МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Практикум
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
спеціальності «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» освітньо-професійної програми «Країнознавство»

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Практикум містить автентичні тексти дипломатичних документів англійською і українською мовами, комплекс вправ для формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності, зокрема перекладацької, глосарій абревіатур і глосарій найуживаніших термінів у галузі міжнародних відносин. Видання сприятиме формуванню вмінь практичного застосування перекладацьких прийомів в умовах усного послідовного та письмового перекладу за фахом, розвитку навичок самостійної роботи, вдосконаленню навичок аналізу, логічного мислення, критичного оцінювання лінгвістичного матеріалу.

Для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» освітньо-професійної програми «Країнознавство».

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

У контексті інтеграції України до Європейського та міжнародного соціально-економічного, культурно-інформаційного та освітнього простору, а також згідно з вимогами сучасного ринку праці існує нагальне соціальне замовлення на конкурентоспроможних фахівців, які володіють іноземною мовою в різних сферах професійної діяльності. Особливої уваги набуває підготовка кваліфікованих перекладачів у галузі міжнародних відносин, тому що для фахівців-міжнародників іноземна мова (особливо англійська) є інструментом реалізації діалогу культур та вирішення зовнішньополітичних завдань країни.

Специфіка роботи таких фахівців передбачає спілкування на міжнародному рівні, тому інтегрований розвиток продуктивних та рецептивних мовленнєвих умінь студентів і формування у них професійно-орієнтованої іншомовної комунікативної компетентності є невід'ємною складовою фахової підготовки. Вивчення курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу» надає можливість сформувати перекладацьку компетентність майбутніх фахівців у галузі міжнародних відносин та забезпечити їх готовність до міжкультурної комунікації.

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни «Теорія та практика перекладу» є ознайомлення студентів з теоретичними основами перекладу та формування у них навичок і вмінь перекладацької діяльності з акцентуванням на сфері міжнародних відносин, що забезпечать правильний вибір перекладацької стратегії в умовах усного послідовного та письмового перекладу текстів за фахом.

Основними **завданнями** вивчення дисципліни «Теорія та практика перекладу» є:

– набуття теоретичних знань з перекладу в його нормативному і теоретичному аспектах;

– розвиток вміння здійснювати переклад з англійської мови українською та з української мови англійською;

– розвиток вмінь аналізу граматичних та лексичних трансформацій при перекладі текстів за фахом;

– набуття вмінь практичного застосування перекладацьких прийомів в умовах усного послідовного та письмового перекладу за фахом;

– розвиток навичок використання термінологічних двомовних словників, тлумачних, електронних словників та он-лайн словників у письмовому перекладі за фахом.

Практикум з дисципліни «Теорія та практика перекладу» призначений для аудиторної і самостійної роботи студентів і передбачає розв'язання таких взаємопов'язаних **завдань:**

– формування і закріплення навичок письмового перекладу, розвиток навичок усного послідовного перекладу текстів офіційно-ділового стилю, в особливості, його дипломатичного підстилю, що функціонує в сфері міжнародних відносин;

– ознайомлення з організаційно-регулюючої функцією дипломатичного підстилю, виявлення та засвоєння схеми внутрішньої побудови текстів офіційно-ділових документів та вмінь практичного застосування перекладацьких прийомів для двостороннього перекладу таких документів;

– формування навичок самостійної роботи, які сприяють формуванню практичних прийомів і навичок логічного мислення, орієнтують студента на активну пізнавальну діяльність, самостійну творчу працю, підвищують фаховий мовний рівень.

Зміст навчального видання відповідає вимогам робочої програми дисципліни «Теорія та практика перекладу». Практикум побудовано за тематичним принципом, він містить 15 чітко структурованих тем, кожна з яких є закономірним продовженням попередньої теми. Різноманіття і особливо тісний зв'язок офіційно-ділового стилю з прагматикою диктує доцільність застосування методики його викладання на основі окремих типів документів. Тому основу даного практикуму складають автентичні тексти дипломатичних документів англійською і українською мовами, договори і угоди між країнами, офіційні листи тощо.

Навчальний матеріал кожної теми структуровано за єдиною схемою. Базовий текст англійською мовою для читання і реферативного перекладу передує лексичним, лексико-семантичним вправам для засвоєння і активізації офіційно-ділової та політичної лексики, перекладацьким вправам, які спрямовані на відпрацювання прийомів перекладу і закріплення перекладацьких навичок. Перекладацькі вправи містять типові, регулярні відповідності, які відображають досвід існуючої практики перекладу офіційно-ділових текстів.

Виконання комплексу вправ сприятиме формуванню навичок роботи з текстами (впізнання слів і загальної структури тексту); формуванню вмінь досягати поглибленого розуміння тексту (на рівні слів, словосполучень, речень, абзаців та частин тексту); розвитку навичок еквівалентної передачі смислової та стилістичної інформації оригіналу за допомогою засобів мови перекладу шляхом використання творчо-пошукової стратегії перекладацької діяльності та прийомів перекладу; формуванню здатності здійснювати оцінку виконаного перекладу з точки зору мети комунікації та професійних вимог до перекладу.

Практикум розраховано на здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» освітньо-професійної програми «Країнознавство» третього року навчання.

ТЕМА 1. МОВА ЯК СИСТЕМА. ОДИНИЦІ МОВИ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

In international law and diplomatic practice the term «treaty» is used in two senses. In a generic sense, it refers to all agreements: between states which are of a binding character, and in a restricted sense it refers to a title given to instruments containing such international agreements. Instruments setting out agreements between states bear different titles, such as Treaty, Agreement, Convention, Protocol, Act, Declaration, Statute, Regulations, Provisions, Pact, Covenant, Compromis, Accord, Arrangements, Modus Vivendi, Exchange of Notes and Concordat. It is, however, not obligatory to give a title to an international agreement, as agreements can be concluded even by exchange of letters or notes. Some of the agreements are highly formal in character whilst others are not. The titles given to international agreements have little significance from the legal point of view, as all international agreements, by whatever name called, are equally binding in nature. In diplomatic literature, the terms «treaty», «convention», and «protocol» are all applied more or less indiscriminately to international agreements. Sometimes the same instrument is designated in different places in its text by different terms. There is no obvious explanation for this diversity of terminology.

International law prescribes neither the form nor the procedure for the making of international engagements, and consequently their form depends upon the will and convenience of the parties. In practice it is governed also by usage and varies depending on whether agreement is reached between states, heads of state, governments (increasingly used), or particular ministers or departments.

It is not every international instrument, however formal it may be, that would be regarded as a treaty. Unless the instrument creates contractual obligations between two or more states, the essential requirements of a treaty are not fulfilled. The binding nature of treaty obligations is the oldest and doubtless the most fundamental rule of international law.

Of all international engagements which are intended to have an obligatory character the most important are «treaties», the term being derived from the French traiter, which means «to negotiate».

The next most solemn type of international engagement is the «convention», derived from the Latin word conventio meaning «agreement». This term is frequently, though not necessarily, employed in connection with agreements to which a large number of countries are parties, and especially to agreements of the law-making type.

The treaty document covers the following parts:

1. The preamble containing:

(a) a list of the heads of state in whose names the treaty is concluded;

(b) a list of plenipotentiaries;

(c) usually a statement of the purposes and objectives of the treaty, sometimes accompanied by a recital of principles and circumstances;

(d) a declaration that the plenipotentiaries have the necessary powers.

2. The text generally containing, in the form of numbered articles, the respective agreements of the signatories. It also indicates:

(a) the requirements for bringing the treaty into force;

(b) its duration;

(c) the place where the exchange of ratifications will take place.

3. The final clauses, specifying that the plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed their seals thereto, and including information on:

(a) the number of signed copies;

(b) if in more than one language, the languages used, and that each is equally authentic;

(c) the place and date of signature.

According to the importance of a treaty, the preamble can be more or less enlarged. The statements in the final clauses are, on the contrary, usually identical.

The provisions of a treaty determine the manner in which and the date on which the treaty enters into force. Where the treaty does not specify a date, there is a presumption that the treaty is intended to come into force as soon as all the negotiating states have consented to be bound by the treaty.

After a treaty is concluded, the written instruments, which provide formal evidence of consent to be bound by ratification, accession, and so on, and also reservations and other declarations, are placed in the custody of a depositary, which may be one or more states, or an international organization. The depositary has functions of considerable importance relating to matters of form, including provision of information as to the time at which the treaty enters into force. The United Nations Secretariat plays a significant role as depositary of multilateral treaties.

As regards treaties, conventions, etc., these, when concluded between two countries, are now ordinarily signed in two texts, viz., in the respective languages of the two countries, though exceptions occur. In the case of treaties of a general nature – multilateral treaties – concluded between many states, the usual practice was to use French, but now French and English. Those concluded under the auspices of the United Nations normally have texts in its official languages, all equally authentic.

The authenticity of the text is established by means of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries. It will depend on the circumstances whether signature alone is sufficient to bring the treaty into force or whether some further step, such as ratification, is necessary.

Sometimes, however, when an appreciable interval occurs between the conclusion of the negotiations and the signature of a treaty, the plenipotentiaries append to it their initials *ne varietur* as a guarantee of the authenticity of the text.

(*From «A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice» by B. Sen*)

Check-up questions:

1. What are the most typical forms of international agreement? 2. What does the term «treaty» imply in a generic and a restricted sense? 3. What is the compositional design of treaties and conventions? 4. Which part of a treaty contains a statement of the purpose? 5. Which part embodies substantive commitments undertaken by the contracting parties? 6. How is the authenticity of the text established? 7. What languages are used in treaties and other international compacts?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. In international law and diplomatic practice the term «treaty» is used in... . 2. Instruments setting out agreements between states bear different titles, such as…. 3. It is not obligatory to give a title to an international agreement, as… 4. International law prescribes neither... nor.... 5. The form of a treaty is governed by …and varies depending on ... . 6 The provisions of a treaty determine .... 7. The authenticity of the text is established by means of ...

