

***Evropská obchodní akademie
Děčín***

***Evropská integrace
v anglickém jazyce***

2. ročník



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2022

Political system of the Czech Republic ...

Which bodies in the Czech Republic are...
legislative? (they make new laws)

→

executive? (they administer the law)

→

→

judicial? (they make decisions about the law)

→



... and the European Union

Which bodies in the European Union are...
legislative? (they make new laws)

→

executive? (they administer the law)

→

judicial? (they make decisions about the law)

→



What is the European Union?

The European Union (EU) is not a federation like the _____. Nor is it simply an organisation for co-operation between governments, like the _____. It is, in fact, a _____ of independent sovereign nations that pool their sovereignty in order to gain a strength and world influence.

Pooling sovereignty means, in practice, that the member states delegate some of their decision-making powers to the _____ they have created. So, decisions on specific matters can be made democratically at European level.

Institutions of the European Union

the European P

the European C

the Council

the European C

the European C

the European C

the European O

the European I

the European C

the European E

the Committee

other Agencies

VOCABULARY:

administer	- provádět, vykonávat
agency	- agentura
body	- orgán
commission	- komise
committee	- výbor
council	- rada
court	- dvůr
decision	- rozhodnutí

to delegate	- delegovat, přenést
government	- vláda
law	- zákon(y)
level	- úroveň
matter	- záležitost, věc
to pool	- sdílet
sovereign	- suverénní
sovereignty	- suverenita, nezávislost

Introduction to the European Union institutions

◀ Read the article below very quickly. Which European institutions are mentioned there?

Ever since the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was founded in 1952, the process of European integration has been marked by constant progress and change. Over the years the number of member states has grown to embrace 27 nations today. Two more countries joined the EU in 2007 and finally Croatia in 2013.

On 2nd October 1997 the Heads of State or Government of the member states signed a new treaty for Europe, the Treaty of Amsterdam. It aims to ensure that the procedures and policies remain close to the citizens' needs and that effective institutions for an enlarged Europe are maintained.

The political responsibilities of the European Union institutions are:

- the Commission proposes
- the Parliament amends and approves
- the Council of the EU decides.

As the European Union's responsibilities have broadened, the institutions have grown larger and more numerous. The Parliament is now elected directly and has acquired new powers; the European Court of Auditors has to play the important role of financial control; the European Investment Bank is a major source of finance for economic development; the Economic and Social Committee supports the debate and cooperation between the social partners; the Committee of the Regions represents regional interests in the Union; the Ombudsman is in charge of ensuring good practice in the administration of the Community institutions, and the European Central Bank's main goal is price stability.

◀ Read the article again. Which European institution:

- tries to keep prices stable?
- controls finances?
- encourages discussion and cooperation between social partners?
- ensures that EU institutions are well-administrated?
- finances economic development?
- represents the regions?

◀ Match a phrase in "A" with a phrase in "B" and "C":

A		B		C	
1	The European Central Bank	a	has constantly grown	I	regional interests.
2	The European Court of Auditors	b	encourages debate and cooperation	II	to 27 nowadays.
3	The number of members	c	is elected	III	of price stability.
4	The Economic and Social Committee	d	pursues the main goal	IV	new countries to join the Community.
5	The European Parliament	e	represents	V	the role of financial control.
6	The European Union	f	plays	VI	directly.
7	The Committee of the Regions	g	expects	VII	between the social partners.

◀ Fill in the gaps using the given verbs:

- The European Parliament new powers; now it shares control over the Commission's policy with the Council of Ministers.
- Every six months the Council of the European Union a new president.
- The Ombudsman good practice in the administration of the Community institutions.
- The European Commission the law and the European Parliament together with the Council of Ministers whether the law will pass or not.
- The European Court of Auditors monitoring the EU's finances.
- At present the EU 27 countries.
- Since the foundation of the ECSC the European Union's responsibilities
- The Treaty of Amsterdam to make sure that all procedures and policies remain close to the citizens.

acquire

aim

be in charge of

broaden

decide

elect

embrace

ensure

propose

VOCABULARY:

to acquire - získat
to approve - schválit
to be in charge of - být zodpovědný
to broaden - rozšířit, zvětšit
citizen - občan
to embrace - pojmout, obsahovat
to ensure - zajistit

goal - cíl
to maintain - zachovat
numerous - početný
to propose - navrhnout
to remain - zůstat
responsibility - odpovědnost
source - zdroj



WELCOME TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

INTRODUCTION:

◀ What is the EP?

