or function within a society.

2) widely accepted customs, practices, or systems that have become deeply ingrained and influential in a particular community or society.

3) the enduring and organized frameworks that shape and govern various aspects of human life within a social context.

What EU institutions do you know? What are their main objectives and functions?

READING

2. Read the text below and answer the following questions:

1. What is the unique aspect of the European Union's institutional set-up, and how does its decision-making system evolve?
2. Can you name the four main decision-making institutions leading the EU's administration, and briefly describe their roles in the law-making process?
3. How are the EU institutions and bodies geographically distributed across the European Union?
4. What is the role of the network of EU agencies and organizations, and how do they contribute to translating policies into realities on the ground?

The European Union's institutional set-up is unique and its decision-making system is constantly evolving. The 7 European institutions, 7 EU bodies and over 30 decentralised agencies are spread across the EU. They work together to address the common interests of the EU and European people.

I In terms of administration, there are a further 20 EU agencies and organizations that carry out specific legal functions and 4 interinstitutional services that support the institutions.

All of these establishments have specific roles – from developing EU laws and policy-making to implementing policies and working on specialist areas, such as health, medicine, transport and the environment.

There are 4 main decision-making institutions that lead the EU's administration. These institutions collectively provide the EU with policy direction and play different roles in the law-making process:

- the European Parliament (Brussels/Strasbourg/Luxembourg)
- the European Council (Brussels)
- the Council of the European Union (Brussels/Luxembourg)
- the European Commission

(Brussels/Luxembourg/Representations across the EU)

Their work is complemented by other institutions and bodies, which include:

- the Court of Justice of the European Union (Luxembourg)
- the European Central Bank (Frankfurt)
- the European Court of Auditors (Luxembourg)

The EU institutions and bodies cooperate extensively with the network of EU agencies and organizations across the European Union. The primary function of these bodies and agencies is to translate policies into realities on the ground.

Around 60,000 EU civil servants and other staff serve the 450 million Europeans (and countless others around the world).

3. Read the statements about various EU institutions and determine which one is described, specifically the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, or the European Court of Auditors.

1) It is the directly elected legislative body of the EU.

2) It is composed of the heads of state or government of the EU member states, along with the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission.

3) It audits the EU's finances and ensures that funds are spent correctly and legally.

4) It represents the national governments and is the main decision-making body of the EU along with the European Parliament.

5) It manages the euro currency and aims to maintain price stability in the Eurozone.

6) It is also known as the Council of Ministers; it is composed of ministers from each member state.

7) It provides the overall political direction and priorities for the EU.

8) It is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, and managing EU policies and programs.

9) It interprets EU law to ensure its consistent application across all member states.

10) It is the executive branch of the EU.

11) Its members represent the citizens of the EU and are elected every five years.

12) It does not legislate but sets general policy guidelines and priorities.

13) Different configurations exist depending on the policy area being discussed (e.g., foreign affairs, finance).

14) It is composed of commissioners appointed by each member state, and it is led by the President of the European Commission.

15) It is responsible for monetary policy within the Eurozone.

16) It consists of the Court of Justice, the General Court, and specialized courts.

17) It has the power to approve, amend, or reject legislation proposed by the European Commission.

Check your answers with the keys.

VOCABULARY

4. Match two halves to make the word combinations from tasks 2 and 3.

1.	to address	A	the EU's administration
2.	to carry out	B	other institutions and bodies
3.	to lead	C	the euro currency

4.	to play	D	the common interests
5.	to be complemented by	E	general policy guidelines and priorities
6.	to cooperate with	F	the national governments
7.	to represent	G	the overall political direction and priorities for the EU
8.	to manage	H	different roles
9.	to provide	I	the network of EU agencies and organizations
10.	to set	J	specific legal functions

5. Fill in the gaps with the word-combinations from the previous task.

The European Union's institutional framework is designed **1)** ... of its member states and the European people. The four main decision-making institutions, namely the European Parliament, European Council, Council of the European Union, and European Commission, **2)** ... in leading the EU's administration. They provide the overall political direction and priorities for the EU, **3)** ... , and represent the national governments within the union.

This comprehensive system is complemented by other institutions and bodies that **4)** ... , ensuring a well-structured and efficient governance model. Moreover, the EU institutions and bodies actively **5)** ... across the continent. This collaborative effort aims to translate policies into practical realities on the ground, fostering a dynamic approach to addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by the European Union.

Notably, the European Central Bank, as part of this intricate institutional web, **6)** ... , contributing to the economic stability of the Eurozone. The synergy between these institutions reflects the complexity and adaptability of the EU's decision-making system, allowing it to evolve and effectively respond to the changing landscape of European governance.

6. Watch [the video](#) about the EU leaders and decide on whether the statements below are true or false.



- 1) Xi Jinping is mentioned as a leader in the European Union.
- 2) All European Union member states have a single individual as an undisputed leader representing them on the world stage.
- 3) Ursula von der Leyen has been the President of the European Commission since 2014.
- 4) The President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens.
- 5) The President of the European Parliament is elected by all Members of the European Parliament (MEPs).
- 6) The presidency of the Council of the European Union is a rotating position held by an individual leader.
- 7) The process for choosing the President of the European Commission is straightforward and transparent.
- 8) The Spitzenkandidat process can help improve the selection of the President of the European Commission.

7. Read the summary of the video from the previous task and put the words in brackets in the correct form.

In global leadership, individual heads like Xi Jinping or Zelensky serve as undisputed 1) ... (**REPRESENT**). Yet, the European Union takes a nuanced approach with a complex structure featuring four presidents. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission since 2019, proposes laws and represents the EU 2) ... (**NATIONAL**), selected by the EU Council and approved by the EU Parliament.

Charles Michel, President of the European Council, facilitates diplomatic discussions but is less directly 3) ... (**ACCOUNT**) to citizens, chosen by heads of member states. Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament, ensures order in parliamentary proceedings, elected 4) ... (**DIRECT**) by all MEPs.

The Council of the European Union's **5) ... (PRESIDENT)** rotates among member states; currently, Sweden holds the position. The video suggests Ursula von der Leyen is the closest to embodying EU **6) ... (LEADER)**, proposing the Spitzencandidate process for a more direct citizen role in electing the executive head.

8. In Listening, you hear about the Spitzencandidate process. Read the text below to learn more about it. Choose the correct option on using Participle I and Participle II.

The Spitzencandidate Process in EU Leadership

The Spitzencandidate process, **introducing/introduced** in the 2014 European Parliament elections, transforms the selection of the President of the European Commission. Here's a concise overview:

- European political parties nominate a lead candidate, **reflecting/reflected** their values and policies.
- The winning party's lead candidate in the European elections is typically **nominating/nominated** for the Commission presidency.
- **Enhancing/enhanced** democratic legitimacy, voters indirectly influence the Commission president through their election choices.
- The process promotes transparency by **presenting/presented** clear choices and a potential future leader to voters.
- Lead candidates negotiate to form a majority coalition after the European Parliament elections.
- While the European Council proposes a candidate, it is expected to consider the lead candidate from the **winning/won** coalition.
- The nominated lead candidate seeks approval from the newly elected European Parliament for **adding/added** democratic legitimacy.

The Spitzencandidate process aligns EU leadership selection with citizens' democratic will, **fostering/fostered** transparency and citizen engagement.

9. Read Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union. Open the brackets by using Participle I or Participle II.

The Union shall have an institutional framework that 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 1) ... **(CONFER)** on it in the Treaties, and in conformity with the procedures, conditions and objectives 2) ... **(SET OUT)** in them. The institutions shall practice mutual sincere cooperation.

3. The provisions 3) ... **(RELATE)** 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 4) ... **(ACT)** in an advisory capacity.

10. Read Article 13 one more time and find the word which means the following. Provide its Ukrainian equivalent.

It is a legal term commonly used in treaties, contracts, and other legal documents. It is an adverb that means 'after this point in the document' or 'in the following part of this document'. In the context of treaties, it is used to introduce a term, phrase, or designation that will be used later in the text.

SPEAKING

The presentation is a dynamic form of speaking that goes beyond merely conveying information; they are an art form that engages, informs, and inspires. Whether in academic, professional, or everyday settings, the ability to deliver a compelling presentation is a valuable skill.

11. Look at the main parts commonly found in presentations and put them in the logical order.

Introduce yourself

Summary

Give an overview of the talk

Introduce the topic

Tell the audience why they should be interested in the topic

Main point 1

Main point 2

Welcome the audience

Main point 3

12. Here are phrases typical of the presentation. Match them with the common parts mentioned in task 12.

- *Let me just start by introducing myself.*
- *To recap,*
- *Let's start with our first key point: ... (Main Point 1). This aspect is crucial because*
- *To start with, ...*
- *Over the next 15 minutes, we will explore key aspects of ... (a topic), starting with ... (Main Point 1), followed by ... (Main Point 2) and concluding with (Main Point 3).*
- *I'm thrilled to talk to you about ... (a topic), a subject that not only captivates my interest but is also highly relevant to your interests or needs.*
- *I am sure the topic will be of particular interest to you as ...*
- *Hello everyone, and thanks for coming along.*

- *I'd like to extend a warm welcome to each of you. Thank you for taking the time to be here today. Your presence adds great value to our discussion.*
- *For those who may not know me, my name is ...*
- *As we explore ... (a topic), you'll gain insights that can improve*
- *There are three main points I'd like to cover today.*
- *This brings me to my next point ...*
- *This leads directly to what ...*
- *Let's now move on to what ...*
- *In summary, ...*
- *Why should you be interested in ... (a topic)? Because understanding it can shape the way we*
- *Our final main point brings us to*

Can you provide your own examples of typical phrases of a presentation? Watch [the video](#) to expand your vocabulary.



13. Deliver a 5-minute presentation on one of the EU institutions. Follow the structure mentioned in task 12 and use the typical phrases from task 13.

Here are some resources you may find useful for your presentation:

[Consolidated Version of the Treaty on European Union \(Article 13\)](#)



[The European Commission](#)



[The European Parliament](#)



[The Council of the European Union](#)



[The European Council](#)



[The Court of Justice of the European Union](#)



[The European Central Bank](#)



[The European Court of Auditors](#)



UNIT 4. THE SOURCES OF THE EU LAW

LEAD-IN

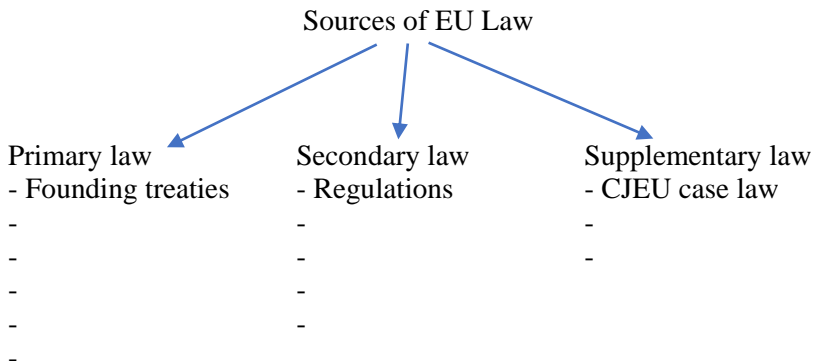
1. Discuss the questions below in pairs:

- 1) What are the sources of law?
- 2) What sources of law do you know?
- 3) Can you name any sources of Ukrainian law?

READING

The sources of European Union law are multifaceted and derive from various instruments and legal principles that govern the functioning of the EU. These sources contribute to the creation, interpretation, and application of laws within the EU framework. There are three sources of EU law, namely primary law, secondary law, and supplementary law.

2. Read the text below and summarise it in the form of a chart.



The European Union's primary law

The primary law of the European Union is the most important source of EU law. It comes from the founding treaties, like the Treaty of Rome and the Treaty of Maastricht. Primary law sets out the distribution of competences between the EU and the EU Member

States. It provides the legal context within which EU institutions formulate and implement *policies*.

Primary law includes:

1. Founding treaties: These are the original agreements that established the EU.
2. Amending treaties: These are agreements that modify or update the founding treaties.
3. *Accession* treaties: These are agreements made when new countries join the EU.
4. Protocols: These are additional documents attached to the treaties.
5. Supplementary agreements: These are agreements that change specific parts of the founding treaties.
6. Charter of Fundamental Rights: This is a document that protects the basic rights of *individuals* in the EU. It became part of primary law after the Treaty of Lisbon.

The European Union's secondary law

The European Union's secondary law consists of different types of legal acts: regulations, directives, decisions, opinions, and recommendations.

Secondary law is based on the EU treaties and differs from primary law, which mainly includes the founding treaties like the Treaty of Rome, Treaty of Maastricht, Treaty on European Union, and the Euratom Treaty. Primary law defines the *distribution* of powers between the EU and its member states and provides the legal context for EU institutions to develop policies.

The Treaty of Lisbon introduced changes to the types of EU legal acts. There are five types of legal acts defined in Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Legislative acts are regulations, directives, and decisions, which are binding. Non-legislative acts are recommendations and opinions, which are not legally binding.

Regulations are generally applicable and directly applicable in all EU member states. Directives are binding on member states regarding the result to be achieved, but the member states can choose how to implement them. Decisions can be either of general *application* or specific to certain addressees. Recommendations and opinions provide guidance but are not legally binding.

Besides the listed legal acts, there are specific acts based on previous treaties and *atypical* acts like interinstitutional agreements and resolutions.

The legality of secondary law can be challenged at the Court of Justice of the European Union through the action for annulment, except for recommendations and opinions.

Delegated acts allow the European Commission to adopt non-legislative acts that supplement or *amend* non-essential elements of legislative acts. Implementing acts are adopted by the Commission or the Council to ensure uniform conditions for implementing legally binding EU acts.

Regulations are directly applicable in all member states without needing to be transposed into national law. Decisions can be legislative or non-legislative acts, depending on the joint adoption by the European Parliament and the Council. Recommendations and opinions provide guidance but are not legally *binding*.

Opinions are non-binding acts that offer guidance on the interpretation or content of EU law. Examples include the European Commission's opinions on countries applying to join the EU and the Council's opinions on member states' economic partnership programs.

In summary, secondary law in the EU consists of regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations, and opinions. These legal acts have different levels of binding force and serve various purposes in the implementation of EU policies and standards.

The non-written sources of European law: supplementary law

Supplementary law in the European Union refers to unwritten sources of law that are used when the primary and secondary laws don't provide a clear answer. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) plays a crucial role in interpreting and applying EU law. It uses three main sources for supplementary law: CJEU case-law, international law, and general principles of law. These sources *overlap* and help fill the gaps in primary and secondary legislation.

When interpreting EU law, the CJEU sometimes needs to be creative to *address* issues not covered by existing laws. Its *judgments* provide official and legally binding interpretations of EU law, making them a source of law themselves.

International law, including agreements made by the EU and its member countries, is also used by the CJEU. It applies international law when it aligns with EU rules and doesn't conflict with the EU's specific structure. Additionally, international law serves as an inspiration for the CJEU when developing general principles of law.

The CJEU has developed general *principles* through its case law, enabling the Court to establish rules in areas that aren't explicitly mentioned in the treaties. These general principles may be shared by all EU countries' legal systems and consistent with EU goals. Alternatively, they may be specific to the EU, even if they draw inspiration from principles found in certain national legal systems.

3. Read the text again and choose the correct answers to the questions below.

- 1) What is the primary law in the European Union?
 - a) Laws enacted by EU Member States.
 - b) International agreements with non-EU countries.
 - c) Founding treaties and certain other agreements.
 - d) Regulations, directives, and decisions.
- 2) Which type of EU legal act is directly applicable in all EU member states without needing to be transposed into national law?
 - a) Regulations
 - b) Directives
 - c) Decisions
 - d) Opinions
3. What is the primary purpose of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) when it comes to supplementary law?
 - a) CJEU case-law interpretation
 - b) Creating new international agreements
 - c) Developing primary legislation
 - d) Enforcing secondary legislation
4. Which EU legal act provides guidance but is not legally binding?
 - a) Regulations
 - b) Recommendations
 - c) Directives

- d) Decisions
5. What did the Treaty of Lisbon introduce regarding types of EU legal acts?
- It defined legislative acts as regulations, directives, and decisions.
 - It eliminated the use of recommendations and opinions.
 - It required member states to implement regulations without choice.
 - It introduced new types of acts that are legally binding.
6. What type of EU legal act is binding on member states regarding the result to be achieved, but allows member states to choose how to implement it?
- Regulations
 - Directives
 - Decisions
 - Recommendations
7. What can challenge the legality of secondary law in the EU?
- Recommendations and opinions
 - Delegated acts
 - International agreements
 - Action for annulment at the Court of Justice of the European Union
8. Which sources of supplementary law does the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) use to fill gaps in primary and secondary legislation?
- CJEU case law, international law, and treaties.
 - Founding treaties and amending treaties.
 - Directives, regulations, and decisions.
 - International agreements with non-EU countries.

VOCABULARY

4. Match the italic words from the text of task 2 with their meanings:

- The formal agreement of a country to an international treaty. The term is applied to the agreement of a country to become a member state of the European Union.

- 2) A basic truth or undisputed legal doctrine
- 3) The allocation or division of governmental authority and responsibilities among different levels or branches of government.
- 4) To deal with or to confront
- 5) To have something in common, to partly coincide
- 6) To change or modify for the better
- 7) The practical purpose for which a machine, idea, etc. can be used, or a situation when this is used
- 8) Not usual or typical
- 9) A person, considered separately from the rest of the group or society that they live in
- 10) A formal decision or determination on a matter or case by a court
- 11) The general principles by which a government is guided in its management of public affairs, or the legislature in its measures.
- 12) Imposing a legal obligation

5. Complete the gaps with the words from the previous task. You may need to change the word form.

EU law encompasses a comprehensive framework that governs the legal relationships and interactions within the European Union. The EU's legal system is characterized by its **1)** ... nature, meaning that decisions made at the EU level are compulsory for member states and **2)** ... alike.

One fundamental aspect of EU law is its capacity to **3)** ... existing legislation to adapt to evolving circumstances and **4)** ... emerging challenges. This process of amendment ensures that EU **5)** ... remain relevant and effective in achieving their objectives.

In the realm of EU law, decisions often **6)** ..., with multiple directives, regulations, and **7)** ... addressing similar issues from different angles.

In conclusion, EU law is a dynamic and evolving legal framework that shapes the governance and interactions within the European Union. Its binding nature, capacity to amend, and adherence to **8)** ... ensure coherence and effectiveness in addressing the challenges and opportunities facing the EU and its member states.

6. Translate the sentences into English using the target vocabulary.

- 1) Європейський Союз регулярно розглядає пропозиції щодо внесення змін до існуючих регламентів.
- 2) Вступ до Європейського Союзу передбачає ретельний процес відповідності встановленим критеріям.
- 3) Політика ЄС спрямована на сприяння економічному зростанню, забезпечуючи при цьому екологічну стійкість.
- 4) Іноді директиви ЄС та національні закони можуть частково співпадати, що призводить до правових неоднозначностей.
- 5) Європейський Суд з прав людини виніс історичне рішення щодо прав на захист персональних даних.
- 6) Принцип пропорційності є наріжним каменем європейського права, забезпечуючи, що прийняті заходи є необхідними та збалансованими.
- 7) Розподіл коштів у рамках бюджету ЄС є складним процесом, що залучає багато зацікавлених сторін.
- 8) Інституції ЄС постійно намагаються відреагувати на виклики, що виникають у сфері кібербезпеки.
- 9) Застосування директив ЄС потребує тісної співпраці між країнами-членами та органами ЄС.
- 10) Регламенти ЄС обов'язкові для всіх держав-членів, забезпечуючи однорідність та послідовність правових стандартів.
- 11) Атипова ситуація може потребувати тонкого підходу згідно з європейським правом.
- 12) Європейське право захищає права особи від свавільних дій держави.

SPEAKING 1

7. Deliver a presentation on the sources of EU law and Ukrainian law. Compare and contrast them to find out similarities and differences.

USE OF ENGLISH

8. Read the text about the EU soft law and put the words in brackets in the correct word form.

Soft law is the term applied to EU measures, such as guidelines, **1) ... (RECOMMEND)**, declarations and opinions, which – in contrast to regulations, directives, and decisions – are not **2) ... (BIND)** on those to whom they are addressed.

However, soft law can produce some legal effects. It is important to distinguish soft law's lack of **3) ... (LEGAL)** binding effect from its potential impact in practice. It is claimed that soft law may affect policy development and practice **4) ... (PRECISE)** because it exercises an informal 'soft' influence through, for example, the **5) ... (DEMONSTRATE)** effects of pilot projects, which illustrate possibilities and exert a persuasive influence. Member States and other actors might undertake to do something voluntarily which they would be less willing to do if legally obligated. Soft law, therefore, is sometimes presented as a more flexible instrument in **6) ... (ACHIEVE)** policy objectives.

In reality, however, soft law in the EU tends to be used in situations where Member States are **7) ... (ABLE)** to agree on the use of a measure which is legally binding, or where the EU lacks competence to **8) ... (ACT)** such a 'hard law' measure. The Member States and EU institutions are thus able to adopt EU policy proposals, while leaving their implementation **9) ... (OPTION)** for those Member States who do not wish to be bound by mandatory conditions. They are thus an option for the Commission to use when **10) ... (FACE)** with resistance from some Member States, which could block policy proposals.

9. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union belongs to the EU primary law. Read the text about it below and fill in the gaps with suitable words.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of **1) ...** European Union brings together the **2) ...** important personal freedoms and rights enjoyed **3) ...** citizens of the EU into one legally binding document.

The Charter was declared 4) ... 2000, and came into 5) ... in December 2009 along with the Treaty of Lisbon.

The purpose of the Charter is to promote human rights within the territory of the EU. Many of the rights that are contained in the Charter were previously set 6) ... in the EU Treaties, the European Convention 7) ... Human Rights, 8) ... law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, national constitutions.

The Charter has the same legal power 9) ... an EU Treaty. This means that it is superior to national 10) The Convention is divided into chapters and articles. The 6 chapters are Dignity, Freedoms, Equality, Solidarity, Citizen's rights, and Justice.

10. Read the text on the EU acquis. Each line contains a mistake. Find and correct them. The first line is given as an example.