Assignment 3. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalent for:

1) accession; 2) the authenticity of the text; 3) a binding international agreement; 4) contractual (treaty) obligations; 5) entry into force; 6) the exchange of ratifications; 7) equally authentic; 8) the final clauses of a treaty; 9) a multilateral treaty; 10) the negotiating states; 11) a party to a treaty; 12) the plenipotentiaries; 13) the provisions of a treaty; 14) the signatory governments; 15) under the auspices of the United Nations; 16) to affix one's seal; 17) to place (an instrument) in the custody of a depositary; 18) determined to continue negotiations; 19) expressing their firm resolve to contribute to; 20) firmly believing that.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

TREATY

a basic ~, a binding ~, a boundary ~, a collective ~; a commercial ~, a demarcation ~; an (in)equitable ~, an international ~; a non-aggression ~; a non-proliferation ~; an open ~; a peace ~; a restricted ~; Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation ~; a trade ~, a universal~, a ~ of alliance; a ~ of cession; a ~ of commerce and navigation; a ~ of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance; a ~ of guarantee; a ~ of mutual security; a ~ of neutrality; a ~ of unlimited duration; breach of ~, the coming of a ~ into force; denunciation of a~, prolongation of a ~, renunciation of a ~, the substantive articles of a ~, to accede to a ~ ; to adhere to a ~, to conclude a ~, to denounce a ~, to enter into a ~, to extend the validity of a ~, to observe a ~; to prolong the validity of a ~, to ratify a ~; to register a ~, to renounce a ~; to sign a ~; to violate a ~; to withdraw from a ~,

NEGOTIATIONS

arms-control ~ ; bilateral ~ ; cease-fire ~ ; diplomatic ~ ; fruitful~, multilateral ~ ; peace ~ ; separate ~ ; stage-by-stage ~ ; top-level trade ~ on medium-range nuclear force; ~ on a wide range of issues; a new round of a breakdown in the ~; completion of an outcome of ~ ; postponement of ~; progress of ~ ; results of ~ ; by means of ~ ; in the course of ~ ; through ~; within the framework of ~; to begin ~ ; to break off ~; to carry on ~; to complete ~ ; to conduct ~ ; to continue ~ ; to delay ~ ; to discontinue ~ ; to enter into ~ ; to hold~ ; to initiate ~; to resume ~; to suspend ~; to torpedo ~; to wreck ~.

TO NEGOTIATE

to ~ a loan; to ~ a sale; to ~ a treaty; to ~ terms of peace; to ~ for a cease-fire; to ~for peace; to ~ for a truce; to ~ from a position of strength.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) безстроковий договір; 2) договір про взаємну безпеку; 3) договір про нерозповсюдження ядерної зброї; 4) договір про встановлення меж; 5) набрання договором чинності; 6) нерівноправний договір; 7) порушити договір; 8) парафувати договір; 9) дотримуватися договору; 10) продовжити дію договору.

Assignment 6. **Find out the meanings of «whilst», «thereof» and «whereof». Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Some agreements are highly formal in character, whilst others are not. 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States. 3. In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized for that purpose, have signed this Treaty.

Assignment 7. **Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the words in bold type.**

1. Subject to the provisions of the instruments relating to the meetings specified **hereunder**, the Director-General shall take all necessary steps for the application of the present Regulations. 2. The States Parties to the present Covenant have submitted the reports on the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized **herein.** 3. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). 4. It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions **hereinafter** provided. 5. The General Conference invites the Director-General to take into account considerations annexed **hereto.** 6. For the financial period 1994-1996 the amount of $625, 374, 000 is **hereby** appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table. 7. The International Maritime Satellite Organization **herein** referred to as «the Organization», is **hereby** established.

Assignment 8. **Study the use of «pending» in different phrases. Mind that, when used as a preposition, it may correspond to the Ukrainian «до», «в очікуванні», «під час», «протягом». Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

pending	the achievement of its objectives
	the conclusion of such arrangements
	the filling of a vacancy
	the final decision
	a permanent settlement of the issue
	such ratification
	these negotiations

1. The Assembly declared that pending the establishment of an international regime, States were bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of the resources of the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. 2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council. 3. Separate assemblies and conferences of representatives of

States and organizations continue to be held pending the formal accession to membership in WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) of other States. 4. Pending ratification, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus undertakes to give provisional application to the arrangements contained in this letter. 5. Deficiency in the number of representatives on the Council pending the filling of a vacancy shall not invalidate the composition of the Council.

Assignment 9. **Study the following table. Mind that the English expressions below correspond to the Ukrainian «відповідно до», «на виконання», «згідно з». Translate into English taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.**

in	accordance	**with**
	compliance	
	conformity	
	keeping	
	line	
	pursuance	**of**
	according	**to**
	pursuant	

1. **Відповідно до** основних зобов'язань, викладених у Статті 2 цієї Конвенції, держави-учасниці зобов'язуються не допускати расової дискримінації в усіх її проявах. 2. Генеральний секретар Організації Об'єднаних Націй **згідно зі** статтею 48 повідомляє представників держав-членів ООН про всі поточні зміни в роботі організації. 3. **На виконання** своїх обов'язків, що випливають з Статуту ООН і стосуються прав людини та основних свобод, Економічна і Соціальна Рада може укладати угоди зі спеціалізованими установами, діяльність яких спрямована на реалізацію таких прав і свобод. 4. **Відповідно до** рекомендацій наради експертів, були значно посилені програми в галузі енергетики. 5. **На виконання** Резолюції 9.1. Секретаріат сприяв підготовці доповідей з питання, що обговорювалося.

Assignment 10. **a) Translate provisions of the Convention into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Recalling that special treatment has always been accorded to special missions,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Recalling that the importance of the question of special missions was recognized during the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities and in Resolution I adopted by the Conference on 10 April 1961,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities adopted the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which was opened for signature on 18 April 1961,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations adopted the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which was opened for signature on 24 April 1963,

Believing that an international convention on special missions would complement those two Conventions and would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, whatever their constitutional and social systems,

Realizing that the purpose of privileges and immunities relating to special missions is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of special missions as missions representing the State,

Affirming that the rules of customary international law continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

b) Translate the extract from the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

Держави, які беруть участь у цьому Пакті,

беручи до уваги, що відповідно до принципів, проголошених Статутом Організації Об'єднаних Націй, визнання гідності, властивої всім членам людської сім'ї, та рівних і невід'ємних прав їх є основою свободи, справедливості і загального миру,

визнаючи, що ці права випливають з властивої людській особі гідності,

визнаючи, що згідно з Загальною декларацією прав людини ідеал вільної людської особи, яка користується громадянською і політичною свободою, і свободою від страху та нужди, можна здійснити, тільки якщо будуть створені такі умови, за яких кожен може користуватися своїми економічними, соціальними і культурними правами, так само, як і своїми громадянськими та політичними правами,

беручи до уваги, що за Статутом Організації Об'єднаних Націй держави зобов'язані заохочувати загальне поважання і додержання прав і свобод людини,

погоджуються про такі статті:

Стаття 1

Всі народи мають право на самовизначення. На підставі цього права вони вільно встановлюють свій політичний статус і вільно забезпечують свій економічний, соціальний і культурний розвиток.

Стаття 2

Кожна держава, яка бере участь у цьому Пакті, зобов'язується поважати і забезпечувати всім перебуваючим у межах її території та під її юрисдикцією особам права, визнані в цьому Пакті, без будь-якої різниці щодо раси, кольору шкіри, статі, мови, релігії, політичних чи інших переконань, національного чи соціального походження, майнового стану, народження чи іншої обставини.

ТЕМА 2. СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

AGREEMENTS

The term «agreement», like the term «treaty» itself, is used in a number of senses. In a generic sense, it covers any meeting of minds – in this case the minds of two or more international parties. A distinction must always be drawn between agreements intended to have an obligatory character (i. e. the assumption of legal rights and duties) and agreements not intended to have such a character. In a restricted sense, the term «agreement» means an agreement intended to have an obligatory character but usually of a less formal nature than a treaty. Like treaties, agreements in this restricted sense may be concluded between Heads of State, between States or between Governments.

No doubt because of its general and relatively innocuous meaning, «agreement» is the term invariably used to describe understandings intended to have an obligatory character concluded (a) between the United Nations and the specialized agencies (including the «relationship agreements» covered by Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter) and (b) between the specialized agencies themselves («inter-agency agreements»).

A term substantially equivalent to «agreement» is «arrangement». The view that an «agreement» implies an undertaking somewhat more definite than an «arrangement» is not believed to be correct. Other terms sometimes used instead of «agreement», though believed to be substantially similar, are:

(a) memorandum of understanding constituting an agreement;
(b) understanding;
(c) agreed joint statement;
(d) memorandum constituting an agreement;
(e) joint declaration constituting an agreement.

Sometimes agreements are concluded between a Government Department in one country and a Government Department in another. It depends on the circumstances whether such «interdepartmental agreements» are binding under international law or whether they are merely private law contracts.

Agreements are frequently concluded by exchange of notes, sometimes referred to as «letters». In such cases, the representative of one government sends the representative of another government a note setting forth the arrangements proposed or to be agreed upon. The reply agrees to and frequently repeats the terms of the first note.

A temporary or working arrangement made in order to bridge over some difficulty pending a permanent settlement is usually referred to as modus vivendi. This type of a temporary arrangement is made in a most informal way and does not require ratification. Commercial agreements of a temporary nature have often been entered into in the form of a modus vivendi by the United States as well as Great Britain.

Most agreements of a binding nature follow the same compositional design, with some variation, as treaties and other international compacts. Generally speaking,

diplomats divide international agreements into three parts. First, the preamble, which states the overall purpose of the act. The second part embodies the substantive commitments undertaken by the parties and comprises most of the «text». The third part is the «final forms», more or less stereotyped, equivalent to the precautions that governments have been traditionally called to take to guarantee juridical regularity of the negotiation and the qualification of the plenipotentiaries, and the specifications of how the agreement shall be brought into force, how it may be terminated and, sometimes, how it may be amended. This is what is called the «protocolary» or «formal provisions».

