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Public Administration

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Contents

Presentation

P.1

Part one : Public Administration

1-Common Political Words P.3

2-The History of the Algerian Constitution P.5

3-Legal System in Algeria ‘ Presidency’ : The Executive Branch P.8

4-Legal System in Algeria : The Legislative Branch P.11

5-Legal System Algeria : The Jeducial Power P.14

6- Legal System in UK ‘ Monarchy’ : The Structure of Law P.17

7- Legal System in UK ‘ Monarchy’ : The Source of Law P.21

8- Federalism P.25

9- The Good Governance P.29

10- The three Parts of Good Governance P.32

11- Public Opinion and Political Socialization P.35

12- Political Participation and Voting P.38

Part two : Governmental Policies “Foreign Relations”

1-The Diplomacy P.42

2-Foreign Relations P.44

3-Foreign Minister P.47

4- The Treaty P.50

5-The European Union P.53

6-Algeria's Relation with the European Union P.58

Part three: Other Policies

1-Human Rights P.63

2-Universal Declaration of Human Rights P.66

3-Globalisation P.69

4-Information Technology and Cybercrime P.73

5-Environmental Protection over UN Program P.77

Bibliography p.81

Presentation

In Summary of my university teaching experience, I would like to present this research paper which reflects my years of working in the department of Political Sciences as teacher of ESP "English for Specific Purpose" which aims at advancing my academic career.

First of all, the courses are administrated to first-year Master students with the objectives of improving the students' English political knowledge and helping them master a second language, In addition to that, initiating them to politics in English, developing basic languages skills as reading, listening and writing, making them aware about the importance of English as a means of international communication, and improving language competence to present the culture and civilization of their country.

The courses are organized in a form of political texts , each developing a different topic with a part of activities helping the student to understand better the subject matter.

This work is divided into three parts, the first one concerns Public Administration which attempts to present the students the history of the Algerian constitution and the legal system in Algeria as well as the legal system in a foreign country with a different political system. It also includes public opinion and voting and political socialization.

Part two deals with Foreign Policy where I tried to provide the students with the necessary information about Diplomacy and International Relations including lectures about treaties and conventions between different states. It also presents a course on the European Union and the Relations of Algeria with this organization.

Part three, is dedicated to various policies such as environment, globalization , cybercrime and a detailed text on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

All in all, through the English political topics which are rich in political vocabulary and knowledge, the students could understand better the political field which will prepare them for a suitable future professional career.

Part One

Part one : Public Administration

1-Common Political Words P.3

2-The History of the Algerian Constitution P.5

3-Legal System in Algeria ‘ Presidency’ : The Executive Branch P.8

4-Legal System in Algeria : The Legislative Branch P.11

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7- Legal System in UK ‘ Monarchy’ : The Source of Law P.21

8- Federalism P.25

9- The Good Governance P.29

10- The three Parts of Good Governance P.32

11- Public Opinion and Political Socialization P.35

12- Political Participation and Voting P.38

Common Political Words

Democracy : The term democracy comes from the Greek words “demos” the people and “Kratis”, meaning to rule . Democracy is a set of rules intended to give ordinary people a significant voice in government. In simple terms, it is a form of government in which the people govern, either directly or through elected representatives.

Oligarchy: An oligarchy is different from democracy because control rests with a small group, such as top-ranking military officers or a few wealthy families.

Autocracy: Control rests with a single individual such as a king or a dictator.

Constitution: The Constitution is the fundamental law that defines how a government will legitimately operate, the methods for choosing its leaders, the institutions through which these leaders will work, the procedures they must follow in making policy, and the power they can lawfully exercise. The U.S. constitution is exactly such a law. It is the highest law of the land. Its provisions define how power is to be acquired and how it can be used.

Monarchy: An autocracy governed by a monarch who usually inherits the authority. Although these two terms are often treated as separate ideologies, “Fascism” differs from “Monarchy’ in any significant way. Both are ruled by a single dictator, who frequently is strongly nationalistic. Both suppress their opposition (as do most governments). Moreover, both control the economy to some extent. The only notable difference is that the Monarchy is concerned with bloodline, while Fascism is generally founded around a particular political ideology.

Anarchy: This is defined by “The American Heritage Dictionary” as the theory of doctrine that all forms of government are unnecessary, oppressive, undesirable and should be abolished.

Fascism : A system of governement marked by centralisation of authority under a dictator, **stringent** socioeconomic controls, suppression of the opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of **belligerent** nationalism and racism. Contrast this to the definition of another political system.

Fundamentalism: The belief that government should be based on the fundamental principles of one particular set of religious beliefs, and that government should be intolerant to other religious views and secularism.

Federalism: A governmental system in which authority is divided between two sovereign levels of government national and regional.

Devolution: The passing down of authority from the national government to states and localities.

Activity one: Give synonyms or explain the following words

Stringent- centralized government -Belligerent

Activity two: Give terms or expressions to the following statements.

……..: Set of laws and principles according to which a country is governed

……..:Ruling with complete power.

……:A system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

……..:A lack of government in a society; political or social trouble.

……Political system based on principles and organization of an Italian anti-communist and dictator.

Activity three: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words

The United States of America has a …….political system. It is ruled by a ……government that opposed radically ……..where ordinary people are prohibited from governing. Its political principles differ also from ……..where authority resides in the hands of a single person. The latter political system is in conformity with …….but both differ in their ideologies.

Keys

Activity one: Give synonyms or expressions to the following words

Stringent- centralized government – **Belligerent**

Stringent: severe –strict

Centralized government: Federalism

Belligerent: aggressive

Activity two: Give terms or expressions to the following statements.

Constitution: A Set of laws and principles according to which a country is governed

Autocracy: Ruling with complete power.

Federalism: A system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

Anarchy.: A lack of government in a society; political or social trouble.

Fascism: A Political system based on the principles and organization of an Italian communist dictator.

Activity three: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words

The United States of America has a **democratic** political system. It is ruled by a **federal** government that opposed radically **oligarchy** where ordinary people are prohibited from governing. Its political principles differ also from **Monarchy** where authority resides in the hands of a single person. This latter is in conformity with **fascism** but both differ in their ideologies.

The History of the Algerian Constitution

An Algerian constitution was first adopted by a referendum in 1963, following the Algerian war of independence (1954-62); originally, it was to be drafted by a constitutional assembly led by Ferhat Abbas, former resistance but his political body was **sidelined** by Algeria's first president, Ahmed Benbella. In its 1963 form, the constitution declared Algeria a one-party state ruled by the former resistance movement, the national Liberation Front (FLN). This constitution

was suspended in 1965. President Houari Boumedien was then elected the country's second president. After years of ruling , he issued a second constitution in 1976.

In 1986, President Boumedien's successor, President Chadli Bendjdid modified the constitution to allow for free-market reforms, and after the 1988 October Riots, brought in a new constitution, in 1988. This was approved in a referendum by 73% on February 1989. It introduced a multi-party system, removing the FLN from its role as leading party and made no mention of socialism; instead it promised "freedom of expression, association, and assembly". A 1992 military coup introduced a state of emergency, which suspended parts of the constitution, as the Algerian Civil War began.

In 1996, the constitution was further modified, allowing the formation of political parties not founded of "a religious, linguistics, racial, sex, **corporatists** or regional basis" or violating the "fundamental liberties, the fundamental values and components of the national identity, the national unity, the security and integrity of the national territory, the independence of the country and the people's sovereignty as well as the democratic and republic nature of the state". In 2004, other changes were discussed among other things as introducing the post of Vice President. The constitution was modified in 2008.

Activities

1-Explain the following words:

To sideline- to instigate – corporatist

2- Say whether the following statement are true or false and correct what is false.

a-The framer of the 1963 constitution is Ferhat Abbas Abbes.

b-In the aftermath of the Algerian civil war , the constitution remained as it was before.

c-The 1988 constitution promoted socialism.

3-Complete the following sentences.

Socialism is a political and economic theory advocating that a country's land, transport, natural resources and chief industries should be ……and controlled by the whole community or by ……and that wealth should be ……..distributed.

……regime is a system of government in which there is only ……political party and no …….parties are allowed.

A referendum is a vote held by …….of a country to resolve political…….

4-Complete the following Paragraph.

The constitution is the ……law which ……..the individual rights and liberties, ……the principle of the people's free choice and ……the legitimacy to the exercise of powers. It helps to ensure the legal protection and the control of the public authority in a ……in which man's progress prevail in all its dimension.

Keys

1-Activity one: Explanation of the following words:

To sideline- to instigate - corporatist

To sideline: To suspend- to put away

To instigate: To incite someone to do something – to initiate

Corporatist: Something shared by a group of people- collective

2-Activity two: True or False

a-The framer of the 1963 constitution is Ferhat Abbas

False. The 1963 constitution was supposed to be drafted by Ferhat Abbas but his constitutional assembly was dissolved.

b-In the aftermath of the Algerian civil war , the constitution remained as it was before.

False. No, in the post-war period, the constitution didn't keep its initial form since part of it was suspended.

The 1988 constitution promoted socialism. false. No, the 1988 constitution didn't mention socialism, but it created a free market and a multi-party system.

3- Activity three: The completion of the sentences

Socialism is a political and economic theory advocating that a country's land, transport, natural resources and chief industries should be **owned** and controlled by the whole community or by **the state** and that wealth should be **legally** distributed.

A totalitarian regime is a system of government in which there is only **one** political party and no **rival** parties are allowed.

A referendum is a vote held by **all the people** of a country to resolve political **issues**

4-Activity four: The completion of the paragraph

The constitution is the fundamental laws which **defines** the individual rights and liberties**, protects** the principle of the people's free choice and **guarantees** the legitimacy to the exercise of powers. It helps to ensure the legal protection and the control of the public authority in a **society** in which lawfulness and man's progress prevail in all its dimension.

The Legal System in Algeria

The Executive Branch

The different powers of the constitutions are: 1.The executive Power – 2.The Legislative Power—3. The Judicial Power.

In Algeria, the separation of power leads to a distribution of activities among the three branches of government

1-The president and his administrators see to the **implementation** of the law

2-Parliament is responsible for legislation.

3-Courts make decisions on civil and criminal cases

The Executive Branch

1-The President

The President: is the head of state. He is the guarantor of national independence, the integrity of territory, and of respect for the constitution and laws as well as the execution of treaties. He

is elected for five years by universal, direct, and secret suffrage. He must be Algerian not carry another nationality, of Muslim religion, and whose spouse has Algerian nationality. He must be at least forty years old and enjoy all his civil and political rights.

The President's function: Among the president functions is to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, who is the head of the government. He presides over the Council of Minister and **promulgates** the laws. The president also represents Algeria in international affairs and formally appoints and dismisses the civil servants, soldiers, and judges of the federation. The president has the right to pardon criminal offenders in the name of the republic. He names the Governor of the Bank of Algeria, Magistrates and Walis (prefets). He watches over the execution of the laws. He exercises the general regulatory power and may delegate all part of it to the Prime Minister.

The Government

The government put into effect the general policy of the nation in conformity with the orientations and options defined by the president. The president dismisses the government or one of its members on his own initiative or on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible to the president of the republic for its conduct. :

1-The Prime Minister's function: The Prime Minister performs the following functions:

He introduces the members of the government which he chooses with the president who appoints him. He distributes the attributions between the members of the government in the respect of the constitutional **provisions**. He takes care of the execution of the laws. He chairs the council of the government. He signs the executive **decrees**. He takes care of the correct operation of the public administration.

2-The ministeries: Among the different ministries that exist in Algeria are as follows:

Ministry of Finance- Ministry of Energy and Mines – Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Ministry of Telecommunication.

1-Explain the following words..

The implementation – to promulgate – the provision- the decree

2-Complete the following sentences.

1-The attribution of functions to the members of government depends on …….

2-The government implements the laws with …….

3-The president……the highest civil and ……..officers on the recommendation of…….

3- Put the right word in the right place.

1-The president ratifies the treaties,…….wars and concludes peace with ……..of the parliament. He ……the right of pardon and ……the general policy of the nation, defines its fundamental option, and informs the national parliament accordingly.

2-The government …….each year a general policy declaration to the parliament. This latter opens for this purpose a general…….

3- The head of government may adapt his program according to this debate. In case of non approval of his program by the …….., the head of government …….the resignation of his government to the president. This latter……again……in accordance with the same mode.

Keys

1-Activity one: Explanation of the following words:.

The implementation -to promulgate - the provision- the decree

The implementation : The execution- the appliance – to put into effect

To promulgate : To announce officially a law

The provision: The content

The decree: An official order or a decision made by a ruler or an authority- an official order that has the force of a law.