1. Acquis refers in the collection of laws and regulations to
2. that countries in the European Union can follow. _____
3. It includes a wide range of rules for different topics _____
4. such trade, agriculture, competition, environment, justice, _____
5. and human rights. When a country wants joining the EU, _____
6. it needs to adopt this laws and make them part of _____
7. its own legal system. The acquis are always changing as _____
8. new laws are add. Member countries must stay updated _____
9. and implement some new rules into their own laws. _____

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

The passive voice serves as a valuable linguistic tool in legal writing, enabling precision, objectivity, and clarity in the expression of rights, obligations, and principles within legal documents.

11. Read the rules on Passive Voice usage and formation. Complete the gaps with the words given below:

less by active shall agent object
similar don't auxiliary fact

The passive voice is used when we want to emphasize the action (the verb) and the 1) ... of a sentence rather than the subject. This

means that the subject is either **2)** ... important than the action itself or that we **3)** ... know who or what the subject is. When we know who the subject is, we put it at the end with **4)** We call this an **5)** The passive is often used to report something or to state a **6)** The passive voice is not a tense in English. Each tense has its own passive voice which is created by using a form of the **7)** ... verb to be + V3 (past participle). All of the rules for passive negatives and questions are the same as for the **8)** ... voice.

Using the passive voice with modal verbs follows **9)** ... rules to those of constructing passive sentences in general. Modals, such as *can, could, may, might, must, 10) ..., should, will, and would*, can all be used in passive constructions to convey different meanings and nuances.

12. Read the sentences from the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and put the verbs in brackets either in Active or in Passive Voice.

- 1) Human dignity ... **(to be)** inviolable. It must ... **(respect)** and ... **(protect)**. (Article 1)
- 2) No one shall ... **(to condemn)** to the death penalty, or ... **(to execute)**. (Article 2)
- 3) No one shall ... **(to subject)** to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. (Article 4)
- 4) No one shall ... **(to hold)** in slavery or servitude. No one shall ... **(to require)** to perform forced or compulsory labour. Trafficking in human beings ... **(to prohibit)**. (Article 5)
- 5) Nationals of third countries who ... **(to authorise)** to work in the territories of the Member States ... **(to entitle)** to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union. (Article 15)
- 6) Collective expulsions ... **(to prohibit)**. (Article 19)
- 7) The Union shall ... **(to respect)** cultural, religious and linguistic diversity. (Article 22)
- 8) Equality between men and women must ... **(to ensure)** in all areas, including employment, work and pay. The principle of equality shall ... **(not to prevent)** the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex. (Article 23)

- 9) The Union ... **(to recognise)** and ... **(to respect)** the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life. (Article 25)
- 10) The family shall ... **(to enjoy)** legal, economic and social protection. (Article 33)
- 11) Union policies shall ... **(to ensure)** a high level of consumer protection. (Article 38)
- 12) Legal aid shall ... **(to make)** available to those who ... **(to lack)** sufficient resources in so far as such aid ... **(to be)** necessary to ensure effective access to justice. (Article 47)

LISTENING

13. Watch [the video](#) and name the EU institutions involved in the EU legislative process.



14. Watch the video one more time and answer the following questions:

1. Which institution in the European Union has the exclusive "Right of Initiative" to propose new laws?
2. What happens during the first reading in the European Parliament concerning a proposed law?
3. What occurs if the European Parliament rejects a proposed law?
4. What is the role of the Council of the European Union in the EU lawmaking process?
5. In the EU legislative process, what happens if differences persist between the European Parliament and the Council?

SPEAKING 2

15. The EU legislative process is often criticized for its complexity and length. This complexity can lead to delays in decision-making and challenges in understanding the legislative landscape, both for policymakers and the general public.

Discuss the following questions in small groups:

1. How does the EU's complicated way of making laws affect how quickly decisions are made, and why is it hard for both politicians and regular people to understand how laws are made in the EU?

2. What can the EU do to make its way of making laws simpler and faster while still making sure that laws are carefully looked at and that everyone has a say in making them?

3. How can the EU help people understand better how it makes laws, especially when the process is so complicated, and why is it important for everyone to know how laws are made in the EU?

UNIT 5. EUROZONE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

LEAD-IN

1. Divide the quote by Mario Draghi on the importance of the euro into meaningful words by adding spaces between them.

The euro is much more than a currency/It's a symbol of European identity and a major achievement of integration efforts in Europe.

Do you think it was a good idea to adopt the euro as the official currency in the EU?

VOCABULARY

2. Match the words or word combinations from column A with the definitions from column B. Think of the Ukrainian equivalents for the words and word combinations from column A.

	TERMS		DEFINITIONS
1	Eurozone	A	The decision by a country not to participate in a particular policy or program.
2	Monetary Agreement	B	The amount by which something, especially a sum of money, is too small.
3	Unilaterally	C	The group of European Union countries that have adopted the euro as their official currency.
4	Opt-out	D	The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, causing purchasing power to fall.
5	Referendum	E	An agreement among the countries in the eurozone to coordinate their fiscal policies and prevent excessive budget deficits.
6	Reluctance	F	The ability of a country to maintain a stable value for its currency concerning other currencies.

7	Inflation	G	A general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision.
8	Deficit	H	A list of the final goods and services used by consumers in urban or rural households that allows for cross-country comparisons of consumer price inflation.
9	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	I	A system introduced by the European Economic Community in 1979 to reduce exchange rate variability and achieve monetary stability in Europe.
10	Exchange Rate Stability	J	An agreement between a non-EU country and the EU, allowing the non-EU country to use the euro as its official currency.
11	European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM)	K	The ability of a government to maintain a balance between revenue and expenditures and to ensure sustainable fiscal policies.
12	Nominal Long-term Interest Rates	L	Unwillingness or disinclination to do something.
13	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	M	The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
14	Fiscal Discipline	N	Acting or done by one party, group, or country without the agreement or participation of others.
15	Stability and Growth Pact (SGP)	O	The interest rate on a loan or financial product that does not include any fees or expenses that would be included in the calculation of an annual percentage yield.

3. Read the sentences from the video you are going to watch and fill in the missing words from the previous task:

1) The first four non-EU states have a with the EU allowing them to use the euro.

2) However, Kosovo and Montenegro adopted it ..., making it their official currency without EU permission.

3) The 19 countries using the euro collectively form the Countries outside the eurozone include Denmark, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania.

4) Denmark and the UK of joining the Euro at the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992.

5) Sweden held a ... on the euro in 2003, with Swedes voting to keep their national Swedish Krona.

6) While the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland, as EU members without opt-outs, should theoretically work towards joining the euro, they have expressed a ... to do so.

7) Firstly, a country must join the EU, meeting the Copenhagen criteria related to economic factors such as government deficit, gross government debt,, and long-term interest rates.

8) These criteria focus on ... inflation, deficit procedures, and participation in the

9) After successfully joining the eurozone, countries must abide by certain rules outlined in the, designed to ensure fiscal discipline.

Watch the first part of [the video](#) (0:53-6:00) to check your suggestions.



LISTENING

4. Watch the first part of [the video](#) (0:53-6:00) one more time and answer the following questions:



- 1) Which are the first four non-EU states using the euro, and what distinguishes them from Kosovo and Montenegro?
- 2) Why did Denmark and the UK opt-out of joining the Euro at the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992?
- 3) What is the expected timeline for the last three countries - Bulgaria and Romania - to join the eurozone?
- 4) What are the three stages involved in becoming and staying a eurozone member?
- 5) What consequences do countries face if they fail to follow the rules outlined in the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP)?

5. Watch the second part of [the video](#) (6:00-10:26) and decide whether the statements below are true or false:



- 1) The idea of a single currency within the European Union was first proposed in 1970 in the Werner report.
- 2) The Werner report, although proposed in 1970, gained momentum and led to the establishment of the European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979.
- 3) The European Currency Unit (ECU) served as a forerunner to the Euro and acted as the unit of account for EU budgets within the EMS.
- 4) In 1987, French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac were content with the Exchange Rate Mechanism linking the French franc to the West German Deutsche Mark.
- 5) The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1991, set a goal for the establishment of the Euro by 1999, and it was agreed upon during a general election in Germany.
- 6) Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, supported the idea of a single currency primarily to promote competitive devaluations in the European market.
- 7) The Social Democrats in Germany, after winning the 1994 general election, were enthusiastic supporters of the Euro and readily agreed to its introduction.
- 8) The Stability and Growth Pact, formulated in 1997, aimed to establish a formal fiscal union within the Eurozone.

9) The Exchange Rate Mechanism crisis in 1992 posed a significant threat to the successful introduction of the Euro, potentially leading to its abandonment.

10) The Euro was introduced in 1999 in both paper and coin forms, symbolizing the economic integration of European countries.

GRAMMAR

6. While most English nouns simply add an ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ to the end to indicate plurality, irregular plural nouns do not follow the standard rules for forming plurals in English. In the video, they use the plural form for the word ‘a criterion’. What is it?

7. Read the sentences below and write the correct plural form for the nouns given in brackets:

1) The European Central Bank issued ... **(a memorandum)** to address the monetary policies affecting the Eurozone's stability.

2) Universities across the Eurozone revised their ... **(a curriculum)** to include courses on the economics of the euro.

3) The ... **(a medium)** coverage of the euro's performance influences public perception and market dynamics in the Eurozone.

4) Economists analyze ... **(a datum)** trends to assess the impact of euro adoption on various sectors within the Eurozone.

5) Financial analysts use ... **(an index)** to monitor the stock markets across Eurozone countries.

6) The Eurozone faced multiple financial ... **(a crisis)** in the past decade, prompting calls for stronger fiscal integration.

7) Economists conducted thorough ... **(an analysis)** to understand the underlying causes of economic disparities within the Eurozone.

8) The fluctuation of exchange rates is one of the ... **(a phenomenon)** that economists closely monitor within the Eurozone.

8. Make up your own sentences with the irregular plural nouns from the previous exercise.

USE OF ENGLISH

9. Read the text about the European Central Bank and put the words in brackets in the correct word form:

The European Central Bank (ECB) is the **1) ... (MONEY)** authority for the Eurozone, responsible for maintaining price stability and controlling inflation rates. Established in 1998 and headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany, the ECB operates **2) ... (DEPEND)** to set and implement monetary policy. It collaborates with national **3) ... (CENTRE)** banks, oversees financial institutions, and safeguards the Eurozone's financial system. The ECB's **4) ... (DECIDE)** influence global financial markets and play a vital role in promoting **5) ... (ECONOMY)** stability and confidence in the euro currency and the Eurozone economy.

10. Read the text on the Eurogroup and fill in the missing words:

The Eurogroup **1) ...** an informal body composed of finance ministers from the Eurozone countries, tasked **2) ...** coordinating economic policies and promoting financial stability within the currency union. Established **3) ...** 1997, the Eurogroup meets regularly to discuss key economic and monetary issues facing **4) ...** Eurozone, such **5) ...** fiscal policy coordination, budgetary matters, and structural reforms. Chaired by a president elected from among its members, the Eurogroup plays a crucial **6) ...** in shaping the economic governance framework of the Eurozone and facilitating consensus-building among member **7) ...**. Its decisions and recommendations often influence policy outcomes at both the national and European levels, contributing **8) ...** the overall stability and resilience of the Eurozone economy.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

Verbs play a crucial role in legal texts by specifying actions, duties, rights, and obligations. They help establish legal relationships, define responsibilities, and articulate the scope of rights and freedoms granted to individuals within the European Union.

11. Match the verbs from Article 11 of the Regulation on the professional cross-border transport of euro cash by road between euro-area Member States with their meanings:

1	to inform	A	to officially approve or certify something, typically by verifying that it meets specific standards or requirements
2	to publish	B	to formally present or deliver something, such as documents or information, to an authority or entity for review, consideration, or action
3	to keep	C	to establish or create something, typically involving the organization or implementation of systems, structures, or processes to achieve a specific purpose
4	to update	D	to make certain that something happens or is carried out, often involving oversight or supervision to guarantee a specific outcome
5	to submit	E	to hand over or transfer something to someone, often implying the completion of a transaction or the fulfillment of an obligation
6	to ensure	F	to make changes or revisions to something, typically to ensure that it remains accurate, current, or relevant, often involving the addition or modification of information
7	to withdraw	G	to provide someone with knowledge or information about something, typically in a formal or official manner, ensuring they are aware of relevant details

8	to set up	H	to maintain something in a particular state or condition, often involving ongoing management or preservation to ensure its continued existence or relevance
9	to deliver	I	to make information or content available to the public, often through print or digital media, allowing widespread access and dissemination
10	to homologate	J	to remove or take something back, often involving the discontinuation or cancellation of a previously provided service, authorization, or document

12. Complete the gaps with the following words: to deliver, to ensure (2), to homologate, to inform (4), to keep, to publish (2), to set up, to submit, to update, to withdraw. You may need to change a word form.

1. Member States shall **1)** ... to the Commission the rules referred to in Articles 8 and 9 as well as information on which IBNS **2)** ... by them and shall immediately **3)** ... the Commission of any change affecting those rules and homologations. The Commission shall **4)** ... that those rules as well as a list of homologated IBNS **5)** ... in all the EU official languages which are the official languages of the relevant participating Member States through the appropriate channels, with a view to informing swiftly all the actors involved in a CIT cross-border activity.

2. Member States shall **6)** ... a register of all the companies to which they have delivered a cross-border CIT licence and shall inform the Commission about its content. They shall **7)** ... the register, including in relation to any decision to suspend or withdraw a licence pursuant to Article 22 and shall immediately **8)** ... the Commission of such update. To facilitate information-sharing, the Commission shall **9)** ... a central secured database containing data on

licences issued, suspended or withdrawn, which shall be accessible to the relevant authorities of the participating Member States.

6. Where a Member State **10)** ... the professional weapons licence or authorization that it has **11)** ... to a member of the CIT security staff of a company established in another Member State, it shall **12)** ... the granting authority of the Member State of origin thereof.

7. Member States shall **13)** ... the Commission of the addresses and other contact details of the relevant authorities referred to in Article 12(2). The Commission shall **14)** ... that this information is **15)** ... through the appropriate channels, with a view to informing all the actors involved in a CIT cross-border activity.

SPEAKING

13. Read the list of arguments below. Decide on whether they are FOR or AGAINST the introduction of the euro as the official currency of the EU:

1. A common currency may attract more foreign investment as investors are more likely to be confident in the stability of a region with a single, widely adopted currency.

2. Without the ability to adjust currency values, countries within the Eurozone may find it challenging to respond to local economic crises through currency devaluation, a tool not available to Eurozone members.

3. The Euro allows for a unified monetary policy, managed by the European Central Bank, which can respond more effectively to economic challenges across the Eurozone.

4. Adopting the Euro means relinquishing control over national monetary policy, which some countries may see as a loss of sovereignty and the ability to tailor policies to their specific economic conditions.

5. The Euro fosters greater economic integration among EU member states, eliminating currency exchange barriers and facilitating seamless trade and financial transactions.

6. A single currency can contribute to price stability by eliminating exchange rate fluctuations, creating a more predictable economic environment for businesses and consumers.

7. Member states in the EU may have diverse economic conditions, and a single monetary policy may not suit all. For example, a single interest rate may be inappropriate for countries with significantly different inflation rates.

8. Countries using the Euro have limited flexibility in implementing individual fiscal policies. This constraint can be problematic during economic downturns, as countries cannot independently adjust interest rates or devalue their currency.

9. The Eurozone may be more vulnerable to economic shocks affecting a particular region. In the absence of independent monetary policies, responding to economic crises becomes a collective challenge.

10. The Euro can promote economic efficiency by eliminating the costs and uncertainties associated with multiple currencies. Businesses can streamline operations, and consumers can benefit from a unified market.

11. The criteria for joining the Eurozone, such as debt and deficit limits, may not ensure that member states' economies are sufficiently converged. This lack of convergence can lead to economic disparities and challenges in sustaining a common currency.

12. With a single currency, transaction costs related to currency conversion are eliminated, benefiting both businesses and individuals engaged in cross-border activities.

14. Discuss in small groups whether (or not) it was a good idea to introduce the euro as the official currency of the EU. Give your arguments.

WRITING

15. Write a persuasive essay discussing both the advantages and disadvantages of adopting the euro as the official currency in Ukraine. Your essay should be between 200-250 words and should present balanced arguments for and against the adoption of the euro. Consider economic, political, and social factors in your analysis.

UNIT 6. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES IN THE EU. THE EU GREEN DEAL

LEAD-IN

1. Read the three statements about EU environmental policies below and decide which one is true:

A. The European Union's environmental policy aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 through initiatives like the European Green Deal, which focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

B. The EU's environmental policy prioritizes economic growth over environmental protection, often leading to the exploitation of natural resources without consideration for long-term sustainability.

C. The EU's environmental policy lacks enforceable regulations, making it ineffective in addressing pressing issues such as air and water pollution, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity.

In your opinion, what stance does the European Union take on environmental issues?

VOCABULARY

2. You are going to watch a video on the European Green Deal. Below are some useful expressions on the issue. Match them (1-15) with their definitions (A-O):

1	The European Green Deal	A	Breaking the traditional link between economic growth and environmental degradation, aiming to achieve economic prosperity without harming the environment.
2	Climate neutrality	B	The financial framework that outlines the annual spending priorities of the European Union, including funding for various programs, projects, and initiatives.

3	Greenhouse gases	C	Legislation enacted by the European Union to establish binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving climate neutrality by specific deadlines.
4	Economic growth decoupling	D	A comprehensive plan initiated by the European Commission aimed at making the European Union's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities.
5	Environmental sustainability	E	A market-based approach to controlling pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants, typically through the allocation and trading of emission allowances.
6	Hierarchy of the EU Commission	F	Government initiatives and regulations aimed at promoting the use of renewable energy sources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, and mitigating climate change. These policies may include incentives, subsidies, and regulations to support the development and deployment of green energy technologies.
7	EU budget	G	A comprehensive plan developed by the European Union to protect and restore biodiversity, including measures to conserve habitats, species, and ecosystems, and promote sustainable land use and resource management.

8	Emission trading scheme	H	A set of policies and regulations proposed by the European Commission to align EU climate and energy policies with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.
9	Policy initiatives	I	Achieving a balance between emitting greenhouse gases and absorbing or eliminating them from the atmosphere, resulting in no net increase in the earth's overall greenhouse gas levels.
10	European Climate Law	J	A holistic approach to food production and consumption that aims to promote sustainability, health, and environmental protection throughout the entire food supply chain, from farm to table.
11	Renovation wave	K	The organizational structure of the European Commission, which includes the President, Vice Presidents, and Commissioners, with each overseeing specific policy areas and directorates-general.
12	Biodiversity strategy	L	Gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect. Common greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O).

13	Farm to fork strategy	M	A policy initiative aimed at modernizing and improving the energy efficiency of buildings across the European Union, with the goal of reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
14	Fit for 55 package	N	Specific actions or programs undertaken by governments or organizations to address particular issues or achieve defined objectives, often involving the development and implementation of policies or regulations.
15	Green energy policies	O	Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, ensuring the long-term health and viability of ecosystems and the planet.

3. Complete the text below using the phrases from the previous task:

The 1) _____ is a comprehensive plan aimed at making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas. A key objective of the deal is to achieve 2) _____ by 2050, ensuring that the net emissions of 3) _____ are reduced to zero. One of the critical strategies for reaching this goal is the 4) _____ from resource use and environmental degradation, promoting economic growth that does not compromise environmental sustainability.

To facilitate these goals, the EU has implemented several measures, including the 5) _____, which caps and reduces emissions from industry by allowing companies to buy

and sell emission allowances. Additionally, the EU has introduced the **6)** _____, aiming to protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife. The **7)** _____ is another essential component, focusing on creating a sustainable food system by reducing pesticide use, promoting organic farming, and ensuring fair economic returns in the agricultural sector.

The **8)** _____, a set of policy initiatives, aims to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This package includes regulations and directives that align various sectors with the European Green Deal's climate goals, ensuring that the path to climate neutrality is feasible and just.

LISTENING

4. Watch [the video](#) on the European Green Deal and decide whether the statements below are true or false:



- 1) The European Green Deal aims to make the EU climate-neutral by 2040.
- 2) Franz Timmermans is the leader of the European Green Deal initiative.
- 3) The European Green Deal is primarily focused on reducing emissions in the agriculture sector.
- 4) The Fit for 55 package aims to reduce emissions by 25% by 2030.
- 5) The European Green Deal has been established for more than five years.
- 6) The European Climate Law makes a 45% emission reduction by 2030 legally binding for all EU member states.
- 7) The European Green Deal is primarily funded by the European Central Bank.
- 8) The European Green Deal includes policies to create protected areas covering 20% of the EU's land and sea area.

9) The European Green Deal is especially relevant due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which is driving the EU to rely more on Russian energy.

10) The European Green Deal is widely seen as a realistic and easily achievable goal for climate neutrality by 2050.

5. Watch [the video](#) one more time and answer the following questions:



- 1) What are the three primary goals of the European Green Deal, and how does it aim to achieve climate neutrality by 2050?
- 2) Who is responsible for leading the European Green Deal initiative, and what are some of the key financial sources supporting it?
- 3) Can you explain the significance of the European Climate Law and how it affects the emission reduction targets for EU member states?
- 4) What are some of the key initiatives and policies within the Fit for 55 package and how do they contribute to the EU's climate goals?
- 5) How has the ongoing situation in Ukraine affected the EU's approach to the European Green Deal and its transition away from Russian gas?

SPEAKING

6. In small groups, make up two lists of arguments: for and against the EU Green Deal. What is your attitude to this initiative?

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text on the Farm to Fork Strategy and choose the correct option:

The Farm to Fork Strategy is at the heart of the European Green Deal **1) ... aiming/aimed** to make food systems fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly.

Food systems cannot be resilient to **2) ... crisis/crises** such as the COVID-19 pandemic if they are not sustainable. We need to **3) ... redesign/design** our food systems which today account for nearly one-third of global GHG emissions, consume large amounts of natural resources, result in biodiversity loss and negative health impacts (due to both under- and over-nutrition) and do not allow fair **4) ... economic/economical** returns and livelihoods for all actors, in particular for primary **5) ... suppliers/producers**.