(From «Diplomatic Ceremonial and Protocol» by John R. Wood and Jean Serres)

Check-up questions:

1. What does the term «agreement» imply in a generic and a restricted sense? 2. What is the main distinction between the terms «treaty» and «agreement» used in a restricted sense? 3. What are «inter-agency agreements»? 4. What terms substantially similar to «agreement» are employed in diplomatic practice? 5. What is the general procedure of concluding an agreement by an exchange of notes? 6. What agreements are not subject to ratification? 7. What is the compositional design of most agreements of a binding nature?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Sometimes agreements are concluded between... 2. A temporary oil working arrangement made in order to bridge over some difficulty.... 3. Agreements are frequently concluded by an exchange of.... 4. Commercial agreements of a temporary nature... 5. Diplomats divide international agreements into... 6. A distinction must always be drawn between... 7. Other terms sometimes used instead of «agreement» are ....

Assignment 3. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalent for:

1) being equally authentic; 2) by mutual agreement; 3) on signature; 4) through diplomatic channels; 5) through mutually agreed measures; 6) to exert every effort; 7) to facilitate the expansion of contacts; 8) to promote better understanding; 9) to provide favourable conditions for; 10) to render assistance.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

AGREEMENT

arms-control ~ ; bilateral ~ ; cease-fire ~ ; commercial ~ ; cultural exchange ~ ; intergovernmental ~ ; interim ~ ; interstate ~ ; legally binding ~ ; long-term ~ ; multilateral ~ ; multipartite ~ ; mutual ~ ; preliminary ~ ; regional ~ ; quadripartite ~ ; trade ~ ; trilateral ~ ; tripartite ~;

~ on the establishment of diplomatic relations; ~ on limiting nuclear weapons; ~ on tariffs and trade; ~ of unlimited duration; ~ on a wide range of issues; in accordance with the ~ achieved; to abrogate an ~ ; to annul an ~ ; to break an ~ ; to come to an ~ ;

to conclude an ~ ; to denounce an ~ ; to enter into an ~ ; to honour an ~ ; to observe an ~ ; to ratify an ~ ; to reach ~ ; to sign an ~ ; to violate an ~.

COMMITMENT

international ~s; interstate ~s; treaty ~s; ~s arising out of (from) the basic provisions (terms) of a treaty; a ~ to refrain from the threat or use of force; to assume a ~; to make no ~ s; to meet one's ~; to shirk one's ~; to undertake a ~; to violate a ~.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) безстрокова угода; 2) тимчасова угода; 3) двостороння угода; 4) договірні зобов'язання; 5) довгострокова угода; 6) міжнародні зобов'язання; 7) міжурядова угода; 8) зобов'язання, що випливають з основних положень договору; 9) угода про культурний обмін; 10) угода про встановлення дипломатичних відносин; 11) угода з широкого кола питань; 12) тристороння угода; 13) чотиристороння угода; 14) юридично обов'язкова угода.

Assignment 6. **Translate the following Latin expressions into Ukrainian:**

ad hoc: arranged for this purpose; a fortiori: the more so;
a priori: prior to;
contra pacem: against peace;
ex officio: by virtue of one's office or position;
gratis dictum: a free will statement; inter se: between or among themselves;
inter alia: among other things;
ipso facto: by that very fact or act; thereby;
ipso jure: by that very right;
per annum: annually;
per capita: for each individual;
per se: by or in itself; intrinsically;
prima facie: (based) on the first impression; [in law] adequate to establish a fact or raise a presumption of fact unless refuted;
pro and con: [of arguments or reasons] for and against;
pro rata: in proportion to a total sum.

Assignment 7. a) Translate the archaic words below pertaining to the formal style into Ukrainian using the following definitions.

thereafter: after that in time or sequence; subsequently;
hereat: at that place; on that account; after that;
thereby: by that means; as a result of that;
therefrom: from this (that); therein: in that place; in that respect;
thereinafter: in the following part (of that document, speech, etc.);
thereinto: into that place; into that matter, condition, etc.
thereof: of that; concerning that; from that as a cause;
thereon: on that; concerning (that) subject; immediately following that;
thereto: to that place; in addition to; that; besides;
thereupon: soon or immediately after that; concerning (that) subject;
therewith: in addition to that; immediately.

b) Translate the sentiences into Ukrainian paying attention to the words in bold type.

1. All documents signed at the same time as an agreement or which are annexed **thereto** form a part of the official text. 2. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies **thereof** to the parties to the Statute. 3. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall **thereupon** communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant. 4. UNESCO is a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth **therein**. 5. In case of doubt as to the interpretation and application of any of the foregoing Regulations, the Director-General is authorized to rule **thereon**. 6. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession **thereto** declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article. 7. The United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated **therewith**.

Assignment 8. Translate into Ukrainian the singular and plural forms of nouns borrowed from other languages (mostly Latin). Mind that some of them have two plurals (English and foreign, e.g. indexes, indices). The list given below shows the prescribed plurals of some of these nouns in United Nations usage.

addendum – addenda, appendix – appendices, biennium – bienniums, bureau – bureaux, criterion – criteria, curriculum – curricula, datum – data, formula – formulas, forum – forums, genius – geniuses, gymnasium – gymnasiums, honorarium – honorariums, hypothesis – hypotheses, index – indexes, medium – mediums (*But: media, for channels of information*), memorandum – memoranda, phenomenon – phenomena, referendum – referendums, series – series, spectrum – spectra, stimulus – stimuli, stratum – strata, syllabus – syllabuses, symposium – symposia, synopsis – synopses, thesis – theses.

Note: The word «agenda» is now usually treated as a singular noun meaning «list of items for consideration»; in this sense «agendas» as a plural form is permissible.

Assignment 9. Translate into English paying attention to the number of nouns.

1) згідно з критеріями; 2) поширювати дані; 3) включати в навчальний план; 4) демографічні явища; 5) заохочувати використання засобів масової інформації; 6) прийняти повістку дня з внесеними поправками; 7) організувати регіональні симпозіуми; 8) широкий спектр відомостей; 9) протягом попередніх дворічних періодів; 10) використовувати національні мови як засіб навчання.

Assignment 10. **Do the two-way translation of the texts filling in the blanks with the underlined expressions from the opposite column.**

AMENDMENT to the Draft Programme and Budget	ПОПРАВКА до Проекту програми та бюджету

Part II – UNESCO Programme Operations Major Programme V – Education, Training and Society	Частина II – виконання Програми ЮНЕСКО Велика програма V – Освіта, підготовка кадрів і суспільство
The General Conference, Recalling the importance of international cooperation (1) ... called for by the (2) Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education it adopted at its eighteenth session;	Генеральна конференція, нагадуючи про важливість міжнародного співробітництва в (1) галузі технічної та професійної освіти, до якого закликає (2) ... , прийнята Генеральною конференцією на її 18-й сесії;
Recognizing that international cooperation in the field of technical and vocational education contributes to friendly understanding and the maintenance of peace between nations;	визнаючи, що міжнародне співробітництво в галузі технічної та професійної освіти сприяє дружньому взаєморозумінню і підтримці миру між народами;
Considering that the development of national systems of technical and vocational education is (3) ...;	вважаючи, що розвиток національних систем технічної та професійної освіти є (3) неодмінною умовою встановлення нового світового порядку;
Considering that (4) in spite of diversity of educational systems in the world similar questions and problems concerning technical and vocational education arise in all countries;	вважаючи, що, (4) ... у всьому світі, всюди виникають аналогічні питання і проблеми, що стосуються технічної та професійної освіти;
Aware that for the solution of many problems of technical and vocational education a common strategy and serious (5) ... are required, Authorizes the Director-General,	розуміючи, що для вирішення багатьох проблем професійної освіти необхідна загальна стратегія і серйозні (5) дослідження, які виходять за рамки національних кордонів, доручає Генеральному директорові:
(a) (6) ... of the Organization in the sphere of technical and vocational education on the following priorities: the development and (7) expansion of technological literacy.	(a) (6) зосередити діяльність Організації в галузі технічної та професійної освіти на розробці наступних напрямків: розвиток і (7)….

ТЕМА 3. СЕМАНТИКА.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

DECLARATIONS

The term «declaration» usually denotes a treaty that declares existing law with or without modification, or creates new law. It may, however, be pointed out that not all declarations are to be regarded as treaties, as they do not create contractual obligations between two or more states.

Although sometimes declarations (i. e. legally binding agreements) are important international agreements in themselves, they are more often appended to a treaty or convention to form a subsidiary compact, or to place on record some understanding reached or some explanation given. A mere general statement of policy and principles cannot be regarded as intending to give rise to a contractual obligation in the strict sense of the word.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs, even heads of government or heads of state, now frequently meet for a few days, even for a few hours, to discuss policies and problems of common interest to their countries. These meetings lead to what is sometimes known under the traditional term of «Declaration» or «Communiqué».

The results of such conferences are usually, for lack of time, not set out in formal treaties signed in the traditional manner. Furthermore, the members of the executive authority do not usually need special power. Very often the participants confine themselves to the drawing up of a common statement which is handed out during a press conference. Such documents, which can have an outstanding importance and political influence and be binding upon the participating governments, may have none of the classic character of international agreements.

Legal experts are concerned about the obligatory value of these «declarations of intention» or «statements of policy and principles», the juridical character of which must still be defined. Normally because of their designation as «Declaration» or «Communiqué» they are assumed to constitute statements of intention or policy rather than to constitute international commitments, such as are normally embodied in the customary form of an international agreement.

The title «Declaration» is also frequently given to agreements between governments regarding some minor matter, and has been used in this way for a considerable number of agreements on such subjects as modification of a former convention, execution of letters of request, recognition of tonnage certificates, fishery regulations, etc. These may or may not provide for ratification.

(*From «A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice» by B. Sen*)

Check-up questions:

1. What does the term «declaration» denote? 2. Are all declarations to be regarded as treaties? 3. When can an international instrument be regarded as legally binding? 4. What is the usual form of a declaration? 5. What is «a declaration of intention»? Is it assumed to constitute any international commitments? 6. What are the final documents of summit meetings? 7. What subjects are generally covered in a declaration?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The title «Declaration» is frequently given to... 2. Although sometimes declarations are important international agreements in themselves, ... 3. A mere general statement of policy and principles cannot be regarded as... 4. Summit meetings lead to what is sometimes known as.... 5. The results of such meetings are usually, for lack of time, not set out in .... 6. Very often, the participants in summit meetings confine themselves to .... 7. Declarations may or may not provide for....