2- Activity two: The Completion of the sentences.

1-The attribution of functions to the members of government depends on **the**

provision of the constitution

2-The government implements the laws with **the approval of the parliament**

3-The president **appoints** the highest civil and **military** officers on the recommendation of **the government**

3- Activity four :The completion of the paragraphs.

1-The president ratifies the treaties, **declares** wars and concludes peace with **the approval** of the parliament. He **exercises** the right of pardon and **directs** the general policy of the nation, defines its fundamental option, and informs the national parliament accordingly.

2-The government **presents** each year a general policy declaration to the parliament. This latter opens for this purpose a general **debate.**

3-The head of government may adapt his program according to this debate. In case of non approval of his program by the **parliament**, the head of government **presents** .the resignation of his government to the president. This latter **appoints** again a head of government in accordance with the same mode.

2-The Legal System in Algeria

The Legislative Branch

The legislative power is exercised by a parliament consisting of two chambers. The People's National Assembly (House of Commons), and the Council of Nation (Senate). The Parliament is sovereign **to elaborate** and vote on the law.

The People's National Assembly. (House of Commons): is the lower house elected for a period of five years. It has got 462 members elected by universal, free, direct and secret suffrage, according to the modalities and conditions determined by the electoral law. Candidates must be at least twenty-eight years old, Algerian by birth or naturalized for at least five years. Independent candidates must have collected at least 400 voter's signatures to be

eligible. Both men and women are eligible to run. The people's National Assembly has less power than the executive branch.

The Council of Nation. Madjliss el Ouma (Senate): It is the upper house of the parliament and composed of senators whose number shall not exceed the half to the **utmos**t of the members of the People's National Assembly. The mandate of the Council of Nation is limited to six years. Half of its members are **renewed** every three years. The president of the Council of Nation is elected every three years . It is composed of 144 members, two-thirds 2/3 of them are elected by means of secret suffrage by the People's Communal Assembly and the People's Willaya Assembly; one-third 1/3 of the members of the Council of Nation are designated by the President of the Republic from among the national personalities and qualified persons in the scientific, cultural, professional, economic and social field.

Legislation:

The President promulgates the laws and ensures their publication in the official Journal of the Algerian Republic within a maximum period of fifteen days counting from the transmission by the President of the National Parliament. During this period, the president may return the Bill to The National Parliament for a second reading. If the Bill is adopted by the National Parliament with a majority of two-thirds of its members, the law is promulgated and published within a second period of fifteen days.

Parliamentary Immunity: is recognized to deputies and members of the Council of Nation during their political activity. No member of the People's National Assembly or the Council of Nation can be arrested or prosecuted for a crime or **misdemeanor** as long as the People's National Assembly or the Council of Nation which decides by the majority of its members to lift the immunity has not lifted the immunity which covers him.

<u>Activity one</u>: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Utmost – to renew – to elaborate

<u>Activity two</u>: Put the right word in the right place.

1-The president of the Council of Nation is elected each……..renewal of the members of…….

2- The Parliamentary immunity is recognized to the deputies and members of the Council of Nation during the period of their……

3-The mandate of the Parliament can be …….in exceptionally serious cases.

<u>Activity three</u>: Give the right terms or expressions to the following sentences

.....: can hold a meeting of the parliament on a request made by the head of government or the two-thirds of the members of the People's National Assembly.

…….: sits in two ordinary sessions per year, each one of four months minimal duration.

……..:No deputy can be subject to arrest or to any civil proceeding , or penal action or pressure because of the opinion they expressed , the remark which they made during the exercise of their mandate.

Keys

<u>Activity one</u>: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Utmost – to renew – to elaborate

Utmost: the most extreme – the maximum

to renew: to replace- to revive

<u>to elaborate:</u> <u>to describe or explain in details</u>

<u>Activity two</u>: Put the right word in the right place.

1-The president of the Council of Nation is elected each **partial** renewal of the members of Council of Nation

2- The Parliamentary immunity is recognized to the deputies and members of the Council of Nation during the period of their **mandate - political activity**

3-The mandate of the Parliament can be **stopped – extended** in exceptionally serious cases.

<u>Activity three</u>: Give the right terms or expressions to the following sentences

The president.: can hold a meeting of the parliament on a request made by the head of government or the two-thirds of the members of the People's National Assembly.

The parliament: sits in two ordinary sessions per year, each one of four months minimal duration.

Parliamentary immunity: No deputy can be subject to arrest or to any civil proceeding , or penal action or pressure because of the opinion they expressed , the remark which they made during the exercise of their mandate.

Activity four: In few lines, show why the legislative branch represents an important power in a country's democratic political system.

3- Legal System in Algeria

The Judicial Power

The Algerian constitution provides that judicial power is independent. Procedural law organizes the judicial power.

The Jurisdiction of the First Degree: The First Courts

In fact, jurisdiction of common rights are qualified for all the **litigations** relating to civil and criminal proceedings. They are the courts of the **first resorts**.

The Jurisdiction of the second degree: The Court of Appeals

There are 48 courts of appeals in the Algerian territory. They are courts of jurisdiction for all the calls formed against the judgments given in all matters by the courts of the first resorts.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has the highest jurisdiction. Among the reasons that make the appeals in cassation can be introduced in the Supreme Court are: Incompetence or abuse of power, basic lack of general merit, violation or omission of the substantial forms of the rules of procedure, defect, insufficiency or contradiction of reasons.

The Administrative Jurisdiction

The administrative courts are qualified .jurisdiction of common rights for administrative disputes.

The State Council

The creation of State Council is very recent. Organic law of May 30 1998 instituted this jurisdiction. The State Council's creation is regarded as a regulatory body of the administrative jurisdiction activity. It concerns the judicial power and ensures the unification of the administrative jurisdiction through the country and takes care of the respect of the law.

The Court of Auditors

The Court of Auditors is in charge of control of the public purses, local authorities, and public services. The Court of Auditors draws up an annual report which is addressed to the president of the Republic. The law determines the attribution, the organization and the operation of the Court of Auditors and the sanction of its investigations.

Activities

Activity one: Explain the following words.

Litigation- resort- purse- investigation.

Activity two: Give the right terms or expressions to the following definitions.

…….: Appellants may apply for a court which decisions are binding on all other courts

……: A lower court hearing evidence and aims to determine what exactly happened in a case.

……: A court which may reverse or uphold the decision of the court of the first instance.

Activity three: Complete the following sentences.

1-The judicial tradition has stipulated that defendants be fully aware of the……..against them, that they have free access to legal counsel, and that they will be able to …… a judicial outcome in a court ……..

2- The judges are …….by the…….branch.

3-The Algeria's legal codes are…….on the laws of Islam and of other Northern African and Socialist states, as well as on …….law. In civilian courts, Sharia (Islamic law) is applied to social issues. Military courts have…….in cases involving military

persons, and also hear some……..in which civilians are charged with security and terrorism offences.

4- Algeria's judicial system is three-tiered, Daira tribunals are…….of first instance for civil and certain criminal matters; Most Willaya Courts in each province hear all cases, and have appellate jurisdiction over……..court decisions in civil suits, and the Supreme Court is the highest court. It ……. Private Law chamber for civil and commercial cases, a Social Division for social security and labor cases, a Criminal Court, and an Administrative Division. Judges are appointed by the executive branch of government for a ……of ten years during the exercise of their mandate.

<u>Activity four</u>: In few lines, show why the legislative branch represents an important power in a country's democratic political system.

Keys

<u>Activity one</u>: Explain the following words.

Litigation- resort- purse- investigation.

Litigation: to engage in a lawsuit – a conflict- a dispute

Resort: to make use of something to help you

purse: money available for spending- funds

investigation: inquiry

<u>Activity two</u>: Give the right terms or expressions to the following definitions.

The Supreme Court: Appellants may apply for a court which decisions are binding on all other courts

The First Court: A lower court hearing evidence and aims to determine what exactly happened in a case.

The Court of Appeals: A court which may reverse or uphold the decision of the court of the first instance.

<u>Activity three</u>: Complete the following sentences.

1-The judicial tradition has stipulated that defendants be fully aware of the **charges** against them, that they have free access to legal counsel, and that they will be able **to contend** a judicial outcome in a court **appeals**

2- The judges are **appointed** by the **executive** branches.

3-The Algeria's legal codes are **based** on the laws of Islam and of other Northern African and Socialist states, as well as on **the French** law. In civilian courts, Sharia (Islamic law) is applied to social issues. Military courts have **jurisdiction** in cases involving military persons, and also hear some **cases** in which civilians are charged with security and terrorism offences.

4- Algeria's judicial system is three-tiered, Daira tribunals are **Courts** of first instance for civil and certain criminal matters; Most Willaya Courts in each province hear all cases, and have appellate jurisdiction over **lower** court decisions in civil suits, and the Supreme Court is the highest court. It **comprises** a Private Law chamber for civil and commercial cases, a Social Division for social security and labor cases, a Criminal Court, and an Administrative Division. Judges are appointed by the executive branch of government for a **period** of ten years.

1-Legal Systems in UK

A -The structure of law

The Legal System in the United Kingdom (UK)

The study of law distinguishes between **public law** and **private law,** but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between **civil law** and **criminal law** is more important to practicing lawyers. Public law relates to the state. It is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government and **conflicts between** the individual and the state in areas such as immigration and social security. Private law is concerned with relationships between **legal persons**, that is, individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law and property law. **Criminal Law deals** with certain forms of conduct for which the state **reserves punishment**, for example murder and theft. **The state prosecutes the offender**. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and their duties. It is also concerned with conduct which may **give rise to a claim** by a legal person for **compensation** or an **injunctio**n- an order made by a court. However, each field of law tends to overlap with the

others. For example, a road accident case may lead to a criminal prosecution as well as a civil action for compensation.

Substantive law creates, defines, or regulates rights, liabilities, and duties in all areas of law and is contrasted with **procedural law,** which defines the procedure by which a **law** is to be **enforced.**

B-The constitution

The head of state is the monarch, currently the queen in the UK, but the government carries the authority of the crown (the monarch). The **Westminster Parliament** has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, which **sit separately** and are constituted on different principles. The Commons is an **elected** body of members. Substantial reform is being carried out in the upper House , the House of Lords, where it is proposed that the majority of members be **appointed**, with a minority elected, replacing the hereditary peers. There is no **written constitution**, but **constitutional law** consists of statute law, common law, and **constitutional conventions.**

C-Jurisdiction

There are four countries and three distinct **jurisdictions** in the United Kingdom: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. All share a **legislature** in the Westminster Parliament for the making of new laws and have a common law tradition, but each has its own **hierarchy of courts**, legal rules and legal profession. Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own **Assembly** and since 1999 Scottish **Members of Parliament** (SMPs) have sat in their own Parliament under **an Ac**t of the Westminster Parliament. The Scottish Parliament has power to **legislate** on any subject not specifically **reserved** to the Westminster Parliament such as defense or foreign policy. The UK's **accession** to the European Communities in 1973, **authorized by** the European communities' Act 1972, has meant the addition of a further **legislative authority** in the legal system. The UK is also a **signatory** of the European **Convention** of Human Rights and this has been **incorporated into** UK law.

Activities

1.Complete the definitions . Look at paragraph A to help you.

1…….is law relating to acts committed against the law which are punished by the state.

2……..is concerned with the constitution or government of the state, or the relationship between the state and citizens.

3…….is rule which determines how a case is administered by the courts.

4……...:is concerned with the rights and duties of the individuals, organizations and associations (such as companies, trade unions and charities), as opposed to criminal law.

5……:is common law and statute law used by the courts in making decisions.

2. Complete the sentences. Look at paragraph B and C to help you. There is more than one possibility for one of the answers.

1. In many systems a president rather than a monarch is …….

2. The UK system has a parliament of two…….

3- As in other countries, the courts are organized in ……..of levels

4- The Scottish Parliament has the …….. to legislate on subjects not reserved to Westminster.

5- The EC is an important legislative……in most European Countries.

6- A number of international……have been incorporated into national law.

3. Complete the table with words from paragraphs A, B and C. The first one has been done for you.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
constitute	constitution	constitutional
Legislate		
Proceed		
convene		
	Regulation	
accede		//////////////////////

elect
Authorize

4-Complete the following sentences using the words from the table above.

1-The ……..is the body which has the function of making law; normally it is the Parliament

2-It is quite a lengthy process to……to the European community.

3-Sometimes a court case can be delayed while counsel argues over…….....problems.

Keys

1 The Completion of the definition . Look at paragraph A to help you.

1.Criminal law relating to acts committed against the law which are punished by the state.