-
-
-

◀ Who works in the EP?

-

◀ How many?

-

◀ Which country has the most/least representatives?

-
-

◀ And the Czech Republic?

-

◀ What is the seat of the EP?

-
-
-

◀ How old is the EP?

The original ECSC assembly was founded in

Originally there were only.....people from Germany, France, Italy, Belgium,
..... and

In 1957 this assembly became a common body of the ECSC, the
and the.....It had 142 members.

The first direct elections to the EP were held in

Nowadays the EP has members.

They are elected every.....years.

◀ Who does the EP represent?

-

VOCABULARY:

seat	-
elect	-
citizen	-
member	-
president	-
representative	-
term of office	-
assembly	-
power	-
MEP	-



PEOPLE IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

◀ Who is the President of the EP?

•

◀ What is his term of office?

•

◀ Who helps the President organize the work of the EP?

•

◀ How do the MEPs sit during the meetings?

•

◀ When can a new political group be founded?

•

•

◀ What are the political groups?



European People's Party (Christian Democrats)

•



Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats

•



Renew Europe Group

•



Greens/European Free Alliance

•



European Conservatives and Reformists Group

•



European United Left - Nordic Green Left

•



Identity and Democracy Group

•

Non-attached members

◀ **What is the biggest political group in the EP?**

•

◀ **How many Czech MEPs can you name?**

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

◀ **Who does the preparatory work for the Parliament's plenary sessions?**

•

◀ **How many MEPs work there in each committee?**

•

◀ **How many committees can you name?**

•

•

•

•

•

•

VOCABULARY:

to found	- založit
meeting	- schůze
non-attached	- nezařazený
plenary session	- plenární zasedání
preparatory	- přípravný
renewable	- obnovitelný
vice-president	- místopředseda



LIFE AND WORK IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The EP calendar has four different colours – what are they?

-
-
-
-

◀ **weeks for the PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES**

There arestanding committees in the EP.

They meet or a month in

Every standing committee specializes in,
such as environment, industry or the budget.

They are responsible for preparing the work for

◀ **weeks for the POLITICAL GROUPS**

There are.....political groups in the EP.

They usually meet the week.....the plenary session.

They discuss legislative proposals from a point of view.

They coordinate and formulate the positions they will take in the

◀ **weeks for the PLENARY SESSIONS**

Plenary sessions usually take place a month in

..... MEPs have to take part in the plenary sitting.

It is the highlight of parliament's work, when all the work done by the
..... and..... culminates.

MEPs debate, amend and.....on the legislative proposals.

◀ **weeks for WORK OUTSIDE THE PARLIAMENT**

There is a minimum of weeks when the MEPs work in their
election districts – they meet the citizens – their

During these weeks there are no in Brussels or Strasbourg.

Some MEPs also travel onto other parts of the world.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

How many people work in the EP?

- a) 1,000 c) 6,000
- b) 2,000 d) 10,000

How many translators and interpreters work in the EP?

- a) 200 c) 2,000
- b) 1,000 d) 5,000

How many official languages are spoken in the EP?

- a) 3 c) 24
- b) 12 d) 28

Which language is not an official language in the EP?

- a) Dutch c) Bulgarian
- b) Czech d) Romanian

How many possible language combinations for translations are there in the EP?

- a) 48 c) 256
- b) 154 d) 552

VOCABULARY:

to amend	- pozměnit
to debate /dəbeɪt/	- debatovat
election district	- volební obvod
interpreter	- tlumočník
mission	- mise
point of view	- hledisko, názor
position	- stanovisko
proposal	- návrh
responsible	- zodpovědný
standing committee	- stálý výbor
to take part	- účastnit se
to take place	- konat se
turquoise /tɜːkwoɪz/	- tyrkysová
to vote on sth	- hlasovat o
voter	- volič



PARLIAMENT'S POWERS AND PROCEDURES

Every treaty in the history of the EU brought more powers to the European Parliament. Now it has main powers:

-
-
-

◀ **power**

The EP shares this power together with the

These two institutions receive legislative proposals from

This co-operation is called

Then the EP can...

- 1),
- 2),
- 3) the proposal.

On “sensitive” questions (agriculture, taxation) the EP has only
role, which means that the EP gives only an opinion.