Putting our food systems on a sustainable path also brings new opportunities for **6) ... operations/operators** in the food value chain. New technologies and scientific **7) ... inventions/discoveries**, combined with increasing public awareness and demand for sustainable food, will benefit all stakeholders.

The Farm to Fork Strategy aims to **8) ... accelerate/decelerate** our transition to a sustainable food system that should:

- have a neutral or positive environmental impact
- help to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts
- reverse the loss of biodiversity
- ensure food **9) ... defense/security**, nutrition and public health, making sure that everyone has access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, sustainable food
- preserve **10) ... affordability/affording** of food while generating fairer economic returns, fostering competitiveness of the EU supply sector and promoting fair trade

8. Read the text below on European Climate Law and put the words in the correct form:

The European Climate Law is a significant **1) ... (LEGISLATION)** framework enacted by the European Union to address the urgent challenges of climate change. Introduced in March 2020, it establishes **2) ... (BIND)** targets and measures to ensure that the EU achieves climate neutrality by 2050. This law sets the **3) ... (FOUND)** for the EU's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Key provisions of the European Climate Law include:

Climate Neutrality Target: The law enshrines the EU's **4) ... (COMMIT)** to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, meaning that the amount of greenhouse gases emitted is balanced by the amount removed from the atmosphere or offset through measures like carbon capture and storage.

Intermediate Targets: The law sets specific intermediate targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions, including a legally binding target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. These targets provide a clear trajectory for emissions **5) ... (REDUCE)** over the coming decades.

Governance Mechanisms: The European Climate Law establishes **6) ... (GOVERN)** mechanisms to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of climate action across EU member states. It requires member states to develop and implement national climate plans **7) ... (OUTLINE)** their contributions to achieving the EU's climate objectives.

Climate Adaptation: The law also emphasizes the importance of climate **8) ... (ADAPT)** measures to address the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, economies, and societies. It calls for increased resilience and preparedness to cope with changing climate conditions.

Overall, the European Climate Law represents a significant milestone in the EU's efforts to combat climate change and transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. By **9) ... (ENSHRINE)** ambitious targets and measures into law, it provides a clear framework for coordinated action at the EU level and lays the groundwork for a **10) ... (SUSTAIN)** future for generations to come.

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

9. Read Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2021/1119 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') and answer the questions below to check your understanding of EU legislation:

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity,

strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

1) True or False: Union institutions alone are responsible for ensuring progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability reduction, while Member States have no role in this regard.

2) Which word refers to the degree to which a system, community, or individual is susceptible to harm or damage from external stresses, shocks, or hazards.

3) Choose two synonyms for ‘in accordance with’

a) pursuant to

b) in line with

c) Outside the bounds of.

2. The Commission shall adopt a Union strategy on adaptation to climate change in line with the Paris Agreement and shall regularly review it in the context of the review provided for in point (b) of Article 6(2) of this Regulation.

1) True or False: The Commission shall adopt a Union strategy on adaptation to climate change that is independent of the Paris Agreement and does not require regular reviews.

2) Which word refers to a binding legislative act that must be applied in its entirety across the European Union?

3. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall also ensure that policies on adaptation in the Union and in Member States are coherent, mutually supportive, provide co-benefits for sectoral policies, and work towards better integration of adaptation to climate change in a consistent manner in all policy areas, including relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate, as well as in the Union’s external action. They shall focus, in particular, on the most vulnerable and impacted populations and sectors, and identify shortcomings in this regard in consultation with civil society.

1) True or False: The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure that policies on adaptation in the Union and in Member States are coherent, mutually supportive, provide co-benefits for sectoral policies, and work towards better integration of adaptation to climate change in a consistent manner in all policy areas.

2) True or False: The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure that adaptation policies are developed independently without the need for coherence or mutual support with sectoral policies.

3) Which word implies that the action or condition it describes is mandatory and not optional?

4. Member States shall adopt and implement national adaptation strategies and plans, taking into consideration the Union strategy on adaptation to climate change referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and based on robust climate change and vulnerability analyses, progress assessments and indicators, and guided by the best available and most recent scientific evidence. In their national adaptation strategies, Member States shall take into account the particular vulnerability of the relevant sectors, inter alia, agriculture, and of water and food systems, as well as food security, and promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation. Member States shall regularly update the strategies and include the related updated information in the reports to be submitted under Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Answer the following questions:

1) What are Member States required to adopt and implement according to the text?

2) What factors must be considered in the national adaptation strategies?

3) How often should Member States update their national adaptation strategies?

5. By 30 July 2022, the Commission shall adopt guidelines setting out common principles and practices for the identification, classification and prudential management of material physical climate risks when planning, developing, executing and monitoring projects and programs for projects.

1) By which date shall the Commission adopt guidelines for the identification, classification, and management of material physical climate risks?

A) 30 July 2023

B) 30 July 2022

C) 31 December 2022

D) 1 January 2023.

2) What are the guidelines adopted by the Commission intended to address?

- A) Economic growth strategies
- B) Social welfare policies
- C) Material physical climate risks
- D) Technological advancements.

3) What aspects are the guidelines expected to cover in relation to projects and programs?

- A) Marketing strategies and advertising
- B) Identification, classification, and prudential management of material physical climate risks
- C) Legal compliance and regulatory frameworks
- D) Financial accounting and auditing.

READING

10. Read the text below and think on the best title for it:

1) _____ Ukraine is actively pursuing alignment with the European Green Deal (EGD) despite facing challenges in combating energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions. The country's efforts, guided by the provisions of the Association Agreement with the EU, include the development of a national concept closely resembling the EGD's goals. Although not officially part of the EGD, Ukraine has expressed its intention to participate and is working to align its legal framework with EU norms.

2) _____ Notable steps include the approval of an updated National Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, committing to a 65% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. High-level dialogues with EU officials, such as the meeting between the Prime Minister of Ukraine and the Executive Vice President of the European Commission, have focused on various aspects of climate action and collaboration.

3) _____ Efforts also extend to policy development, as seen in the establishment of a working group to address the application of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Furthermore, discussions on Ukraine's prospects within the EGD highlight areas for donor support and legislative reforms

necessary for emissions reduction, circular economy promotion, and biodiversity conservation.

4) _____ EU assistance to Ukraine, built on years of cooperation under the Eastern Partnership Program, provides a solid foundation for advancing EGD objectives. Projects like EU4Environment and EU4Climate contribute to Ukraine's green transition, while initiatives like the Energy Efficiency Support Program and Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership fund projects to boost energy efficiency, reduce emissions, and improve environmental quality.

5) _____ The Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine is also engaged in an extensive information campaign to raise awareness about the EGD and its implications for Ukraine's climate goals. Overall, Ukraine's journey towards the EGD reflects a commitment to sustainable development and closer integration with European environmental standards and practices.

11. Read the text one more time and match paragraphs 1-6 with the headings A-E:

- A Collaborative Dialogues and Policy Implementation
- B Assistance and Partnership
- C Addressing Challenges and Setting Goals Heading
- D Public Awareness and Communication Campaign
- E Integration Efforts and Policy Development.

SPEAKING

12. Discuss the following questions in small groups:

1) How can Ukraine overcome challenges in reducing energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions to align with the ambitious targets of the European Green Deal?

2) What specific policy measures and legislative reforms are necessary for Ukraine to fully integrate into the European Green Deal and achieve its climate goals?

3) How can the European Union further support Ukraine's transition towards sustainability, particularly in terms of financial assistance, technical expertise, and capacity-building initiatives?

UNIT 7. GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR)

LEAD-IN

1. Read the passage below. What regulation does it describe?

This regulation sets out requirements for how organizations should handle and protect personal data, making data owners or controllers responsible for all personal data they hold and process. Its implementation into law is a sensible and proactive approach to help protect data and systems, and to prevent neglect, misuse, and potential data breaches.

VOCABULARY

2. Read the list of useful words and word combinations related to GDPR and think on their Ukrainian equivalents:

Personal data
Data protection
Consent
Data breach
Right to access
Data subject
Data controller
Data processor
Right to erasure (right to be forgotten)
Data portability

Data minimization
Privacy by design
Data Protection Officer (DPO)
Cross-border data transfer
Compliance
Fines and penalties
Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)
Privacy policy
Data security
Lawful basis for processing

Check your suggestions with the Keys.

3. Translate the sentences into English using the target vocabulary for the italic parts:

1) *Захист даних* є важливим для підтримки довіри користувачів.

2) Згідно з GDPR, особи можуть скористатися *право бути забутим*.

3) *Згода* повинна бути отримана явно перед збором персональних даних.

4) *Витік даних* може призвести до серйозних юридичних та фінансових наслідків.

5) *Суб'єкт даних* має кілька прав згідно з GDPR.

6) *Контролер (володілець) даних* визначає цілі та засоби обробки персональних даних.

7) Організації повинні обережно поводитися з *персональними даними*.

8) Особи мають *право на доступ* до своїх персональних даних, що зберігаються компаніями.

9) *Обробник (розпорядник) даних* повинен дотримуватися інструкцій контролера даних.

10) *Перенесення даних* дозволяє особам передавати свої дані іншому постачальнику послуг.

11) *Конфіденційність за проєктуванням* забезпечує інтеграцію захисту даних у процес розробки.

12) *Посадова особа із захисту даних* відповідає за нагляд за дотриманням GDPR.

13) Організації повинні мати *законну підставу для обробки* персональних даних.

14) *Транскордонна передача даних* вимагає належних заходів безпеки.

15) *Відповідність GDPR* є обов'язковою для організацій, що обробляють дані громадян ЄС.

16) *Мінімізація даних* вимагає збору лише тих даних, які необхідні для конкретної мети.

17) *Проведення оцінки впливу на захист даних* є важливим для діяльності з високим ризиком обробки даних.

18) Недотримання GDPR може призвести до значних *штрафів та санкцій*.

19) *Чітка політика конфіденційності* необхідна для інформування користувачів про практики поводження з даними.

20) *Забезпечення безпеки даних* є ключовим аспектом відповідності GDPR.

4. Watch [the video](#) and tick words and word-combinations it explains:



Personal data
Data protection
Consent
Data breach
Right to access
Data subject
Data controller
Data processor
Right to erasure (right to be forgotten)
Data portability
Data minimization

Privacy by design
Data Protection Officer (DPO)
Cross-border data transfer
Compliance
Fines and penalties
Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)
Privacy policy
Data security
Lawful basis for processing

5. Watch [the video](#) again and discuss the following questions in pairs:



- 1) What is the effective date of GDPR?
- 2) Who does GDPR impact?
- 3) Why was GDPR introduced?
- 4) What is the primary purpose of GDPR?
- 5) What does personal data under GDPR include?
- 6) What shift does GDPR bring in terms of individual consent?
- 7) What is the "right to be forgotten" under GDPR?
- 8) How does GDPR affect the transfer of personal data outside the European Union?
- 9) Why is GDPR a concern for non-EU countries?
- 10) What is the potential penalty for firms that don't comply with GDPR?

LISTENING 2

6. Watch [the video](#) on the 7 principles of GDPR and match them with their definitions:



1	Lawfulness Principle	A	Personal data processed should be adequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessary for the stated purposes. Collecting only essential information reduces the risk associated with data breaches and simplifies compliance with data subject requests.
2	Purpose Limitation Principle	B	Personal data should be kept only for as long as necessary for the purposes for which it is processed. Establishing appropriate retention periods and deleting or anonymizing data at the end of its usefulness minimizes the risk of data breaches and facilitates compliance with data subject requests.
3	Data Minimization Principle	C	Personal data must be processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently in relation to the data subject. This involves identifying a legal basis for processing, such as consent or legitimate interest, and providing clear and complete information to individuals about data processing activities.
4	Accuracy Principle	D	This principle emphasizes that data controllers are responsible for compliance with the other six principles. Organizations must be able to demonstrate their adherence to these principles, showcasing privacy governance, and

			ensuring transparency in dealings with regulators, boards, auditors, investors, customers, and partners.
5	Storage Limitation Principle	E	Personal data must be processed securely to prevent unauthorized access, processing, loss, destruction, or damage. Implementing appropriate technical and organizational measures is essential to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of personal data.
6	Security Principle	F	Organizations should only collect personal data for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes. The data should not be processed in a manner that is incompatible with these purposes. Transparency in privacy notices is essential to inform individuals about the intended use of their data.
7	Accountability Principle	G	Organizations must ensure the accuracy of personal data and take steps to correct or erase inaccurate information promptly. This principle reinforces individuals' rights to rectify incorrect data and aligns with the right to erasure.

SPEAKING

7. In groups of three, discuss the questions below:

1) Discuss the significance of the Lawfulness, Fairness, and Transparency principle in the context of GDPR. How does this principle impact the way organizations handle personal data, and what are the key elements that contribute to compliance with this principle?

2) Explore the relationship between Data Minimization and Security principles. How does minimizing the amount of collected

data enhance security and what specific technical and organizational measures can organizations implement to meet the Security principle requirements?

3) Discuss the concept of Storage Limitation and discuss the challenges and benefits associated with establishing retention periods for personal data. How does appropriate data retention contribute to compliance, and what considerations should organizations keep in mind when determining retention periods?

4) Examine the Accuracy principle and its connection to individuals' rights, such as the right to rectification and the right to erasure. How does ensuring data accuracy enhance individuals' control over their personal information, and what steps can organizations take to fulfill their obligations under this principle?

5) Consider the practical aspects of the Accountability principle. How can organizations operationalize accountability in their day-to-day activities? Discuss the importance of demonstrating compliance with the other principles and how this contributes to building trust with stakeholders and regulatory bodies.

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8. Read Article 7 of GDPR related to the conditions for consent and fill in the missing words:

1. Where processing is based **1)** ... consent, the controller shall be able to demonstrate that the data **2)** ... has consented to processing of his or her personal data.

2. If the data subject's **3)** ... is given in the context of a written declaration which also concerns other matters, the request for consent shall be presented in **4)** ... manner which is clearly distinguishable from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language. Any part of such a declaration **5)** ... constitutes an infringement of this Regulation shall not **6)** ... binding.

3. The data subject **7)** ... have the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time. The withdrawal of consent shall not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal. Prior **8)** ... giving consent, the data subject shall be informed thereof. It shall be as easy to withdraw as to give consent.

4. When assessing 9) ... consent is freely given, utmost account shall be taken of whether, inter 10) ..., the performance of a contract, including 11) ... provision of a service, is conditional on consent to the 12) ... of personal data that is not necessary for the performance of that contract.

9. Read Article 7 of GDPR one more time and decide whether the statements below are true or false:

1) The controller must be able to demonstrate that the data subject has consented to the processing of their personal data where processing is based on consent.

2) If the data subject's consent is given in the context of a written declaration that also concerns other matters, the request for consent must be presented in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language.

3) Any part of a declaration that constitutes an infringement of the regulation shall not be binding.

4) The data subject has the right to withdraw their consent at any time, and the withdrawal of consent does not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal.

5) Prior to giving consent, the data subject does not need to be informed that they can withdraw consent.

6) It is harder to withdraw consent than to give it.

7) When assessing whether consent is freely given, utmost account shall be taken of whether the performance of a contract, including the provision of a service, is conditional on consent to the processing of personal data that is not necessary for the performance of that contract.

8) The performance of a contract can always be conditional on consent to the processing of personal data.

WRITING

10. Consent to the Processing of Personal Data is a legal basis under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) whereby an individual (data subject) gives clear and explicit

permission for an organization (data controller) to collect, use, and process their personal data for specified purposes. There are certain requirements any consent must meet. Match these requirements 1-6 with their meanings A-F:

Consent must be:

1) _____ The individual must have a real choice and control over whether to provide their data, without any form of coercion or undue pressure.

2) _____ The consent must be obtained for specific, clearly defined purposes.

3) _____ The individual must be fully aware of what they are consenting to, including details about the data processing activities, purposes, data recipients, and their rights under the GDPR.

4) _____ The consent must be given through a clear affirmative action, such as signing a form or ticking a box, indicating the individual's agreement.

Under GDPR, consent must also be:

5) _____ Organizations must keep records of consents obtained to demonstrate compliance.

6) _____ Individuals must be informed of their right to withdraw consent at any time and must be able to do so easily, without affecting the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal.

A Unambiguous

B Documented

C Specific

D Withdrawable

E Informed

F Freely given.

11. Read the Consent to Processing of Personal Data below and match paragraphs 1-9 with the corresponding headings A-I:

A Purpose of Processing:

B Data Recipients:

C Data Retention Period:

D Withdrawal of Consent:

- E** Data Collected:
- F** Contact Information:
- G** Rights of the Data Subject:
- H** Data Controller:
- I** Legal Basis for Processing:

Consent to the Processing of Personal Data

By signing this form, I consent to the collection, use, and processing of my personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the following terms:

1. _____ ABC Company Ltd.
2. _____ To provide personalized marketing communications and to improve customer service.
3. _____ Name, email address, phone number, mailing address, purchase history, and preferences.
4. _____ This consent form serves as the legal basis for processing my personal data.
5. _____ Marketing department, customer service team, and third-party service providers for marketing automation and data analysis.
6. _____ Personal data will be retained for as long as necessary to fulfill the purposes outlined above, but no longer than five years after the last interaction.
7. _____
 - I have the right to access my personal data and to receive a copy of it.
 - I have the right to rectify any inaccurate or incomplete data.
 - I have the right to request the erasure of my personal data ("right to be forgotten").
 - I have the right to restrict the processing of my data in certain circumstances.
 - I have the right to data portability, allowing me to obtain and reuse my personal data for my own purposes.
 - I have the right to object to the processing of my personal data.
8. _____ I understand that I can withdraw my consent at any time by contacting privacy@abccompany.com.

Withdrawal of consent will not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal.

9. _____ For any questions or to exercise any of my rights, I can contact John Doe, Data Protection Officer, at dpo@abccompany.com or call +123-456-7890.

I have read and understood the above information and consent to the processing of my personal data as described.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

12. Based on the situation below, draft the Consent to the Processing of Personal Data:

You own an online retail store called "Eco-Friendly Goods Ltd." that specializes in selling eco-friendly and sustainable products. To improve your customer service, personalize marketing efforts, and streamline your order processing, you need to collect and process personal data from your customers. You decide to create a consent form to obtain explicit permission from your customers for this purpose.

UNIT 8. EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICIES

LEAD-IN

1. EU migration and asylum policies are of paramount importance as they touch upon fundamental aspects of human rights, economic growth, security, international cooperation, and social cohesion. Addressing the complexities of migration with well-balanced and humane policies is essential for the EU to continue being a place of refuge and opportunity, and for fostering a stable and prosperous future for all its inhabitants.

Discuss in small groups the following questions:

1) What are the main objectives of the European Union's migration and asylum policies?

2) Can you name some of the key agreements or regulations that shape the EU's approach to migration and asylum?

3) How do you think migration and asylum policies impact both the countries within the EU and the countries of origin?

VOCABULARY

2. Match the words and word-combinations with their meaning:

Part 1.

1	Perilous	A	Countries, such as Italy, Greece, and Spain, located at the forefront of immigration routes and handling initial processing.
2	Staggering	B	Unique physical or behavioral characteristics used for identification, such as fingerprints or facial images.
3	Irregular Immigrants	C	Actions taken to confine or hold individuals, often used in the context of border control.

4	Frontline Nations	D	Involving grave risk or danger.
5	Solidarity	E	Compulsory support or collaboration among EU member states.
6	Biometric Data	F	Made more efficient or organized.
7	Streamlined	G	Unity or mutual support among individuals or groups, especially within the European Union.
8	Ground-breaking	H	Astonishing or overwhelming in magnitude.
9	Mandatory Solidarity	I	Made more efficient or organized.
10	Detention Measures	J	Individuals who enter a country without proper authorization or documentation.

Part 2.

1	Renewal Uncertain	A	Political groups characterized by conservative or nationalist ideologies.
2	Counter-smuggling Actions	B	Individuals seeking refuge and international protection in a foreign country.
3	Human Rights	C	A non-profit organization independent of government, often involved in humanitarian or social work.
4	Far-right Parties	D	Formally approved or confirmed.
5	Renewed	E	A comprehensive strategy involving all European Union member states.
6	Asylum Seekers	F	Efforts to prevent or combat the illegal transportation of people or goods.
7	NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)	G	Not definite or confirmed to continue or extend.

8	Pull Factor	H	Extended or resumed after a period of suspension.
9	Ratified	I	Fundamental rights and freedoms inherent to all individuals.
10	EU-Wide Approach	J	An influence that attracts migrants to a particular destination.

Part 3.

1	Far-reaching	A	A sudden and large arrival or entry, often used in the context of migrants or refugees.
2	Asylum Process	B	Countries through which migrants pass en route to their final destination.
3	Prolonged Timelines	C	Producing the desired result or success.
4	Influx	D	Extension or continuation of the agreement between the EU and Turkey regarding migration.
5	Compromise	E	Extended or lengthy periods of time for a process to be completed.
6	Implementation	F	Extending to a great distance or degree, often used to describe the potential impact of policies.
7	Effective	G	Nations from which migrants originate.
8	Renewed Turkey Deal	H	Agreement or settlement of differences through mutual concessions.
9	Origin Countries	I	The set of steps and procedures involved in granting international protection to refugees or asylum seekers.
10	Transit Nations	J	The process of putting a decision or plan into effect.

3. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations from the previous task:

- 1) often face dangerous conditions and uncertainty about their future.
- 2) like Italy, Greece, and Spain bear the brunt of initial migrant processing.
- 3) collection at borders helps in accurately identifying individuals.
- 4) are often used to hold individuals who enter the country illegally.
- 5) are given temporary shelter while their applications are processed.
- 6) Economic opportunities in Europe act as a for many migrants.
- 7) The treaty was by all member states, making it legally binding.
- 8) for asylum applications can leave applicants in a state of uncertainty.
- 9) Efforts are being made to address the root causes of migration in
- 10) play a crucial role in managing the flow of migrants to their final destinations.

4. Answer the questions using the information you found out from Task 2:

- 1) Who are considered irregular immigrants?
- 2) Which countries are referred to as frontline nations in the context of immigration?
- 3) What does solidarity mean within the European Union regarding immigration policies?
- 4) What are examples of biometric data used for identification at borders?
- 5) What makes a policy ground-breaking?
- 6) What is meant by mandatory solidarity among EU member states?
- 7) What are detention measures, and when are they used?