2.The Public Law is concerned with the constitution or government of the state, or the relationship between the state and citizens.

3.The Procedural Law is rules which determine how a case is administered by the courts.

4.The Civil Law :is concerned with the rights and duties of the individuals, organizations and associations (such as companies, trade unions and charities), as opposed to criminal law.

5.The Substantive Law is common law and statute law used by the courts in making decisions.

2. Complete the sentences. Look at paragraph B and C to help you. There is more than one possibility for one of the answers.

1. In many systems a president rather than a monarch is **the head of state**

2. The UK system has a parliament of **two chambers**

3- As in other countries, the courts are organized in **a hierarchy** of levels

4- The Scottish Parliament has the **power - authority** to legislate on subjects not reserved to Westminster.

5- The EC is an important legislative **Jurisdiction** in most European Countries.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
constitute	**constitution**	**constitutional**
Legislate	legislature-legislation	legislative
Proceed	procedure- process	procedural
convene	convention	conventional
To regulate	**Regulation**	regulatory
accede	accession	//////////////////////
elect	election	elected
Authorize	authority	authorized

6- A number of international **conventions** have been incorporated into national law.

3. Complete the table with words from paragraphs A, B and C. The first one has been done for you.

4-Complete the following sentences using the words from the table above.

1-The **legislature** is the body which has the function of making law; normally it is the Parliament

2-It is quite a lengthy process **to accede to** the European community.

3-Sometimes a court case can be delayed while counsel argues over **procedural** problems.

Legal System in UK

Sources of Law : Legislation

A Background to making new law

How are law made in the UK?

The predominant sources of law in the United Kingdom are:

1-**primary legislation**, Known as **Acts** of Parliament or statutes, which begins life as draft called **Bills.**

2-secondary or **delegated legislation,** such as **statutory instruments, bye-laws, and professional regulations.**

A new Act is passed in order to :

1-**Update** or **amend** existing legislation;

2-**legislate** for new circumstances and **enforce** government policies;

3-**Ensure** UK compliance with international or European Union (EU) Law;

4-**Consolidate** law by bringing together into one statute all the existing statute on one topic.

5-**Codify** rules by bringing together all the case law and statute on a particular subject where the principles are established.

Parliament can **enact** any law it chooses or **repeal obsolete laws** which are no longer relevant and the court must enforce it. The exception to this is EU laws.

Note: Act of parliament and Bill are always capitalized in legal usage , statute is not.

Statutory instruments are delegated legislation created by government ministers.

Bye-laws are made by local government or public bodies.

B- Early development of a Bill

A government may proceed to initiate a **consultative process** by the publication of a Green Paper in which its **proposals** are set out at an early stage with the intention of attracting public response and comment. The Government's White Papers contain their more definite proposals, although these are often published following consultation or discussion with **pressure groups, professional bodies, or voluntary organizations**. A Bill does not have to be preceded by a white or Green Paper, although it may have been presented for **public scrutiny**, that is, examination, in draft from earlier.

C Passing an Act

All Acts must be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in the draft form of a Bill. The legislative process involves three readings in both Houses. At the first reading, the title is read

to Members of Parliaments (MPs); at the second reading, MPs **debate** proposals. Then a standing committee **scrutinize** the **provisions** in the Bill and may amend it to ensure that it **enshrines the principles** debated and **approved** at the second reading. This is reported back to MPs. At the third reading, the Bill is **re-presented**. The Bill goes through readings in the upper house. The actual **drafting of legislation** is **undertaken** by parliamentary council . Finally a Bill must receive Royal Assent from the Monarch before it **becomes law on a specified date.** In fact, this stage has been reduced to a formal reading of the short title of an Act in both houses of Parliament and is now a formality.

Government Bill are **introduced** by government ; **Private Members Bills** are **proposed** by MPs. Both methods may result in **Public Acts** that govern the general public. **Private Acts** affect particular individuals or institutions.

Activities

Find words in paragraph A to make word combinations with the words below.

Parliament can

1-……. Act of Parliament

2-……..new statutes

3-……..existing legislations

4-……..obsolete law

5-……statute law, case law, and amendments into one Act.

6……law by repealing and re-enacting in one statute provisions of a number of statutes on the same subject.

Complete the sentences. Look at A, B and C to help you. Pay attention to the grammatical context.

1-An order made under an authority delegated to a government minister by an Act of Parliament is known as……

2- …….is made by a local authority or a public or nationalized body and has to be approved by central government.

3-Charities like the Oxfam and Help the Aged can act as…….,lobbying for law reform.

A visiting Russians Colleague is asking an English solicitor about the legislative process. Replace the underlined words in their conversation with alternative words from C opposite . Pay attention to the grammatical context.

Natasha: How new legislation is done?

Charles: Well, initially, (1) the draft legislation has to be (2) presented to both houses .The draft is (3) discussed several times. A committee has the job of checking that the Bill (4) incorporates the fundamental elements (5) agreed at the second reading. After this , the Bill (6) is shown again to the lower house.

Natasha: Who does the (7) formal writing of the legislation ?

Charles: It's (8) done by qualified barristers employed as civil servants, known as Parliamentary counsel.

Natasha: Who can (9) put forward Bill?

Charles: The government and, less commonly, MPs.

Keys

Find words in paragraph A to make word combinations with the words below.

Parliament can

1-pass/ enact Act of Parliament

2- **pass/ enact** .new statutes

3-**amend**existing legislations

4-repeal obsolete law

5-**codify**statute law, case law, and amendments into one Act.

6-**consolidate** law by repealing and re-enacting in one statute provisions of a number of statutes on the same subject.

Complete the sentences. Look at A, B and C to help you. Pay attention to the grammatical context.

1-An order made under an authority delegated to a government minister by an Act of Parliament is known as **statutory instrument**

2- **bye-law** is made by a local authority or a public or nationalized body and has to be approved by central government.

3-Charities like the Oxfam and Help the Aged can act as **pressure group**, lobbying for law reform.

A visiting Russians Colleague is asking an English solicitor about the legislative process. Replace the underlined words in their conversation with alternative words from C opposite . Pay attention to the grammatical context.

Natasha: How new legislation is done?

Charles: Well, initially, (1) **the Bill** has to be (2) **submitted** to both houses .The draft is (3) **debated** several times. A committee has the job of checking that the Bill (4) **enshrines** the fundamental elements (5) **approved** at the second reading. After this , the Bill (6) is **re-presented** to the lower house.

Natasha: Who does the (7) **drafting** of the legislation ?

Charles: It's (8) **undertaken** by qualified barristers employed as civil servants, known as Parliamentary counsel.

Natasha: Who can (9) **introduce** Bills?

Charles: The government and, less commonly, MPs.

Federalism in the United States.

A foremost Characteristic of the American political system is its division of authority between a national government and a state governments. The first U.S. government, established by the Articles of Confederation, was essentially a union of the states.

In establishing the basis for a stronger national government, the U.S. constitution also made **provision** for safeguarding states interests. The result was the creation of a federal system in which sovereignty was **vested** in both national and state government. The constitution enumerated the **general powers** of the national government and grants its implied powers through the "necessary and proper' clause. Other powers are reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment.

From 1789 to 1865, the nation survival was at issue. The states found it convenient at time to argue that their sovereignty took precedence over national authority. In the end it took the civil war **to cement** the idea that the United States was a union of people, not of states. From 1865 to 1937, federalism reflected the doctrine that certain policy areas were the exclusive responsibility of the national government whereas responsibility in other policy areas belonged exclusively to the states. This constitutional position validated the laissez-faire that big business was largely beyond governmental control. It also allowed the states to **discriminate** against African Americans in their public policy. Federalism in a form recognizable today began to emerge in the 1930s.

In the areas of commerce, taxation, spending, civil right, and civil liberties, among others, the federal government now plays an important role, one that is the inevitable consequence of the increasing complexity of the American society and the interdependence of its people. National, state, and local officials now work closely together to save the country's problem, a situation described as cooperative federalism. **Grant-in-aid** from Washington to the states and localities has been the chief of instrument of national influence. States and localities have received billions in federal assistance. In accepting federal money, they have accepted both, federal restrictions on its use and national policy priorities that underline the granting of the money.

The issue of the relationship between the nation and the states has changed somewhat as a result of devolution , a shift of power downward to the states. This change like changes throughout U.S history, **sprang** from the demands of the American people.

Federalism: A governmental system in which authority is divided between two sovereign levels of government, national and regional.

Anti-Federalists: They were labeled as opponents of the constitution. They raised arguments that still echo in American politics. They claimed that the national government would be too powerful and would threaten self-government in the separate states and the liberty of the people.

Many Americans had an innate distrust of centralized power and worried that the people liberties would be eclipsed as easily by a distant American government as it had been by the British king.

Confederacy: A governmental system in which sovereignty is vested entirely in subnational (states) governments.

Grant-in-aid: The federal government provides some or all the federal fund for a program through that is called grant-in-aid (cash payment) to the states and localities which then administer the program.

Enumerated powers: Article I of the constitution grants to Congress seventeen enumerated powers. These powers were intended by the framers of the constitution to be the basis of a government strong enough to forge a union that was secure in defense and stable in its commerce. Congress' power is intended to regulate commerce among the states, and create a national currency. Its power to tax combined with its authority to declare war and establish an army and navy would enable it to provide for the common defense.

Devolution: The passing down of authority from the national government to states and localities.

Activity one: Put the appropriate word in the right place.

Unlike……,the framers of the constitution claimed that……was a practical necessity to build a strong nation. The constitution focused on the lawful authority of the government and provides it with……powers that the states and localities are prohibited from practicing. To consolidate the relation between the nation and the states, the federal government grants the localities and the sates……which helps them financially.

Activity two: Explain the following words according to their meaning in the text

To vest- provision –to spring.

Activity three: Give terms or expression to the following definitions.

……: The decentralization of power from central government to state or local government.

……..: A system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

.....:federal donation destined to help the independent states and localities.

……:Political people rejecting the principles of the federal system.

Activity four: Explain in a few lines why did the United States adopted federalism in its governmental system.

Keys

Activity one: Put the appropriate word in the right place.

Unlike, **the anti-federalists**, the framers of the constitution claimed that **federalism** was a practical necessity to build a strong nation. The constitution focused on the lawful authority of the government and provides it with **the enumerated** powers that the states and localities are prohibited from practicing. To consolidate the relation between the nation and the states, the federal government grants the localities and the sates **grant-in- aid** which helps them financially.

Activity two: Explain the following words according to their meaning in the text

To vest- provision –to spring.

To vest: to give officially a power or an authority to someone.

The provision: The provision of the constitution is the content of the constitution.

To spring: to originate from – to arise from

Activity three: Give terms or expression to the following definitions.

Devolution: The decentralization of power from central government to state or local government.

Federalism: A system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

Grant-in aid: federal donation destined to help the independent states and localities.

Anti- federalists: Political people rejecting the principles of the federal system.

Activity four: Explain in a few lines why did the United States adopted federalism in its governmental system.

The good Governance

The good governance is an indeterminate term used in international development literature to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Governance is the process of decision- making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented. The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national, local governance or to the interaction between other sectors.

The concept of good governance often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with valuables economies and political bodies. The concept centers on the responsibility of governments and governing bodies to meet the need of the masses.

Good governance promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law in a manner that is effective, efficient, and enduring. In translating these principles in practice, we see the holding of free, fair and frequent elections, and representative's legislatures that make laws and provide oversight of an independent judiciary to interpret those laws

In fact, well-governed countries are less likely to be violent and less likely to be poor. When the **alienated** are allowed to speak and their human rights protected, they are less likely to turn to violence as a solution. When the poor are given a voice, their governments are more likely to invest in national policies that reduce poverty. In so doing, good governance provides the setting or the equitable distribution of benefits from growth.

The Characteristics of Good Governance.

The characteristics of good governance are participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision. Some of these characteristics are defined as follows:

Rule of law: Legal frameworks should be fair and enforce particularly the laws on human rights.

Responsiveness: Institutions and processes try to serve stakeholders.

Consensus orientation.: good governance mediates different interests to reach a broad consensus on what is the best interests of the group and where possible on policies and procedures.

Strategic vision: Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.

Activities

Activity one: Find the right terms for the following definitions.

1- **:** All men and women should have a voice in decisions-making either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent them. Such broad participation is built on freedom of speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.

2- **:** Decisions-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to the institutional stakeholders.

3- **:** All men and women have opportunities to improve and maintain their well being.

4- :is concerned with the free flow of information. Process, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information to understand them and monitor them.