◀ **power**

The EP together with decides each
year on the Union's and

The budget is adopted for a period of

The procedure is similar to the legislative procedure – the EP can,
..... or the Commission's proposal.

Finally the of has to sign the budget.

◀ **power**

Every European citizen has the right to the Parliament.

The EP has of control in the economic and monetary field.

The EP exercises democratic controls over all the European

The Parliament and the Commission:

The President of the Commission is..... by a majority vote in the Council.

The Parliament or rejects the proposed appointment.

Then, the Member Statestheir Commissioners.

The complete European Commissioners must then be..... by the Parliament as a whole.

(accepted, appoint, appointed, approves)

The Parliament and the Council:

The President of the Council..... the programme of its Presidency at the beginning of the six-month period.

Representatives of the EP in the summits of the Council.

MEPs can members of the Council to..... their written or oral questions – this is called interpellation.

(answer, invite, submits, take part)

VOCABULARY:

to accept	- přijmout
to adopt	- schválit
advisory	- poradní
to amend	- pozměnit
to appoint	- jmenovat
appointment	- jmenování
to approve	- schválit
to exercise	- vykonávat, provádět
expenditure	- výdaj (výdaje)
petition	- petice, žádat, podat stížnost
procedure /prə'sídzə/	- procedura, postup
to receive	- obdržet
to reject	- zamítnout
revenue	- příjem (příjmy)
sensitive	- citlivý
to submit	- předložit
to take part in	- účastnit se

WELCOME TO THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Three 'councils': which is which?



-

-

-



-

-

-



-

-

-

VOCABULARY:

decision-making - rozhodující

general - všeobecný

guidelines - vedení

intergovernmental - mezivládní

presidency - předsednictví

protection - ochrana

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- **was founded...**
- **has a seat in...**
- **has meetings in...**
- **represents...**
- **members are...**
- **has ... configurations:**



VOCABULARY:

agriculture	- zemědělství
competitiveness	- konkurenceschopnost
consumer	- spotřebitel
defence	- obrana
employment	- zaměstnanost
environment	- životní prostředí
external	- vnější
fisheries	- rybolov
justice	- justice
relations	- vztahy
youth	- mládež

HOW IS THE COUNCIL'S WORK ORGANISED?

◀ What is the council presidency?

-
-
-
-

◀ What is the list of the presidencies to come?

- 2022
- 2023
- 2024
- 2025

◀ What does the General Secretariat do?

-
-

◀ Who is the Head of the General Secretariat?

-
-

VOCABULARY:

to assist	- asistovat, pomáhat
to chair	- předsedat, řídit schůzi
level	- úroveň
to preside	- předsedat
presidency	- předsednictví
presiding	- předsedající

WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DO?

It has six key responsibilities:

➤ **Legislation**

-
-

➤ **Co-ordinating the economic policies of member states**

-
-

➤ **Concluding international agreements**

-
-

➤ **Approving the EU budget**

-
-

➤ **Common Foreign and Security Policy**

-
-

➤ **Co-operation in freedom, security and justice**

-

MAKING DECISIONS IN THE COUNCIL

Decisions in the Council are taken in three different ways:

◀ **UNANIMITY**

(every minister has one vote)

- The law adopted if countries agree with the proposal.
(at least..... countries have to agree)

◀ **SIMPLE MAJORITY**

(every minister has one vote)

- The law adopted if of countries agree with the proposal.
(at least..... countries have to agree)

◀ **QUALIFIED MAJORITY**

**(every minister has a number of votes according
to the of his country)**

- The law adopted if of countries agree with the proposal.
(at least..... countries have to agree)
- The law adopted if it is supported by member states representing at least
..... of the total population of the EU.

◀ **BLOCKING MINORITY**

(every minister has one vote)

- The law blocked if of countries disagree with the proposal.
- The law blocked if it is not supported by member states representing at
least of the total population of the EU.

Member states by population (mil.):

more than 50

20 – 50

10 – 20

5 – 9

less than 5

VOCABULARY:

according to	- podle, v závislosti na
at least	- nejméně
distribution	- (pře)rozdělení
majority	- většina
to reach	- dosáhnout
unanimity	- jednomyslnost

THE ACTS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council is the main decision-making body. However the acts of the Council can take different forms:

◀ REGULATIONS

◀ DIRECTIVES

◀ DECISIONS

◀ RECOMMENDATIONS

◀ OPINIONS

VOCABULARY:

binding	- povinný, závazný
entirety	- celistvost, úplnost
implementation	- realizace, provedení
obligatory	- povinný, závazný
self-executing	- s okamžitou účinností

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNCIL

◀ ***Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen***



◀ ***Petr Fiala (07- 12/2022)***



◀ ***Josep Borell***



THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

◀ When / create?