- 8) What does renewal uncertainty indicate about a policy or agreement?
- 9) What are counter-smuggling actions?
- 10) How are human rights relevant to asylum seekers and refugees?
- 11) How do far-right parties typically view immigration?
- 12) What does it mean if an agreement is renewed?

LISTENING

5. Watch the [video](#) and identify the document it focuses on.



6. Read the text summarizing the main ideas of the video from the previous task and complete the gaps 1-10 with the phrases A-J:

Lampedusa, a beautiful Mediterranean island, recently faced
1) ... in a week, part of a larger wave of 250,000 arrivals in Europe. This situation, reminiscent of past crises, prompted the EU **2) ...** for handling asylum seekers.

The plan has five main parts:

- 3) ...**
 1. Screening and Data Collection: A quick check to gather info
- 4) ...**
 2. Asylum Process: Divides applicants into two tracks based
- 5) ...** yearly across EU nations, which has caused disagreements among member states.
- 6) ...** and facilitate returns.
- 7) ...**

While this plan sounds promising, its success depends on **8) ...** can be sent back home. Previous agreements with other countries have worked before, like the EU-Turkey deal, but its renewal is uncertain. The EU needs **9) ...** involving all member states to solve this long-standing issue.

The New Pact isn't finalized yet. It's crucial to see how it's ratified and 10) Meanwhile, sharing thoughts and opinions on this topic can help shape its effectiveness.

A on their origin and situation

B irregular migration

C an unusual influx of 10,000 migrants

D put into practice

E a comprehensive approach

F like fingerprints and health details

G to draft a new plan

H to relocate 30,000 asylum seekers

I how well rejected applicants

J a sudden influx of migrants.

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text below. Each line contains a mistake. Find it and correct:

1. The European Union migration and asylum politics manage the movement

2. of people within and into the EU, balanced security with human rights. Frontline 3. nations such Italy, Greece, and Spain handle initial migrant processing. The EU

4. emphasizes solidarity between member states, promoting mandatory solidarity

5. for fair liability distribution.

6. Policies include biometric datum collection for accurate identification and

7. counter-smuggling actions to prevent legal activities. Agreements such as the

8. renewed Turkey deal aim control migration flows. NGOs provide critical

9. humanitarian aid. Despite of challenges, the EU strives for a streamlined, effective,

10. and comprehensive strategy to handled migration and asylum processes through coordinated policies.

8. Read the text below and choose the correct option:

The European Union has recently **1)** ... a new pact on migration and asylum policies aimed at creating a more cohesive and humane approach to managing migration. This comprehensive framework seeks to balance solidarity and **2)** ... among member states. Key elements of the pact include faster and more efficient asylum procedures, increased support for frontline countries facing high **3)** ... pressures, and stronger measures to prevent **4)** ... migration. The pact also emphasizes the need for robust partnerships with countries of origin and transit, aiming to address the root causes of migration. By fostering **5)** ... and ensuring fair burden-sharing, the EU hopes to create a sustainable and effective migration system that upholds human rights and **6)** ... obligations.

	A	B	C	D
1.	veil	veiled	unveiled	unveiling
2.	responsibility	responsibilities	responsible	response
3.	migrant	immigration	migration	migratory
4.	irregular	regular	irregularly	regularly
5.	cooperation	cooperate	cooperator	cooperating
6.	nation	national	transnational	international

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

9. In EU legislation, verbs play a crucial role in conveying the actions, obligations, permissions, and prohibitions that the legislation intends to enforce. The choice and use of verbs help to clearly define the requirements and expectations set forth by the legal texts.

Complete the text below with the verbs given. Put them in the correct form:

apply (2); enter; mislead; provide; register; turn.

The four pillars of the new migration and asylum policy

Robust screening: Those not fulfilling the conditions to enter the EU will **1)** ... and subject to identification, security, and health checks.

Eurodac asylum and migration database: The Eurodac Regulation **2)** ... the existing database into a fully-fledged asylum and migration database, ensuring clear identification of everyone who **3)** ... the EU as an asylum seeker or an irregular migrant.

Border procedure and returns: A mandatory border procedure will **4)** ... for asylum applicants who are unlikely to need protection, **5)** ... the authorities or present a security risk. Efficient returns with reintegration support will **6)** ... for those not eligible for international protection.

Crisis protocols and action against instrumentalisation: The Crisis Regulation **7)** ... quick crisis protocols, with operational support and funding, in emergency situations.

10. Read the text from the previous task one more time and identify the verbs from it by answering the following questions:

1) Which verb describes the action of transforming the existing Eurodac database into a more comprehensive asylum and migration database?

2) Which verb describes one of the actions that can be taken by asylum applicants that make them subject to the mandatory border procedure?

3) Which verb indicates a mandatory action that must be taken for individuals who do not fulfill the conditions to enter the EU?

4) Which verb indicates that the Crisis Regulation offers or makes available quick crisis protocols, operational support, and funding in emergency situations?

5) Which verb specifies the action of individuals who come into the EU, either as asylum seekers or irregular migrants?

6) Which verb phrase indicates a future mandatory implementation of the border procedure for certain asylum applicants?

11. Discuss the following questions:

1) What are the key pillars of the New Pact on Asylum and Migration, and how does it aim to address the current immigration challenges in Europe?

2) How does the Screening Regulation in the New Pact impact the initial processing of asylum seekers, and what information is collected during this procedure?

3) What are the two tracks introduced under the Asylum Procedure in the New Pact, and which applicants fall under each track?

4) What challenges and tensions have arisen among EU Member States regarding the "mandatory solidarity" plan proposed in the Migration Management Regulation?

5) How does the EU plan to address irregular migration in collaboration with third-party countries, and what challenges have emerged in reaching agreements on this matter?

UNIT 9. EU ENLARGEMENT: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

LEAD-IN

1. Discuss the following questions in small groups. Then read the text below to check your answers:

- 1) What is EU enlargement?
- 2) What are the three main criteria that candidate countries must meet to be considered for EU enlargement, and how do they contribute to the accession process?
- 3) What challenges and adjustments do candidate countries typically face during the accession process, and why is the process considered complex and time-consuming?

EU enlargement refers to the process of allowing new countries to join the European Union (EU). The European Union is a political and economic union of member states that are located primarily in Europe. The enlargement process involves candidate countries meeting certain criteria set by the EU, known as the Copenhagen criteria.

These criteria include:

Political Criteria: This involves having stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities.

Economic Criteria: Candidate countries need to have a functioning market economy, the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU, and the ability to align their economic policies with those of the EU.

Acquis Communautaire: This refers to the body of EU laws and regulations that candidate countries must adopt and implement. It covers a wide range of policy areas, including the internal market, competition, agriculture, and more.

Once a country meets these criteria, it can begin the accession process, which involves negotiations with the EU on various aspects of integration. The process is complex and can take several years, involving reforms and adjustments within the candidate country to align its policies and institutions with EU standards.

VOCABULARY

2. In small groups, explain the meaning of the following words and word combinations related to the topic of EU enlargement:

Accession

Acquis Communautaire

Candidate Countries

Copenhagen Criteria

Enlargement

Enlargement Fatigue

Geopolitical Considerations

Integration

Political Will

Qualified Majority Voting

Reforms

Skepticism

3. Complete the sentences below with the words and word combinations from the previous task:

1. _____ means the process of allowing new countries to join the European Union.

2. _____ are nations that have applied to join the EU and are undergoing assessment to meet the accession criteria.

3. _____ means the formal process through which a candidate country becomes a full member of the European Union.

4. _____ are the political and economic conditions that candidate countries must meet to qualify for EU membership.

5. _____ means the body of EU laws and regulations that candidate countries must adopt and implement.

6. _____ means the process of incorporating new member states into the political, economic, and social structures of the EU.

7. _____ are systematic changes made by candidate countries to meet EU requirements and standards.

8. _____ is a voting system in the EU where decisions are made based on a specified percentage of member states rather than unanimous agreement.

9. _____ means doubt or reservation about the benefits or feasibility of EU enlargement.

10. _____ are strategic and political factors influencing decisions on EU enlargement, often related to regional stability and influence.

11. _____ means weariness or reluctance among existing EU member states towards further expansion.

12. _____ refers to the determination and commitment of EU member states to support and drive the enlargement process.

4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the target vocabulary for the italic parts.

1) *Копенгагенські критерії* є важливими для забезпечення стабільності та демократії в країнах-кандидатах.

2) Країни-кандидати повинні прийняти *Акі комюнітер* для приєднання до ЄС.

3) *Країни-кандидати* проходять ретельну оцінку перед тим, як бути прийнятими до ЄС.

4) *Геополітичні міркування* відіграють важливу роль у політиці розширення ЄС.

5) Існує *скепсис* щодо готовності деяких країн-кандидатів приєднатися до ЄС.

6) *Розширення* ЄС принесло значні економічні та політичні переваги.

7) *Втома від розширення* стосується зниження ентузіазму щодо прийняття нових членів до ЄС.

8) *Приєднання* нових держав-членів до ЄС є складним і тривалим процесом.

9) *Політична воля* необхідна для впровадження змін, необхідних для приєднання до ЄС.

10) *Голосування* _____ *кваліфікованою* _____ *більшістю* використовується в Раді Європейського Союзу для прийняття багатьох рішень.

11) Комплексні *реформи* необхідні для того, щоб країни-кандидати відповідали стандартам ЄС.

12) *Інтеграція* до ЄС вимагає значних правових та економічних реформ.

5. Watch [the video](#) and decide on the following statements whether they are true or false. Correct false statements:



- 1) The Western Balkans group seeking EU membership includes countries such as Bulgaria and Romania.
- 2) The Acquis Communautaire refers to the body of EU laws and regulations that candidate countries are not required to adopt and implement.
- 3) Russia's invasion of Ukraine did not impact discussions on EU enlargement.
- 4) The lack of progress in EU enlargement is solely attributed to the reluctance of candidate countries to meet the criteria set by the EU.
- 5) The European Commission emphasized a date-based approach to enlargement, setting a specific timeline for candidate countries to join the EU.
- 6) The European Council Summit in December is not expected to include discussions on enlargement.
- 7) The EU's existing structure is well-suited for a larger membership without the need for significant reforms.
- 8) The Association Trio comprises Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read Conclusions of the Presidency (Copenhagen, June 21-22, 1993) on Ukraine and complete the text with necessary prepositions:

The European Council expressed keen interest **1)** ... expanding cooperation **2)** ... Ukraine. Substantial progress **3)** ... the fulfilment **4)** ... Ukraine **5)** ... its commitments **6)** ... the Lisbon protocol to ratify Start 1 and to accede **7)** ... the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapons state is essential **8)** ... Ukraine's full integration **9)** ... the international community and would promote the development **10)** ... its relations **11)** ... the Community and its Member States.

7. Read the text from the previous task one more time and choose the correct option:

1) What is essential for Ukraine's full integration into the international community?

A) Joining NATO

B) Ratifying Start 1 and acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapons state

C) Establishing a free trade agreement with the European Union

D) Implementing economic reforms.

2) What will promote the development of Ukraine's relations with the European Community and its Member States?

A) Ukraine's progress in fulfilling its commitments under the Lisbon protocol

B) Ukraine's adoption of the Euro

C) Ukraine's membership in the European Union

D) Ukraine's economic growth.

3) Which specific protocol does Ukraine need to fulfill commitments under to enhance cooperation with the European Community?

A) Kyoto Protocol

B) Lisbon Protocol

C) Paris Agreement

D) Geneva Convention.

READING

8. Read the first paragraph of the text below and identify its dedicated subject. When was the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement signed? What is its key aim?

The Association Agreement between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine is a comprehensive and far-reaching pact that was signed on 27 June 2014. The agreement aims to strengthen the political, economic, and cultural ties between the EU and Ukraine. It is part of the broader Eastern Partnership initiative, which seeks to deepen relations between the EU and its eastern neighbors.

Key components of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement include:

1. _____ One of the central pillars of the agreement is the establishment of a DCFTA, which promotes free trade between the EU and Ukraine. It involves the gradual removal of tariffs and quotas on most goods and services, facilitating increased market access for businesses on both sides.

2. _____ The agreement outlines a commitment to political reforms, democracy, and the rule of law. It encourages Ukraine to align its policies with EU standards and values, promoting good governance, human rights, and the fight against corruption.

3. _____ The agreement includes provisions for enhanced cooperation in the areas of security and defense. While not explicitly offering EU membership, it aims to strengthen collaboration in areas such as crisis management, conflict prevention, and counter-terrorism.

4. _____ The agreement encourages increased cultural and educational exchanges, fostering greater understanding and collaboration between the people of the EU and Ukraine.

5. _____ The agreement establishes a framework for regular political dialogue and cooperation between the EU and Ukraine. It includes mechanisms for monitoring and addressing issues related to the implementation of the agreement.

6. _____ The agreement addresses energy-related matters, including the promotion of sustainable energy policies, integration into the European energy market, and improving energy efficiency.

The signing of the Association Agreement was a significant milestone for Ukraine, reflecting its aspirations for closer integration with the EU and a shift away from historical ties with Russia. However, the agreement has also been a source of tension between Russia and the EU, contributing to geopolitical complexities in the region.

It's important to note that the implementation of the Association Agreement involves ongoing efforts and challenges, including the need for Ukraine to undertake substantial reforms to align with EU standards and regulations.

9. Read the whole text in the previous task and match key components of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement A-F with their descriptions 1-6:

- A Security and Defense Cooperation
- B Institutional Cooperation
- C Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
- D Energy Cooperation
- E People-to-People Contacts
- F Political Cooperation.

10. Discuss the following question in small groups:

How does the Association Agreement contribute to the promotion of political reforms, democracy, and the rule of law in Ukraine, and what are some of the broader implications of the agreement in terms of regional security and defense cooperation?

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

11. Read [the summary of Association agreement with Ukraine](#) and decide on whether the statements below are true or false:



1. The Association Agreement with Ukraine allows it to enter into force, as concluded by Council Decisions (EU) 2017/1247 and (EU) 2017/1248.

2. The Association Agreement replaces the EU–Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement as the legal basis and framework for EU–Ukraine relations.

3. One of the essential elements of the agreement is the promotion of a free market economy, as recognized by both the EU and Ukraine.

4. The Association Agreement emphasizes the importance of the rule of law, good governance, and the fight against corruption and transnational organized crime.

5. The agreement includes priorities related to consolidating the rule of law and strengthening institutions, particularly in law enforcement and the administration of justice.

6. The DCFTA (Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area) involves the gradual removal of customs tariffs and quotas, contributing to economic integration with the EU single market.

7. Financial cooperation is covered under the title of "Economic and Sectorial Cooperation," and Ukraine can benefit from continued financial assistance through EU funding mechanisms.

8. The EU–Ukraine Summit allows top-level political dialogue between prime ministers.

9. Temporary trade liberalization measures were introduced in response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, renewing former Regulation (EU) 2022/870.

10. The Association Agreement entered into force on 1 September 2017, with several important parts provisionally applied as of 1 November 2014.

SPEAKING

12. In small groups, discuss the following:

1. Given the temporary trade liberalization measures introduced in response to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, how do you think these measures will affect the economic dynamics between the EU and Ukraine during the one-year suspension of tariffs and trade defense measures?

2. The Agreement mentions the establishment of a Civil Society Platform, intended to promote regular civil society meetings and make recommendations to the Association Council. In what ways do you believe the involvement of civil society can contribute to the effectiveness and transparency of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement?

3. Considering the geopolitical context and tensions between Russia and Ukraine, how does the Association Agreement serve as a tool for the EU to assert its influence in the region? What potential challenges or consequences might arise due to Russia's opposition to Ukraine's alignment with the EU?

UNIT 10. THE ROLE OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA
OF UKRAINE IN FULFILLING UKRAINE'S COMMITMENTS
IN THE FIELD OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

LEAD-IN

1. Watch a [short video](#) on the solemn installation of the flag of the European Union which took place in the meeting hall of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 1 July 2022. What does this ceremony symbolise?



READING

2. Read the text on the role of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in fulfilling Ukraine's commitments in the field of European integration and match paragraphs 1-7 with sentences A-G illustrating the main idea of each paragraph:

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the country's unicameral parliament, plays a pivotal role in steering Ukraine towards the fulfillment of its commitments in the field of European integration. As Ukraine strives to align itself with European standards and values, the Verkhovna Rada serves as a key legislative body responsible for enacting reforms, adopting laws, and ensuring that the necessary legal framework is in place to meet the requirements set forth by the European Union.

2. One of the fundamental aspects of Ukraine's European integration is the adherence to democratic principles, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. The Verkhovna Rada, as the primary legislative authority, is tasked with drafting and passing legislation that promotes and upholds these principles. This includes reforms in areas such as the judiciary, electoral system, and public administration. The alignment of Ukrainian laws with EU standards is crucial for fostering a legal environment that is conducive to European integration.

3. Furthermore, the Verkhovna Rada plays a vital role in implementing economic reforms that align with European practices.

This involves legislation aimed at improving the business climate, enhancing transparency, and fostering fair competition. The adoption of laws related to economic governance, trade, and investment is essential for creating a regulatory framework that is consistent with EU standards, facilitating economic cooperation and integration.

4. The Verkhovna Rada is also instrumental in addressing issues related to good governance and the fight against corruption. Anti-corruption measures and the establishment of accountable institutions are central to the European integration process. The parliament's commitment to enacting and enforcing anti-corruption legislation demonstrates Ukraine's dedication to meeting European standards of governance and transparency.

5. In addition to legislative functions, the Verkhovna Rada plays a crucial oversight role in monitoring the government's progress in fulfilling European integration commitments. Through parliamentary committees and hearings, members of the Rada scrutinize the implementation of reforms and hold the executive accountable for meeting the agreed-upon benchmarks. This oversight mechanism ensures that the government remains on course and that deviations from the European integration path are promptly addressed.

6. The Verkhovna Rada's role in European integration extends beyond domestic legislation and oversight. It actively engages in interparliamentary cooperation with EU institutions and other national parliaments. Through dialogues, consultations, and joint initiatives, the Verkhovna Rada fosters closer ties with its European counterparts, contributing to a better understanding of Ukraine's progress and challenges in the European integration process.

7. In conclusion, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine stands as a crucial actor in the fulfillment of Ukraine's commitments in the field of European integration. Its legislative functions, oversight responsibilities, and engagement in international cooperation collectively contribute to the advancement of reforms that align Ukraine with European standards and values. As Ukraine continues on its European integration journey, the Verkhovna Rada's proactive and effective role remains essential for achieving the shared goals of a closer partnership with the European Union.

A The Verkhovna Rada addresses corruption and upholds good governance through legislation.

B The Verkhovna Rada engages in interparliamentary cooperation, fostering ties with EU institutions and other parliaments.

C Oversight by the Verkhovna Rada is crucial for monitoring the government's progress in implementing European integration commitments.

D The Verkhovna Rada guides Ukraine's European integration by enacting laws aligned with EU standards.

E The Verkhovna Rada is responsible for enacting laws and reforms aligned with democratic principles, the rule of law, and human rights.

F Overall, the Verkhovna Rada's proactive and effective role is crucial for achieving Ukraine's shared goals in its European integration journey.

G The Verkhovna Rada plays a crucial role in enacting economic reforms for transparency and fair competition.

VOCABULARY

3. Match the collocations from the text with their meanings:

Accountable institutions
Alignment of laws
Anti-corruption measures
Business climate
Democratic principles
Economic reforms

Fair competition
Human rights
Interparliamentary cooperation
Joint initiatives
Legal framework
Legislative body
Oversight role
Rule of law
Transparency

1. An organized group within a government, such as the Verkhovna Rada, responsible for proposing, debating, and passing laws.

2. The system of laws, regulations, and structures that form the basis for governance and decision-making within a country, ensuring conformity with established principles and standards.

3. Fundamental ideals emphasizing the involvement of citizens in decision-making processes, protection of individual rights, and adherence to the rule of law within a democratic system.

4. The concept that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are subject to and accountable under the law, ensuring fair and equal treatment for all.

5. Universal entitlements and freedoms inherent to all individuals, safeguarded by legal and ethical principles, protecting dignity, equality, and fundamental liberties.

6. The process of adjusting a country's legal system to comply with the standards and regulations of another entity, such as aligning Ukrainian laws with those of the European Union.

7. Systematic changes and adjustments to a nation's economic policies, structures, and regulations aimed at improving efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability.

8. The overall environment and conditions influencing the conduct of business activities within a particular region, including regulatory policies, economic stability, and market conditions.

9. The openness and accessibility of information related to governmental actions, ensuring accountability and preventing corruption.

10. A state of open and equal competition in the marketplace, free from unfair practices or favoritism, allowing businesses to compete on merit.

11. Policies, laws, and actions implemented to prevent and combat corruption, including the establishment of regulatory frameworks and institutions focused on accountability and integrity.

12. Organizations or entities held responsible for their actions and decisions, often characterized by transparency, oversight, and adherence to ethical standards.

13. The responsibility of a governing body, like the Verkhovna Rada, to monitor and review the actions of the executive branch to ensure compliance with laws and policies.

14. Collaborative efforts and communication between the Verkhovna Rada and parliamentary bodies of other nations or international organizations.

15. Collaborative efforts or projects undertaken by multiple entities to achieve common goals or address shared challenges.

4. Complete the sentences with the collocations from the previous task.

1. A favorable attracts investors, and economic reforms are underway to improve conditions for entrepreneurs.

2. Creating a environment is crucial for fostering innovation and preventing monopolies.

3. The legal framework must guarantee the protection of, emphasizing dignity and equality for all citizens.

4. As part of the European integration process, Ukraine is focused on the with EU standards to foster closer cooperation.

5. ... in government actions is essential for building public trust and fostering an accountable and open political environment.