Assignment 3. Suggest the Ukrainian equivalent for:

1) the commitments earlier assumed by the Parties; 2) equality and mutual benefit; 3) full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; 4) a general statement of policy; 5) a legally binding agreement; 6) non-interference in internal affairs; 7) to be appended to a treaty; 8) to be regarded as a treaty; 9) to create contractual obligations; 10) to place on record some understanding reached.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

STATE

an aggressor ~; the contesting ~ s; the contracting ~ s; a dependent ~ ; a depositary ~ ; a founder (founding) ~ ; a friendly ~ ; a guarantor ~ ; a host ~; a hostile ~ ; an independent ~ ; a member ~; a neighbouring ~; a neutral ~ ; the newly-independent ~ s; a (non-)belligerent ~ ; a (non-) nuclear ~ ; an offending ~ ; a participating ~ ; a receiving ~ ; a recipient ~ ; a sending ~ ; a signatory ~ ; a third ~ ; a transgressing ~ ; a trustee (tutelary) ~ ; a ~ party to the present convention; the ~ s concerned; ~s with different social systems; head of ~ ;

PARTY

an adverse ~ ; a belligerent ~ ; the (High) Contracting ~ ies; a hostile ~ ; States ~ ies to the present Convention; the ~ ies to the dispute; the ~ ies concerned (interested ~ ies); to become a ~ to a treaty.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) воююча сторона; 2) заінтересовані держави; 3) молоді незалежні держави; 4) держава-порушник; 5) держава перебування; 6) держави-учасниці; 7) держава, що підписала договір; 8) держава, яка вчинила протиправну дію; 9) держави з різним суспільним ладом; 10) протилежна сторона.

Assignment 6. Find the root in the word «authentic» and give other derivatives with the same root. Suggest the English for:

1) автентичний текст; 2) автентична копія; 3) автентичність тексту договору; 4) справжній підпис; 5) достовірні відомості; 6) завіряти документ; 7) встановити авторство; 8) засвідчити справжність підпису.

Assignment 7. Memorize the archaic words below pertaining to the formal style.

a) Translate them into Ukrainian using the following definitions.

whereas: in view of the fact that; taking into consideration; in contrast or; comparison with;
whereat: at which place; for which reason;
whereby: by which means; in consequence of which;
wherefrom: from which;; whence; wherein: in which place or respect;
whereof: of what, which, or whom; whereon: on which; whereto: to which; towards what place, direction, or end;
whereupon: in consequence of which; immediately after which;
wherewith: with which.

b) Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the words in bold type.

1. The ideal of free human beings can only be achieved if conditions are created **whereby** everyone may enjoy his civic and political rights. 2. Decision 3.3 **wherein** the Executive Board expressed its opinion concerning the future presentation of documents is of particular importance. 3. The procedure by which the present Convention is to be applied is defined in the Regulations for its execution, which constitute an integral part **thereof**. 4. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of ratification or accession, or at any time **thereafter**, declare that the present Protocol shall extend to all territories for whose international relations it is responsibility. 5. In faith **whereof** the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed the present Convention. 6. The Director-General shall lay down and enforce rules and provisions consistent **therewith**. 7. UNESCO's programmes in the field of communication are based upon the fundamental principles stated **therein**.

Assignment 8. **Translate into English taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.**

1. Будь-яка спроба, **спрямована на те**, щоб частково або повністю порушити ззовні територіальну цілісність країни, несумісна з цілями і принципами ООН. 2. Необхідно віддавати пріоритет у програмі соціальних наук їхньому розвитку у країнах третього світу **з тим, щоб** дозволити їм краще зрозуміти своє становище. 3**. В рамках цієї мети** ЮНЕСКО доручено виконання в Африці проекту надання допомоги Секретаріату західноафриканської економічної Співдружності. 4. **З цією метою** необхідно приділяти більше уваги гармонізації політики у галузі освіти і культури. 5. Цей підхід повинен **мати на меті** розвиток здатності вирішувати сучасні проблеми. 6. Особливу увагу слід приділити міжнародному співробітництву **з метою** сприяння проведенню в життя довгострокових планів.

Assignment 9. **Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the italicized words.**

1. ... ***considering*** the fruitful experience of mutually beneficial cooperation and close bonds of friendship between the two countries. 2. ... ***convinced*** that the continued development of friendship and cooperation between them accords with the aspirations of the peoples of both states. 3. .... ***guided*** by their common desire to make a positive contribution to a peaceful settlement of controversial issues. 4. ... ***reaffirming*** their allegiance to the purposes and principles of the United Nations

Charter. 5. ...***striving*** for the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

Assignment 10. **a) Translate the extract from the Universal Declaration of Human rights into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

b) Translate the extract from the Declarations to the Energy Charter Treaty into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

ДОГОВІР ДО ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОЇ ХАРТІЇ

Декларації

Канада і Сполучені Штати підтверджують, що вони застосовуватимуть положення статті 10 відповідно до таких міркувань:

З метою оцінки режиму, який має бути наданий інвесторам інших Договірних Сторін та їхнім капіталовкладенням, необхідно буде розглядати обставини в кожному конкретному випадку. Порівняння між режимом, що

надається інвесторам однієї Договірної Сторони чи капіталовкладенням інвесторів однієї Договірної Сторони, і капіталовкладенням або інвесторам іншої Договірної Сторони, дійсне тільки в тому випадку, коли воно робиться між інвесторами і капіталовкладеннями за аналогічних обставин.

Данія нагадує, що Європейська Енергетична Хартія не застосовується до Гренландії і Фарерських островів доти, доки повідомлення про це не буде отримане від місцевих урядів Гренландії і Фарерських островів.

Європейські Співтовариства та Україна заявляють, що відповідно до Угоди про партнерство і співробітництво, підписаної в Люксембурзі 14 червня 1994 року, і Тимчасової Угоди до неї, парафованої там же в той же день, торгівля ядерними матеріалами між ними регулюється виключно положеннями конкретної угоди, яка буде укладена між Європейським Співтовариством з Атомної Енергії та Україною.

До набрання чинності цією конкретною угодою положення Угоди між Європейським Економічним Співтовариством, Європейським Співтовариством з Атомної Енергії і Союзом Радянських Соціалістичних Республік про торгівлю та економічне і комерційне співробітництво, підписаної в Брюсселі 18 грудня 1989 року, продовжують виключно застосовуватися до торгівлі ядерними матеріалами між ними.

ТЕМА 4. ВИДИ АДЕКВАТНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

PROTOCOLS

The term «protocol» designates different lands of official documents recording, in an authoritative and solemn manner, the results of a negotiation. The form is very flexible. Derived from the Latin protocollum, the word «protocol» has come to mean the form used in drawing up public documents, and in diplomacy the; register in which the minutes of a conference are kept. It is also employed to signify the forms to be observed in the official correspondence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in the drafting of diplomatic documents, such as treaties, conventions, declarations, full powers, ratifications, letters of credence and other letters addressed by one head of state to another. In *France le bureau du protocole* is the sub-department charged with the preparation of such papers and the regulation of ceremonial in all such matters. In Great Britain this work is shared between the Protocol and the Treaty and Nationality Departments of the Foreign Office.

In the field of international agreements, the term «protocol» is most often used to designate particular agreements, less formal than a treaty or convention, which supplement a basic agreement. Protocols are also frequently used to amend multilateral international agreements or to prolong their existence. The Covenant of the League of Nations, for example, was amended in various articles by a series of protocols.

If, after the conclusion of the negotiation and before the treaty is signed, the high contracting parties desire to add new stipulations, the form of an «additional protocol» may be used. This is then signed on the same day and in the same form as the principal text. Additional protocols are, however, sometimes signed and ratified on later dates.

If, in the end, it seems necessary to amend or complete a treaty, this can be done by an additional article or articles presented in the same form as the basic text, or in the form of a protocol and, if necessary, ratified as the said text.

Very often, temporary clauses or reservations are expressed in a separate document which is signed at the same time as a treaty and expressly refers to it. If it contains clauses which are additional to the execution of the principal convention or reservations of fundamental importance which change the nature of the meaning of a clause, it should be ratified in the same manner as the convention itself and at the same time. If the document confines itself to the certification of the fact that the signatures were affixed, or to setting forth unilateral declarations or reservations not touching the fundamentals of the convention, it may not need to be submitted to ratification.

The form of this final signature protocol is usually the same as for the additional protocol.

(*From «A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice» by B. Sen*)

Check-up questions:

1. What does the term «protocol» designate in the sphere of international agreements? 2. What is the original meaning of this term? 3. What is the main

distinction between protocols, treaties and conventions? 4. When are additional protocols signed and ratified? 5. Which instrument is generally employed to amend multilateral international agreements? 6. What is a final signature protocol? 7. What is the name of the department in the British Foreign Office charged with the preparation of diplomatic documents?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The word «protocol» is often employed to signify.... 2. In France le bureau du protocole is.... 3. In Great Britain this work is shared between.... 4. If, after the conclusion of the negotiation, the high contracting parties desire to add new stipulations.... 5. Very often, temporary clauses or reservations are expressed in.... 6. If the document confines itself to the certification of the fact that the signatures were affixed.... 7. The form of the final signature protocol is usually....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) the duly appointed plenipotentiaries; 2) according to the formalities in force; 3) except for any notification to the contrary; 4) on the basis of equality and mutual advantage; 5) before the date of expiry; 6) in the course of the negotiations; 7) on the date of the deposition of the last instrument of ratification; 8) to affix one's signature to the Protocol; 9) to be valid for a period of five years; 10) to denounce the Protocol.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

ACT

constituent ~ ; final ~ ; hostile ~ ; internationally injurious ~ ; legal ~; legislative ~ ; legitimate ~ ; unfriendly ~ ; unilateral ~ ; unlawful ~ ; ~ of accession; ~ of (armed) aggression; ~ of capitulation; ~ of discrimination; ~ of good will; ~ of lawlessness and arbitrary rule; ~ of terrorism; ~ of violence; to issue (promulgate) an ~.

