



## LEGAL LANGUAGE SEMINAR

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

**DESCRIPTION:** The seminar will consist of 30 hours of exposure to language acquisition and linguistics and will be concluded by a final test. The content of the seminar is focused on insight into and acquisition of the core terminology of legal English and specifically terminology, phraseology and lexical and textual context of judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU in relation to all four language skills with the main emphasis to be placed on the skill of speaking and effective communication. The participants shall be awarded certificates of participation upon completion.

**TARGET GROUP:** the participants will be primarily judges and prosecutors as well as other members of the judiciary from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Croatia and Slovenia.

**EXPECTED AND REQUESTED ENTRY LANGUAGE LEVEL:** in order to successfully participate in the seminar the participants are expected to have at least B1 language level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) in the area of general English and fundamental knowledge of general legal terminology.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRICULUM FOUNDATIONS:** Seminar will be focused on English terminology used in judicial cooperation in criminal matters in the EU with respect to rights of suspected and accused persons, both against a background of the Treaties and general principles of EU law, as well as instruments of secondary law.

#### TOPICS AND AREAS:

##### Part 1:

**Basic terminology used in the area of fundamental rights with a special focus on the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights.**

**Overview of terminology and typical linguistic structures used in EU instruments focused on rights of suspected and accused persons, including:**

- **right to translation and interpretation**
- **right to information**
- **right of access to a lawyer**
- **presumption of innocence**





- **rights of suspected and accused children**

Participants should acquire an ability to read and understand directives relating to these subjects, and be ready to use this knowledge actively in their judicial practice. In addition to the text of directives (2010/64/EU, 2012/13/EU, 2013/48/EU, 2016/343/EU), this part of training will be conducted on the basis of short films related to the subject matter.

After the session participants will be familiar with basic grammatical structures used in legal writing such as passive voice, nominalisation, impersonal structures, as well as tenses and sentence structures most commonly used in legal communication.

During the session participants will have an opportunity to practice the acquired terminology during a structured discussion, listening comprehension and reading comprehension exercises.

**Part 2:**

Basic terminology used in the area of fundamental rights with a special focus on the rights of suspected and accused persons in the proceedings concerning:

- execution of the European Arrest Warrant;
- exchange of personal data through the Schengen Information System and the European Criminal Records Information System;
- use of non-custodial measures as an alternative to provisional detention;
- execution of the European Investigation Order.

Participants should acquire an ability to read and understand legal instruments related to these subjects, and be ready to use this knowledge actively in their judicial practice (Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA; Council Decision 2007/533/JHA; Regulation (EC) 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA; Council Decision 2009/316/JHA; Council Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA; Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA; Directive 2014/41/EU). This part of the training will be conducted on the basis of short presentations related to the subject matter, followed by case-studies and discussion.

Upon completion of that part of the training, seminar participants will be familiar with some key legal language features in English, including technical terminology, an unusual



**word order, impersonal structures, pronominal adverbs, and typical legal English collocations phrasal verbs.**

**Throughout the session participants will have ample opportunity to practice the acquired terminology during listening exercises, reading comprehension exercises, a variety of cloze tests as well as free and structured discussions.**

**Topic 3:**

**Basic terminology related to arrest, detention and interviewing of a suspect; terminology used in the European Convention of Human Rights and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights;**

**Discussions concerning admission of evidence obtained illegally (fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine)**

**Grammar: ways of expressing purpose**

**Skills: listening, reading, speaking,**

**Topic 4:**

**Basic terminology related to execution of European Arrest Warrants, Letter of Rights for persons arrested under EAW; MLA requests,**

**Case studies prepared on the basis of Polish Supreme Court judgments**

**Grammar: conditional sentences, use of prepositions**

**Skills: listening, reading, speaking,**

**MAIN TYPES OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES:**

- Listening comprehension
- Reading comprehension
- Multiple choice lexical training
- Cloze tests
- Structured discussion



The seminar is based on a communicative language teaching based on case studies, real life examples and information gap tasks. The core idea behind the activities is to enhance genuine communication between the participants using pre-taught language so that the acquisition of material is completed on both passive and active level.

The role of the experts will that of facilitators whose main objective will be to create a supportive learning environment with a focus on peer learning and feedback.

## SOURCES:

Legal sources to be used for targeted language practice:

- Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings;
- Directive 2012/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 on the right to information in criminal proceedings;
- Directive 2013/48/EU on the right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings and in European arrest warrant proceedings, and on the right to have a third party informed upon deprivation of liberty and to communicate with third persons;
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and surrender procedures between Member States;
- Council Decision 2007/533/JHA of 12 June 2007 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II);
- Regulation (EC) 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II);
- Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA of 26 February 2009 on the organisation and content of the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record between Member States;
- Council Decision 2009/316/JHA of 6 April 2009 on the establishment of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) in application of Article 11 of Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA;
- Council Framework Decision 2008/675/JHA on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings;
- Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA of 23 October 2009 on the application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions on supervision measures as an alternative to provisional detention;
- Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters



- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (213 U.N.T.S. 222, *entered into force* Sept. 3, 1953)