6. The Verkhovna Rada is actively implementing to eradicate corrupt practices and enhance public trust.

7. The Verkhovna Rada's involves scrutinizing the executive branch to ensure compliance with laws and policies.

8. Ongoing aim to enhance competitiveness, spur growth, and diversify the economy.

9. The, like the Verkhovna Rada, plays a central role in enacting laws that shape the nation's future.

10. Regular enhances diplomatic relations and facilitates the exchange of legislative best practices.

11. Countries often engage in to address global challenges, such as climate change or public health crises.

12. A robust is vital for establishing order, justice, and protection of citizens' rights.

13. The government is working to establish more to ensure transparency and ethical practices.

14. Upholding the is crucial for maintaining social order and ensuring equal justice for all citizens.

15. Upholding is essential for ensuring citizens' participation and protection of individual rights within the legal framework.

5. Watch [the video](#) and choose the heading (A-C) which best illustrates its main idea:



- A. Ursula von der Leyen's Visit to Kyiv: Strengthening EU-Ukraine Ties
- B. The Challenges of Ukraine's EU Membership Path
- C. Symbolism and Solidarity: The EU's Support for Ukraine

6. Watch [the video](#) one more time and complete the text below with phrases A-I:



- A for EU membership
- B technical talks
- C the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people
- D with the first class of the Order of Yaroslav the Wise
- E emphasized the EU's support
- F reinforcing the strong bond
- G marking her third visit
- H the significant changes
- I the colors of Ukraine.

The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, recently visited Kyiv, 1) _____ since Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine. The primary focus of this visit was the integration of Ukraine into the EU market. Von der Leyen announced her trip during the EU plenary session and met with Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky. She was honored 2) _____ during her stay.

In her tweet upon arrival, von der Leyen highlighted 3) _____ since the war began, noting that Ukraine is now an EU candidate country. Ukraine applied 4) _____ after the war started and was granted candidate status in under four months. During her visit, she aimed to

discuss Ukraine's integration into the EU single market, which includes 5) _____.

Ross Cullen, a correspondent reporting live from Paris, provided further insights into von der Leyen's visit. He noted the symbolism of her trip, which came a day after she hosted Olena Zelenska, Ukraine's First Lady, at the European Parliament. During her State of the European Union speech, von der Leyen 6) _____ for Ukraine, stating, "Courage has a name, and that name is Ukraine. Courage has a face, and that's the face of all the men and women standing up to Russian aggression." Her attire - a blue top and yellow jacket - echoed 7) _____, symbolizing solidarity.

Von der Leyen's visit included meetings with President Zelensky and Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal. They held 8) _____ about Ukraine's long-term roadmap to EU membership, which, although years away, underscores the EU's commitment to Ukraine. Von der Leyen's visit demonstrated that the EU's verbal support is backed by tangible actions, 9) _____ between the EU and Ukraine.

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text below on the role of the Research Service of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in European integration of Ukraine and put the words in brackets in the correct form:

The Research Service of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine plays a pivotal role in supporting the country's European 1) ... (INTEGRATE) efforts. As a key 2) ... (ADVISE) body, the Research Service provides comprehensive and timely information, analysis, and recommendations to Ukrainian lawmakers on matters related to EU policies, 3) ... (LEGISLATE), and standards.

By conducting thorough research and 4) ... (COMPARE) studies, the Research Service aids in aligning Ukrainian laws and regulations with those of the European Union. This 5) ... (ALIGN) is crucial for the implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, which aims to foster political, economic, and social convergence between Ukraine and the EU.

The Research Service also facilitates the understanding of complex EU directives and regulations, ensuring that Ukrainian **6) ... (LEGISLATE)** are well-informed and equipped to make **7) ... (DECIDE)** that promote integration. Furthermore, it organizes seminars, workshops, and training sessions to enhance the capacity of the Verkhovna Rada's members and staff in dealing with European integration issues.

In summary, the Research Service of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is essential in **8) ... (PROVIDE)** the necessary knowledge and expertise to support Ukraine's legislative alignment with EU standards, thereby advancing the country's European integration agenda.

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

8. Translate Article 1 of the Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part into Ukrainian:

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 promote 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 programs and agencies;

(b) to provide an appropriate framework for enhanced political dialogue in all areas of mutual interest;

(c) to promote, preserve 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 establish 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 enhance 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 establish conditions for increasingly close cooperation in other areas of mutual interest.

SPEAKING

9. Discuss the following questions in small groups:

1. How does the Verkhovna Rada's role in enacting reforms and aligning laws with EU standards contribute to Ukraine's progress in European integration, particularly in areas like the judiciary and public administration?

2. In what ways do economic reforms facilitated by the Verkhovna Rada, such as improving the business climate and fostering fair competition, impact Ukraine's ability to integrate with European practices and standards?

3. Considering the Verkhovna Rada's commitment to anti-corruption measures and the establishment of accountable institutions, how has this dedication influenced Ukraine's governance and transparency standards in alignment with European expectations?

4. How does the Verkhovna Rada's oversight role, including parliamentary committees and hearings, contribute to ensuring the Ukrainian government's compliance with European integration commitments and the implementation of necessary reforms?

5. In what ways does the Verkhovna Rada's active engagement in interparliamentary cooperation with EU institutions and other national parliaments contribute to Ukraine's European integration journey?

10. Prepare a short video presentation on the role of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in fulfilling Ukraine's commitments in the field of European integration.

USEFUL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

	TERMS	DEFINITIONS
1.	Acquis Communautaire	The accumulated legislation, legal acts, and court decisions that constitute the body of European Union law.
2.	Banking Union:	An EU framework that aims to ensure that banks are robust and can withstand financial shocks.
3.	Border Carbon Adjustment Mechanism (BCAM):	An EU proposal to impose a carbon tariff on imports to prevent carbon leakage.
4.	Brexit	The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union.
5.	Candidate Country	A country that is in the process of integrating with the EU.
6.	Capital Markets Union (CMU)	An EU initiative aimed at creating a single market for capital.
7.	Cohesion Fund	Provides financial support for environmental and transport infrastructure projects in less economically developed regions.
8.	Cohesion Policy	EU's strategy to promote and support the overall harmonious development of its member states and regions.
9.	Committee of the Regions (CoR)	An EU advisory body composed of representatives from regional and local authorities.
10.	Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	A system of EU agricultural subsidies and programs.

11.	Common Asylum System	An EU system designed to ensure that asylum applications are treated fairly and equally across the EU.
12.	Common Commercial Policy	The EU's policy regarding trade with non-EU countries.
13.	Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)	A set of rules for managing European fishing fleets and conserving fish stocks.
14.	Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	A policy area covering the EU's external actions, including defense and security.
15.	Common Market	A type of trade bloc that is composed of a free trade area with relatively free movement of capital and services.
16.	Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	A framework for the EU's defense and crisis management operations.
17.	Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	A key part of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) aimed at enhancing the EU's external ability to act through the development of civilian and military capabilities.
18.	Council of the European Union	Represents the governments of the member states and, together with the European Parliament, exercises legislative and budgetary functions.
19.	Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe	Initiatives that demonstrate how heritage and culture can be used to promote sustainable development.
20.	Customs Union	An agreement between EU member states to charge the same import duties as each other and usually to allow free trade between themselves.

21.	Decision	Binding on those to whom it is addressed (e.g., an EU country or a company) and directly applicable.
22.	Digital Single Market (DSM)	An EU initiative aimed at ensuring access to online activities for individuals and businesses under conditions of fair competition.
23.	Directive	A legislative act that sets out a goal all EU countries must achieve, but allows them to devise their own laws on how to reach these goals.
24.	Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)	An umbrella term for the group of policies aimed at converging the economies of EU member states.
25.	Erasmus+	The EU's program to support education, training, youth, and sport in Europe.
26.	EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	Brings together all the personal, civic, political, economic, and social rights enjoyed by people within the EU.
27.	EU Customs Code	The body of legislation that regulates customs matters within the EU.
28.	EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)	A cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
29.	EU Enlargement	The process of expanding the EU through the admission of new member states.
30.	EU Global Strategy	The EU's overarching strategy for its foreign and security policy.
31.	EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)	The first macro-regional strategy in Europe aimed at addressing common challenges in the Baltic Sea region.

32.	EU-Ukraine Association Agreement	A treaty between the EU and Ukraine that promotes political association and economic integration.
33.	EURES (European Employment Services)	A cooperation network designed to facilitate the free movement of workers within the European Economic Area.
34.	Eurogroup	An informal body where the ministers of the euro area member states discuss matters relating to their shared responsibilities related to the euro.
35.	Europe 2020 Strategy	The EU's agenda for growth and jobs for the current decade.
36.	Europe Direct	A service providing information about the EU and its policies.
37.	European Arrest Warrant (EAW)	A legal framework facilitating the extradition of criminal suspects and convicted individuals within the EU.
38.	European Central Bank (ECB)	The central bank for the euro and administers monetary policy within the Eurozone.
39.	European Citizens' Initiative (ECI)	A mechanism that allows EU citizens to participate directly in the development of EU policies.
40.	European Commission	The EU's executive branch responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, and managing day-to-day operations.
41.	European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	An international treaty to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe.
42.	European Council	Comprises the heads of state or government of the EU member states,

		responsible for setting the EU's overall political direction and priorities.
43.	European Court of Justice (ECJ)	The highest court in the EU in matters of EU law.
44.	European Defence Action Plan (EDAP)	An EU initiative aimed at strengthening the defense industry and creating a single market for defense.
45.	European Defence Agency (EDA)	An agency of the EU that promotes and facilitates defense cooperation.
46.	European Defence Fund (EDF)	A fund established to coordinate, supplement, and amplify national investments in defense research and development.
47.	European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	A consultative body representing civil society groups from the EU member states.
48.	European Economic Area (EEA)	An international agreement which allows for the extension of the EU's single market to non-EU member states.
49.	European External Action Service (EEAS)	The EU's diplomatic service.
50.	European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)	A temporary crisis resolution mechanism created by the euro area member states.
51.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	A regional trade organization and free trade area consisting of four European states.
52.	European Economic Community (EEC)	An economic organization established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, aiming to create a common market and

		customs union among its member states. The EEC was one of the precursor organizations to the European Union, which later absorbed it.
53.	European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)	Provides support to people losing their jobs as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns.
54.	European Innovation Council (EIC)	Supports high-risk, high-impact ideas, turning scientific discoveries into commercial opportunities.
55.	European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)	An independent EU body that enhances Europe's ability to innovate.
56.	European Investment Bank (EIB)	The EU's nonprofit long-term lending institution.
57.	European Labour Authority (ELA)	An EU agency aimed at ensuring fair labor mobility across the EU.
58.	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	Supports coastal communities and helps to manage EU fisheries.
59.	European Monetary System (EMS)	A system established in 1979 to reduce exchange rate variability and achieve monetary stability in Europe.
60.	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	The EU's main financial instrument for supporting cooperation with neighboring countries.
61.	European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)	A foreign relations instrument of the EU aimed at bringing Europe and its neighbors closer.

62.	European Parliament	The directly elected parliamentary institution of the EU that, together with the Council of the European Union, forms the legislative branch.
63.	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	Promotes balanced development in the different regions of the EU.
64.	European Regional Policy	A policy aimed at improving the economic well-being of certain regions in the EU.
65.	European Research Council (ERC)	The EU's primary funding body for scientific and technological research.
66.	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)	An independent EU Authority that contributes to safeguarding the stability of the EU's financial system.
67.	European Semester	A cycle of economic and fiscal policy coordination within the EU.
68.	European Semester	A framework for the coordination of economic policies across the European Union.
69.	European Social Charter	A Council of Europe treaty that guarantees social and economic human rights.
70.	European Social Fund (ESF)	The EU's main financial instrument for supporting employment and social inclusion.
71.	European Stability Initiative (ESI)	An independent think tank dedicated to the stability and prosperity of Europe.
72.	European Stability Mechanism (ESM)	An intergovernmental organization that provides financial assistance to

		Eurozone countries in financial difficulty.
73.	European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)	Funds aimed at fostering balanced development across the EU.
74.	European Structural Funds	Funds allocated by the EU to support economic development and reduce disparities between regions.
75.	European Union (EU)	A political and economic union of 27 European countries that are located primarily in Europe.
76.	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	Provides independent, evidence-based advice on fundamental rights.
77.	Eurozone	A group of EU member states that have adopted the euro (€) as their official currency.
78.	Fiscal Compact	An intergovernmental treaty signed in 2012 to enforce budgetary discipline in the Eurozone.
79.	General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)	A regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for individuals within the EU and the European Economic Area (EEA).
80.	Green Deal	The EU's strategy for achieving climate neutrality by 2050.
81.	Horizon Europe	The EU's key funding program for research and innovation.
82.	Lisbon Treaty	A 2007 treaty that reformed the EU's constitutional framework, enhancing its governance.

83.	Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	Systems aimed at improving the efficiency and safety of transport networks.
84.	Interreg	A series of programs that aim to stimulate cooperation between regions in the EU.
85.	Maastricht Treaty	A 1992 treaty that established the European Union and led to the creation of the euro.
86.	NextGenerationEU	An EU recovery plan to support member states hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.
87.	PESCO (Permanent Structured Cooperation)	An EU treaty-based framework to deepen defense cooperation among member states.
88.	Regulation	A binding legislative act that must be applied in its entirety across the EU.
89.	Schengen Area	A zone comprising 26 European countries that have abolished passport and other types of border control at their mutual borders.
90.	Single European Act (SEA)	A 1986 act that aimed to establish a single market by 1992.
91.	Single European Sky (SES)	An EU initiative to reform the European air traffic management system.
92.	Single Market Act	A series of measures aimed at enhancing the single market in the EU.
93.	Single Market	An integrated market allowing for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people within the EU.

94.	Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM)	The EU's framework for resolving failing banks in an orderly manner.
95.	Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM)	The mechanism by which the ECB supervises banks in participating countries.
96.	Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA)	An agreement between the European Union and non-EU countries in the Western Balkans, aimed at supporting the countries' political and economic stabilization and eventual integration into the EU. It covers political dialogue, regional cooperation, and the establishment of a free trade area.
97.	Structural Reforms	Changes aimed at improving the framework conditions for economic growth and job creation.
98.	Trans-European Networks (TENs)	EU policy aimed at creating and supporting infrastructure in the fields of transport, energy, and telecommunications.
99.	Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)	A policy aimed at creating a single, multimodal network of roads, railways, airports, and water infrastructure across the EU.
100.	Treaty of Rome	A 1957 treaty that established the European Economic Community (EEC), a precursor to the EU.

CHECK YOURSELF

Unit 1. WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

1. What is the primary purpose of the European Union?
 - a) To promote economic cooperation among its members
 - b) To serve as a military alliance
 - c) To establish a single religion
 - d) To govern the world.
2. When was the European Union established?
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1993
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1986.
3. How many founding members did the European Union have?
 - a) 6
 - b) 10
 - c) 12
 - d) 15.
4. Which treaty is considered the founding treaty of the European Union?
 - a) Treaty of Rome
 - b) Maastricht Treaty
 - c) Treaty of Lisbon
 - d) Treaty of Paris.
5. What is the currency used by the majority of EU member states?
 - a) Euro
 - b) Pound
 - c) Dollar
 - d) Franc.
6. Which institution represents the EU member states' governments?
 - a) European Commission
 - b) European Parliament
 - c) Council of the European Union
 - d) European Central Bank.

7. How often are European Parliament elections held?
 - a) Every 2 years
 - b) Every 4 years
 - c) Every 5 years
 - d) Every 6 years.
8. What is the Schengen Area?
 - a) A zone where EU laws are not applicable
 - b) An area without border controls among participating countries
 - c) A military alliance within the EU
 - d) A free trade area within the EU.
9. Which of the following is not a pillar of the EU?
 - a) Economic and Monetary Union
 - b) Common Foreign and Security Policy
 - c) Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters
 - d) Single Global Market.
10. What does the EU flag symbolize?
 - a) Unity and identity of Europe
 - b) Wealth and power of Europe
 - c) Military strength
 - d) Religious unity.

Unit 2. FOUNDING TREATIES

1. Which treaty established the European Coal and Steel Community?
 - a) Treaty of Paris
 - b) Treaty of Rome
 - c) Treaty of Maastricht
 - d) Treaty of Lisbon.
2. What year was the Treaty of Rome signed?
 - a) 1957
 - b) 1967
 - c) 1977
 - d) 1987.
3. What did the Single European Act aim to achieve?
 - a) Creation of a single currency
 - b) Establishment of a single market

- c) Formation of a military alliance
 - d) Unification of legal systems.
4. The Maastricht Treaty is also known as:
 - a) Treaty on European Union
 - b) Treaty of Lisbon
 - c) Treaty of Paris
 - d) Treaty of Nice.
 5. Which treaty introduced the co-decision procedure?
 - a) Treaty of Amsterdam
 - b) Treaty of Nice
 - c) Treaty of Lisbon
 - d) Single European Act.
 6. The Treaty of Lisbon was signed in:
 - a) 2007
 - b) 2000
 - c) 2004
 - d) 1997.
 7. Which treaty established the European Economic Community (EEC)?
 - a) Treaty of Rome
 - b) Treaty of Paris
 - c) Maastricht Treaty
 - d) Treaty of Lisbon.
 8. The Treaty of Nice primarily dealt with:
 - a) Institutional reform
 - b) Environmental policies
 - c) Foreign policy.
 - d) Economic policies
 9. Which treaty is associated with the term "subsidiarity"?
 - a) Treaty of Amsterdam
 - b) Treaty of Nice
 - c) Treaty of Maastricht
 - d) Treaty of Rome.
 10. What is the main purpose of the Treaty of Lisbon?
 - a) To streamline EU institutions and processes
 - b) To establish a common currency
 - c) To create a single market
 - d) To unify the legal systems of member states.

Unit 3. EU INSTITUTIONS

1. Which institution is the executive branch of the EU?
 - a) European Commission
 - b) European Parliament
 - c) Council of the European Union
 - d) European Court of Justice.
2. How many members does the European Parliament have?
 - a) 705
 - b) 751
 - c) 600
 - d) 500.
3. What is the primary role of the European Council?
 - a) To set the EU's overall political direction
 - b) To enact legislation
 - c) To oversee the EU's budget
 - d) To implement EU policies.
4. Which body represents EU citizens directly?
 - a) European Parliament
 - b) European Commission
 - c) Council of the European Union
 - d) European Court of Auditors.
5. The European Central Bank is responsible for:
 - a) Managing the euro and EU monetary policy
 - b) Enforcing EU laws
 - c) Regulating trade within the EU
 - d) Overseeing environmental policies.
6. Who elects the President of the European Commission?
 - a) European Parliament
 - b) European Council
 - c) EU citizens
 - d) Council of the European Union.
7. How often does the European Council meet?
 - a) Once a month
 - b) Twice a year
 - c) Quarterly
 - d) Annually.

8. Which institution acts as the judicial branch of the EU?
 - a) European Court of Justice
 - b) European Commission
 - c) European Parliament
 - d) Council of the European Union.
9. The European Court of Auditors is responsible for:
 - a) Auditing EU finances
 - b) Interpreting EU law
 - c) Enforcing EU laws
 - d) Managing the EU's monetary policy.
10. The legislative power in the EU is shared between:
 - a) European Parliament and Council of the European Union
 - b) European Commission and European Council
 - c) European Court of Justice and European Court of Auditors
 - d) European Central Bank and European Commission.

Unit 4. THE SOURCES OF THE EU LAW

1. The primary source of EU law is:
 - a) Regulations
 - b) Directives
 - c) Treaties
 - d) Decisions.
2. What are EU directives?
 - a) Internal guidelines for EU institutions
 - b) Rules directly applicable in all member states
 - c) Non-binding recommendations
 - d) Laws that must be implemented by member states.
3. Which of the following is a secondary source of EU law?
 - a) Regulations
 - b) Treaties
 - c) Constitutions
 - d) International agreements.
4. What is the difference between EU regulations and directives?
 - a) Regulations are binding and directly applicable; directives require national implementation

- b) Directives are binding and directly applicable; regulations require national implementation
 - c) Both are non-binding recommendations
 - d) Both require national implementation.
5. What role do decisions play in EU law?
- a) They are binding on those to whom they are addressed
 - b) They are non-binding recommendations
 - c) They are internal guidelines for EU institutions
 - d) They are proposals for future laws.
6. The case law of which court contributes to the sources of EU law?
- a) European Court of Auditors
 - b) European Court of Justice
 - c) European Central Bank
 - d) European Parliament.
7. Which document outlines the fundamental rights protected in the EU?
- a) Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
 - b) Treaty of Lisbon
 - c) European Convention on Human Rights
 - d) Maastricht Treaty.
8. How does the principle of direct effect influence EU law?
- a) It allows EU law to be directly applicable in member states without national implementation
 - b) It requires all EU laws to be ratified by national parliaments
 - c) It limits the applicability of EU law to certain areas
 - d) It prevents EU law from having any national impact.
9. What is the purpose of the preliminary ruling procedure in the EU?
- a) To audit EU finances
 - b) To create new EU legislation
 - c) To ensure uniform interpretation of EU law across member states
 - d) To elect members of the European Parliament.
10. Which treaty article establishes the supremacy of EU law over national law?
- a) Article 267 TFEU

- b) Article 50 TEU
- c) Article 288 TFEU
- d) Article 2 TEU.

Unit 5. EUROZONE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

1. Which institution is responsible for managing the euro?
 - a) European Parliament
 - b) European Commission
 - c) European Central Bank
 - d) Council of the European Union.
2. When was the euro introduced as a currency?
 - a) 2005
 - b) 2002
 - c) 1995
 - d) 1999.
3. How many EU member states currently use the euro?
 - a) 15
 - b) 27
 - c) 19
 - d) 23.
4. The Stability and Growth Pact aims to:
 - a) Ensure fiscal discipline in the EU
 - b) Promote free trade within the EU
 - c) Regulate environmental policies
 - d) Facilitate migration and asylum policies.
5. Which of the following is not a criterion for joining the Eurozone?
 - a) Price stability
 - b) Exchange rate stability
 - c) High national debt
 - d) Sound public finances.
6. What is the main purpose of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM)?
 - a) To enforce EU laws
 - b) To oversee EU environmental policies
 - c) To regulate the internal market

- d) To provide financial assistance to Eurozone countries in distress.
- 7. The Economic and Monetary Union involves:
 - a) Implementation of common environmental regulations
 - b) Coordination of economic policies among EU member states
 - c) Harmonization of education systems
 - d) Joint military defense.
- 8. What is the role of the Eurogroup?
 - a) To discuss matters related to the euro and the Economic and Monetary Union
 - b) To enact EU legislation
 - c) To manage the EU budget
 - d) To regulate EU trade policies.
- 9. Which treaty established the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)?
 - a) Single European Act
 - b) Treaty of Lisbon
 - c) Treaty of Rome
 - d) Maastricht Treaty.
- 10. The Fiscal Compact, part of the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance, requires:
 - a) Member states to maintain balanced budgets and reduce national debt
 - b) Member states to adopt the euro
 - c) Harmonization of tax policies
 - d) Joint management of natural resources.