AMENDMENT

draft ~ ; drafting ~ ; to approve an ~ ; to consider an ~ ; to make an ~ ; to move an ~ ; to pass an ~ ; to propose an ~ ; to ratify an ~ ; to reject an ~ ; to second an ~ ; to vote down an~ ;

PROVISION

the basic (main) ~s of a treaty (convention, etc.); treaty ~s; the ~s of law; in accordance with the following ~ ; under the ~ s of the article; to agree on the following ~s.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) акт доброї волі; 2) акт про приєднання; 3) ворожий акт; 4) міжнародно-неправомірна дія; 5) односторонній акт; 6) основні положення договору; 7) редакційна поправка; 8) згідно з нижченаведеними положеннями; 9) згідно з положеннями статті; 10) вносити поправку; 11) схвалити поправку; 12) відхилити поправку.

Assignment 6. Translate the following Latin expressions into Ukrainian.
ad infinitum: without end or limit;
bona fide: made in good faith, without fraud or deceit;
modus vivendi: an interim agreement in a dispute pending a final settlement; manner of living;
nota bene: mark well;
per contra: on the contrary;
per diem: by the day;
persona grata: an acceptable person;
post bellum: after the war;
sine qua non: an absolutely indispensable or essential thing;
status quo: the existing state of affairs;
sub specie: under the aspect of;
terra incognita: unknown territory;
verso: the page being turned;
vice versa: with the alternation or order changed;
viva voce: expressed or conducted by word of mouth.

Assignment 7. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

1. The General Conference expresses to the Director-General its appreciation of the approaches which he is continuing to make to Member States **with a view to** improving the cash position. 2. The proposed objectives should be radically reduced **in order to** bring about a concentration of activities. 3. **To this effect** he undertook a number of missions. 4. **With this in mind** the studies were carried out concerning these problems. 5. An extraordinary session of the Assembly may be convened **for this purpose.** 6. They welcomed UNESCO's past and present activities **aimed at** assisting the African peoples. 7. He urged still greater programme concentration **so as to** ensure the promotion of operational activities in higher education.

Assignment 8. **Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to elliptical constructions.**

1. **If adopted** by the Assembly, the amendment shall enter into force. 2. The speaker cautioned that certain aspects of this programme could **prove problematic**. 3. This approach **seems inadequate.** 4. Each State Party undertakes to encourage, **where appropriate,** different means of eliminating barriers between races. 5. A consultative meeting shall be promptly convened **when requested** by a State party. 6. The terms of reference to meetings shall be defined in the programme and the budget approved by the General Conference or, **if not so defined**, fixed by the Director-General. 7. **Unless** otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs. 8. Applications for visas, **where required**, from officials of Specialized Agencies holding United Nations laisser-passer, shall be dealt with as speedily **as possible.** 9. The Specialized Agencies, their property and assets, **wherever located and by whomsoever held**, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process.

Assignment 9. **Précis the following text in about one-third of its size. Translate it into Ukrainian.**

PROTOCOL No 6
CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory to this Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as «the Convention»),

Considering that the evolution that has occurred in several member States of the Council of Europe expresses a general tendency in favour of abolition of the death penalty,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.

Article 2

A State may make provision in its law for the death penalty in respect of acts committed in time of war or of imminent threat of war; such penalty shall be applied only in the instances laid down in the law and in accordance with its provisions. The State shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe the relevant provisions of that law.

Article 3

No derogation from the provisions of this Protocol shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

Article 4

No reservation may be made under Article 64 of the Convention in respect of the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 5

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.

2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary-General.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 6

As between the States Parties the provisions of Articles 1 to 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional articles to the Convention and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

Article 7

This Protocol shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, signatories to the Convention. It shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol unless it has, simultaneously or previously, ratified the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Article 8

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date on which five member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 9

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of:

a) any signature;

b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;

c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 5 and 8;

d) any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE AT Strasbourg, this 28th day of April 1983, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each Member State of the Council of Europe.

Assignment 10. **Translate the following extract from Protocol into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

ФАКУЛЬТАТИВНИЙ ПРОТОКОЛ

до Міжнародного пакту про громадянські та політичні права

Набрав чинності для України: 25 жовтня 1991 р.

Держави-учасниці цього Протоколу,

беручи до уваги, що для подальшого досягнення мети Пакту про громадянські та політичні права (далі іменується Пакт) і здійснення його постанов було б доцільно надати Комітетові з прав людини, створюваному на підставі частини IV Пакту (далі іменується Комітет), можливість приймати і розглядати, як передбачено в цьому Протоколі, повідомлення від окремих осіб, які твердять, що вони є жертвами порушень якогось із прав, викладених у Пакті,

погодилися про нижченаведене:

Стаття 1

Держава-учасниця Пакту, яка стає учасницею цього Протоколу, визнає компетенцію Комітету приймати і розглядати повідомлення від осіб, які підпадають під його юрисдикцію і які твердять, що вони є жертвами порушень певною Державою-учасницею якогось із прав, викладених у Пакті. Жодне повідомлення не приймається Комітетом, якщо воно стосується Держави-учасниці Пакту, яка не є учасницею цього Протоколу.

Стаття 2

За умови додержання положень Статті 1 особи, які твердять, що якесь із їхніх прав, перелічених у Пакті, було порушене, і які вичерпали всі наявні внутрішні засоби правового захисту, можуть подати на розгляд Комітету письмові повідомлення

Стаття 3

Комітет може визнати неприйнятним кожне подане згідно з цим Протоколом повідомлення, що є анонімним або яке, на його думку, становить собою зловживання правом на подання таких повідомлень чи несумісне з положеннями Пакту.

Стаття 4

1. За умови додержання положень Статті 3 Комітет доводить кожне подане йому згідно з цим Протоколом повідомлення до відома Держави-учасниці Протоколу, що, як твердиться, порушує якесь із положень Пакту.
2. Держава, яка одержала оповіщення, протягом шести місяців подає Комітетові письмові пояснення чи заяви, що роз'яснюють це питання і будь-які заходи, якщо такі мали місце, яких могла вжити ця держава.

Стаття 5

1. Комітет розглядає одержані згідно з цим Протоколом повідомлення з урахуванням усіх письмових даних, поданих йому окремою особою та зацікавленою Державою-учасницею.
2. Комітет не розглядає ніяких повідомлень від осіб, поки не переконається в тому, що:
   a) це саме питання не розглядається згідно з іншою процедурою міжнародного розгляду чи врегулювання;
   b) ця особа вичерпала всі доступні внутрішні засоби правного захисту.
1. Це правило не діє у тих випадках, коли застосування таких засобів невиправдано затягується.
2. При розгляді повідомлень, передбачуваних цим Протоколом, Комітет проводить закриті засідання.
3. Комітет повідомляє свої міркування відповідній Державі-учасниці й особі.

Стаття 14

1. Цей Протокол, англійський, іспанський, китайський, російський та французький тексти якого є однаково автентичними, підлягає здачі на зберігання в архів Організації Об'єднаних Націй.
2. Генеральний секретар Організації Об'єднаних Націй надсилає засвідчені копії цього Протоколу всім Державам, зазначеним у статті 48 Пакту. конвенціями і документами Організації Об'єднаних Націй та її спеціалізованих установ.

ТЕМА 5. РІВНІ АДЕКВАТНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

It is by means of treaties that international or regional organizations are set up. For example, the Charter of the United Nations, the Covenant of the League of Nations and the instruments creating the International Labour Office, the Universal Postal Union, the Specialized Agencies, etc. can all be regarded as multipartite agreements between states. The international organizations thus established themselves become capable of entering into treaties and agreements with states and other international organizations.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of 50 countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945. They deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks (USA) in August – October 1944. Subsequently, the draft was also approved by China. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. 24 October has since been celebrated as United Nations Day.

The Charter specifies the fundamental purposes and principles of the United Nations and defines the functions and powers of the UN main organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The UN Charter is a unique document in the history of international relations. It takes account of the lessons mankind has learnt – from the bloodiest war in its history – a war that consumed millions of human lives. The Charter reflects the desire of all nations of the world to prevent a new war, their confidence that war can be prevented and different countries, irrespective of their social systems, can unite around a common goal – the establishment of a lasting peace on Earth. The very fact that such a document has been drawn up goes to show that this goal is attainable provided all countries and peoples sincerely wish to cooperate.

The UN Charter is the first international document ever to have been adopted on such a broad and collective basis. It is a concentrated expression of the basic principles of contemporary international law which are of a universal character and binding on all members of the international community. The obligations of states as stipulated in the UN Charter have priority over all their other commitments.

In the more than five decades of its existence, the United Nations has often been called upon to prevent a dangerous situation from escalating into war, to persuade the contending parties to use the conference table rather than resort to arms, and to help restore peace or at least cease hostilities when conflicts arise. Despite

frustrations and setbacks, the Organization has steadily developed its capacity as a peace-keeping and peace-making organization.

(*From Incyclopaedia Britannica, https://www.britannica.com*)

Check-up questions:

1. What is the way of setting up international and regional organizations? 2. When was the United Nations Charter drawn up? 3. When is the United Nations Day celebrated? 4. What does the Charter reflect? 5. What is binding on all members of the international community? 6. What capacity has the UNO steadily developed? 7. What is the role of the UNO in world affairs today?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The international organizations thus established themselves become capable of... 2. They deliberated on the basis of proposals.... 3. The Charter specifies.... 4. The Charter defines.... 5. The obligations of states as stipulated in the UN Charter have.... 6. The United Nations has often been called upon....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) an inalienable right; 2) legitimate aspirations; 3) in pursuit of the purposes; 4) upon receipt of the instruments of ratification; 5) to accede to the Charter; 6) to be entitled to become a Member of the Organization; 7) to declare one's adherence to the principles; 8) to enjoy equal rights; 9) to have equal duties; 10) to notify smb. of one's intention; 11) to reinforce the links (between).

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

CAPACITY

a document certifying one's ~ ; an international ~ to act; treaty-making ~ ; in a consultative ~ ; in the ~ of ambassador; in the consular ~ ; in one's individual (personal) ~ ; in one's ~ as depositary of conventions.

PRIORITY

first ~ ; high ~ measures; ~ message; ~ right; on a ~ basis; of high ~ ; to establish an order of ~ ; to observe the rules of ~ .