Activity two: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Accountability- transparency- alienated

Activity three: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

threat -good governance – measure- society - the responsibility- need- most successful- oppose

The concept of …….centers on ……..of the government and the governing bodies to meet the …….of the masses as opposed to select groups in……... often

described as …….are Western liberal democracies states, concentrated in Europe and the Americas, good governance standards often ……other states institutions against these states.

The greatest ……..to good governance comes from corruption, violence and poverty, all of which …….transparency, security, participation and the fundamental freedoms.

Keys

Activity one: Find the right terms for the following definitions.

1-**Participation :** All men and women should have a voice in decisions-making either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent them. Such broad participation is built on freedom of speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.

2-**Accountability:** Decisions-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to the institutional stakeholders.

3-**Equity :** All men and women have opportunities to improve and maintain their well being.

4-**Transparency** :is concerned with the free flow of information. Process, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information to understand them and monitor them.

Activity two: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Accountability- transparency- alienated

Accountability: responsibility

Transparency: easily understood- clarity

Alienated: being rejected from society- strange

Activity three: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

The concept of **good governance** centers on **the responsibility** of the government and the governing bodies to meet the **need** of the masses as opposed to select groups in **society.**. Because countries often described as **most successful** are Western liberal democracies states, concentrated in Europe and the Americas, good governance standards often **measure** other states institutions against these states.

The greatest **threat** to good governance comes from corruption, violence and poverty, all of which **oppose** transparency, security, participation and the fundamental freedoms.

The Three Parts of Good Governance: Civil Society, the Private sector, and the Government

Civil society

Civil society is a "space" whose function is to mediate between the individual and the state while there may not be a clear definition of civil society, they more or less agree that it comprises institutions such as religious organizations, labor unions, charities, community groups, and the media. In advanced and virile democratic systems, these institutions supplement formal processes such as voting and help citizens shape the culture, politics, and economies of their nations.

CSOs are formed by people who have common needs, interests and values like tolerance, inclusion, cooperation, equality, and development through a fundamentally autonomous process which cannot easily be controlled from outside.

The private sector

The private sector is the part of the economy, sometimes referred to as the citizen sector, which is run by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, and is not controlled by the state. The private sector which is one of the three parts of good governance can be considered as an engine of exclusive growth by generating decent jobs, contributing public revenue and providing affordable goods and services. If it invests in suitable innovation and business models, it can also improve poor people's lives by boosting their productive activities.

Government

Government is a group of people who rule the administration of a country. In other words, it may be said that a government is the body of representatives that governs and controls the state at a given time. Government is the medium through which the power of the state is employed.

Governance

Governance is the act of governing or ruling. It is the set of rules and laws framed by the government that are to be implemented through the representatives of states. Governance is a concept that can be followed in an organization of any size, it can be a single cell or an organism of all humanity. Governance may function variously for profit or non-profit, for people or for itself. The main purpose of governance is to assure good results following a set pattern of rules.

Activities

Activity one: Give terms or expressions to the following statements.

1-……..:organizations speaking on behalf the workers.

2-……:areas of the economy controlled by the state.

3-…….: a range of autonomous organisms which develop a dense, diverse, and pluralistic network.

4-……..:the transparent and accountable management of human, natural, economic, and financial resources.

Activity two: Explain the following words.

To afford- to boost- medium- a frame

Activity three: put the appropriate words in the right place.

Public officials- civic norms- agent – to participate- good governance- improve.

.....is seen as an increasingly important……for promoting like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness and accountability. Civil society can further and ……..good governance, first, by policy analysis and advocacy; second, by regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behavior of……;third by building social capitals and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs,……..,and democratic practices; fourth, by mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sections of masses,……., more fully in politics and public affairs; and fifth, by development work to improve the wellbeing of their own and other communities.

Keys

Activity one: Give terms or expressions to the following statements.

1-Labor unions :organizations speaking on behalf the workers.

2-Public sector:areas of the economy controlled by the state.

3-Civil society organizations (CSOs): a range of autonomous organisms which develop a dense, diverse, and pluralistic network.

4-The good governance: transparent and accountable management of human, natural, economic, and financial resources.

Activity two: Explain the following words.

To afford- to boost- medium- a frame

To afford :to be able to buy or do something because you have money or time. Ex: affordable good means accessible goods.

To boost : To help or encourage to increase or improve. Help to be more successful.

Medium: medium in the text means the means or the way. Ex: The government is the medium through which the power of the state is employed

a frame: a structure

Activity three: put the appropriate words in the right place.

Public officials- civic norms- agent – to participate- good governance- improve.

Good governance is seen as an increasingly important **agent** for promoting like transparency, effectiveness, openness,responsiveness and accountability. Civil society can further and improve good governance, first, by policy analysis and advocacy; second, by regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behavior of **public officials** ;third by building social capitals and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs,**civic norms**,and democratic practices; fourth, by mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sections of masses, **to participate** more fully in politics and public affairs; and fifth, by development work to **improve** the wellbeing of their own and other communities.

Public Opinion and Political Socialization

Public opinion can be defined as those opinions held by ordinary citizens that they openly express. Public officials have many ways of assessing public opinion, such as the outcome of elections, but they have increasingly come to rely on public opinion polls. There are many possible sources of errors in polls, and surveys sometimes present a misleading portrayal of the public's views. However, a properly conducted poll can be an accurate indication of what the public is thinking and can dissuade political leaders from thinking that the views of the most vocal citizens (such as demonstrator and letter writers) are also the views of the broader public.

The process by which individuals acquire their political opinions is called political socialization. During childhood, the family and the schools are important sources of basic political attitudes, such as beliefs about the parties and the nature of the U.S political and economic systems. Many of the basic orientations that the Americans acquire during childhood remain with them in adulthood. Major shift in opinion during adulthood are usually the consequence of changing political condition, for example, the great depression of the 1930s was the catalyst for wholesale changes in American's opinions on the government's role. Short-term fluctuations in opinion can result from new political issues and problems, individuals' opinions in these cases are affected by prior belief, peers, political leaders, and the news media. Events themselves are also a significant short-term influence on opinions. The frame of reference that guides America's opinions includes cultural beliefs, such as individualism which affect what people will find politically acceptable and desirable. Opinions can also stem from ideology, although most citizens do not have a strong and consistent ideological attachment . In addition, individuals develop opinions as a result of group orientations, notably region, income level, occupation, religion, race, ethnicity, gender, and age. Partnership is perhaps the major source of political opinions; Republican and Democrats differ in their voting behavior and views on many policy issues.

Public opinion has a significant influence on government, but seldom determines exactly what government will do in particular instance. Public opinion serves to constrain the policy choices of officials. Some policy actions are beyond the range of possibility because the public will not accept change in existing policy or will not seriously consider policy that seems at odd with basic American values. Evidence indicates that officials are somewhat attentive to public opinion on highly visible and controversial issues of public policy.

Activities

Activity one: Give terms or expression to the following definitions.

1-……:Basic ideas about race, gender, and political affiliation which are often acquired in childhood and help the American people to develop their public opinion.

2-……: A consistent pattern of political attitudes that stems from a core belief.

3-……..: What ordinary people think about politics.

4-……: A group of people chosen at random by the pollsters to view what the whole population think about a particular issue.

5-……..:The pollsters assume that their samples are drawn from a particular population which leads to inaccuracy due to some social factors.

Activity two: Explain or give synonyms to the following words

Poll- fluctuation- to stem- odd.

Activity three: put the appropriate word in the right place.

Jeremy Bentham, the first English philosopher to believe that ……..had to be taken into consideration if leaders were to govern properly. However; the measurement of this process is a difficult task ,therefore pollsters opted for estimating what……thinks in order to consider what the whole population believe about a particular issue. As a result,…….due to the inaccurate assessment of the public opinion.

Activity four: Public opinion is an indicator of democracy. In few lines comment this idea.

Keys

Activity one: Give terms or expression to the following definitions.

1-**Political socialization:** Basic ideas about race, gender, and political affiliation which are often acquired in childhood and help the American people to develop their public opinion.

2-**Ideology :** A consistent pattern of political attitudes that stems from a core belief.

3-**Public opinion:** What ordinary people think about politics.

4-**The sample :** A group of people chosen at random by the pollsters to view what the whole population think about a particular issue.

5-**Errors in polls:**:The pollsters assume that their samples are drawn from a particular population which leads to inaccuracy due to some social factors.

Activity two: Explain or give synonyms to the following words

Poll- fluctuation- to stem- odd.

Poll: a survey – to record the opinions or the votes..

Fluctuation: a change- a shift.

Odd: strange- peculiar

To stem : to originate from- to come from

Activity three: put the appropriate word in the right place.

Jeremy Bentham, the first English philosopher to believe that **public opinion** had to be taken into consideration if leaders were to govern properly. However; the measurement of this process is a difficult task, therefore pollsters opted for estimating what **the sample** thinks in order to consider what the whole population believe about a particular issue. As a result, **errors in poll** .due to the inaccurate assessment of the public opinion.

Activity four: Public opinion is an indicator of democracy. In few lines, comment this idea.

Public opinion is one of the fundamental principles of democracy. It represents freedom of speech expressed by the voice of people who are the ultimate source of power, in a democratic system. The state is built by the consent of people and similarly the constitution is framed by the collective will of this people. In this context, the decision-makers must take into account

public opinion when deciding about the future policy of the nation. Moreover, public opinion can act as a check on leadership because it can accept or reject leader's decisions, therefore any matter on which the executive or the legislative has to decide must be considered as a public issue.

Political Participation and Voting

Political participation is involvement in activities designed to influence public policy and leadership. A main issue of democratic government is the question of who participates in politics and how fully they participate.

Voting is the most widespread form of active political participation among Americans. Yet **voter turnout** is significantly lower in the United States than in other democratic nation. **The requirement** that Americans must register in order to establish their eligibility to vote is one reason for lower turnout among Americans; Other democracies place **the burden** of registration on government officials rather than on the individual citizen. The fact that the United States holds frequent elections also discourages some citizens from voting regularly. Finally, the major American political parties, unlike :many of those in Europe, do not clearly represent the interest of opposing economic classes; thus, the policy states in American elections are very lower. Some Americans do not vote because they think that policy will not change greatly regardless of which party holds powers.

Only a minority of citizens participates in the more demanding forms of political activity; such as work on community affairs or on behalf of a candidate during a political campaign. The proportion of who engage in these more demanding forms of activity exceeds the proportion of Europeans who do so. Nevertheless, only about one in every four Americans will take an active part in political organization at some points in their lives. Most political activists are individuals of higher income and educations; they have the skills and materiel resources to participate effectively and tend to take a greater interests in politics. More than in any other western democracy, political participation in the United States is related to economic status.

Social movements are broad to achieve change by citizens who feels that governments is not properly responsive to their interests. These efforts sometimes take place outside established channels; demonstrations, **picket** line, and marches are common mean of protests. Protesters are younger and more idealistic on average than are other citizens, but they are a very small proportion of the population. In addition, protest activities do not have a high level of public support, despite the county's tradition of free expression.

Over all, Americans are only moderately involved in politics. While they are concerned with political affairs, they are mostly immersed in their private pursuit, a reflection in part of a cultural believe in individualism. The lower level of participation among low-income has particular significance in that it works to reduce their influence on public policy and leadership.

Apathy: is a term used to describe a general lack of concern with politics.

Civic duties: the believe that the Americans are obliged to participate in public affairs.

Suffrage:the right to vote in political election.

Activities

1-Activity of comprehension

Find a synonym or an expression closing in meaning to the following words:

Turnout- burden- picket- requirement

2- Fill in the gaps the right words from the text above.

Although Americans claim that…….is important, most citizens show little interest to it. However, Americans are not completely ……,many millions of them contribute to political causes, and more than hundred millions…….in presidential elections. Yet sustained political activism do not engage a large proportion of the public. Moreover, many of those who do…….are drawn to politics by a habitual sense of ……rather than by an intense concern with current issues.

3-Give the right terms to the following definition

1-.....:is the proportion of adults citizens who actually vote in a given election.

2-…….: Before Americans are allowed to vote, their names must appear on an officials list of eligible voter.

……..: is a hallmark of democratic government, which is based on the idea that ordinary citizens have a right and duty to involve themselves in public affairs.

Keys

Find a synonym or an expression closing in meaning to the following words:

Turnout: The number of people attending or taking part of an event, especially the number of people voting in an election.

A burden: a heavy load

A picket line: a strike

A requirement: a condition

2- Fill in the gaps the right words from the text above.