Unit 6. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES IN THE EU. THE EU GREEN DEAL

- 1. What is the main goal of the EU Green Deal?
 - a) To enhance military cooperation
 - b) To make Europe climate-neutral by 2050
 - c) To reduce educational disparities
 - d) To promote free trade.
- 2. The EU Emissions Trading System aims to:
 - a) Enhance cultural exchanges
 - b) Increase agricultural production

- c) Promote digital transformation
 - d) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Which sector is not directly targeted by the EU Green Deal?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Energy
 - c) Transport
 - d) Military.
 4. What is the European Climate Law?
 - a) A law that enshrines the EU's climate-neutrality goal by 2050
 - b) A directive regulating waste management
 - c) A regulation on air quality standards
 - d) A decision on renewable energy sources.
 5. The Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to:
 - a) Protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems
 - b) Increase urbanization
 - c) Enhance digital infrastructure
 - d) Expand the internal market.
 6. What is the purpose of the Just Transition Mechanism?
 - a) To promote cultural heritage
 - b) To fund military operations
 - c) To support regions and workers affected by the transition to a green economy
 - d) To enhance educational programs.
 7. Which initiative focuses on reducing plastic pollution in the EU?
 - a) Digital Single Market
 - b) Circular Economy Action Plan
 - c) Common Agricultural Policy
 - d) European Stability Mechanism
 8. What is the LIFE program?
 - a) EU's funding instrument for environmental and climate action projects
 - b) A healthcare initiative
 - c) A cultural exchange program
 - d) An educational funding scheme.
 9. The EU aims to increase the share of renewable energy to:
 - a) 32% by 2030
 - b) 50% by 2025

- c) 75% by 2050
 - d) 100% by 2035.
10. Which policy aims to reduce energy consumption in the EU?
- a) Trade Policy Review
 - b) Common Fisheries Policy
 - c) European Digital Strategy
 - d) Energy Efficiency Directive.

Unit 7. GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR)

1. When did the GDPR come into effect?
 - a) 25 May 2018
 - b) 1 January 2017
 - c) 4 July 2016
 - d) 31 December 2019.
2. What is the main purpose of the GDPR?
 - a) To protect the personal data and privacy of EU citizens
 - b) To regulate trade between EU and non-EU countries
 - c) To establish a common currency
 - d) To promote the free movement of goods.
3. Which of the following is considered personal data under GDPR?
 - a) Government budgets
 - b) Financial transactions
 - c) Corporate profits
 - d) Name and email address.
4. What is a Data Protection Officer?
 - a) A law enforcement officer
 - b) An individual responsible for overseeing data protection strategy and compliance
 - c) A financial auditor
 - d) A marketing manager.
5. Under GDPR, what is the maximum fine for non-compliance?
 - a) Up to €1 million
 - b) Up to €20 million or 4% of global annual turnover, whichever is higher
 - c) Up to €5 million

- d) Up to 2% of global annual turnover.
- 6. What rights do individuals have under GDPR?
 - a) Right to regulate trade policies
 - b) Right to access corporate profits
 - c) Right to access, rectify, erase, and restrict processing of their personal data
 - d) Right to vote in EU elections.
- 7. What is the age of consent for data processing under GDPR?
 - a) 14 years
 - b) 16 years
 - c) 18 years
 - d) 21 years.
- 8. Which principle requires that personal data be processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently?
 - a) Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency
 - b) Data minimization
 - c) Integrity and confidentiality
 - d) Accuracy.
- 9. What does "data portability" mean under GDPR?
 - a) The right to access corporate financial data
 - b) The right to prevent data transfer
 - c) The right to receive and transfer personal data to another controller
 - d) The right to vote in EU elections.
- 10. Which of the following is a key requirement for obtaining valid consent under GDPR?
 - a) Consent must be freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous
 - b) Consent must be implied and assumed
 - c) Consent must be given only once
 - d) Consent must be verbal only.

Unit 8. EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICIES

- 1. What is the main purpose of the Common European Asylum System?
 - a) To establish a common currency
 - b) To create a single military force

- c) To promote free trade
 - d) To harmonize asylum policies across EU member states.
2. Which regulation determines the EU country responsible for examining an asylum application?
- a) Schengen Agreement
 - b) Dublin Regulation
 - c) Maastricht Treaty
 - d) Lisbon Treaty.
3. What is the role of the European Asylum Support Office?
- a) To enforce EU trade policies
 - b) To provide support to EU member states in managing asylum applications
 - c) To regulate environmental policies
 - d) To manage the EU budget.
4. What does the term "refugee" mean under EU law?
- a) A person engaging in trade within the EU
 - b) A person seeking employment in the EU
 - c) A person fleeing persecution or serious harm in their home country
 - d) A person pursuing higher education in the EU.
5. Which directive outlines the standards for the reception of asylum seekers?
- a) Temporary Protection Directive
 - b) Asylum Procedures Directive
 - c) Qualification Directive
 - d) Reception Conditions Directive.
6. The Schengen Area allows for:
- a) Free movement of persons without internal border checks
 - b) Common trade policies
 - c) Joint military operations
 - d) Harmonization of educational systems.
7. What is the purpose of the Blue Card Directive?
- a) To regulate asylum procedures
 - b) To attract highly skilled workers from non-EU countries
 - c) To manage agricultural policies
 - d) To promote cultural exchanges.
8. The European Migration Network aims to:
- a) Regulate trade policies

- b) Oversee the EU budget
 - c) Provide information and support on migration and asylum issues
 - d) Manage environmental projects.
9. The Qualification Directive establishes criteria for:
- a) Recognizing refugees and granting international protection
 - b) Regulating financial markets
 - c) Enforcing trade agreements
 - d) Managing fisheries policies.
10. Which EU agency is tasked with managing the EU's external borders?
- a) Frontex
 - b) Europol
 - c) European Commission
 - d) European Central Bank.

Unit 9. EU ENLARGEMENT: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

1. What is EU enlargement?
 - a) The process of expanding the EU by admitting new member states
 - b) The process of creating new laws within the EU
 - c) The expansion of the EU's budget
 - d) The establishment of new EU institutions.
2. Which treaty outlines the criteria for EU membership?
 - a) Treaty of Maastricht
 - b) Treaty of Lisbon
 - c) Treaty of Rome
 - d) Copenhagen Criteria.
3. Which country was the latest to join the EU?
 - a) Turkey
 - b) Bulgaria
 - c) Romania
 - d) Croatia.
4. What are the main criteria for a country to join the EU?
 - a) High GDP and economic power
 - b) Stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, rule of law, human rights, and respect for minorities

- c) Military strength and alliances
 - d) Cultural similarities with existing member states.
5. The European Neighbourhood Policy aims to:
- a) Regulate environmental standards
 - b) Enforce EU trade policies
 - c) Strengthen relations with neighboring countries
 - d) Manage the EU budget.
6. Which of the following is a challenge of EU enlargement?
- a) Economic disparities between new and old member states
 - b) Increased military spending
 - c) Loss of cultural identity
 - d) Decrease in trade volume.
7. What is the role of the European Commission in the enlargement process?
- a) To assess the readiness of candidate countries
 - b) To manage the EU's military operations
 - c) To oversee the EU's financial markets
 - d) To implement cultural policies.
8. How does EU enlargement benefit existing member states?
- a) By decreasing cultural diversity
 - b) By reducing military obligations
 - c) By lowering environmental standards
 - d) By expanding the internal market and increasing economic opportunities.
9. Which country is currently a candidate for EU membership?
- a) Ukraine
 - b) Norway
 - c) Switzerland
 - d) Iceland.
10. The Stabilization and Association Process is designed for:
- a) Nordic countries maintaining neutrality
 - b) Western Balkan countries aspiring to join the EU
 - c) Eastern European countries with military alliances
 - d) Southern European countries with economic partnerships.

**Unit 10. THE ROLE OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE IN
FULFILLING UKRAINE'S COMMITMENTS IN THE FIELD OF
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

1. What is the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?
 - a) The parliament of Ukraine
 - b) The executive branch of Ukraine
 - c) The judicial branch of Ukraine
 - d) A cultural institution in Ukraine.
2. How does the Verkhovna Rada contribute to Ukraine's European integration?
 - a) By regulating Ukraine's financial markets
 - b) By conducting military operations
 - c) By managing Ukraine's cultural heritage
 - d) By passing legislation aligned with EU standards.
3. What is the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine?
 - a) A framework for cooperation and integration with the EU
 - b) A military alliance
 - c) An environmental treaty
 - d) A cultural exchange program.
4. The Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between the EU and Ukraine aims to:
 - a) Regulate military cooperation
 - b) Eliminate barriers to trade and integrate Ukraine into the EU single market
 - c) Harmonize educational systems
 - d) Manage joint infrastructure projects.
5. Which committee in the Verkhovna Rada focuses on European integration?
 - a) Committee on National Security
 - b) Committee on Environmental Protection
 - c) Committee on European Integration
 - d) Committee on Culture and Tourism.
6. What is the main goal of Ukraine's European integration strategy?
 - a) To achieve full EU membership

- b) To maintain neutrality
 - c) To establish military alliances
 - d) To preserve cultural traditions.
7. How does the Verkhovna Rada monitor the implementation of EU-related reforms?
- a) By regulating financial markets
 - b) By conducting cultural events
 - c) By managing Ukraine's natural resources
 - d) Through regular reports and oversight mechanisms.
8. The Association Agreement includes chapters on:
- a) Political dialogue, trade, and sectoral cooperation
 - b) Military alliances
 - c) Cultural heritage
 - d) Environmental protection.
9. What is the role of civil society in Ukraine's European integration process?
- a) To conduct military training
 - b) To support and monitor the implementation of reforms
 - c) To manage financial investments
 - d) To oversee cultural programs.
10. How does the EU support Ukraine's European integration efforts?
- a) By overseeing military operations
 - b) By regulating trade policies
 - c) Through financial aid, technical assistance, and political support
 - d) By managing cultural exchanges.

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KEYS TO EXERCISES

UNIT 1. WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

LEAD-IN

1. The European Union has several symbols that represent its identity and values. They include the flag, anthem, currency, motto, and Europe Day. What do you know about them?

The European Union (EU) has several symbols that represent its identity and values. Here are some of the main symbols of the EU:

Flag: The flag of the European Union consists of a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. The circle represents unity and the stars stand for solidarity and harmony among the member states.

Anthem: The official anthem of the EU is "Ode to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. It was adopted as the anthem because of its association with the theme of European unity and joy.

Currency: The euro (€) is the official currency of the Eurozone, which consists of 19 of the 27 EU member states. The euro symbol (€) is widely recognized as a symbol of the EU's economic integration.

Motto: The EU's motto is "United in Diversity," reflecting the idea that despite the diversity of cultures, languages, and histories among member states, they are united by common values and goals.

Day of Europe: May 9th is celebrated as Europe Day, commemorating the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration in 1950. It is a day to promote unity and cooperation among EU member states.

LISTENING

2. Read the statements below and decide whether they are true or false:

- 1) False
- 2) True
- 3) False
- 4) False
- 5) False

- 6) True
- 7) False
- 8) True
- 9) False
- 10) False

3. Watch the video one more time and answer the following questions:

1) The primary function of the EU's Single Market is to promote economic integration by allowing goods, services, capital, and people to move freely across national borders.

2) According to the information provided, the European Union consists of 27 European countries.

3) The seven main institutions of the EU mentioned in the text are the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the Court of Auditors, and the European Parliament.

4) Ursula von der Leyen currently serves as the president of the European Commission. The president of the European Commission is often seen as the de facto leader, driving legislation and representing the EU internationally.

5) The EU develops and implements common policies in areas such as agriculture, environment, energy, and transport, ensuring stability and cooperation among member states.

VOCABULARY

4. Look at the verbs in column A from Listening and match them with their meaning in column B:

1 d; 2 h; 3 e; 4 a; 5 j; 6 b; 7 g; 8 c; 9 f; 10 i.

5. Complete the table by making nouns from the given verbs. What are the common suffixes typical of nouns?

verbs	nouns
to exercise	exercise
to transfer	transfer
to address	address
to promote	promotion
to operate	operation

to implement	implementation
to negotiate	negotiation
to develop	development
to reduce	reduction
to contribute	contribution

6. Complete the sentences with the words from the previous task. You may need to change the form:

- 1) address; addresses
- 2) operations; operates
- 3) negotiations; negotiates
- 4) contribute; contributions
- 5) reductions; reduces
- 6) exercises; exercises
- 7) promotions; promotes.

GRAMMAR

7. In Listening they use the present simple tense to describe what the European Union is. Watch the video one more time and provide at least 5 examples of using the present simple tense:

1) The EU **comprises** of seven main institutions including the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the court of Auditors and finally the European Parliament.

2) So, what **does** the European Union actually **do**?

3) The EU **operates** a Single Market which **allows** Goods, Services, Capital and People to move freely across National borders.

4) The EU also **negotiates** trade agreements with other countries on behalf of its member states.

5) The EU **develops** and **implements** common policies in various areas such as Agriculture, Environment, Energy and Transport.

8. Open the brackets by using the present simple tense:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) contribute | 7) does not have |
| 2) promotes | 8) do not negotiate |
| 3) represents | 9) Do member states transfer ...? |
| 4) develops | 10) What promotes ...? |
| 5) do not transfer | 11) Does the European Parliament represent ...? |
| 6) does not restrict | 12) How does the EU address ...? |

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

9. Read Article A from Common Provisions of the Treaty on European Union and complete the gaps with the prepositions:

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1) By | 6) of | 11) of |
| 2) among | 7) in | 12) by |
| 3) in | 8) to | 13) in |
| 4) of | 9) on | 14) between |
| 5) among | 10) by | 15) between |

10. Answer the following questions on the use of prepositions appearing in Article A from Common Provisions of the Treaty on European Union:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1) by | 4) among |
| 2) in the process of | 5) in a manner |
| 3) of | |

SPEAKING

11. Prepare a 1-minute talk on what the European Union is, incorporating information from the listening exercises, and paying attention to vocabulary and grammar rules emphasized in the lesson:

Suggested answer:

The EU, representing 450 million people, is the world's second-largest democracy. Let's` discuss what the European Union is, its functions, and who controls it.

The EU is a unique union of 27 European countries with common goals. It's not a country but a supranational organization, meaning it has some powers of national governments. The EU comprises seven main institutions, including the European Council, the European Commission, and the European Parliament.

So, what does the EU do? Firstly, it promotes economic integration by allowing free movement of goods, services, capital, and people across borders. It also negotiates global trade agreements. Secondly, it develops common policies in areas like agriculture, environment, and energy. Thirdly, it protects human rights, demonstrated by regulations like the General Data Protection Regulation.

In terms of control, the EU doesn't have a single leader. Power is shared among seven institutions, with the president of the European Commission, currently Ursula von der Leyen, seen as a key figure.

In summary, the EU is crucial for European countries to have global influence. Despite its complexity, the core idea is simple: working together for a better future.

UNIT 2. FOUNDING TREATIES

1. Put the phrases in the correct order to make up a quote by Guy Verhofstadt:

The European Union is a community of values, and we need to stand up for those values.

2. Comment on the quotation by discussing the following questions:

1. The word 'value' generally refers to the worth, importance, or usefulness of something. In a broader sense, it can represent principles or standards that guide behavior. The difference between 'a value' and 'a price' lies in their nature: 'a value' is subjective and can encompass moral, cultural, or personal beliefs, while 'a price' is usually objective and refers to the amount of money or resources required to acquire something.

2. The European Union is founded on core values, including respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. These values are outlined in the EU treaties and serve as the foundation for the EU's actions and policies.

3. A single EU Member State can stand up for the values of the European Union by actively promoting and upholding these values both domestically and internationally. This may involve implementing and enforcing laws that protect human rights and democratic principles within the country. Additionally, the Member State can engage in diplomatic efforts to encourage adherence to EU values by other nations and collaborate with EU institutions to address any challenges to these values.

READING

3. What do you know about the history of the EU? Look at these dates and discuss in pairs how they are related to the EU:

In **1951**, six countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) signed the Treaty of Paris and made the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

In **1957**, they signed the Treaty of Rome and created the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

In **1992**, the Maastricht Treaty changed the EEC into the European Union and introduced a common currency, the euro.

In **2007**, the Lisbon Treaty was signed. It made more changes to improve how the EU works.

4. Complete the gaps 1-6 with the phrases A-H. There are two phrases you do NOT need to use:

1) C

2) E

3) A

4) H

5) G

6) B

VOCABULARY

5. Choose the correct transcription for the following words. Read the sentences from the text in task 4 that contain these words paying attention to their pronunciation:

7) B

8) B

9) B

10) B

11) A

12) A

6. In English, the pronunciation of years follows a general pattern. Look at the dates 1-6 and read the corresponding pairs of how they are said in English. In each case, which one of the two options is correct?

13) b

14) a

15) a

16) b

17) b

18) a

GRAMMAR

7. These are rules on using article ‘the’ with proper names. Study the rules and find the examples illustrating them in the text of task 4. Can you think of your own examples?

1) Europe, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, West Germany, Central and Eastern Europe.

2) the Netherlands.

3) The European Union, the Treaty of Paris, the European Coal and Steel Community, the Treaty of Rome, the European Economic Community, the European Atomic Energy Community, the Maastricht Treaty, the Lisbon Treaty.

8. Complete the gaps with article ‘the’, if necessary:

1) the	9) the	17) –
2) the	10) –	18) –
3) –	11) the	19) –
4) –	12) –	20) –
5) –	13) –	21) the
6) –	14) –	22) –
7) –	15) –	23) –
8) –	16) –	24) –

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

9. The verb ‘shall’ has several meanings, and its usage can vary depending on context. Study some of the common meanings of ‘shall’ and decide which one relates to the example below:

Shall is commonly used in legal language to denote requirements or obligations.

10. Translate the following articles from the founding treaties, paying attention to the use of shall:

1) Європейська Рада повинна визначити принципи та загальні вказівки для спільної зовнішньої та оборонної політики, включаючи питання з оборонною значущістю.

2) Положення, прийняті відповідно до цієї статті:

- не повинні впливати на право держав-членів визначити основні принципи своїх систем соціального захисту та не повинні значно впливати на їх фінансову рівновагу;
- не повинні перешкоджають жодній державі-членові зберігати або вводити більш суворі захисні заходи, сумісні з цим Договором.

3) Комісія повинна працювати під політичним керівництвом свого Президента, який повинен визначати її внутрішню організацію з метою забезпечення єдності дій, ефективності та колегіальності.

PROJECT WORK

11. Work in small groups. Do research on one of the EU treaties (The Treaty of Rome, The Single European Act, The Treaty of Maastricht, The Treaty of Amsterdam, The Treaty of Nice, The Treaty of Lisbon). Deliver your presentation to the class incorporating answers to the questions below:

The Treaty of Rome

1. The Treaty of Rome, officially known as the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), was signed on March 25, 1957.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Treaty of Rome were to establish the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). The EEC aimed to create a common market among the member states, promoting the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital. The treaty also sought to foster economic integration and cooperation among the signatory countries.

3. Yes, the Treaty of Rome did lead to the inclusion of new member states. The original signatories were Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Over time, the EEC expanded its membership through subsequent accessions, with additional countries joining the community.

4. The Treaty of Rome itself did not undergo significant amendments or revisions. However, the European Union has seen subsequent treaties and agreements that have modified and expanded upon the provisions of the original Treaty of Rome. Notable treaties include the Single European Act (1986), the Maastricht Treaty (1992), and the Lisbon Treaty (2007).

5. The Treaty of Rome had a profound impact on the European Union and its member states. It laid the foundation for the creation of the European Single Market, fostering economic cooperation and

integration. Over time, the EU has evolved from a primarily economic community to a broader political and social union, with common policies in various areas such as agriculture, competition, and regional development. The treaty contributed to the development of the EU as a significant political and economic entity on the global stage.

The Single European Act

1. The Single European Act (SEA) was signed on February 17, 1986.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Single European Act were to establish a single market among the member states by removing trade barriers and promoting economic integration. It aimed to enhance cooperation in various policy areas, including economic, social, and environmental issues.

3. While the Single European Act itself did not lead to the inclusion of new member states, it set the stage for subsequent treaties and agreements that facilitated the accession of new members. The most significant enlargement following the Single European Act was in 1995 when Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the European Union.

4. The Single European Act was itself a significant amendment to the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community (EEC). It introduced changes to the decision-making process, moving from unanimous decision-making to qualified majority voting in certain areas, thus facilitating quicker and more efficient decision-making.

5. The Single European Act had a profound impact on the European Union and its member states. It played a pivotal role in the creation of the single market by eliminating internal trade barriers, harmonizing regulations, and fostering economic cooperation. The move towards qualified majority voting also streamlined decision-making processes within the EU. Overall, the Single European Act laid the foundation for deeper European integration and paved the way for subsequent treaties, contributing to the evolution of the EU into what it is today.

The Treaty of Maastricht

1. The Treaty of Maastricht was signed on February 7, 1992.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Treaty of Maastricht were to establish the European Union and to further integrate the member states economically, politically, and in terms of foreign policy. The treaty introduced the creation of a single currency, the euro, and laid the foundation for the development of a common foreign and security policy.

3. Yes, the Treaty of Maastricht led to the inclusion of new member states. The treaty paved the way for the enlargement of the European Community by establishing criteria for countries to join, leading to the accession of new members in subsequent years.

4. The Treaty of Maastricht itself did not undergo significant amendments or revisions, but it set the stage for later treaties that further developed and modified the European Union. One notable example is the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, which made changes to some institutional aspects and policies initially established by the Maastricht Treaty.