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) благородні цілі та принципи; 2) багатосторонні угоди; 3) загальна мета; 4) основні принципи сучасного міжнародного права; 5) установчі акти; 6) відновити мир; 7) визначати функції та повноваження; 8) запобігти війні; 9) братися до зброї.

Assignment 6. a) Substitute the English equivalents for the Ukrainian expressions in brackets.

1. (будучи вкрай стурбована) that a number of countries are unable to participate effectively in...; 2. (усвідомлюючи) of the fact that eight more scientific projects are due to be launched...; 3. (будучи переконаним в тому, що) the

establishment of a new international order...; 4. (усвідомлюючи) of the need to denounce apartheid as a crime against humanity...; 5. (переконана в) the need for deliberate efforts by Member States...; 6. (беручи до уваги, що) the Purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace...

b) Translate the following into English making use of the suggested words and phrases.

Поправки до (amendments to) Статуту набирають чинності (to come into force) після того, як вони прийняті (to be adopted) двома третинами голосів членів Генеральної Асамблеї ООН і ратифіковані двома третинами членів організації, включаючи всіх постійних (permanent) членів Ради Безпеки. Прийняті досі (so far) поправки до Статуту стосувалися (to relate to) розширення членського складу (membership) двох головних органів – Ради Безпеки та Економічної і Соціальної Ради. Наприклад, поправки до статей 23 і 27 були прийняті Генеральною Асамблеєю в 1963 році і набрали чинності в 1965 році. Поправка до статті 23 (to provide) збільшення числа членів Ради Безпеки з 11 до 15. Змінена (поправками) стаття 27 встановлює (to set forth), що рішення Ради Безпеки щодо процедурних питань (on procedural matters) вважаються прийнятими, якщо за них було подано дев'ять голосів.

Assignment 7. Translate into Ukrainian taking note of the phrases in bold type.

1. It decided that the Committee shall meet **whenever necessary**. 2. The next Medium-Term Plan should be based **as far as possible** on the previous Plan. 3. Despite difficulties connected with the intensification of inflation, **it proved possible** to carry out the programme in full. 4. The draft Plan should, **wherever possible**, include a number of options. 5. He noted the need to provide instructions in the mother tongue, followed **if required** by the teaching of a second language. 6. The amendments should be made **where appropriate.**

Assignment 8. Translate into Ukrainian deciphering the abbreviations.

1. A number of documents for presentation to UNCSTD were prepared by UNESCO. 2. The Office has traditionally been associated with IBRD. 3. It worked in close cooperation with ESC. 4. He pointed out that the General Information Programme, which included UNISIST, was the main component of the activities. 5. The Director-General of WIPO had informed the Director-General of UNESCO that he did not have any comments to make. 6. Close cooperation with other United Nations programmes such as UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNEP and UNFDAC continued in 2015-2017. 7. An ad hoc inter-agency meeting was held at UNESCO Headquarters in April 2016 with the participation of the following agencies: UNDP, WHO, ILO, UNICEF, UNEP, WFP, FAO and WMO.

Assignment 9. Study the following text taking note of its syntactic and stylistic peculiarities. Use it for translation.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE, THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic, and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Assignment 10. **Translate the following Amendment into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

ПОПРАВКА

Однією із спірних проблем правотворчої діяльності міжнародних міжсистемних організацій є перегляд їхніх статутів. Основне питання можна сформулювати таким чином: чи можуть поправки до статутів організацій бути безпосереднім правотворчим актом? В даний час практично всі міжсистемні організації мають процедуру перегляду статутів, що складається з двох етапів. Спочатку вищий орган організації приймає більшістю голосів поправку. На другому етапі вона набирає чинності після того, як отримує необхідну кількість ратифікацій серед держав-членів.

Відмова від принципу одностайності при перегляді статутів міжнародних організацій дає підставу деяким авторам бачити в цьому прояв «законодавчої влади» організації. Всі міжнародні організації системи ООН відносяться якраз до тих Організацій, в яких може виникнути ця проблема, тому що у них немає принципу одноголосності всіх членів.

В даному випадку вважається за необхідне виходити із загальних принципів угоди. В основі зміни статутів міжнародних організацій лежить узгодження воль країн-членів. Отже, будь-яка поправка до статуту міжнародної організації не може стати обов'язковою для держави-члена організації без її явно вираженої або мовчазної згоди. Це стосується і тих випадків, коли, згідно зі статутом міжнародної організації, «поправки до статуту, які прийняті або за які висловилися дві третини членів організації, набирають чинності для всіх членів цієї організації».

При цьому в статутах міжнародних організацій спеціально обговорювалося питання про наслідки відмови держави-члена прийняти поправку до статуту.

ТЕМА 6. ВИДИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

One of the main purposes of the United Nations is «to bring; about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace». It was with this aim in view that the Charter of the United Nations created the International Court of Justice as one of the main organs of the United Nations (Articles 1 and 7).

The importance of the place occupied by the Court in the United Nations is emphasized by other provisions of the Charter: the Court is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (Article 92); further, the Security Council, when called upon to make recommendations in a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice (Article 36).

The idea of entrusting the settlement of international disputes to an impartial authority, which would give a decision on the basis of law, is a very old one. Examples are to be found in ancient Greece, but the modern development of international arbitration dates from the Jay Treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and the United States, which provided for the establishment of mixed commissions for the settlement of a number of disputes existing between the two countries.

A further stage in the development of the judicial settlement of international disputes was reached with the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899. The Powers which took part in that Conference signed the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and set up the Permanent Court of Arbitration. It was maintained by the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907 and is still in existence.

The creation in 1920 of the Permanent Court of International Justice, for which provision had been made in the Covenant of the League of Nations, marked the greatest advance in the field of the judicial settlement of international disputes. In 1945, a new judicial organ, the International Court of Justice was brought into being by the Charter of the United Nations. The Statute of the Court is annexed to the Charter, of which it forms an integral part. Except for a few changes, most of which are purely formal, it is similar to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Furthermore, when the new Court met, it adopted the Rules of Court of its predecessor without any substantial change. On 10 May 1972, however, certain amendments were adopted, to take effect the following September, and, on 14 April 1978, the Court adopted a completely revised set of Rules, which came into force on 1 July of that year. The modifications were aimed in particular at simplifying and accelerating proceedings, to the extent that this depended on the Court, at introducing greater flexibility and at helping parties to keep down costs.

In accordance with Article 38 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice applies (a) international conventions and treaties, (b) international custom, (c) the

general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, and (d) judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists as subsidiary means of the determination of rules of law. Furthermore, the Court may decide a case *exaequo et bono* – that is, according to the principles of equity – if the parties agree thereto.

(From Model United Nations, https://outreach.un.org)

Check-up questions:

1. What was the aim of creating the International Court of Justice? 2. Where should legal disputes be referred to? 3. When does the modern development of international arbitration date from? 4. What was; the role of the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899? 5. What marked the greatest advance in the field of the judicial settlement of international disputes? 6. When was a new judicial organ brought into being? 7. When did the International Court of Justice adopt a completely revised set of Rules?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The importance of the place occupied by the Court in the United Nations is emphasized by..... 2. The idea of entrusting the settlement of international disputes to an impartial authority is.... 3. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was maintained by.... 4. The Statute of the Court is annexed to.... 5. On 14 April 1978, the Court adopted a completely revised set of Rules, which.... 6. The modifications were aimed in particular at.... 7. Furthermore, the Court may decide a case....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) adjustment or settlement of international disputes; 2) annexed to the Charter; 3) the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; 14) an impartial authority; 5) a judicial organ; 6) a legal dispute; 7) the principles of equity; 8) a revised set of Rules; 9) to decide a case; 10) to endanger the maintenance of international peace; 11) to keep down costs; 12) to simplify proceedings; 13) to take effect.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

LEGAL

~ effect; ~ effects; ~ entity; ~ implications; ~ instrument; ~ force of an agreement; ~ personality; ~ protection; ~ relations; ~ unit; ~ validity; ~ views; international ~ guarantees; international ~ norms.

JUDICIAL

~ decision; ~ organ; ~ proceeding; to take (bring) ~ proceedings against smb.

JURIDIC, JURIDICAL

~ person; ~ days.

Assignment 5. **Fill in each blank with the suitable word or phrase. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came into existence on 29 July 1957. Its ... had been approved on 26 October 1956, at an international conference held at United Nations Headquarters, and came into ... when instruments of ratification had been deposited by at least 18 signatory States. 2. The power of the ... to give an advisory opinion is derived from Article 65 of the Statute. 3. It is true that most interpretations of the .... of the United Nations will have political significance, great or small. 4. It is only the ... which can require enforcement by coercive action against an aggressor. 5. The Court made it clear that as «the principal ... of the United Nations» it was entitled to exercise in regard to an article of the Charter, «a multilateral ... an interpretative function of which falls within the normal exercise of its ... powers». 6. ... to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter.

Assignment 6. **Fill in each blank with the required word or phrase. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. The situation in this field has not progressed ... to the previous period (у порівнянні з). 2. The international seminars were found ... and timely (доречні). 3. They spoke of the need to develop activities ... educational applications of computers (пов'язану з). 4. They highlighted the necessity to use the findings of all scientific research ... to education (що стосуються) 5. He proposed ... the education of young children to health, nutrition labour and social assistance problems, (зв'язати) 6. 45 per cent of the Members still maintain working ... with UNESCO (відносини).

Assignment 7. **Translate the sentences into English replacing the words in bold type by their Latin equivalents.**

1. Більш гнучкі структури освіти дозволять перейти від формальної до неформальної освіти **і навпаки**. 2. Вищезазначені заходи також сприяли досягненню результатів у рамках мети 6В (див. розд. 6 **нижче**). 3. Існує величезний розрив між юридичною рівністю і **фактичним** станом справ. 4. У квітні 1990 в штаб-квартирі ЮНЕСКО відбулася **спеціальна** міжустановча нарада. 5. Було вирішено, **зокрема**, звернутися в МОК з метою розробки загального плану. 6. Рада Безпеки вважає, що ці законодавчі та адміністративні дії **є недійсними.** 7. Спільна дослідницька місія ЮНЕСКО / ФАО / ЮНІДО відвідала Індонезію з метою аналізу **на місці** проблем сільського розвитку.