◀ When / become / official institution?

◀ Seat?

◀ Who / members?

◀ Who / President?

◀ How long / term of office?

◀ What / President / do?

◀ How often / meet?

◀ What / do?

◀ How / take decisions?

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL



WELCOME TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

- It is the main *legislative / executive / judicial* body of the EU.
- The Commission operates as a national *government / parliament*.
- The original Commission was actually the High Authority in the European Coal and Steel Community and was established in 19_____
- There are _____Commissioners; _____from each member state.
- One of the members is the President of the European Commission – the current President is _____ from _____
- Except for the Commissioners, there are about _____other employees – they are called civil _____
- The most widely spoken languages there are _____, _____and _____
- A new group of Commissioners (known as the _____) is appointed every _____years.
- The current Commission took office in 20_____
- The main seat of the Commission is _____
- The Commission represents _____
- The Commissioners mustn't represent _____
- The Commission
 - proposes new _____
 - implements _____
 - ensures that member states respect Union's _____

VOCABULARY:

to appoint	- jmenovat
current	- současný
employee	- zaměstnanec
to ensure	- zajistit
to implement	- realizovat
to take office	- ujmout se úřadu
uphold	- dodržovat, podporovat

European Commission

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Berlaymont building in Brussels = the headquarters of the Commission:



Introduction

The **European Commission** acts as an executive authority of the European Union. The body is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the Union's treaties and the general day-to-day running of the Union.

The Commission operates as a cabinet government, with ____ Commissioners. There is one Commissioner per member state, though Commissioners are bound to represent the interests of the EU as a whole rather than their home state. One of the ____ is the Commission President (currently Ursula von der Leyen) appointed by the European Council. The Council then appoints the other Commissioners in agreement with the nominated President, and then the ____ Commissioners as a single body are subject to a vote of approval by the European Parliament. The present Leyen Commission took office in late 2019 and had approval to serve until 2024.

The term "Commission" can mean either the ____ Commissioners themselves (known as the **College of Commissioners**), or the larger institution that also includes the administrative body of about 25,000 European civil servants who are split into departments called Directorates-General and Services. The internal working languages are English, French and German. The Commissioners and their immediate teams are based in the Berlaymont building of Brussels.

History

The European Commission derives from one of the five key institutions created in the supranational European Community system, following the proposal of Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, on 9 May 1950. Originating in 1951 as the High Authority in the European Coal and Steel Community, the Commission has undergone numerous changes in power and composition under various Presidents, involving three Communities.

FORMING THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

- Forming the new Commission always follows the elections to _____
- The new Commission is formed every _____ years.
- The previous Juncker Commission was in office from _____ to _____
- The current Commission took office in _____

How does this happen? (*Rearrange the following sentences in a logical way:*)

Finally the new Commission takes office.

The European Parliament has to appoint this candidate.

Each designate is given a portfolio by the President of the Commission.

The European Council nominates the new President of the Commission.

The designed commissioners have to go through “hearings” in the European Parliament.

The European Parliament after the hearings of the commissioners approves or rejects the whole Commission.

This designed President then consults with the governments of the member states and chooses new commissioners.

The European Parliament cannot decide to approve only some commissioners. Only the President can change members of the Commission.

HOW DOES THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION WORK?

- The President delegates _____ between each of the members.
- The power of a Commissioner then largely _____ on their portfolio.

The commissioners for *Economic and Monetary Affairs* or *Internal Market and Services* are very important. Also the first _____ (High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) is very important.

- The College meets every week in Brussels. Single commissioners _____ their proposals and the Commission then decides on the proposals.
- The proposals are not prepared by commissioners, but there are 36 Directorates-General (DGs) that do this work. They are similar to government _____. A Commissioner's portfolio can be then supported by several DGs.
- If the proposal is approved by a majority of Commissioners it goes forward to the Parliament and the Council for _____.