5. The Treaty of Maastricht had a profound impact on the European Union and its member states. It marked a significant step in the process of European integration by introducing the concept of European citizenship, the single currency (euro), and closer cooperation in various policy areas. The treaty strengthened the political and economic ties among member states, contributing to the evolution of the EU into a more unified and cohesive entity.

The Treaty of Amsterdam

1. The Treaty of Amsterdam was signed on October 2, 1997.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Treaty of Amsterdam included enhancing the efficiency and democratic legitimacy of the European Union (EU) institutions, strengthening the EU's ability to act in areas such as justice and home affairs, and preparing the EU institutions for enlargement by reforming their structure and decision-making processes.

3. Yes, the Treaty of Amsterdam paved the way for the inclusion of new member states. It introduced changes to the EU's institutional framework to accommodate the enlargement process, which eventually led to the accession of several countries in the early 2000s.

4. The Treaty of Amsterdam involved significant amendments and revisions to the existing treaties. It modified the Treaty on

European Union (TEU) and the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC). The changes focused on institutional reforms, giving more powers to the European Parliament, streamlining decision-making processes, and addressing issues related to justice and home affairs.

5. The Treaty of Amsterdam had a notable impact on the European Union and its member states. It contributed to making EU institutions more efficient and transparent, allowing for smoother decision-making processes. The treaty also strengthened the EU's role in areas like justice and home affairs, paving the way for greater cooperation in these domains. Additionally, by addressing institutional issues, the Treaty of Amsterdam played a role in preparing the EU for its enlargement to include new member states.

The Treaty of Nice

1. The Treaty of Nice was signed on February 26, 2001.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Treaty of Nice were to reform the institutional structure of the European Union (EU) to accommodate the anticipated enlargement of the EU by including new member states. It aimed to make the decision-making processes more efficient and ensure the smooth functioning of the EU with an expanded membership.

3. Yes, the Treaty of Nice was closely associated with the EU's enlargement process. It laid out the institutional framework needed to incorporate new member states, particularly those from Central and Eastern Europe. The treaty facilitated the accession of ten new member states in the 2004 enlargement.

4. The Treaty of Nice introduced several amendments and revisions to the EU's institutional framework. Notably, it reweighted the voting system in the Council of Ministers to reflect the changing balance of power among member states with the enlargement. It also made adjustments to the number of seats each country had in the European Parliament.

5. The Treaty of Nice had a significant impact on the European Union and its member states by preparing the institutional ground for the enlargement of the EU. It aimed to enhance the efficiency and decision-making capacity of the EU to accommodate a larger and more diverse membership. However, the treaty was criticized for not fully addressing the challenges of institutional reform, leading to

subsequent treaties, such as the Treaty of Lisbon in 2007, which further refined the EU's institutional framework.

The Treaty of Lisbon

1. The Treaty of Lisbon was signed on December 13, 2007.

2. The main purposes and key objectives of the Treaty of Lisbon included streamlining the decision-making processes of the European Union (EU), enhancing democratic accountability, and improving the efficiency of its institutions. It aimed to create a more effective and cohesive EU by establishing new roles, such as the President of the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The treaty also sought to strengthen the role of the European Parliament and improve the decision-making process.

3. Yes, the Treaty of Lisbon did not lead to the inclusion of new member states, but it did establish new rules and mechanisms for future enlargements.

4. The Treaty of Lisbon represented a consolidation and revision of previous treaties rather than introducing significant amendments. It sought to replace the proposed European Constitution, which faced challenges in ratification.

5. The Treaty of Lisbon had a notable impact on the European Union and its member states. It introduced reforms aimed at making the EU more democratic, transparent, and capable of acting cohesively on the global stage. The creation of new roles and the changes in decision-making processes were designed to enhance the EU's efficiency and effectiveness. Additionally, the treaty had implications for issues such as foreign policy, institutional structure, and the balance of power between member states and EU institutions.

12. Taking into account the information you learned from task 11 do the following multiple-choice test on the EU Treaties:

- 1) c
- 2) b
- 3) b
- 4) b
- 5) b

- 6) c
- 7) d
- 8) b
- 9) d
- 10) a

UNIT 3. EU INSTITUTIONS

LEAD-IN

1. Read the statements below and decide which one(s) relates to the concept of institution:

1) – 3)

What EU institutions do you know? What are their main objectives and functions?

The main EU institutions include the European Parliament (EP), the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB), the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), the European Court of Auditors (ECA).

READING

2. Read the text below and answer the following questions:

1) The European Union's institutional set-up is unique, and its decision-making system is constantly evolving. The text doesn't provide specific details on what makes it unique, but it implies that the system is adaptable and subject to changes over time.

2) The four main decision-making institutions leading the EU's administration are the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission. Their roles include providing policy direction and playing different roles in the law-making process.

3) The European Parliament is in Brussels, Strasbourg, and Luxembourg, the European Council is in Brussels, the Council of the European Union is in Brussels and Luxembourg, and the European Commission is in Brussels, Luxembourg, and has representations across the EU.

4) The network of EU agencies and organizations across the European Union primarily functions to translate policies into realities on the ground.

3. Read the statements about various EU institutions and determine which one is described, specifically, the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, or the European Court of Auditors:

- 1) The European Parliament
- 2) The European Council
- 3) The European Court of Auditors
- 4) The Council of the European Union
- 5) The European Central Bank
- 6) The Council of the European Union
- 7) The European Council
- 8) The European Commission
- 9) The Court of Justice of the European Union
- 10) The European Commission
- 11) The European Parliament
- 12) The European Council
- 13) The Council of the European Union
- 14) The European Commission
- 15) The European Central Bank
- 16) The Court of Justice of the European Union
- 17) The European Parliament.

VOCABULARY

4. Match two halves to make the word combinations from tasks 2 and 3:

- 1) D
- 2) J
- 3) A
- 4) H
- 5) B

- 6) I
- 7) F
- 8) C
- 9) G
- 10) E

5. Fill in the gaps with the word-combinations from the previous task:

- 1) to address the common interests
- 2) play different roles
- 3) set general policy guidelines
- 4) carry out specific legal functions
- 5) cooperate with a network of EU agencies and organizations
- 6) manages the euro currency.

LISTENING

6. Watch the video about the EU leaders and decide whether the statements below are true or false:

- 1) False
- 2) False
- 3) False
- 4) False

- 5) True
- 6) False
- 7) False
- 8) True

7. Read the summary of the video from the previous task and put the words in brackets in the correct form:

- 1) representatives
- 2) internationally
- 3) accountable

- 4) directly
- 5) presidency
- 6) leadership

GRAMMAR

8. In Listening, you hear about the Spitzencandidate process. Read the text below to learn more about it. Choose the correct option on using Participle I or Participle II:

The Spitzencandidate Process in EU Leadership

The Spitzencandidate process, **introduced** in the 2014 European Parliament elections, transforms the selection of the President of the European Commission. Here's a concise overview:

- European political parties nominate a lead candidate, **reflecting** their values and policies.
- The winning party's lead candidate in the European elections is typically **nominated** for the Commission presidency.

- **Enhancing** democratic legitimacy, voters indirectly influence the Commission president through their election choices.
- The process promotes transparency by **presenting** clear choices and a potential future leader to voters.
- Lead candidates negotiate to form a majority coalition after the European Parliament elections.
- While the European Council proposes a candidate, it is expected to consider the lead candidate from the **winning** coalition.
- The nominated lead candidate seeks approval from the newly elected European Parliament for **added** democratic legitimacy.

The Spitzenkandidat process aligns EU leadership selection with citizens' democratic will, **fostering** transparency and citizen engagement.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

9. Read Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union. Open the brackets by using Participle I or Participle II:

- 1) conferred
- 2) set out
- 3) relating
- 4) acting

10. Read Article 13 one more time and find the word that means the following. Provide its Ukrainian equivalent:

Hereinafter – далі

SPEAKING

11. Look at the main parts commonly found in presentations and put them in the logical order:

- Welcome the audience
- Introduce yourself

Introduce the topic

Tell the audience why they should be interesting in the topic

Give an overview of the talk

Main point 1

Main point 2

Main point 3

Summary

12. Here are the phrases typical of the presentation. Match them with the common parts mentioned in task 12:

Welcome the audience: *Hello everyone, and thanks for coming alone. I'd like to extend a warm welcome to each of you. Thank you for taking the time to be here today. Your presence adds great value to our discussion.*

Introduce yourself: *Let me just start by introducing myself. For those who may not know me, my name is ...*

Introduce the topic: *I am sure the topic will be of particular interest to you as I'm thrilled to talk to you about ... (a topic), a subject that not only captivates my interest but is also highly relevant to your interests or needs.*

Tell the audience why they should be interesting in the topic: *As we explore ... (a topic), you'll gain insights that can improve Why should you be interested in ... (a topic)? Because understanding it can shape the way we*

Give an overview of the talk: *Over the next 15 minutes, we will explore key aspects of ... (a topic), starting with ... (Main Point 1), followed by ... (Main Point 2) and concluding with (Main Point 3). There are three main points I'd like to cover today.*

Main point 1: *Let's start with our first key point: ... (Main Point 1). This aspect is crucial because To start with, ...*

Main point 2: *This brings me to my next point This leads directly to what ...*

Main point 3: *Let's now move on to what Our final main point brings us to*

Summary: *To recap, ... In summary, ...*

UNIT 4. THE SOURCES OF THE EU LAW

LEAD-IN

1. Discuss the questions below in pairs:

1) The sources of law generally refer to the origins or authorities from which legal rules and principles derive their validity and enforceability within a particular legal system.

2) The sources of law can vary depending on the legal system and its historical, cultural, and institutional contexts. Some common sources of law include Constitutional law, Statutory law, Case Law (Common Law), Administrative Regulations, Customary Law, International Treaties and Conventions.

3) Sources of Ukrainian law may include the Constitution of Ukraine, legislation, presidential decrees, international treaties and agreements, etc.

READING

2. Read the text below and summarize it in the form of the chart:

Primary law: founding treaties, amending treaties, *accession* treaties, protocols, supplementary agreements, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU

Secondary law: regulations, directives, and decisions, recommendations and opinions

Supplementary law: CJEU case-law, international law, and general principles of law.

3. Read the text again and choose the correct answers to the questions below:

- 1) c
- 2) a
- 3) a
- 4) b

- 5) a
- 6) b
- 7) d
- 8) a

VOCABULARY

4. Match the italic words from the text of task 2 with their meanings:

- 1) accession
- 2) a principle
- 3) distribution
- 4) to address
- 5) to overlap
- 6) to amend

- 7) application
- 8) atypical
- 9) an individual
- 10) a judgment
- 11) policy
- 12) binding

5. Complete the gaps with the words from the previous task. You may need to change the form:

- 1) binding
- 2) individuals
- 3) amend
- 4) address

- 5) policies
- 6) overlap
- 7) judgments
- 8) principles

6. Translate the sentences into English using the target vocabulary:

1) The European Union regularly considers proposals to amend existing regulations.

2) Accession to the European Union involves a rigorous process of compliance with established criteria.

3) EU policy aims to promote economic growth while ensuring environmental sustainability.

4) Sometimes, EU directives and national laws can overlap, leading to legal ambiguities.

5) The European Court of Justice issued a landmark judgment on data privacy rights.

6) The principle of proportionality is a cornerstone of EU law, ensuring that measures taken are necessary and balanced.

7) The distribution of funds within the EU budget is a complex process involving multiple stakeholders.

8) EU institutions continually strive to address emerging challenges in cybersecurity.

9) The application of EU directives requires close cooperation between member states and EU authorities.

10) EU regulations are binding on all member states, ensuring uniformity and consistency in legal standards.

11) An atypical situation may require a nuanced approach under EU law.

12) EU law protects the rights of the individual against arbitrary state action.

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text about the EU soft law and put the words in brackets in the correct form:

1) recommendations

2) binding

3) legally

4) precisely

5) demonstration

6) achieving

7) unable

8) enact

9) optional

10) faced

8. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union belongs to the EU primary law. Read the text about it below and fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1) the

2) most

3) by

4) in

5) force

6) out

7) on

8) case

9) as

10) law

9. Read the text on the EU acquis. Each line contains a mistake. Find and correct them. The first line is given as an example:

1) to

2) must

3) on

4) like

5) to join

6) these

7) is

8) added

9) any

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

10. Read the rules on Passive Voice usage and formation. Complete the gaps with the words given below:

- 1) object
- 2) less
- 3) don't
- 4) by
- 5) agent

- 6) fact
- 7) auxiliary
- 8) active
- 9) similar
- 10) shall

11. Read the sentences from the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and put the verbs in brackets either in Active or in Passive Voice:

- 1) is; be respected and protected
- 2) be condemned or executed
- 3) be subjected
- 4) be held; be required; is prohibited
- 5) are authorised; are entitled are prohibited
- 6) respect
- 7) be ensured; not prevent
- 8) recognises and respects
- 9) enjoy
- 10) ensure
- 11) be made; lack; is

LISTENING

12. Watch the video and name the EU institutions involved in the EU legislative process:

The EU institutions involved in the EU legislative process include the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union.

13. Watch the video one more time and answer the following questions:

- 1) The European Commission.

2) The proposed legislation is reviewed and discussed by the Parliament's committees, which make changes and recommendations.

3) The legislation is sent back to the European Commission with the Parliament's suggestions.

4) The Council reviews and amends the proposed legislation before voting on it.

5) A conciliation committee is formed to seek a compromise, and if an agreement is reached, the proposal is sent back to both institutions for final approval.

UNIT 5. EUROZONE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

LEAD-IN

4. Divide the quote by Mario Draghi on the importance of the euro into meaningful words by adding spaces between them:

The euro is much more than a currency. It's a symbol of European identity and a major achievement of integration efforts in Europe.

VOCABULARY

5. Match the words or word combinations from column A with the definitions from column B. Think on the Ukrainian equivalents for the words and word combinations from column A:

- 1) c
- 2) j
- 3) n
- 4) a
- 5) g

- 6) l
- 7) d
- 8) b
- 9) m
- 10) f

- 11) i
- 12) o
- 13) h
- 14) k
- 15) e

6. Read the sentences from the video you are going to watch and fill in the missing words from the previous task:

- 1) monetary agreement
- 2) unilaterally
- 3) eurozone
- 4) opted out
- 5) referendum

- 6) reluctance
- 7) exchange rate stability
- 8) European Exchange Rate Mechanism
- 9) Stability and Growth Pact (SGP)

LISTENING

7. Watch the first part of the video (0:53-6:00) one more time and answer the following questions:

1) The first four non-EU states using the euro are Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican City, and Ora. They have a monetary agreement with the EU allowing them to use the euro. In contrast, Kosovo and Montenegro adopted the euro unilaterally without EU permission.

2) Denmark and the UK opted out of joining the Euro in 1992 due to reservations and concerns. This decision allowed them to maintain their national currencies instead.

3) Bulgaria is expected to join in 2022, Croatia in 2023, and Romania in 2024.

4) The three stages are: a. Joining the EU and meeting the Copenhagen criteria related to economic factors. b. Applying to join the eurozone by meeting the Maastricht criteria, focusing on inflation, deficit procedures, and participation in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism. c. Abiding by the rules outlined in the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) to ensure fiscal discipline after successfully joining the eurozone.

5) Countries failing to follow the rules outlined in the SGP may face economic sanctions, with fines of up to 0.5% of GDP. The sanctions are designed to ensure adherence to fiscal discipline.

8. Watch the second part of the video (6:00-10:26) and decide whether the statements below are true or false:

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) False

- 6) False
- 7) False
- 8) False
- 9) False
- 10) True

GRAMMAR

9. While most English nouns simply add an ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ to the end to indicate plurality, irregular plural nouns do not follow the standard rules for forming plurals in English. In the video, they use the plural form for the word ‘a criterion’. What is it?

a criterion - criteria

10. Read the sentences below and write the correct plural form for the nouns given in brackets:

- 1) memoranda
- 2) curricula
- 3) media
- 4) data
- 5) indices or indexes. Both forms are accepted, though "indexes" is more common in business contexts.
- 6) crises
- 7) analyses
- 8) phenomena

USE OF ENGLISH

8. Read the text about the European Central Bank and put the words in brackets in the correct form:

- 1) monetary
- 2) independently
- 3) central
- 4) decisions
- 5) economic

9. Read the text on the Eurogroup and fill in the missing words:

- 1) is
- 2) with
- 3) in
- 4) the

- 5) as
- 6) role
- 7) states
- 8) to

THE LANGUAGE OF THE EU LEGISLATION

10. Match the verbs from Article 11 of the Regulation on the professional cross-border transport of euro cash by road between euro-area Member States with their meanings:

- 1) g
- 2) i
- 3) h
- 4) f
- 5) b

- 6) d
- 7) j
- 8) c
- 9) e
- 10) a

11. Complete the gaps with the following words: to deliver, to ensure (2), to homologate, to inform (4), to keep, to publish (2), to set up, to submit, to update, to withdraw. You may need to change a form:

- 1) submit
- 2) have been
homologated
- 3) inform
- 4) ensure
- 5) are published

- 6) keep
- 7) update
- 8) inform
- 9) set up
- 10) withdraws

- 11) delivered
- 12) inform
- 13) inform
- 14) ensure
- 15) published

SPEAKING

12. Read the list of arguments below. Decide on whether they are FOR or AGAINST the introduction of the euro as the official currency of the EU:

- 1) For
- 2) Against
- 3) For
- 4) Against
- 5) For
- 6) For

- 7) Against
- 8) Against
- 9) Against
- 10) For
- 11) Against
- 12) For

UNIT 6. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES IN THE EU. THE EU GREEN DEAL

LEAD-IN

1. Read the three statements about EU environmental policies below and decide which one is true:

1. True

VOCABULARY

2. You are going to watch a video on European Green Deal. Below are some useful expressions on the issue. Match them (1-15) with their definitions (A-O):

1) D

2) I

3) L

4) A

5) O

6) K

7) B

8) E

9) N

10) C

11) M

12) G

13) J

14) H

15) F

3. Complete the text below using the phrases from the previous task:

1) European Green Deal

2) climate neutrality

3) greenhouse gases

4) decoupling of economic growth

5) emission trading scheme

6) biodiversity strategy

7) Farm to Fork strategy

8) Fit for 55 package

LISTENING

4. Watch the video on the European Green Deal and decide whether the statements below are true or false:

1) F

2) T

3) T

6) F

7) F

8) F

4) F
5) F

9) T
10) F

5. Watch the video one more time and answer the following questions:

1. The three primary goals of the European Green Deal are achieving no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, decoupling economic growth from resource exploitation, and ensuring that no person and no place in the EU is left behind. It aims to achieve climate neutrality by transforming various sectors of the economy, including energy and agriculture.

2. Franz Timmermans, the First Vice President of the European Commission, is leading the European Green Deal. The initiative is financially supported by approximately 1 trillion euros, with half funded by the EU budget and the Emission Trading Scheme, and the other half from the Invest EU fund.

3. The European Climate Law legally binds all EU member states to reduce emissions by 55% by 2030, making it a significant milestone in the effort to combat climate change.

4. The Fit for 55 package includes policies and regulations within all areas to meet the European Climate Law's new target of reducing emissions by 55% by 2030. These policies span various sectors, from climate and energy to agriculture and the environment, and aim to align with the new emission reduction goals.

5. The ongoing situation of Russia's invasion of Ukraine has provided the European Commission with an additional incentive to accelerate the transition away from Russian gas, making green energy policies more appealing and important for the EU. This geopolitical context is pushing the EU to adopt greener energy solutions.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read the text on the Farm to Fork Strategy and choose the correct option:

- 1) aiming
- 2) crises
- 3) redesign
- 4) economic
- 5) producers

- 6) operators
- 7) discoveries
- 8) accelerate
- 9) security
- 10) affordability

7. Read the text below on European Climate Law and put the words in the correct form:

- 1) legislative
- 2) binding
- 3) foundation
- 4) commitment
- 5) reduction

- 6) governance
- 7) outlining
- 8) adaptation
- 9) enshrining
- 10) sustainable

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

8. Read Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2021/1119 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') and answer the questions below to check your understanding of EU legislation:

1. 1) False; 2) vulnerability; 3) a, b.
2. 1) False; 2) regulation;
3. 1) True; 2) False; 3) shall;
4. 1) national adaptation strategies and plans; 2) The Union strategy on adaptation to climate change, robust climate change and vulnerability analyses, progress assessments, indicators, and the best available and most recent scientific evidence. 3) regularly;
5. 1) B; 2) C; 3) B.

READING

9. Read the text below and think on the best title for it:

Suggested answer: Ukraine's Commitment to the European Green Deal

10. Read the text one more time and match paragraphs 1-6 with the headings A-E:

1) C

2) E

3) A

4) B

5) D

SPEAKING

11. Discuss the following questions in small groups:

Suggested answers:

1) Ukraine can overcome challenges in reducing energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions through a combination of measures such as investing in renewable energy infrastructure, improving energy efficiency in industries and buildings, promoting sustainable transportation systems, and implementing policies to incentivize the adoption of cleaner technologies.

2) Specific policy measures and legislative reforms needed for Ukraine's integration into the European Green Deal include enacting laws to regulate emissions, promote renewable energy development, establish carbon pricing mechanisms, enhance energy efficiency standards, and strengthen environmental protection regulations.

3) The European Union can further support Ukraine's transition towards sustainability by providing financial assistance through grants, loans, and technical assistance programs. Capacity-building initiatives could focus on enhancing institutional capabilities, fostering innovation, and promoting knowledge exchange in areas such as renewable energy, climate adaptation, and environmental management. Additionally, the EU can facilitate partnerships and collaborations between Ukrainian and European institutions, businesses, and civil society organizations to leverage expertise and resources for sustainable development initiatives.