Assignment 8. Translate into English deciphering the abbreviations.

1. Аналогічна з МОП процедура застосовується в ЮНЕСКО і ФАО. 2. Певною специфікою процедури розробки міжнародних конвенцій відрізняються ІКАО та ММО. 3. З цією метою ММО активно брала участь в організації та проведенні конференції, що закінчилася прийняттям у 1976 р. Конвенції про створення Міжнародної організації морського супутникового зв'язку (ІНМАРСАТ). 4. На відміну від ІКАО, розробка і прийняття рішень у ВООЗ відбувається не в виконавчому, а у вищому органі – Асамблеї Охорони

Здоров'я. 5. Проект єдиних метеорологічних стандартів розробляється в підрозділах секретаріату ВМО. 6: Генеральна Асамблея ООН доручила ЕКОСОР переробити проект з урахуванням запропонованих змін. 7. Як відомо, до організацій, створених рішеннями інших організацій, в першу чергу відносяться ЮНКТАД і ЮНІДО. 8. Дитячий фонд ООН (ЮНІСЕФ) має право встановлювати свої власні правила процедури.

Assignment 9. Précis the following information and translate it into Ukrainian.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Chapter III

PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgement shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgement shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Assignment 10. Translate the following into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ СУД ООН

Міжнародний суд ООН – один з шести головних органів ООН і головний судовий орган цієї організації. Він заснований в 1945 році замість Постійної палати міжнародного правосуддя (ППМП) при Лізі націй, що існувала до Другої світової війни. У жовтні 1945 року вона на своїй останній сесії ухвалила рішення про передачу своїх архівів і майна Суду, який також мав засідати в Палаці миру в Гаазі.

Суд формується і діє відповідно до свого Статуту, який є невід'ємною частиною Статуту ООН. Статут Міжнародного Суду був підписаний 26 червня1945 року і набув чинності 24 жовтня 1945 року.

Сторонами в справах, що розглядаються Судом, можуть бути тільки держави. Суд уповноважений:

- розглядати правові суперечки між державами, що пов'язані з порушенням міжнародних договорів і зобов'язань або виникають при їх тлумаченні;
- ухвалювати обов'язкові до виконання рішення за всіма спорами, які передаються державами на його розгляд;
- давати консультативні, що не мають обов'язкової сили вироку з правових питань на прохання Генеральної Асамблеї ООН, Ради Безпеки і інших органів ООН з дозволу ГА ООН.

До суду можуть звертатися учасники його Статуту, до числа яких автоматично входять всі члени ООН. Держава, що не є членом ООН, може стати учасником Статуту на умовах, що визначаються у кожному окремому випадку ГА ООН за рекомендацією РБ ООН. Всі держави учасники Статуту Міжнародного Суду можуть бути сторонами в справах, що розглядаються ним. Інші держави можуть передавати на його розгляд справи на умовах, що визначає РБ ООН. Крім того, РБ ООН може рекомендувати передати на розгляд Суду будь-яку юридичну суперечку.

Розгляд порушується одним з двох таких способів:

1. За допомогою повідомлення про спеціальну угоду: спеціальна угода є двосторонньою за своїм характером, укладається державами, охочими спільно представити спір на розгляд Суду, і складається з одного тексту питань, які вони погодилися передати на розгляд Суду; будь-яка з цих держав може порушити розгляд, повідомивши Секретаріат про цю угоду;
2. За допомогою заяви: заява, яка є односторонньою за своїм характером, подається державою проти іншої держави на основі юрисдикційної статті в договорі або заяв в рамках системи «факультативної обмовки».

У документах, що супроводжуються листом міністра закордонних справ відповідної держави або його посла в Гаазі, має вказуватися точний предмет суперечки і назви сторін. Заява повинна бути докладнішою, ніж спеціальна угода: крім вищезазначених елементів, держава заявник повинно вказати підстави наявності, на його думку, у Суду юрисдикції. Воно повинне також вказати точний характер претензії і представити короткий виклад фактів і підстав, що лежать в основі цієї претензії.

Рішення Суду є обов'язковим для відповідних сторін. У статті 94 Статути Організації Об'єднаних Націй передбачається, що «кожен член Організації зобов'язується виконати рішення Суду у тій справі, в якій він є стороною». Будь-яка держава, незалежно від того, чи є вона членом Організації Об'єднаних Націй чи ні, яка вважає, що інша сторона не виконала рішення Суду, може довести це питання до відома Ради Безпеки. Остання, якщо визнає це необхідним, може зробити рекомендації або вирішити про вживання заходів для виконання рішення.

ТЕМА 7. КОНКРЕТИЗАЦІЯ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

CONSTITUTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The distinctive character of intergovernmental organizations is found in the convention which constituted them, which is commonly called the "constitution" (*acte constitutif*). This basic document, drawn up in the course of an international conference by official delegates specially appointed by the founding states, and signed in accordance with the special rules practised in such matters, is submitted to the governments which ratify it according to their internal rules. The constitution contains all fundamental rules for the working of the organization and of its permanent administration.

When the United Nations was founded, some of the largest international unions acquired the status of specialized agencies, which operate in that capacity today.

The concept of a «specialized agency» is most fully defined in Article 57 of the United Nations Charter, which states:

1. The various specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provision of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as «specialized agencies».

It may thus be seen that specialized agencies possess four basic legal attributes: 1) the intergovernmental character of their constituent instruments; 2) wide international responsibilities within their competence; 3) activities in specialized areas provided for by the Constitution (in economic, social, cultural and other fields); 4) a relationship with the United Nations.

This last attribute distinguishes these agencies from other international associations of this type and places them into a separate group of international organizations.

At present there are 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations, each with its own Constitution: 1) the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); 2) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); 3) the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); 4) the International Development Association (IDA); 5) the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); 6) the International Finance Corporation (IFC); 7) the International Labour Organization (ILO); 8) the International Monetary Fund (IMF); 9) the International Maritime Organization (IMO); 10) the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); 11) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); 12) the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); 13) the Universal Postal Union (UPU); 14) the World Health Organization (WHO); 15) the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); and 16) the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Reference is often made today to international organizations of the United Nations system. This includes the United Nations itself, its specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and subsidiary organs of the United Nations structured as international organizations, namely, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The organizational structure of specialized agencies is determined by their constituent instruments. The Constitutions of United Nations specialized agencies as well as their activities are in strict compliance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, especially those of *jus cogens*.

The United Nations specialized agencies engage in the following types of activity: 1) drafting international conventions and regulations on special issues with a view to establishing uniform norms and rules for regulating relations among states in such specialized areas as communications, health, culture, meteorology, etc.; 2) coordinating the activities of individual states in these areas; 3) providing technical assistance to newly independent developing states; 4) exchange of information, etc.

(From Model United Nations, https://outreach.un.org)

Check-up questions:

1. What kind of document is a constitution? 2. What rules does a constitution usually contain? 3. When did the largest international unions acquire the status of UN specialized agencies? 4. What is defined in Article 57 of the United Nations Charter? 5. What legal attributes do the UN specialized agencies possess? 6. How are they distinguished from other international associations of this type? 7. What types of activity are the UN specialized agencies engaged in?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. This basic document is submitted to the governments which ratify it.... 2. Such agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as.... 3. At present there are 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations, each.... 4. Reference is often made today to.... 5. The organizational structure of specialized agencies is determined by....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) the annual budget estimates; 2) attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health; 3) equitable distribution; 4) the exercise of one's functions; 5) the Members present and voting; 6) within the competence of the organization; 7) within the terms of Article 2; 8) without distinction of race, religion and political belief; 9) to act as directing or coordinating authority.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

CERTIFICATE

author's ~ ; marriage ~ ; ~ of birth; ~ of character; ~ of death; ~ of health; ~ of origin; ~ of registry; ~ of quality; ~ of weight.

TO CERTIFY

a ~ ied copy; a document ~ ing one's capacity; ~ this a true copy; this is to ~ that... .

Assignment 5. Fill in each blank with the suitable word or phrase. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The original ... of the International Labour Organization, which is now a ... of the United Nations, formed part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919 and of the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10, 1919. 2. Conventions ... at that time were ... by a number of governments. 3. The International Labour Conference which met in 1945 and 1946 adopted ... of amendment which severed the connection with the League and anticipated a new ... with the United Nations. 4. Formal agreements exist between ILO and some European Organizations, in particular the Council of Europe and the European Economic Community, and ... have been prepared under their joint auspices. 5. Member States should collaborate with ... and non-governmental organizations. 6. The ... of the World Health Organization (WHO) was adopted on 22 July 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York.

Assignment 6. Explain the meaning of «*jus cogens*». Translate the following into Ukrainian.

1. An **ad hoc** monitoring group was set up after the Kuala Lumpur Conference to assist in following up the recommendations of that conference. 2. Philosophical research related to the strengthening of the spirit of peace is reported below in this Chapter 3 (see **infra**, section 8, Philosophy). 3. He drew attention to women's low rate of participation in politics and their **de facto** exclusion from public office and positions of responsibility. 4. Activities related to follow-up and evaluation of fellowships included, **inter alia**, contacts with fellowship holders. 5. Their travel expenses and **per diem** are paid by the Organization. 6. The severance of diplomatic relations shall not **ipso facto** involve the severance of consular relations.

Assignment 7. Memorize the following expressions. Use them in translation of the sentences that follow.

With a view to	**Noun** **V_{ing}**	в цілях з метою для того, щоб з тим, щоб у плані спрямований на

1. They discussed the application of social sciences **with a view** to the solution of major world problems. 2. Special attention should be given to their prospects for evolution, **with a view** to defining the priority areas. 3. It has been done **with a view** to obtaining additional funds for achieving this objective. 4. He will give special attention to the question of programme concentration when preparing consultations

with a view to the second Medium-Term Plan. 5. It was planned **with a view** to making optimum use of available resources. 6. They should continue studies **with a view** to the formulation of appropriate international standards. 7. The special committee shall submit a draft **with a view** to its discussion at the General Conference.