Members of the European Commission:



VOCABULARY:

consideration	- zvážení, úvaha (projednávání)
current	- současný
to delegate	- určit, přidělit
to depend on	- záviset, záležet na
to design	- navrhnout
designate	- nastávající (komisař)
hearings	- slyšení
ministry	- ministerstvo
portfolio	- úřad (pole působnosti)
power	- moc, pravomoc
to put forward	- předložit
vice-president	- místopředseda

WHAT DOES THE COMMISSION DO?

The European Commission has four main roles:

- to propose legislation to the _____ and the _____;
- to manage and implement EU _____ and the _____;
- to enforce _____
- to represent the _____ on the international stage

1. Proposing new legislation

The _____ has the 'right of initiative'. In other words, the _____ alone is responsible for putting forward proposals for new European legislation. Then they present it to the _____ and the _____. These proposals must defend the interests of the Union and its citizens, not interests of specific countries.

Before making any proposals, the _____ must study new situations and problems in Europe and it must consider whether EU legislation is the best way to deal with them. That is why the _____ is in touch with two advisory bodies – the _____ and the _____. It also asks for opinions of national parliaments and governments.

The _____ will propose action at EU level only if they think that a problem cannot be solved more efficiently by national, regional or local level. This principle of solving problems at the lowest possible level is called the 'subsidiarity principle'.

2. Implementing EU policies and the budget

As the European Union's executive body, the _____ is responsible for managing and implementing the EU budget. Most of the spending is done by national and local authorities, but the _____ is responsible for supervising it – together with the _____. Both institutions want to ensure good financial management.

The _____ also has to manage the policies adopted by the _____ and the _____, such as the Common Agricultural Policy.

Examples of EU programmes managed by the _____ range from the 'Interreg' and 'Urban' programmes (creating cross-border partnerships between regions) to the 'Erasmus' programme of Europe-wide student exchanges.

3. Enforcing European law

The _____ acts as 'guardian of the Treaties'. This means that the _____, together with the _____, is responsible for making sure EU law is applied correctly in all the member states.

If it finds that an EU country does not respect an EU law, the _____ takes steps to put the situation right.

The _____ sends the government an official letter explaining what the government should do and setting it a deadline for sending the _____ a detailed reply.

If it does not help, the _____ sends the matter to the _____, which has the power to set financial penalties. The Court's judgments are binding on all member states and the EU institutions.

4. Representing the EU on the international stage

The _____ is an important mouthpiece for the European Union on the international stage. It enables the member states to speak 'with one voice' in international forums such as the World Trade Organisation.

The _____ also has the responsibility of negotiating international agreements in the name of the EU.

Correct the mistakes and fill-in these institutions:

The European Comision

The European Parlament

The Council of EU

The Court of Justise

The Court of Auditors

The Economic and Social Comitee

The Commtee of the Regions

VOCABULARY:

advisory body	- poradní orgán
to consider	- zvážit
to deal with	- zabývat se, zacházet
to enforce	- prosadit, vynutit
guardian	- strážce
level	- úroveň
mouthpiece	- mluvčí
to negotiate	- vyjednávat
penalty	- postih, pokuta
to put forward	- předložit
to solve	- řešit
spending	- útrata
step	- krok
to supervise	- dohlížet, kontrolovat

CO-DECISION “STEP BY STEP”

The puts forward a legislative proposal and sends it to the and the

At the same time they send the proposal to and the ...
..... and the.....for their
opinions.

The proposal goes into the first reading in the..... and the
.....

Both the institutions can adopt, amend or refuse the proposal.

If theamends the proposal, it must be accepted also
by the

If theamends the proposal, it goes into the second
reading.