Although Americans claim that **political participation** is important, most citizens show little interest to it. However, Americans are not completely **apathetic** ,many millions of them contribute to political causes, and more than hundred millions **participate** in presidential elections. Yet sustained political activism do not engage a large proportion of the public. Moreover, many of those who do **vote** are drawn to politics by a habitual sense of **civic duties** rather than by an intense concern with current issues.

3-Give the right terms to the following definition

1-**Turnout**.:is the proportion of adults citizens who actually vote in a given election.

2-**Registration**: Before Americans are allowed to vote, their names must appear on an officials list of eligible voter.

3-**Political participation**: is a hallmark of democratic government, which is based on the idea that ordinary citizens have a right and duty to involve themselves in public affairs.

Part Two

Part two : Governmental Policies

Foreign Relations

1-The Diplomacy P.42

2-Foreign Relations P.44

3-Foreign Minister P.47

4- The Treaty P.50

5-The European Union P.53

6-Algeria's Relation with the European Union P.58

The Diplomacy

The term diplomacy refers to the fact of maintaining good relations between the governments of different countries. It is the skill of dealing with others without causing bad feeling. It can also be defined as the art and practice of conducting negotiation between representatives of states. It usually refers to international diplomacy; the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to a full range of topical issues. International treaties are usually negotiated by diplomats prior to **endorsement** by national politicians. David Stevenson reports that by 1900 the term "diplomat" also covered diplomatic services, consular services and foreign ministry officials.

Modern diplomacy's origin is often traced to the state of Italy in the early renaissance, with the first embassies being established in the thirteenth century under Francesco Sforza. From Italy the practice was spread across Europe. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France, in 1455. However, Milan refused **to host** French representatives fearing espionage and that the French representatives would intervene in its internal affairs. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics, the need to accept emissaries was recognized.

Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-17th century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the 1961 **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations** which protects diplomats from being **persecuted** or **prosecuted** while on a diplomatic mission.

Diplomatic immunity : Persona non grata is the fact when a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country , he may be declared as **persona non grata** (unwanted person). Such diplomats **are** then often **tried** for the crime they commit in their homeland.

Diplomatic Bag: Diplomats have long been allowed to carry documents across borders without being searched. The mechanism for this is the so-called **"diplomatic bag"** or in some countries the "**diplomatic pouch"**. While radio and digital communication have become more standard for embassies, diplomatic pouches are still quite common in some countries, including the United States, declare entire shipping containers, as diplomatic pouches to bring sensitive material (often building supplies) into a country.

Activities

1-Activity one: Explain the following words:

Endorsement- to host - being persecuted – to prosecute -are tried.

2-Activity two: Say true or false and correct what is false.

A-Diplomats are concerned with specific issues to discuss in their homeland.

B-Modern diplomacy dates back to 1455.

C-The diplomats who commit crimes in a host country are tried by the judicial system of this country.

3-Activity three: Complete the following sentences.

host - diplomats - threat - safety – displeasure –countries – hostility

In time of …….diplomats are often withdrawn for reason of personal. ……

as well as in some cases when the ……..country is friendly but there is a perceived

…….. from internal dissidents. Ambassadors and other ……..are

sometimes recalled temporarily by their home ……as a way to express…… with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees still remain

to actually do the business of diplomacy.

Keys

1-Activity one: Explain the following words:

Endorsement- to host - being persecuted – are tried.

Endorsement : To give support – approval

To host : To receive people as guests.

Being persecuted : Being treated cruelly.

Are tried : A case examined in a law court which will decides whether a person is innocent or guilty. To judge

2-Activity two: True or false and the correction of what is false.

A-Diplomats are concerned with specific issues to discuss in their homeland.

A-False. They discuss it in the foreign countries.

B-Modern diplomacy dates back to 1455.

B-False. It dates back to the thirteenth century.

C-The diplomats who commit crimes in a host country are tried by the judicial system of this country.

C-False.They are tried in their homelands.

3- Activity three: The Completion of the paragraph.

host - diplomats - threat - safety – displeasure –countries – hostility

In time of **hostility** diplomats are often withdrawn for reason of personal **safety** as well in some cases when the **host** country is friendly but there is a perceived **threat** from internal dissidents. Ambassadors and others .**diplomats** are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home **countries** as a way to express **displeasure** with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees still remain to actually do the business of diplomacy.

Foreign Relations

The term foreign evolved during the mid 13th century CE from ferren, foreyne "out of doors", based on the old French forain " outer, external, outdoor, remote" reflecting the sense of "not in one's land" first attested in the late 14 th century CE. Spelling in English was altered in the 17th century, perhaps by influence of the words reign and sovereign. Both words were associated at the time with the most common office of monarch that determined foreign policy, a set of diplomatic goals that seeks to outline how a country will interact with other countries.

A country's foreign policy, also called foreign relations or foreign affairs policy, consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve goals within its international relations milieu. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. The study of such strategies is called foreign policy analysis.

In recent time, due to the **deepening** level of globalization and transnational activities, the states will also have to interact with non-states actors. The **aforementioned** interaction is evaluated and monitored in attempts to maximize benefits of multilateral international cooperation. Since the national interests **are paramount** , foreign policies are designed by the government through high level decision making processes. National interests accomplishment can occur as a result of peaceful cooperation with other nations or through exploitation.

Usually, creating foreign policy is the job of the head of government and the foreign minister(or equivalent). In some countries, the legislature also has considerable effects. Foreign policies of countries have varying **rates** of change and scopes of intent, which can be affected by factors that change the perceived national interests or even affect the stability of the country itself. The foreign policy of one country can have profound and lasting impact on many other countries and on the course of international relations as a whole, such as the **Monroe Doctrine** conflicting with the mercantilist policies of 19th century European countries and the goals of independence of newly formed Central America and South American countries.

Activities

1-Explain the following words.

Deepening –aforementioned – rate – are paramount

2-Complete the following sentences.

a-Foreign relations or foreign affairs is the management of relationships and dealings between ……

b-Since 1711, the term…….has been taken to mean the art and practice of conducting negotiation between representatives of groups or nations

c-In former times, exactly from 1500 to 1700, ambassadors were often noblemen with little…….experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy.

3-Say true or false.

1-Foreign affairs have no impact on national interests.

2-Globalization decreased the rate of foreign relations.

3-The Monroe doctrine is a European law.

4-Put the right term in the right place.

Civil affairs – outside –diplomacy –foreign affairs – states- although

In the 18th century, due to extreme turbulence in European diplomacy and ongoing conflicts, the practice of ……..was often fragmented by the necessity to deal with isolated issues, termed "affairs". Therefore, while domestic management of such issues was termed……(riots, treasury shortfalls, and court intrigues), the term……..was applied to the management of temporary issues……the sovereign realm. This term remained in widespread use in the English-speaking……into the 20th century, and remains the name of departments in several states that manage foreign relations**.** ……originally intended to describe short term management of a specific concern , these departments now manage all day-to-day and long-term international relations among states.

Keys

Activity one: Explain the following words: Deepening -aforementioned –rate-

paramount

Deepening: Going far down in something- going profoundly

Aforementioned: Mentioned before

Rate: a measure, quantity, or frequency

Paramount: Having a great importance.

2-Activity two: The Completion of the sentences.

a-Foreign relations or foreign affairs is the management of relationship and dealings between

countries.

b-Since 1711, the term **diplomacy** has been taken to mean the art and practice of conducting of

negotiation between representatives of groups

c-In former times, exactly from 1500 to 1700, ambassadors were often noblemen with little

foreign experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy.

3-Activity three: Say true or false.

1-Foreign affairs have no impact on the national interests**. False**

1- **Foreign Relations have a major influence on national interests**

2-Globalization decreased the rate of the foreign relations. **False**

2- . Globalization increased the rate of the foreign relations

3-The Monroe doctrine is a European law. **False**

3-The Monroe doctrine is an American law

4-Activity four: Put the right term in the right place.

Civil affairs – outside –diplomacy –foreign affairs – states- although

In the 18th century, due to extreme turbulence in European diplomacy and ongoing conflicts, the practice of **diplomacy** was often fragmented by the necessity to deal with isolated issues, termed "affairs". Therefore, while domestic management of such issues was termed **civil affairs** (riots, treasury shortfalls, and court intrigues), the term **foreign affairs** was applied to the management of temporary issues **outside** the sovereign realm. This term remained in widespread use in the English-speaking **states** into the 20th century, and remains the name of departments in several states that manage foreign relations. **Although** originally intended to describe short term management of a specific concern, these departments now manage all day-to-day and long-term international relations among states.

Foreign Minister

A foreign minister or minister of foreign affairs is generally a cabinet minister in charge of state's foreign policy and relations. In some nations such as India, the foreign minister is referred to as the " Minister for External Affairs", or as in the case of Brazil, "Minister of Foreign Affairs" and of the former Soviet Union , this position is known as the " Minister of External Relations". In the United States, the equivalent to the foreign ministry is called the " Department of State", and the equivalent position is known as the "secretary of state" . Other common titles may include " Minister of Foreign Relations". In many Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries in Latin America, the foreign minister is **colloquially** called " Canciller" .

A foreign minister's power can vary from government to government. In a classic parliamentary system, a foreign minister can potentially **exert** significant influence in forming foreign policy, but

when the government is dominated by a strong prime minister, the foreign minister may be limited to playing a more marginal or **subsidiary** role in determining policy. Similarly, the political powers invested in the foreign minister are often limited in presidential government with a strong executive branch. Since the end of World War II, it has been common for both foreign minister and defense minister to be part of an **inner** cabinet (commonly known as a national security council) in order to coordinate defense and diplomatic policy. Although the 19th and early 20th centuries saw many heads of governments assume the foreign ministry, this practice has since become uncommon in most developed countries.

Along with, their political roles, foreign ministers are also traditionally responsible for many diplomatic duties, such as hosting foreign world leaders and going on state visits to other countries. The foreign minister is generally the most well-travelled member of any cabinet.

Activities

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words:

Colloquial – exert – subsidiary – inner.

Activity two: Say true or false and correct what is false.

1- A foreign minister has got the same title in every country.

2-Currently, the heads of governments don't assume foreign ministries.

2- The fact of working together, both ministries, defense and foreign policy is no more practiced in modern time.

Activity three: Complete the following sentences:

Among the functions of the minister of foreign affairs is to :

1-…….relations with other states and international organizations.

2-…….the interests of the nation abroad.

3-……..the language abroad.

4-…….policies adopted by the council of nation.

<u>Activity four:</u> Put the right words in the right place:

Nominated – regarded – minister of foreign affairs - department of state - foreign relations a secretary of state.

In the United States of America, a……is a senior official ,of the federal Government, and as head of the US…….He is principally concerned with foreign policy, and is considered to be the US government's equivalent of a ……. The secretary of state is …….by the president following a confirmation hearing before the Senate committee on ……and is confirmed by the United States Senate. The Secretary of State, along with the Secretary of Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are generally……..as the four most important cabinet members because of the importance of their respective department.

Keys

<u>Activity one:</u> Explain or give synonyms to the following words:

Colloquial – exert – subsidiary – inner

Colloquial :a language used in an ordinary conversation and not in a formal speech.

exert : to make pressure on someone to obtain something

subsidiary : secondary -supplementary

inner: insider- interior

<u>Activity two:</u> Say true or false and correct what is false.

1-**A foreign minister has got the same title in every country.**

1-False. A Foreign Minister has different titles in different countries.

2-Currently, the heads of governments don't assume foreign ministries.

2-True

3- The fact of working together, both ministries, defense and foreign policy is no more practiced in modern time.

3-True

Activity three: Complete the following sentences:

Among the functions of the minister of foreign affairs is to:

1-**Maintain** relations with other states and international organizations.

2-**Represent** the interests of the nation abroad.

3-**Develop** the language abroad.

4-**Implement** policies adopted by the council of nation.

Activity four: Put the right words in the right place:

Nominated – regarded – minister of foreign affairs - department of state - foreign relation – a secretary of state.

In the United States of America, a **secretary of state** is a senior official of the federal government, and the head of the US **department of state**. He is principally concerned with foreign policy, and is considered to be the US government's equivalent of a **minister of foreign affairs**

The secretary of state is **nominated** by the president following a confirmation hearing before the Senate committee on **foreign relations** and is confirmed by the United States Senate. The Secretary of State, along with the Secretary of Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are generally **regarded** as the four most important cabinet members because of the importance of their respective department.

The Treaty

The treaty is an **agreement** in international law entered into by actors into these laws, namely sovereign states and international organizations. A treaty may also be known as (international) agreement , protocol, covenant, convention, pact, or exchange of letters, among other names. Regardless of terminology, all of these forms of agreements are under international laws, equally considered treaties and the rules are the same. It is also the objective outcome of a ceremonial occasion which acknowledges the parties and their relationship. Treaties can be closely compared

to contracts, both are means of willing parties assuming obligations among themselves, and the party which fails **to live** up their obligations can be held **liable** under international laws.