UNIT 7. EU DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR)

LEAD-IN

1. Read the passage below. What regulation does it describe?

The passage describes General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

VOCABULARY

2. Read the list of useful words and word-combinations related to GDPR and think of their Ukrainian equivalents:

- 1) Personal data - персональні дані
- 2) Data protection - захист даних
- 3) Consent – згода
- 4) Data breach - витік даних
- 5) Right to access - право на доступ
- 6) Data subject - суб'єкт даних
- 7) Data controller - контролер (володілець) даних
- 8) Data processor - обробник (розпорядник) даних
- 9) Right to erasure (right to be forgotten) - право бути забутим
- 10) Data portability - перенесення даних
- 11) Data minimization - мінімізація даних
- 12) Privacy by design - конфіденційність за проектуванням
- 13) Data Protection Officer (DPO) - посадова особа із захисту даних
- 14) Cross-border data transfer - транскордонна передача даних
- 15) Compliance – відповідність
- 16) Fines and penalties - штрафи та санкції
- 17) Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - оцінка впливу на захист даних
- 18) Privacy policy - політика конфіденційності
- 19) Data security - безпека даних
- 20) Lawful basis for processing - законна підстава для обробки

3. Translate the sentences into English using the target vocabulary for the italic parts:

- 1) Data protection is essential to maintain user trust.
- 2) Right to erasure (right to be forgotten): Under GDPR, individuals can exercise their right to erasure.
- 3) Consent must be explicitly obtained before collecting personal data.
- 4) A data breach can lead to severe legal and financial consequences.
- 5) The data subject has several rights under GDPR.
- 6) The data controller determines the purposes and means of processing personal data.
- 7) Organizations must handle personal data with care.
- 8) Individuals have the right to access their personal data held by companies.
- 9) The data processor must follow the instructions of the data controller.
- 10) Data portability allows individuals to transfer their data to another service provider.
- 11) Privacy by design ensures that data protection is integrated into the development process.
- 12) The Data Protection Officer is responsible for overseeing GDPR compliance.
- 13) Organizations must have a lawful basis for processing personal data.
- 14) Cross-border data transfer requires adequate safeguards.
- 15) Compliance with GDPR is mandatory for organizations handling EU citizens' data.
- 16) Data minimization requires only collecting data that is necessary for the purpose.
- 17) Conducting a Data Protection Impact Assessment is crucial for high-risk data processing activities.
- 18) Non-compliance with GDPR can result in substantial fines and penalties.
- 19) A clear privacy policy is required to inform users about data handling practices.
- 20) Ensuring data security is a key aspect of GDPR compliance.

LISTENING 1

4. Watch the video and tick words and word combinations it explains:

- Personal data
- Data protection
- Consent (implied through "opt-in")
- Right to access (implied through "give users more clarity over the kind of data being used and how companies will use it")
- Right to erasure (right to be forgotten)
- Data portability (implied through "personal data also needs to be transferable via a common file type")
- Data minimization (implied through "forces companies to justify everything that they do with it")
- Compliance
- Fines and penalties (implied through "the penalty could be up to 20 million euros or 4% of annual turnover").

5. Watch the video again and discuss the following questions in pairs:

- 1) 25 May 2018
- 2) Businesses worldwide, regardless of location
- 3) To address outdated laws and the collection of massive amounts of sensitive information
- 4) To provide guidelines for organizations on data processing
- 5) Information that can identify an individual, including IP addresses and location data
- 6) Explicit opt-in model
- 7) The right to request data deletion, with certain conditions
- 8) It allows transfers under specific conditions, such as using standard contractual clauses or relying on an adequacy decision
- 9) Many businesses collect or use EU residents' data, and they also use EU-based companies for services and data processing
- 10) Up to 20 million euros or 4% of annual turnover, whichever is larger.

LISTENING 2

6. Watch the video on the 7 principles of GDPR and match them with their definitions:

- 1) C
- 2) F
- 3) A
- 4) G

- 5) B
- 6) E
- 7) D

SPEAKING

7. In groups of three discuss the questions below:

Suggested answers:

1) The Lawfulness, Fairness, and Transparency principle in GDPR ensures that personal data is processed in a legal and transparent manner. Organizations must identify a lawful basis for processing (such as consent or legitimate interest) and provide clear, accessible information to individuals. This principle emphasizes the importance of respecting individuals' rights and establishing trust in data processing practices.

2) Data minimization involves collecting only the necessary personal data for specific purposes, reducing the risk associated with data breaches. Implementing security measures, such as encryption, access controls, and regular security audits, enhances protection against unauthorized access or loss. The two principles work hand in hand to safeguard personal data and minimize the potential impact of security incidents.

3) Establishing appropriate retention periods is crucial for compliance with the Storage Limitation principle. Challenges may include determining the optimal duration and ensuring compliance with legal requirements. Benefits include minimizing data exposure, facilitating efficient data management, and aligning with privacy-by-design principles. Organizations need to strike a balance between holding data for operational needs and limiting retention to fulfill legal obligations.

4) The Accuracy principle emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate personal data. Ensuring data accuracy enhances individuals' ability to exercise their rights, such as the right to rectification. By promptly correcting inaccuracies, organizations demonstrate a commitment to respecting individuals' rights and contribute to building trust. Robust data accuracy practices are essential for maintaining the integrity of personal data.

5) Operationalizing accountability involves creating a privacy governance framework that aligns with GDPR principles. Organizations should establish policies, procedures, and documentation that demonstrate compliance with each principle. Regular audits, privacy impact assessments, and transparency in communication contribute to showcasing accountability. This proactive approach not only fulfills regulatory requirements but also builds a culture of responsible data handling within the organization.

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

8. Read Article 7 of GDPR related to the conditions for consent and fill in the missing words:

1) On

2) Subject

3) consent

4) a

5) which

6) be

7) shall

8) to

9) whether

10) alia

11) the

12) processing

9. Read Article 7 of GDPR one more time and decide on whether the statements below are true or false:

1) True

2) True

3) True

4) True

5) False

6) False

7) True

8) False

10. Consent to the Processing of Personal Data is a legal basis under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) whereby an individual (data subject) gives clear and explicit permission for an organization (data controller) to collect, use, and process their personal data for specified purposes. There are certain requirements any consent must meet. Match these requirements 1-6 with their meanings A-F:

1) F	4) A
2) C	5) B
3) E	6) D

11. Read the Consent to Processing of Personal Data below and match paragraphs 1-9 with the corresponding headings A-I:

1) H	4) I	7) G
2) A	5) B	8) D
3) E	6) C	9) F

12. Based on the situation below, draft the Consent to the Processing of Personal Data:

Suggested answer:

Consent to the Processing of Personal Data

By signing this form, I consent to the collection, use, and processing of my personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the following terms:

1. **Data Controller:** Eco-Friendly Goods Ltd.
2. **Purpose of Processing:** To process orders, provide personalized marketing communications, and enhance customer service.
3. **Data Collected:** Name, email address, phone number, mailing address, payment information, purchase history, and product preferences.
4. **Legal Basis for Processing:** This consent form serves as the legal basis for processing my personal data.

5. **Data Recipients:** Sales and marketing departments, customer service team, and third-party service providers for payment processing and email marketing.

6. **Data Retention Period:** Personal data will be retained for as long as necessary to fulfill the purposes outlined above, but no longer than three years after the last purchase.

7. **Rights of the Data Subject:**

○ I have the right to access my personal data and to receive a copy of it.

○ I have the right to rectify any inaccurate or incomplete data.

○ I have the right to request the erasure of my personal data ("right to be forgotten").

○ I have the right to restrict the processing of my data in certain circumstances.

○ I have the right to data portability, allowing me to obtain and reuse my personal data for my own purposes.

○ I have the right to object to the processing of my personal data.

8. **Withdrawal of Consent:** I understand that I can withdraw my consent at any time by contacting privacy@ecofriendlygoods.com. Withdrawal of consent will not affect the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal.

9. **Contact Information:** For any questions or to exercise any of my rights, I can contact Jane Smith, Data Protection Officer, at dpo@ecofriendlygoods.com or call +123-456-7890.

I have read and understood the above information and consent to the processing of my personal data as described.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

UNIT 8. EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICIES

VOCABULARY

1. Match the words and word-combinations with their meaning:

	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
1	D	G	F
2	H	F	I
3	J	I	E
4	A	A	A
5	G	H	H
6	B	B	J
7	I	C	C
8	F	J	D
9	E	D	G
10	C	E	B

2. Complete the sentences with the words and word-combinations from the previous task:

- 1) Irregular immigrants
- 2) Frontline nations
- 3) Biometric data
- 4) Detention measures
- 5) Asylum seekers

- 6) pull factor
- 7) ratified
- 8) Prolonged timelines
- 9) origin countries
- 10) Transit nations

3. Answer the questions using the information you found out from Task 2:

1. Irregular immigrants are individuals who enter a country without proper authorization or documentation.

2. Frontline nations in the context of immigration are countries such as Italy, Greece, and Spain, which are located at the forefront of immigration routes and handle initial processing.

3. Within the European Union, solidarity refers to unity or mutual support among member states, especially in sharing the responsibilities and resources needed to manage migration effectively.

4. Examples of biometric data used for identification at borders include fingerprints and facial images.

5. A policy is considered ground-breaking when it is innovative or pioneering, introducing significant changes.

6. Mandatory solidarity among EU member states means compulsory support or collaboration in sharing responsibilities, particularly in handling migration and asylum seekers.

7. Detention measures are actions taken to confine or hold individuals, often used in the context of border control to manage and process irregular immigrants or asylum seekers.

8. Renewal uncertainty indicates that it is not definite or confirmed whether a policy or agreement will continue or be extended.

9. Counter-smuggling actions are efforts to prevent or combat the illegal transportation of people or goods.

10. Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms inherent to all individuals, ensuring that asylum seekers and refugees are treated with dignity, respect, and legal protection.

11. Far-right parties typically have conservative or nationalist ideologies and often view immigration negatively, advocating for stricter immigration controls and policies.

12. If an agreement is renewed, it means it has been extended or resumed after a period of suspension.

LISTENING

4. Watch the video and identify the document it focuses on:

The video focuses on the New Pact on Asylum and Migration.

5. Read the text summarizing the main ideas of the video from the previous task and complete the gaps 1-10 with the phrases A-J:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1) C | 6) B |
| 2) G | 7) J |
| 3) F | 8) I |
| 4) A | 9) E |
| 5) H | 10) D |

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read the text below. Each line contains a mistake. Find and correct it:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) politics (policies) | 6) datum (data) |
| 2) balanced (balancing) | 7) legal (illegal) |
| 3) such (like) | 8) aim to control |
| 4) between (among) | 9) Despite of challenges |
| 5) liability (responsibility) | 10) handled (handle) |

7. Read the text below and choose the correct option:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1) C | 3) D | 5) A |
| 2) A | 4) A | 6) D |

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

8. In EU legislation, verbs play a crucial role in conveying the actions, obligations, permissions, and prohibitions that the legislation intends to enforce. The choice and use of verbs help to clearly define the requirements and expectations set forth by the legal texts.

Complete the text below with the verbs given. Put them in the correct form:

- 1) be registered
- 2) turns
- 3) enters
- 4) apply

- 5) mislead
- 6) apply
- 7) provides

9. Read the text from the previous task one more time and identify the verbs from it by answering the following questions:

4. turns
5. mislead
6. be registered
7. provides
8. enters
9. will apply for

SPEAKING

10. Discuss the following questions:

Suggested answers:

1) The key pillars include Screening and Eurodac regulations, the Asylum Procedure, Migration Management Regulation, Deals with Third Countries, and Crisis Response regulation. The pact aims to balance responsibility among EU nations and streamline the asylum process.

2) The Screening Regulation introduces a pre-entry procedure to quickly examine asylum seekers' profiles, collecting information such as identity, fingerprints, facial images, health, security, and vulnerability.

3) The two tracks are the "border procedure" and the "normal asylum procedure." The border procedure applies to applicants from countries with low recognition rates or security risks, while the normal asylum procedure applies to individuals from conflict-ridden countries and families with children under 12.

4) Tensions have arisen, especially with countries like Poland and Hungary opposing the solidarity clause, expressing reluctance to accept immigrants. Austria, Czechia, and Slovakia abstained from the

vote, and Germany had its own set of challenges, particularly over disagreements with Italy.

5) The EU has signed a deal with Tunisia, pledging financial support for counter-smuggling actions, better border management, and youth economic opportunities. Challenges include disagreements over the destination of rejected asylum seekers, with Italy seeking more flexibility and Germany emphasizing human rights.

UNIT 9. EU ENLARGEMENT: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

LEAD-IN

1. Discuss the following questions in small groups. Then read the text below to check your answers:

1) EU enlargement refers to the process of allowing new countries to join the European Union (EU).

4) The three main criteria for EU enlargement are the Political Criteria, which involve having stable institutions ensuring democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and minority protection; the Economic Criteria, requiring a functioning market economy and the ability to align economic policies with the EU; and the *Acquis Communautaire*, which involves adopting and implementing EU laws across various policy areas. These criteria collectively contribute to assessing a candidate country's readiness for integration into the EU.

5) Candidate countries often face challenges such as implementing comprehensive reforms, aligning policies and institutions with EU standards, and making necessary adjustments to meet the stringent criteria. The accession process is complex and time-consuming due to the need for thorough negotiations between the candidate country and the EU, addressing various aspects of integration. This includes not only economic and political considerations but also ensuring that the candidate country can effectively participate in the EU's shared values and principles.

VOCABULARY

2. In small groups explain the meaning of the following words and word-combinations related to the topic of EU enlargement:

Accession means the formal process through which a candidate country becomes a full member of the European Union.

Acquis Communautaire means the body of EU laws and regulations that candidate countries must adopt and implement.

Candidate Countries are nations that have applied to join the EU and are undergoing assessment to meet the accession criteria.

Copenhagen Criteria are the political and economic conditions that candidate countries must meet to qualify for EU membership.

Enlargement Fatigue means weariness or reluctance among existing EU member states towards further expansion.

Enlargement means the process of allowing new countries to join the European Union.

Geopolitical Considerations are strategic and political factors influencing decisions on EU enlargement, often related to regional stability and influence.

Integration means the process of incorporating new member states into the political, economic, and social structures of the EU.

Political Will refers to the determination and commitment of EU member states to support and drive the enlargement process.

Qualified Majority Voting is a voting system in the EU where decisions are made based on a specified percentage of member states rather than unanimous agreement.

Reforms are systematic changes made by candidate countries to meet EU requirements and standards.

Skepticism means doubt or reservation about the benefits or feasibility of EU enlargement.

3. Complete the sentences below with the words and word-combinations from the previous task:

1) Enlargement

2) Candidate Countries

3) Accession

4) Copenhagen Criteria

5) Acquis Communautaire

6) Integration

7) Reforms

8) Qualified Majority Voting

9) Skepticism

10) Geopolitical

Considerations

11) Enlargement Fatigue

12) Political Will

4. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the target vocabulary for the italic parts:

- 1) The Copenhagen Criteria are essential for ensuring stability and democracy in candidate countries.
- 2) Candidate countries must adopt the Acquis Communautaire to join the EU.

- 3) Candidate countries undergo rigorous evaluation before being accepted into the EU.
- 4) Geopolitical considerations play a crucial role in the EU's enlargement policy.
- 5) There is skepticism about the readiness of some candidate countries to join the EU.
- 6) The enlargement of the EU has brought significant economic and political benefits.
- 7) Enlargement fatigue refers to the decreasing enthusiasm for admitting new members to the EU.
- 8) The accession of new member states to the EU is a complex and lengthy process.
- 9) Political will is necessary to implement the changes required for EU accession.
- 10) Qualified majority voting is used in the Council of the European Union for many decisions.
- 11) Comprehensive reforms are required for candidate countries to meet EU standards.
- 12) Integration into the EU requires significant legal and economic reforms.

LISTENING

5. Watch the video and decide on the following statements whether they are true or false. Correct false statements:

- 1) False. The Western Balkans group includes countries such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia.
- 2) False. Candidate countries are required to adopt and implement the Acquis Communautaire.
- 3) False. The video highlights that Russia's invasion of Ukraine brought renewed focus on EU enlargement.
- 4) False. The video mentions various factors contributing to the slow progress, including significant reforms required by potential members and disputes that need resolution.

- 5) False. The European Commission emphasized a merit-based approach, indicating candidates will be ready when they are ready.
- 6) False. The video indicates that the December EU Council Summit will be a key debate on enlargement, and a decision may be made on whether to officially kick-start accession negotiations with Ukraine.
- 7) False. The video highlights that the EU needs significant reform before allowing new members in.
- 8) False. The Association Trio comprises Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Read Conclusions of the Presidency (Copenhagen, June 21-22, 1993) on Ukraine and complete the text with necessary prepositions:

- 1) in
- 2) with
- 3) towards
- 4) by
- 5) of
- 6) under

- 7) to
- 8) for
- 9) into
- 10) of
- 11) with

7. Read the text from the previous task one more time and choose the correct option:

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) B

READING

8. Read the first paragraph of the text below and identify its dedicated subject. When was the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement signed? What is its key aim?

Dedicated Subject: The Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine. The EU-Ukraine Association Agreement was signed in June 27, 2014. The key aim is to strengthen the political, economic, and cultural ties between the EU and Ukraine.

9. Read the whole text in the previous task and match key components of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement A-F with their descriptions 1-6:

- 1) C
- 2) F
- 3) A

- 4) E
- 5) B
- 6) D

10. Discuss the following question in small groups:

Suggested answer:

The Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine contributes to the promotion of political reforms, democracy, and the rule of law in Ukraine through several key mechanisms:

1. *Political Reforms:* The agreement encourages Ukraine to align its political institutions and practices with EU standards. This involves fostering transparency, accountability, and good governance. The EU provides support and guidance to help Ukraine implement reforms that enhance its political system.

2. *Democracy Promotion:* The Association Agreement aims to strengthen democratic institutions and processes in Ukraine. This includes promoting free and fair elections, protecting human rights, and fostering civic engagement. The EU seeks to assist Ukraine in building a robust democratic framework.

3. *Rule of Law:* The agreement emphasizes the importance of the rule of law and judicial independence. It encourages Ukraine to enact legal reforms that align with European standards, ensuring a fair and impartial legal system. This commitment is crucial for the protection of citizens' rights and the functioning of a democratic society.

As for the broader implications in terms of regional security and defense cooperation:

1. *Security Collaboration*: The Association Agreement includes provisions for enhanced security and defense cooperation. While it falls short of providing NATO membership, it encourages collaboration on security matters, crisis management, and counter-terrorism. This contributes to regional stability by fostering joint efforts in addressing common security challenges.

2. *Geopolitical Dynamics*: The agreement has geopolitical implications, especially concerning Russia's influence in the region. Russia has expressed opposition to Ukraine's alignment with the EU, and the agreement has been a source of tension. The geopolitical context underscores the broader implications of the agreement beyond the immediate EU-Ukraine relationship.

In summary, the Association Agreement serves as a catalyst for political, democratic, and legal reforms in Ukraine, aligning the country with European standards. Additionally, it fosters collaboration in security and defense, contributing to regional stability while navigating complex geopolitical dynamics.

THE LANGUAGE OF EU LEGISLATION

11. Read the summary of Association agreement with Ukraine and decide on whether the statements below are true or false:

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) True

- 7) True
- 8) False. The EU–Ukraine Summit allows top-level political dialogue between presidents.
- 9) False. The measures renew former Regulation (EU) 2022/870.
- 10) True

**UNIT 10. THE ROLE OF THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE IN
FULFILLING UKRAINE'S COMMITMENTS IN THE FIELD OF
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

LEAD-IN

1. Watch a short video on the solemn installation of the flag of the European Union which took place in the meeting hall of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 1 July 2022. What does this ceremony symbolize?

From now on, the EU flag will stand next to the yellow-blue flag as a symbol of Ukraine's desire to become a full member of the European family and to adopt the necessary European integration laws as soon as possible.

READING

2. Read the text on the role of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in fulfilling Ukraine's commitments in the field of European integration and match paragraphs 1-7 with sentences A-G illustrating the main idea of each paragraph:

- 1) D
- 2) E
- 3) G
- 4) A

- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) F

VOCABULARY

3. Match the collocations from the text with their meanings:

- 1) Legislative body
- 2) Legal framework
- 3) Democratic principles
- 4) Rule of law
- 5) Human rights
- 6) Alignment of laws

- 10) Fair competition
- 11) Anti-corruption measures
- 12) Accountable institutions
- 13) Oversight role
- 14) Interparliamentary

- 7) Economic reforms
- 8) Business climate
- 9) Transparency

- cooperation
- 15) Joint initiatives

4. Complete the sentences with the collocations from the previous task:

- 1) Business climate
- 2) Fair competition
- 3) Human rights
- 4) Alignment of laws
- 5) Transparency
- 6) Anti-corruption measures
- 7) Oversight role
- 8) Economic reforms

- 9) Legislative body
- 10) Interparliamentary cooperation
- 11) Joint initiatives
- 12) Legal framework
- 13) Accountable institutions
- 14) Rule of law
- 15) Democratic principles

LISTENING

5. Watch the video and choose the heading (A-C) which best illustrates its main idea:

A. Ursula von der Leyen's Visit to Kyiv: Strengthening EU-Ukraine Ties

6. Watch the video one more time and complete the text below with phrases A-I:

- 1) G
- 2) D
- 3) H

- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) E

- 7) I
- 8) B
- 9) F

USE OF ENGLISH

7. Read the text below on the role of the Research Service of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the European integration of Ukraine and put the words in brackets in the correct word form.

**ENGLISH FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION:
A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE FOR UKRAINIAN EFL LEARNERS**

1) integration	5) alignment
2) advisory	6) legislators
3) legislation	7) decisions
4) comparative	8) providing

CHECK YOURSELF

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10
1	a	a	a	c	c	b	a	d	a	a
2	b	a	a	d	d	d	a	b	d	d
3	a	b	a	a	c	d	d	b	d	a
4	b	a	a	a	a	a	b	c	b	b
5	a	d	a	a	c	a	b	d	c	c
6	c	a	a	b	d	c	c	a	a	a
7	c	a	c	a	b	b	b	b	a	d
8	b	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	d	a
9	d	c	a	c	d	a	c	a	a	b
10	a	a	a	a	a	d	a	a	b	c

Technical editor Roman SVYNARCHUK.
Computer layout by Roman SVYNARCHUK.
Signed for publication 10.01.2025. Times typeface.
Format 30×42/8. Offset paper. Digital printing.
Print run 50 copies. Order No. 17.

Publishing house of 4FAMILY LLC.
The manufacturer is individual entrepreneur Svynarchuk M.V.
+38 068 68 35 800 - print35800@gmail.com
Certificate of the publishing house DK No. 8216 dated 18.11.2024.