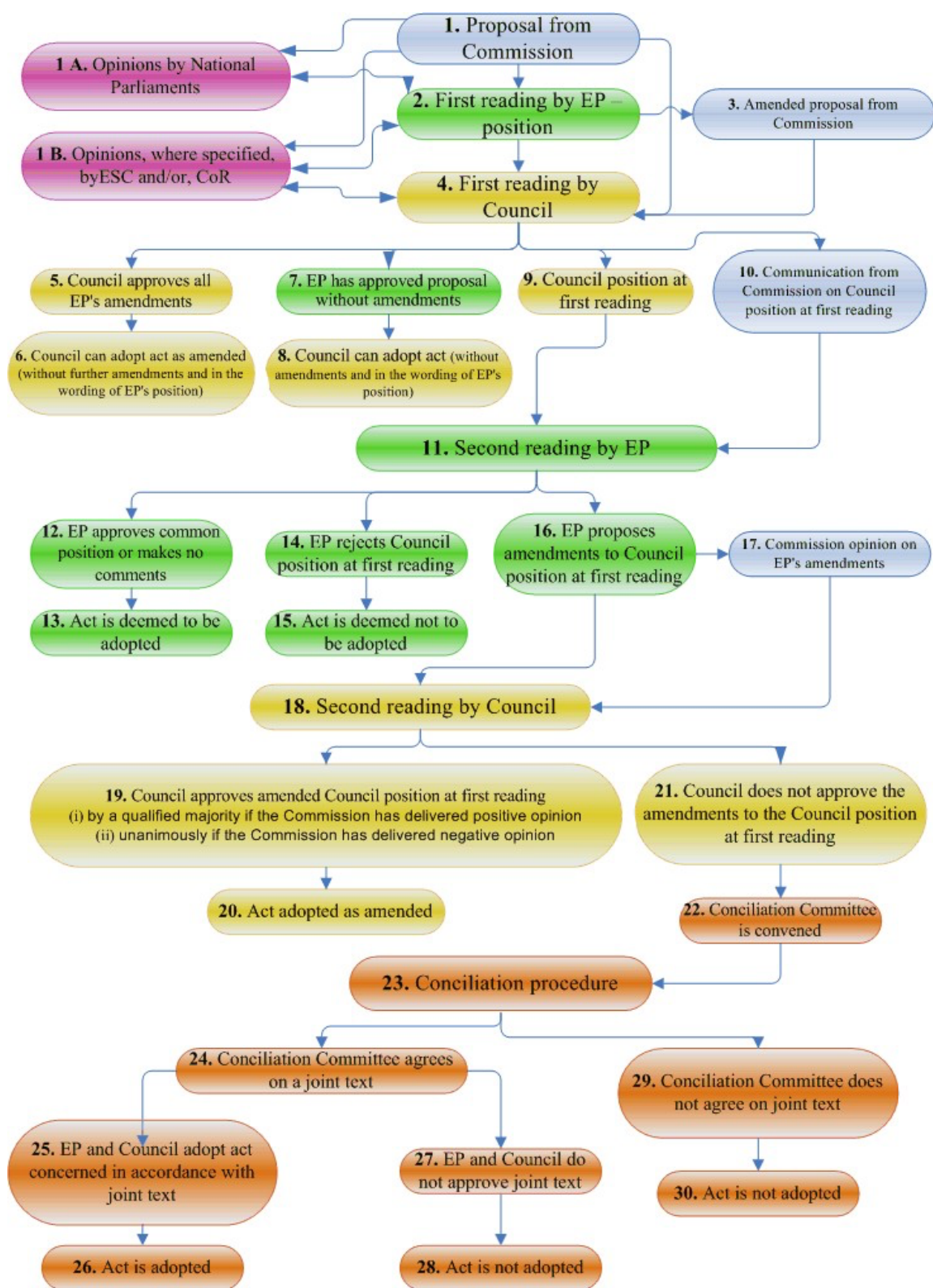
In the second reading both the institutions decide again about the amended proposal.

If they cannot approve the new legislation, a is
created.

Members of the.....prepare a “joint text” which must be
then adopted by the and the
..... Then it becomes the law.

Fill-in these institutions:

Committee of the Regions
Conciliation Committee
Council of the EU
Economic and Social Committee
European Commission
European Parliament
National Parliaments



The European Court of Justice



The Court of Justice, sitting in Luxembourg, is the Community's "Supreme Court". It is one of the oldest institutions - it was founded by the Treaty of Paris. It ensures that the treaties are interpreted and applied correctly by other EU institutions and by the Member States. Thus the institution is independent of any other institutions or member states.

The Court comprises 27 judges, one from each Member State, appointed for renewable terms of six years who are assisted by 8 Advocates General. The 27 judges choose their President - his term of office is three years only.

Judgements of the Court in the field of European Community law are binding on EU institutions, Member States, national courts, companies and private citizens, and overrule those of national courts.

The ECJ is complemented by the General Court (previously the Court of First Instance). It has jurisdiction to hear and determine at first instance all direct actions brought by individuals and the Member States.

Jiří Malenovský is the judge representing our country there.