Since the 19th century, most treaties have followed a fairly consistent format. A treaty typically begins with a **preamble** describing the contracting parties and their joint objectives in executing the treaty as well as summarizing and underlying events such as the war. The end of the preamble and the start of the actual agreement is often signaled by the words **" have agreed as follows** ". After **the preamble** comes numbered articles which contain the substance of the parties actual agreement. Each article heading usually **encompasses** a paragraph. The end of the treaty, **the eschatocol** or closing protocol is always signaled by **" in witness whereof"** or **"in faith of".** When the parties have affixed their signatures, it is followed by the words "Done at" then the site(s) of the treaty's' execution and the date of its execution . The date is typically written in its most formal and longest possible form. For example: The charter of the United Nation was **"Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty sixth day of Jun, one thousand nine hundred and forty five".**

The most important treaties

Among the most substantial treaties that marked the world history are:

The Treaty of Versailles; signed on 28 June 1919 and was one of the most significant peace treaty that brought World War I to an end.

The Treaty of Rome: it is the treaty that established the European economic community (TEEC), signed on March 1957.

The Treaty of Paris: signed in 1783, it ended the American Revolution against the British Empire.

The Geneva Convention : It determined the Human Rights and was signed in 1949.

Activities:

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words:

Agreement – to live up – the preamble - to encompass.

Activity two: Say true or false:

1-The treaties are agreements between parties with different objectives.

2-Most treaties have different formats.

3-In a treaty, articles are above the paragraphs.

4-It doesn‘t matter if one party doesn’t sign at the end of the treaty.

Activity three: Complete the following paragraph:

A- The Russian Revolution – Palace - peace – ceremony- treaty

The treaty of Versailles was the ……..settlement signed after World War I had ended in 1918 and in the shadow of the ……and other events in Russia. The …….was signed at the vast Versailles……..near Paris, the politicians that attended the …… were, David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson

B- Agreed – colonies – treaty- recognized – signed

The American Revolution officially comes to an end when representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Spain and France…….the ……..of Paris on this day in 1783. The signing signified America as a free nation, as Britain ……the independence of its thirteen former American ……..and the boundaries of the new republic were……upon Florida north to the Great Lake, and the Atlantic Coast West to the Mississippi River.

Keys

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words:

An agreement – to live up – liable- the preamble - to encompass.

An agreement: an arrangement- a consensus

To live up: to respect

Liable: responsible

The preamble: an opening statement explaining the purpose of a book

To encompass: to comprise – to include

Activity two: Say true or false:

1-The treaties are agreements between parties with different objectives.

1-False**.** The treaties are agreement between parties with the same objectives.

2-Most treaties have different formats.

2-False. Most treaties have common formats.

3-In a treaty, articles are above the paragraphs

3-True

4-**It doesn‘t matter if one party doesn’t sign at the end of the treaty.**

4-False. It is extremely important that all the parties sign at the end of the treaty, otherwise it will be invalidated.

Activity three: Complete the following paragraph:

A- The Russian Revolution – palace - peace – ceremony- treaty

The treaty of Versailles was the **peace**. settlement signed after World War I had ended in 1918 and in the shadow of the **Russian Revolution** and other events in Russia. The **treaty** .was signed at the vast Versailles **palace** .near Paris, hence its title between Germany and the allies. The three most politicians that attended the **ceremony** were, David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson

B- Agreed – colonies – treaty- recognized – signed

The American Revolution officially came to an end when representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Spain and France **signed** .the **treaty** of Paris on this day in 1783. The signing signified America as a free nation, as Britain **recognized** the independence of its thirteen former American **colonies** and the boundaries of the new republic were **agreed** upon Florida north to the Great Lake, and the Atlantic Coast West to the Mississippi River.

The European Union

A-What is the EU?

The European Union (EU) was created in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union (the TEU), **generally called** the Maastricht Treaty. The EU consists of three different communities: the ECSC(European and Coal Steel Community) , the European community (the EC, **formerly known as** the European Economic Community Treaty, or the EEC treaty-**also known as** the

treaty of Rome), and EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community Treaty). The EU has what **are referred to as** the three pillars:

The European Union

Common Foreign	**ECSC**	**Justice and Home**
And Security Policy	**EC**	**Affairs Policy**
	EURATOM	

Put simply, the original aim of the community was economic integration: to create a common market, later defined as a single market, in which there could be free movements of goods, persons services and capitals. This was to be achieved by the creation of a free trade area, where Member States agreed to remove all **customs duties** (import taxes) and quotas (restrictions on the amount of goods imported across Member States' frontiers, or borders) between themselves, and a **customs unions**, in which all members agreed to impose on goods coming into the area from non-member states a common level of duty (the Common Customs Tariff, CCT).

The three sources of EU law are **the treaties** (**EC, TEU**, ect) , **Secondary Legislation** enacted by the EC (such as **regulations and directives**), and **general principles** including fundamental **human rights, subsidiarity and citizenship** of the EU for every national of a Member State.

Note: Subsidiarity : The community may only take legal action where it has exclusive competence, that is power to govern, and where an action cannot be achieved by member states acting within their natural institutions, for example trans-national action.

B-How does the EU impact on Member States?

The EC Treaty is directly applicable in every Member State. Accession to (membership of) the community limits the power of national governments and affects national sovereignty- the power to govern. Community law has supremacy over, that is, overrides, national law. This supremacy was established in the case of Costa v ENEL (Case 6/64) ECR 545. The Single European Act 1986 made provisions (legal conditions) creating an obligation on the community

to take the necessary measures to achieve the Internal Market. Under Article 249 (ex Art 189) there are five types of legal act which the community may use

Regulations- have general application and are binding in their entirety on all Member States and have direct effect, meaning they automatically become laws in Member States.

Directives- are binding on Member States as to their result but do not bind individuals until they have been transposed into national law (implemented).

Decision of the European Court of Justice (ECJ)- are binding on those to whom they are addressed.

Recommendations and opinions: have no binding force but may be persuasive, that is, have influence.

Activities

Exercise One: Find five phrases in Part A used to indicate that a term has another name, for example" formerly known as". Then use appropriate phrases to complete the sentences below. There is more than one possibility for one of the answers.

1-Under EC, anything which can be bought or sold is …….goods.

2-Beijin was ……..Peking in the West.

3-Customs duty is……..any charge that is imposed on goods because they are imported.

4-The third pillar of the European Union,…….the Justice and Home Affairs pillar is incorporated into the EC treaty.

Exercise two: Rearrange the underlined letters to make words in the extracts below.

The(1) **laennirt** market shall comprise an area without internal(2) **stenroif** in which the (3) **reef (**4)**vemmnote** of goods, persons, (5)**essriccev** and capital is ensured in accordance with the (6)**noopssivir** of this(7) **yetrat.**

Member(8) **eattss** shall take appropriate (9) **russeame** whether general or particular, to ensure fulfilment of the (10) **tooglisnabi** arising out of this treaty or resulting from an action taken

by the institutions of the (11) **timmouncy.** They shall facilitate achievement of the Community's tasks.

(12) **ulegnotair** shall have general (13) **pintclapoia.** It shall be binding in its (14)**reentryi** and directly (15) **capbellpia** in all Member States.

(16) **vetcriide** shall be binding, as to the result to be achieved upon each (17) **beermm** State to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods.

3- Are the following statement true or false? Find reasons for your answers in parts A and B

1-Member states are required to incorporate European legislation into national law and to recognize the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice in matter of EU law.

2-The national legislation of Member States take precedence over community rules.

3- The Common Customs tariff applies to all goods imported by countries like Japan and the USA from the EU.

4- EU law prevents Member states from charging importers for bringing good into that state from another member state.

Keys

Exercise One: Find five phrases en Part A used to indicate that a term has another name, for example" formerly known as". Then use appropriate phrases to complete the sentences below. There is more than one possibility for one of the answers.

1-Under EC, anything which can be bought or sold is **generally called** goods.

2-Beijin was **formerly known as** Peking in the West.

3-Customs duty **is referred to as** any charge that is imposed on goods because they are imported.

4-The third pillar of the European Union, **also known as** the Justice and Home Affairs pillar is incorporated into the EC treaty.

Exercise two: Rearrange the underlined letters to make words in the extracts below.

The(1) **internal** market shall comprise an area without internal(2) **frontiers** in which the **free** (3) **(**4)**movement** of goods, persons, (5) **services** and capital is ensured in accordance with the (6) **provision** of this(7) **treaty .**

Member(8) **states** shall take appropriate (9) **measures** whether general or particular, to ensure fulfilment of the (10) **obligations** arising out of this treaty or resulting from an action taken by the institutions of the (11)**community.** They shall facilitate achievement of the Community's tasks.

A (12) **regulation** shall have general (13) **application.** It shall be binding in its (14) **entirety** and directly (15) **applicable** in all Member States.

A (16) **directive** shall be binding, as to the result to be achieved upon each (17) **Member** State to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods.

3-Exercise three: Are the following statement true or false? Find reasons for your answers in parts A and B

1-Member states are required to incorporate European legislation into national law and to recognize the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice in matter of EU law.**(true)**

2-The national legislation of Member States takes precedence over community rules.**(false). It is EU law which takes precedence over national laws**

3- The Common Customs tariff applies to all goods imported by countries like Japan and the USA from the EU.**(true)**

4- EU law prevents Member states from charging importers for bringing good into that state from another member state.**(true)**

Algeria's Relation with the European Union

Relations between Algeria and the European Union (EU) are based on the **association agreement** (AA) signed as part of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in 2005. They cover politics, the economy, trade, technical and financial cooperation and humanitarian aid.

In the political field, the main themes discussed with association council (ministerial and high level civil servant. Those themes are:

1- Governance, rule of law and fundamental rights, including strengthening the judicial system and promoting the role of civil society.
2- Strategic and security dialogue. It aimed at promoting regional stability and security, and cooperation in the fight against terrorism and **radicalism**.
3- Migration and mobility, dialogue about legal mobility and migration and fight against illegal immigration including international protection and right of **asylum**.

In the economic field, Algeria signed the association agreement (AA) in 2005 which concerns several economic themes among them, the energy sector which is an important sector of the economic relations between the EU and Algeria. Algeria is in fact the third largest supplier of natural gas to the EU. The main priority of this partnership is to facilitate and **promote** European investment in the natural gas and renewable energy. This agreement talks too about helping Algeria to develop the fisheries and the agriculture in order to reduce its dependence on the hydrocarbon sector.

Concerning **the humanitarian sector,** the EU plays an important role in helping the 90000 Sahrawi refugees who are living in the five camps South Tindouf. Since 2009, had contributed with $220 million in aid. 5 million are provided for food. Moreover, running water networks have been built. It also contributes to the supply of medication and stuff training in local hospitals.

Activities

1-Explain the following words:

Radicalism- asylum - to promote

2-Answer the following questions.

1-What makes Algeria signs the (AA) agreement with the EU?

2-What facilitates the relations of trade between the EU and Algeria?

3-In politics what are the common points that Algeria shares with the EU?

3-Complete the following sentences.

1- In trade, Algeria's export consists almost entirely of hydrocarbons, while the EU exports a wide range of ……..products.

2-In terms of culture and people, the number of tourists and migrants is significantly……..from Algeria to the EU than the other way round.

3-The EU's external …….., strategies, instruments and missions to ……..

stability, promote human right and democracy and help the enforcement of the rule

of law and good governance.

4-Algeria and the EU share a geographical area, the Mediterranean, and are …….by close economic, trade and cultural ties.

Put the right term in the right place.

Foreign – investment -energy- trade- exports - industrial

The EU is Algeria's biggest ……partner. It receives almost two third of its

…….In monetary terms, the trade between them increased 136% between

2002 and 2012, primarily due to the greater level of petroleum and gas product export. It

reached $43 billion in 2015. In this year, 99.7% of export from Algeria to the EU were …….and petroleum derived product and 0.3% were agricultural products. In the same year, the EU's exports to Algeria were made up of ……products (85.5%) and agricultural products (14.4%). The majority of industrial product exports were machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment, base metals and chemical products. These exports represent $22.3 billion. European ……in Algeria are estimated at 14 billion, or 40% of ……direct investment in the country.

Keys

1-Explain the following words:

Radicalism- an asylum - to promote

Radicalism: extremism

An asylum: a refuge- a place of safety

To promote: to develop- to help to progress

2-Answer the following questions.

1-**What makes Algeria signs the (AA) agreement with the EU?**

1-The (AA) was signed as part of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

2-What facilitates the relations of trade between the EU and Algeria?

2- The fact that Algeria has a strategic position in the Mediterranean sea facilitates the trade between the two partners.

3-In politics what are the common points that Algeria share with the EU?

3- In politics , Algeria share with the UE the fight against terrorism and the promotion of good governance.

Complete the following sentences.

1-In trade, Algeria's export consists almost entirely of hydrocarbons, while the EU exports a wide range of **industrial** products.

2-In terms of culture and people, the number of tourists and migrants is significantly **higher**. from Algeria to the EU than the other way round.

3-The EU's external **politics** strategies, instruments and missions **to support**

stability, promote human right and democracy and help the enforcement of the rule

of law and good governance.

4-Algeria and the EU share a geographical area, the Mediterranean, and are **related** by close economic, trade and cultural ties.

Put the right term in the right place.

Foreign – investment -energy- trade- exports - industrial

The EU is Algeria's biggest **trade** partner. It receives almost two third of its **Exports.** In monetary terms, the trade between them increased 136% between 2002 and 2012, primarily due to the greater level of petroleum and gas product export. It reached $43 billion in 2015. In this year, 99.7.% of export from Algeria to the EU were **energy** and petroleum derived product and 0.3% were agricultural products. In the same year, the EU's exports to Algeria were made up of **industrial** products (85.5%) and agricultural products (14.4%). The majority of industrial product exports were machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment, base metals and chemical products. These exports represent $22.3 billion. European **investment** in Algeria are estimated at 14 billion, or 40% of **foreign** direct investment in the country.

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Part three

Part three: Other Policies

1-Human Rights P.63

2-Universal Declaration of Human Rights P.66

3-Globalisation P.69

4-Information Technology and Cybercrime P.73

5-Environmental Protection over UN Program P.77

Human Rights

The Concept of Human Rights in Islam

Islam has led universal and fundamental rights for humanity as a whole, which are to be observed and respected under all circumstances. These basic rights are associated with Islamic faith and belief because they are divinely ordained. Thus human rights in Islam are religious obligation, that is obligatory for every Muslim to protect and restore them if they are violated. Prophet Mohamed founded a civilization in which they were fully implemented, serving as an **outstanding** example for all future generation.

Islam declares all people equal in terms of Human values, and all individuals are similar before the Islamic code. Its judgment and legal penalties are applicable to all races and classes of people without any distinction, and without any person, group, or nation acquiring **immunity** or privilege. Every human being is entitled to his integrity, honor and reputation during his life and after his death.

Islam condemns the abuse of power, position and authority, and commands people to assist an oppressed person even with the use of force when necessary. A Muslim believer is obligated to oppose injustice and oppression no matter the victim happens to be. Even during war it is not permissible to harm women, children, the elderly, the sick or the wounded. The hungry person must be fed, the naked clothed, and the wounded or diseased medically treated, irrespective of who they are.

One of the fundamental rights established by the sacred texts is that no one can be **compelled** to accept Islam. It is the duty of Muslims to establish the proof of Islam to people so that truth can be established from falsehood. After that, whoever whishes to accept Islam may do so, and whoever wishes to continue in unbelief may do so.

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The Concept of Human Rights in Western world

It is important to note that the concept of human rights is not an old phenomenon in Western world. It dates back only to the 16th and 17th centuries when political thinkers and legal experts presented the concept of basic rights and civil freedom.

The thoughts of these thinkers and philosophers in the West created unending conflict between the rulers and the ruled that led to the struggle and clash between the imperialists forces and common people for achieving these freedoms and rights. A great advance was made in the realm of human rights when people of Great Britain got their rights through a series of legal documents namely Magna Carta (1215). Petition of Rights (1628) and Bill of Right (1689). The people of France won their freedom through the Declaration of Rights after the French revolution in 1789. The USA got its freedom through the war of independence, in 1776.

Its people achieved basic rights in 1791 in the form of Bill of Rights, called the first ten amendments of the American constitution. The modern nation-states have made the basic human rights part of their respective constitutions under the influence of various UN Conventions and Declarations.

Activities

Activity one : Answer the following questions

1-What is the Islamic concept of human rights?

2-How did the ruled in Western world gain their human rights?

3- Islam is a religion of bigotry.

Activity two: Say true or false and correct what is false.

1-The Human rights are disassociated from Islamic faith and belief.

2- The first ten amendments of the American constitution are called the ten laws.

3-Europe witnessed the declaration of some basic rights in the thirteenth century.

to introduce them to politics in English across various fields

Activity three: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Outstanding – immunity – to compel

Activity four: Complete the following paragraph by the appropriate words.

It is assumed that Islam and the Western world attach great importance to basic freedom and…….., but their perspectives are basically……on the issue of human rights. When analyzing broadly, the real difference is that in Islam source of all powers is.…….almighty. His commandments are the ……laws……..is vicegerent of Allah on this earth. Contrary to this,……..are considered as source of all powers in democratic societies of the West.

Keys

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Outstanding – immunity – to compel

Outstanding: Excellent – remarkable.

Immunity: The ability to be protected- the ability to be unaffected.

To compel : To force – to oblige – to pressure

Activity two : Answer the following questions

1-**What is the Islamic concept of human rights?**

1-Islam prescribed a complete charter of rights for humanity declaring equality for people and condemning any distinction between races and classes.

2-How did the ruled in Western world gain their human rights ?

2-The ruled gained their human rights through revolutions.

3- Is Islam a religion of bigotry.

3- No, Islam is a religion of tolerance.

Activity three: Say true or false and correct what is false.

1-The Human rights are disassociated from Islamic faith and belief.

1-False. Human rights are related to Islamic faith and belief.

2- The first ten amendments of the American constitution are called the ten laws.

2-False. They are called the Bill of Rights.

3-Europe witnessed the declaration of some basic rights in the thirteenth century.

3- True.

Activity four: Complete the following paragraph by the appropriate words.

It is assumed that Islam and the Western world attach great importance to basic freedom and **human rights**, but their perspectives are basically **different** on the issue of human rights. When analyzing broadly, the real difference is that in Islam source of all power is **Allah** .almighty. His commandments are the **supreme** laws and **man** is vicegerent of Allah on this earth. Contrary to this, **people** are considered as source of all powers in democratic societies of the West.

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a **milestone** document in the history of human rights. **Drafted** by representatives with different legal and cultural **background** from all regions of the world. The declaration was proclaimed by the United Nation General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948. It set out for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.

The declaration consisted of thirty articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitution, and other laws. The simplified version of the 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is as follows:

1- **We are all born free and equal.** We are all born free. We all have our thoughts and ideas.
2- **Don't discriminate.** These rights belong to everybody, whatever our differences.
3- **The right to life.** We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.
4- **No slavery.** Nobody has any right to make us a slave.

5- **No torture.** Nobody has any right to hurt us or to torture us.

6- **You have Rights no Matter where you Go.** I am a person just like you.

7- **We're All Equal Before the law.** The law is the same for everyone. It must treat us fairly.

8- **Your Human Rights are Protected by Law.** We can all ask for help when we are not treated fairly.

9- **No unfair Detainment.** Nobody has the right to put us in prison without good reason.

10- **The Right to Trial.** If we are put in trial this should be in public.

11- **We're always Innocent till proven guilty.** Nobody should be blamed for doing something until it is proven guilty.

12- **The Right to Privacy.** Nobody should try to harm our good name. Nobody has the right to come into our home and bother us or our family without a good reason.

13- **Freedom to move.** We all have the right to go where we want in our country and to travel as we wish.

14- **The Right to seek a Safe Place to Live.** If we are frightened of being badly treated in our country, we can go to another country to be safe.

15- **Right to a Nationality.** We all have the right to belong to a country.

Activities

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Milestone - to draft - background

Activity two: Fill in the blank the following words.

1-The ……..article of the declaration of Human Rights states that ……..is entitled to all the ……, and freedoms set forth in this declaration without ……of any kind such as race,…….,……. ,…….., political or other opinion national, or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2-Article……..in the Declaration of Human Rights declares everyone charged with…….offence has the right to be presumed…….until proven guilty according to law in a public…….at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his……

3-Article…….in the Declaration of Human Rights declares that everyone has the right to freedom of ……..and …….. within the borders of each state.

4-Everyone has the right…….any country, including his own , and to …….to his country.

Activity three: Which articles belong to the following definitions.

1-.....**:** No one should be subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2-Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law……

3-Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution……

Keys

Activity one: Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Milestone: a stone put at the side of a road showing the distance in miles

To draft : to make a preliminary version of a document

Background: What is behind someone or something. Ex : a person's life story

Activity two: Complete the following paragraphs

1-The **second** .article of the declaration of Human Rights that **everyone** is entitled to all the **rights** and freedoms set forth in this declaration without **distinction** of any kind such as race,**color, language., region,** political or other opinion national, or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2-Article **eleven** in the Declaration of Human Rights declares everyone charged with a **penal** offence has the right to be presumed **innocent** until proven guilty according to law in a public **trial** at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his **defense**

3-Article **thirteen** in the Declaration of Human Rights declares that everyone has the right to freedom of **movement** .and **residence** within the borders of each state.

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

Activity three: Which articles belong to the following definitions.

1-.**Article five:** No one should be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2-Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law .**Article six**

3-Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. **Article fourteen**

Globalization

What is Globalization?

Over many centuries, human societies across the globe have established progressively closer contacts. Recently, the space of global integration has dramatically increased. Unprecedented changes in communication, transportation, and computer technology have given the process new **impetus** and made the world more interdependent than ever. Multinational corporations manufacture products in many countries and sell to consumer around the world. Money, technology and **raw** materials move ever more **swiftly** across national borders. Along with products and finances, ideas and cultures circulate more freely. As a result, laws , economies, and social movements are forming at the international level.

Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and added

by information technology. This process has effect on the environment, culture, political system, economic development, prosperity, and human physical well being in society around the world.

Features of Globalization

Economically, the main feature is the interconnectedness of the global economy. Cheap and reliable shipping and easy communications (internet and phones) have made it so that it is very easy for goods and even services to be produced in one country for use in another. This is true to a greater degree than it ever has been in the past. Culturally, you can argue that globalization is moving us more towards a world culture. Movies, TV shows and music are easily exchanged between countries. I, for example, can practice my Japanese here in the US by watching Japanese TV show that I get off the net.

Over all, the main idea that there are getting to be more and more ways in which people in different countries are connected to one another. The biggest feature of present day globalization is the presence of technology, which allows for increased connections between businesses and people in general. This makes for greater friendships, understanding of culture and people and acceptance from around the world. It also help companies grow, as they can sell their product all over the world and get the world out about their company to basically anyone.

Advantages of Globalization

1- Employment opportunities. Companies are setting up shop in new countries creating opportunities for employment.
2- Education with educational institutions spread across the globe, it has become easier to move from home countries for better education opportunities. This has led to integration of cultures and people from different cultural backgrounds.
3- Thanks to international trade, trade has become more competitive leading to production of high quality products.
4- Price of commodities has also become cheaper especially because of the fierce competition noted in the market.
5- Socially, people have become more tolerant and open towards one another. Additionally, globalization has also enhanced communication.

Disadvantages of Globalization

Globalization is not all rosy. It also has some disadvantages pegged to it and these include the following:

1-The most common complaint is that globalization has only served to make the rich even richer while making the poor poorer. It is the general feeling that for managers, it is a great benefit, while for nature and workers, globalization is hell.

2- Multinationals have been accused of unfair working conditions and social injustice. They have also been accused of not caring so much for the environment, ecological damage as well as natural resources mismanagement.

3- Anti-globalists claim it has not worked in favor for a large section of the population. During 1968 through to 1998, they claim inequality has only gotten worse. The United Nations Development Program for instance reports 20% of the world's rich population used 86% of the global resources while 80% of the poorest population only gets 14% of the global resources.

4-Globalization has also led to incursion of diseases especially deadly ones like HIV/ AIDS spread by travelers in some cases, to the most remote regions in the world.

Activities

Activity one: Say whether the following statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1-Globalization is a modern phenomenon.

2-Globalization slowed religious and cultural tolerance.

3-The multinationals promoted the working class.

Activity two : Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Impetus-raw-swiftly.

Activity three: Put the appropriate words in the right place.

Unstable- wealth- globalization- repression- disorder-rise

……..creates new markets and ……., even as it causes widespread suffering,……and unrest. It is both a source of ……..and a catalyst for global movements of social justice and emancipation. The great financial crisis of 2008-09 has received the danger of an ……deregulated, global economy but it has also given ……to important global initiative for change.