The European Court of Auditors



The Court of Auditors does not belong to the "old" institutions. It was founded in Luxembourg in 1977. At present it consists of one member nominated from each Member State for a renewable 6-year term. The members then elect one of their members as the President of the Court for a renewable three-year term.

The Court is an independent institution whose principal purpose is to check that the funds available to the EU are used legally, economically, efficiently and effectively, and for the intended purpose.

To achieve these aims, it audits the accounts of the EU's income and expenditure (the 'budget') to ensure maximum value for money for the citizens of the EU.

To make sure that information on the way money is being spent by the EU is freely and openly available to everyone, the Court submits an annual report on EU finances to the European Parliament.

Jan Gregor represents the Czech Republic.

What do the two institutions have in common?

-
-
-
-
-

What are the differences?





The European Central Bank

Základní informace o ECB:

-
-
-
-
-

Historický vývoj:

Vývoj ECB – vznik EURA:

- ☐ **DELORSOVA ZPRÁVA** _____
- ☐ **ECU** _____
- ☐ **EURO BANKOVKY A MINCE** _____
- ☐ **EVROPSKÁ CENTRÁLNÍ BANKA** _____
- ☐ **EVROPSKÝ MĚNOVÝ INSTITUT** _____
- ☐ **EVROPSKÝ MĚNOVÝ SYSTÉM** _____
- ☐ **JEDNOTNÝ EVROPSKÝ AKT** _____
- ☐ **MAASTRICHTSKÁ SMLOUVA** _____
- ☐ **MĚNOVÝ HAD** _____
- ☐ **WERNEROVA ZPRÁVA** _____
- ☐ **ZAVEDENÍ EURA** _____

Basic Information:



History:





The European Central Bank

EUROZONE members:

- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 2001
- ☐ 2007
- ☐ 2008
- ☐ 2009
- ☐ 2011
- ☐ 2014
- ☐ 2015
- ☐ 2023
- ☐ ????



Úkoly ECB:

-
-
-
-
-

Složení ECB:

-
-
-

Main tasks of the ECB:

-
-
-
-
-

Organisational structure of the ECB:

-
-
-

Advisory bodies of the European Union

There are two advisory committees to the institutions which in some cases must be consulted: the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

Economic and Social Committee

- was established in by the Treaty of
- is seated in
- has members, of them represent the Czech Republic
- brings together , and other interest groups (consumers, farmers...)
- members are appointed for years, and may be re-appointed
- the President of the ESC is elected for a -year term
- advises on economic and social policy

Committee of the Regions

- was established in by the Treaty
- is seated in
- has members, of them represent the Czech Republic (.)
- brings together and representatives
- members are appointed for years, and may be re-appointed
- the President of the CoR is elected for a -year term
- consults new legislative proposals concerning regional policy
- has to respect the main principle of (decisions within the European Union should be taken at the closest practical level to the citizen – the lowest possible level of administration - national, regional or local.)

VOCABULARY:

advisory body	- poradní organ
committee	- výbor
concerning	- zabývající se
consumer	- spotřebitel
employee	- zaměstnanec
employer	- zaměstnavatel

European Ombudsman

The European Ombudsman was established by theTreaty and the first, Jacob Söderman of Finland, was elected by Parliament in 1995.

The current ombudsman, Emily O'Reilly of, took office on 1 October 2013. She was re-elected in 2014 and 2019.

The term of office is years.

It has the same seat as the *European Court of Human Rights* -

The European Ombudsman investigates complaints about maladministration in the institutions and bodies of the European Union. Any EU citizen may make a complaint to the ombudsman:

- administrative irregularities,
- unfairness,
- discrimination,
- abuse of power,
- failure to reply,
- refusal of information,
- or unnecessary delay.

EU Agencies

An _____ is not an EU _____: it is a _____ set up by a specific _____ of EU _____ to carry out a particular Not all EU _____ have the _____ 'agency' in their official _____: they may instead be called, for example, a _____, _____, _____, or _____.

Examples:

EU policy areas



What is the European Union?

How do they solve problems and in which areas?

What are the three types of policies of the EU?

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY (CCP)

The EU in numbers :

- 4,233,255
- 447,000,000
- 1,071,900,000,000
- 1,183,800,000,000
- 10,957,900,000,000,000

The EU share of the world :

- 3%
- 7%
- 20%
- 20%
- 25%

CCP - HISTORY MILESTONES

_____ BENELUX

_____ ECSC

_____ EEC

_____ CUSTOMS UNION

_____ SEA

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time period.

CCP - MAIN AIMS

CCP - THE EU CUSTOMS UNION

- All _____ and some _____
- No _____ imposed on _____
- Common _____ on all _____
_____ the union
- The Eu has to _____ as a _____ in
_____.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES INCLUDE:

- The elimination of all _____ duties and restrictions among the Member States
- The introduction of a _____ (external) tariff, which is applicable throughout the European _____ to third country goods. The money obtained as a result forms an important part of the _____'s own resources = the income of the budget.
- The _____ external tariff brings the same _____ duties, import quotas, preferences or other non-tariff barriers to trade which apply to all goods entering the area.
- The _____ commercial policy as an external dimension of the _____ union (the Community speaks with one voice at international level).

Fill in the text with these words: *common, Community, customs*

VOCABULARY

abolition - _____
among - _____
applicable - _____
barrier - _____
circulate - _____
commercial - _____
consequence - _____
customs - _____
defend - _____
duty - _____
elimination - _____
entity - _____
essential - _____
impose - _____
income - _____
introduction - _____
market - _____
measure - _____
negotiate - _____
obtain - _____
relations - _____
resource - _____
restrictions - _____
surrounding - _____
trade - _____

Which type of policy do the following belong to ?

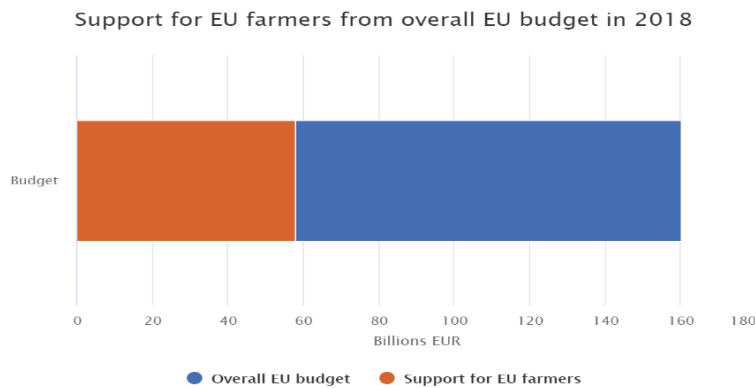
1 COMMON POLICY / 2 SHARED POLICY / 3 COMPLEMENTARY POLICY

environment	_____
employment	_____
education	_____
transport	_____
taxation	_____
industry	_____
single market	_____
health service	_____
fishery	_____
culture	_____
agriculture	_____
energetics	_____

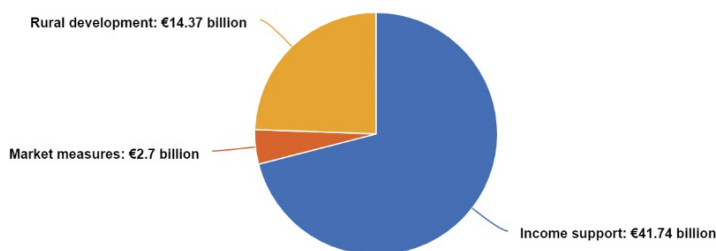
COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY - CAP

A partnership between EU agriculture and society to ensure a stable supply of affordable food, safeguard income for farmers and keep rural areas vibrant.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union has particular importance, as agriculture is directly linked to nutrition, which is an extremely vital function, and that the largest part of the EU budget is allocated to CAP.



The EU supports farmers with €58.82 billion in 2018



The CAP was set up in _____

The reason : _____

The result : _____

The main aims : _____

It was oriented mainly on _____

The CAP is a common policy for _____ EU countries.
It is managed and funded at _____ level from the resources of the EU's _____.
The CAP is financed through two funds as part of the EU budget

EAGGF = _____

Established in : _____ to _____

Later divided into : _____

CAP PROBLEMS :

CAP POSITIVES :

FIRST REFORM

When: _____

Why: _____

What: _____

MODERN REFORMS - main aims:

EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL 2019

The main aim is: _____ by 2050.

Other goals:

The agricultural production should be oriented on: _____

VOCABULARY:

affordable
ensure
price guarantee funds
surplus
quotas
set-aside
fined
uncultivated
overproduction
wasteful
rural environment
maintain
ceiling on expenditure
issues
sustainable
decarbonise