Activity four: In few lines, show how does globalization revolutionized the economic and cultural world.

Keys

Activity one: Say whether the following statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1-**Globalization is a modern phenomenon**.

False. Globalization is an old phenomenon. For instance, in the Islamic age when the Muslims conquered many nations they brought them their culture, religion, and the Arabic language. Even when they traded further sea, they exchanged their products with foreign ones.

2-**Globalization slowed religious and cultural tolerance**.

False. Globalization promoted religious and cultural tolerance since people throughout the world started to accept each other without taking into consideration any difference that may separate them.

3-**The multinationals promoted the working class.**

False. Obviously, the multinationals provided employment opportunities, but in terms of working conditions, the workers complain that they work a lot for unfair wages.

Activity two : Explain or give synonyms to the following words.

Impetus-raw-swiftly.

Impetus: the force with which something moves.

Raw : a material in the natural state as a vegetable before being cooked.

Swiftly: rapidly- quickly.

Activity three: Put the appropriate words in the right place.

Unstable- wealth- globalization- repression- disorder-rise

Globalization creates new markets and **wealth**, even as it causes widespread suffering, **disorder** and unrest. It is both a source of **repression,** and a catalyst for global movements of social justice

and emancipation. The great financial crisis of 2008-09 has revealed the danger of an **unstable** deregulated, global economy but it has also given **rise** to important global initiative for change.

Activity four: In few lines, show how does globalization revolutionized the economic and cultural world.

Basically, globalization has developed over the world by means of an increasing sophistication of technology which made the process of integration and interaction among the people, companies, and government of different nations happened rapidly. Economically, globalization represents an engine of economic promotion. With the international trade and the multinational companies that commercialize their products over the world, people can have access to commodities of high quality with lower prices.

Culturally, globalization increased the cultural exchange. It extended the social relations. People have become extrovert and more tolerant, they started to accept each other by the common consumption of culture. For example here in Algeria, we can cloth in a Morocco way, eat in a French manner, and speak English. This led us to conclude that globalization brings us the world at home.

Information Technology law and Cybercrime

A-Computer security

Peter Den Bieman, a legal practitioner specializing in information technology, is speaking at a chamber of commerce lunch.

I'm sure you'd all agree that the development of information technology and e-commerce has presented exciting business opportunities. However, the increasing sophistication of the system and applications available to **end users** has created significant legal challenges to individuals, companies, the legislature, and legal advisers. The technology necessary to access the Internet has also enabled innovative illegal activities. You'll be aware that these include the **breach of**

the computer security and unauthorized access to a computer commonly known as **hacking.** There's also the distribution of illegally obtained content from databases, as well as virus writing or virus spreading achieved by attacks on **insecure servers** which lack adequate protection. In the UK, the Computer Misuse Act deals with such illegal use, and also the publication and distribution of material that may be used to aid hacking. Unfortunately, unless you have adequate security systems in place, your business is at risk.

B- Cybercrime

There are cybercrimes that may affect you personally, such as credit card fraud online, commonly known as **credit card scams**, and identity (ID) theft, when financial benefit is obtained by deception using stolen personal information. In the USA, **fraudsters**, as they're known, who use a stolen identity to commit new crimes, may be charged with what's known in the States as aggravated ID theft. The Council of Europe Cybercrime Treaty, also signed by US and Japan, has the aim of international co-operation and mutual assistance in policy.

Other cybercrime may impact on your business. There's cyber fraud, such as **pharming**, where users are moved to fake, non-genuine sites, when they try to link to their bona fide bank website. Then there's **phishing** when a fraudster, by **misrepresentation**, gets Internet users to **disclose** personal information in reply to spam email sent unsolicited to a large number of people. Internet users can also be tricked into money laundering activities which aid the transfer of illegal or stolen money.

Note: misrepresentation- making a wrong statement to trick someone into a concept.

C- Data protection

The way you, collect, store, and distribute information that constitutes personal data on identifiable individuals is more subject to **Data Protection Legislation**. If, for example, you ask potential customers to supply their address details via the web in the process of requesting further information concerning your business, you should also provide the **data subject** with information about the **purpose** of collecting the data**, the period for which it will be stored**, and who will be **in receipt** of such data. If your web page contains data relating to specific employees, remember that this will be information readily available internationally and nationally. You must have the **consen**t of the individuals concerned allowing you to make such information available. **That consent must be informed and freely given**. Care must be taken in the management of personal web servers and server software and clear **guidelines** given to

staff about your Internet policy in order to avoid falling foul of the law, for example the Defamation Act. Finally, in addition to ensuring that you don't **infringe regulations**, you need to consider how to future-proof contracts you enter into, by considering potential and unknown developments that may affect your business.

Activities

Activity One: Are the following statements true or false. If they are false, justify your answer. Look at paragraph A to help you.

1-People who use computer applications are known as hackers.

2-It's a legal challenge to gain unauthorized access to a database.

3-Secure servers make virus spreading possible.

4-Distributing illegally obtained data is a breach of computer security.

Activity two:Complete the following article. Look at paragraph B to help you. There is more than one possibility of the answers.

Fraudsters find it surprisingly easy to operate Credit card(1)……over the Internet.(2)……tricks consumers into providing confidential details in response to spam email. Although banks have been rising public awareness of the practice by placing warnings on websites, some customers are still taken in by spam emails inviting them to (3) ……. account information. But phishing is no longer as effective as it was, so (4)…… have developed (5)……..which does not involve spam email and is harder to detect. The scam redirects users to (6)……..sites when they try to access to their…….bank website. A customer logs on, normally using the address stored in his or her favorites "folder" to what looks like the bank's internet banking site, but the customer is actually redirected to the fraudster's sites. The fraud is no longer limited to bank accounts. Recent examples have had corporate websites cloned to sell non-existent products, or to get consumers to participate in money (8) ……..activities while believing they are dealing with a legitimate organization. Whether the fraudsters are using phishing or pharming, criminal prosecution remains difficult, largely because most of the criminals are based outside the territory in which the victim resides. Extradition proceedings are difficult and rare, although some national courts may have limited extra-territorial jurisdiction. Phishing legislation may be drafted but the real

problem is the cross-border nature of the fraud. The legislation may have no teeth, leaving the perpetrators almost immune from prosecution.

Activity three: Find more formal expressions to the following statements in paragraph C :

1-a human person about whom data is stored.

2-law which governs the use of computer stored information about individuals.

3- willing agreement to something on the basis of relevant knowledge.

4-to break the law.

Information Technology Law and Cybercrime. Correction of the activities

Activity One: Are the following statements true or false justify your answer. Look at paragraph A to help you.

1-People who use computer applications are known as hackers.

False. They are called users or end users.

2-It's a legal challenge to gain unauthorized access to a database.

False. It is an illegal activity.

3-Secure servers make virus spreading possible.

False. Insecure servers are subject to virus spreading.

4-Distributing illegally obtained data is a breach of computer security.

True.

Activity two:Complete the following article. Look at paragraph B to help you. There is more than one possibility for the answers.

Fraudsters find it surprisingly easy to operate Credit card(1) **scams** over the Internet.(2)**Phishing** tricks consumers into providing confidential details in response to spam email.Although banks have been rising public awareness of the practice by placing warnings on websites, some customers are still taken in by spam emails inviting them to (3)**disclose** account information.But phishing is no longer as effective as it was, so (4)**fraudsters** have developed (5)**pharming** .which does not involve spam email and is harder to detect. The scam

redirects users to (6)**fake** sites when they try to access to their **bona fide** bank website. A customer logs on, normally using the address stored in his or her favorites ”folder” to what looks like the bank’s internet banking site, but the customer bank’s internet banking site, but the customer is actually redirected to the fraudster’s sites. The fraud is no longer limited to bank accounts. Recent examples have had corporate websites cloned to sell non-existent products, or to get consumers to participate in money (8) **laundering** activities while believing they are dealing with a legitimate organization. Whether the fraudsters are using phishing or pharming, criminal prosecution remains difficult, largely because most of the criminals are based outside the territory in which the victim resides. Extradition proceedings are difficult and rare, although some national courts may have limited extra-territorial jurisdiction. Phishing legislation may be drafted but the real problem is the cross-border nature of the fraud. The legislation may have no teeth, leaving the perpetrators almost immune from prosecution.

Activity three: Find more formal expressions to the following statements in paragraph C for:

1-a human person about whom data is stored.**The data subject**

2-law which governs the use of computer stored information about individuals. **The Data Protection Legislation.**

3- willing agreement to something on the basis of relevant knowledge. **The consent must be informed and freely given**

4- to break the law:.**To infringe regulation**

The Environmental Protection over UN Program

The environmental movement might be said to have begun centuries ago as a response to industrialization. In the nineteenth century, the British Romantic poets extolled the beauties of nature, while writer American Henry David Thoreau praised the return to a simpler life, guided by the values implicit in nature. It was a dichotomy that continued well in the twentieth century.

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the rise of the nuclear age introduced fear of new kind of pollution from deadly radiation. The environmental movement gained new **momentum** in 1962 with the publication of Rachel Carson’s book “The Silent Spring” which

warned about the agricultural use of synthetic chemical pesticides. A scientist and writer, Ms. Carson stressed the need to respect the ecosystem in which we live, in order to protect human health as well as the environment.

As universal concern about the healthy and sustainable use of the planet and its resources continued to grow, the UN, in 1972, convened the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm. It created the **United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)** which is an agency that coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sounds policies and practices. It was founded by Maurice Strong, its first director, as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human environment in June 1972 and has its headquarters in the Gigiri neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya. UNEP also has six regional offices .

Its activities cover a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance and green economy. It has played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those can be implemented in conjunction with policy, working on the development and implementation of policy with national government, regional institutions in conjunction with environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The World Meteorological Organization and **UNEP** established the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988.

The World Meteorological Organization: The World Meteorological Organization (**WMO**) is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 191 member states and territories. Established in 1950, WMO became the specialized agency of the United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences. It has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and is a member of the United Nations.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): (IPCC) is a scientific intergovernmental body under the auspices of the United Nations, set up at the request of member governments. IPCC reports cover "the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

Activities

Activity one: Find more formal expressions to the following statements.

1-.....:….in such areas where man has fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly modified and diminished, with a much more simplified human environment largely replacing it.

2-……: a term from Greek that means the study of the environment or the analysis of interactions among organisms and their environment.

3-……..: is a community of living organisms called producers, consumers, and decomposers.

Activity two: Explain the following words.

To sustain- momentum – to warn

Activity three: Complete the following paragraph with the appropriate words.

Environmental- Galaxy – ecosystem – ideals –resources – space

In 1969, the first iconic photos of the Earth from outer …….touched the hearts of humanity with its simplicity and beauty. Seeing for the first time this "big blue marble" in an immense…….brought home to many that we live on one Earth, a fragile interdependent……and our responsibility to protect the health and well-being of that ecosystem began to dawn on the collective consciousness of the world. Moreover, with the ending of the tumultuous decade of the 1960s, its highest…….. and visions began to be translated into practical form. Among these was the…….vision__ now, quite literally, a global phenomenon. As universal concern about the healthy and sustainable use of the planet and its…….continued to grow, the UN, in 1972, convened the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm.

Keys

Activity one: Find more formal expressions to the following statements.

1-**Urbanized environment :**in such areas where man has fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly modified and diminished, with a much more simplified human environment largely replacing it.

2-**Biology:** a term from Greek that means the study of the environment or the analysis of interactions among organisms and their environment.

3-**Ecosystem :**: is a community of living organisms called producers, consumers, and decomposers.

Activity two: Explain the following words.

To sustain- momentum-to warn

To sustain :to support

Momentum: the force that increases the rate of a process.

to warn: to tell somebody in advance about a possible danger.

Activity three: Complete the following paragraph with the appropriate words.

Environmental- galaxy – ecosystem – ideals –resources – space

In 1969, the first iconic photos of the Earth from outer **space** touched the hearts of humanity with its simplicity and beauty. Seeing for the first time this “big blue marble” in an immense **galaxy** brought home to many that we live on one Earth, a fragile interdependent **ecosystem** and our responsibility to protect the health and well-being of that ecosystem began to dawn on the collective consciousness of the world. Moreover, with the ending of the tumultuous decade of the 1960s,its highest **ideals** and visions began to be translated into practical form. Among these was the **environmental** vision-- now, quite literally, a global phenomenon. As universal concern about the healthy and sustainable use of the planet and its **resources** continued to grow, the UN, in 1972, convened the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm.

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