Assignment 8. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

1. The **basic instrument** of an international organization or institution is generally known as the «Constitution» or «Statute». For example, **the constituent instruments** of the various **specialized agencies** of the United Nations that have been established by **intergovernmental agreements** are called their Constitutions. 2. The basic instruments of the International Court of Justice and the Council of Europe are called Statutes. These documents, whether called Constitutions or Statutes, are also treaties in the true sense as they denote agreements **of a binding nature** between **the states concerned.** 3. The term «Statute» is also used to denote an accessory – **instrument** to a convention setting out certain regulations to be applied. 4. UNESCO was established on 4 November 1946, when 20 **signatories** to its Constitution had deposited their instruments of acceptance with the Government of the United Kingdom. 5. The International Finance. Corporation (IFC) became a **specialized agency** in relationship with the United Nations in 1957. While closely associated with the World Bank, it is **a separate legal entity**, and its funds are distinct from those of the Bank. 6. Although **a draft Charter** was completed in 1948, it was laid aside when it became clear that the necessary ratifications would not be **forthcoming.** 7. The goal of equality **is proclaimed in the UN Charter** and in a number of **legally binding international instruments.**

Assignment 9. Translate the abstract into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNTIED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Article 1. Purposes and Functions

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realize this purpose the Organization will:

(a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) Give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;

[...] By collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

[...] By suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;

By assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science;

[...] By encouraging cooperation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture [...].

Assignment 10. Do the two-way translation of the texts, comment on their syntactic and stylistic peculiarities.

Article 15 **Entry into Force**	**Стаття 15** **Набуття чинності**
1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.	1. Цей Статут підлягає прийняттю державами-членами. Акти про прийняття передаються на зберігання уряду Сполученого Королівства.
2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the Archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instruments of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.	2. Цей Статут передається на зберігання до архіву уряду Сполученого Королівства, де він залишається відкритим для підписання. Підписання може мати місце до або після передачі на зберігання актів про прийняття. Прийняття дійсно лише в тому випадку, якщо йому передувало або за ним відбулося підписання.
3.This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.	3. Цей Статут набуває чинності після його прийняття двадцятьма членами, які його підписали. Наступні акти про прийняття набирають чинності негайно.
4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all Members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.	4. Уряд Сполученого Королівства повідомляє всіх членів Організації Об'єднаних Націй про отримання всіх актів про прийняття і про дату набуття чинності цим Статутом згідно з попереднім пунктом.

ТЕМА 8. ГЕНЕРАЛІЗАЦІЯ.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

RATIFICATION

The word «ratification» is used in several different senses, of which the following must be mentioned. It may mean:

1. the act of the appropriate organ of the State, be it the Sovereign or a President or a Federal Council, which signifies the willingness of a State to be bound by a treaty; this is sometimes called ratification in the constitutional sense;
2. the international procedure whereby a treaty enters into force, namely the formal exchange or deposit of the instruments of ratification;
3. the actual document, sealed or otherwise authenticated, whereby a State expresses its willingness to be bound by the treaty;
4. loosely and popularly, the approval of the legislature or other State organ whose approval may be necessary; this is an unfortunate use of the word and should be avoided.

What treaties require ratification? It is not possible to find a decisive test of the requirement of ratification by having regard to the form of the treaty or the term that may be employed to describe it, e. g. Treaty, Convention, Declaration, Agreement, Exchange of Notes, modus vivendi, etc. But it can at least be said that the more formal the type of an instrument adopted, the more likely is ratification to be required.

In modern practice, however, it is almost the invariable rule for the treaty itself to contain either an express stipulation or other indication as to the intention of the parties on the question whether ratification is required. In the case of a treaty which the parties consider to require ratification, such clause as follows is usually inserted:

«This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification thereof shall be exchanged in London. The Convention shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall continue in force for the term of five years».

Where the parties do not regard ratification as necessary, the treaty usually states that it shall come into force on a certain date or upon the happening of a certain event. The law leaves the parties to decide whether or not ratification is required, and it is only in rare cases that the parties leave the matter in doubt.

Ratification has a value which should not be minimized. The interval between the signature and the ratification of a treaty gives the appropriate departments of the Governments that have negotiated the treaty an opportunity of studying the advantages and disadvantages involved in the proposed treaty as a whole, and of doing so in a manner more detached, more leisurely, and more comprehensive than is usually open to their representatives while negotiating the treaty.

It is suggested that the rule should be formulated as follows: Ratification in the international sense of the term is an essential requirement of a treaty, unless (a) by its express terms the requirement of ratification is dispensed with or (b) it can be

inferred from the nature or the form of the treaty or the circumstances in which it was negotiated that the parties intended to dispense with the requirement of ratification.

It is not customary to fix a time limit for ratification, and there is no rule of law as to the date within which, if at all, it must take place. Frequently several years elapse between signature and ratification.

Ratification involves two steps. The first is the signing and sealing of the instrument of ratification; the second is, in the case of a bipartite treaty, its exchange with the corresponding instrument produced by the other party, or, in the case of amulti partite treaty, its deposit with the headquarters Government (in return for an *acte d'acceptation* or *procès-verbal* of deposit), or with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as in the case of many treaties concluded under the auspices of that body. In the United Kingdom the instrument of ratification is, in the case of a treaty between heads of State, signed by the Queen, and sealed with the Great Seal. In the case of those intergovernmental agreements which it is considered necessary or desirable to ratify, the instrument of ratification is usually signed by a minister or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and sealed with his official seal.

In some States ratification requires the consent of other organs of the State. Thus the President of the United States of America can only validly ratify a treaty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. In the United Kingdom neither Parliament nor either House of Parliament has any corresponding function. Ratification is the act of the Crown upon the advice of the appropriate minister.

The notification of ratifications is usually the last act before international agreements become law. After ratification, they apply under the conditions stipulated in the text. Very often this is immediately, but frequently the date of entry into force may be thirty, sixty or ninety days later, and is sometimes a year or more.

(From «The Law of Treaties» by A. McNair)

Check-up questions:

1. What does the term «ratification» imply? 2. What treaties require ratification? 3. Which clause of a treaty (convention, etc.) stipulates whether or not ratification is required? 4. How do you assess the role of ratification? 5. What is the usual procedure of ratification? 6. In which case is the approval of a state's legislature required for ratification? 7. What is the time limit for ratification?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. The word «ratification» may denote the international procedure whereby.... 2. In modern practice it is almost the invariable rule for the treaty itself; to contain either.... or.... 3. Where the parties do not regard ratification as necessary, the treaty usually states that.... 4. Ratification involves two steps. The first is....; the second is.... 5. In some states ratification requires.... 6. In the United Kingdom the instrument of ratification is signed by.... 7. The President of the United States of America can only....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting; 2) in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate; 3) now, therefore, be it known that; 4) I do hereby declare that; 5) for the greater testimony and validity of all; 6) I have the honour to transmit herewith the Instrument of Ratification; 7) to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

RATIFACATION

be subject to ~ ; conditional ~ ; partial ~ ; instruments of ~ and of accession to the Protocol; deposit of ~ s; deposit instruments of ~ ; date of deposit of the ~ ; exchange of ~ s; right of ~ ; declare ~ ; attest ~ ; grant ~ ; withhold ~ ; refuse ~ ; notification of ~ s; length of time for ~ ; renunciation of ~ ; require ~ ; delay ~ ; delegate the power of ~ to smb.; impose a legal duty of ~ ; hinder ~ ; dispense with~ ; ~is effected by an organ.

RATIFY

~ an agreement; ~ a treaty; ~ a covenant; be tacitly ~ ed.

Assignment 5. Study the use of «subject to» in different phrases. Translate them into Ukrainian.

SUBJECT TO	the approval of the General Assembly the conditions of the present Agreement the entry of the Covenant into force the provisions of Article 3 ratification, acceptance or approval

Assignment 6. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

1. The present Covenant **is subject to** ratification. **Instruments of ratification** shall **be deposited** with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction **the rights recognized** in the present Covenant. 3. The provision of economic assistance must not be subject to conditions which conflict with the interests of the **recipient State**. 4. Subject to the preceding paragraph, the property and assets of the Organization shall be **immune from** requisition, confiscation, expropriation and sequestration. 5. Subject to the provisions of Article 14, the Commission shall make available its good offices to the **interested States.** 6. Any such extension of this Agreement shall **take effect** subject to such modifications and conditions, as may be specified and agreed between the Contracting Parties. 7. The Court, subject to and **in conformity with** its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it.

Assignment 7. Translate the following extract into Ukrainian.

Ratification by Finland

The instrument of ratification by Finland of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 1 August 1986. This instrument of ratification did not refer to Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the revised Convention.

In accordance with the provisions of Article IX (2), the Convention came into force, in respect of Finland, on 1 November 1986, that is, three months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

Ratification by Finland brings to forty-three the total number of States that have deposited an instrument of ratification or acceptance of, or accession to, the above-mentioned Convention.

Assignment 8. **Complete the following instrument of ratification and translate it.**

WHEREAS the Convention on_____and the Protocol of the said Convention were signed at_____on_____by_____;

AND WHEREAS Supplementary Protocols No 2 and No 3 amending the said Convention were signed at)_____ on_____ and on_____ respectively, by which Convention and Protocols are, word for word, as follows:

[texts]

The Government of_____, having considered the Convention and Protocols aforesaid, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Instrument of Ratification is signed and sealed by_____.

DONE AT_____

Assignment 9. **Précis the following information and translate it into Ukrainian.**

The difference between signing and ratification

A number of steps need to be taken before a treaty enters into force. The states involved first conduct negotiations. Once they reach agreement, the treaty is signed. In the Netherlands, treaties require parliamentary approval. If parliament gives its approval, ratification will follow.

Signing: agreement between national delegations

The negotiations that precede a treaty are conducted by delegations representing each of the states involved, meeting at a conference or in another setting. Together they agree on the terms that will bind the signatory states. Once they reach agreement, the treaty will be signed, usually by the relevant ministers. By signing a treaty, a state expresses the intention to comply with the treaty. However, this expression of intent in itself is not binding.

Ratification: approval of agreement by the state

Once the treaty has been signed, each state will deal with it according to its own national procedures. In the Netherlands, parliamentary approval is required. After approval has been granted under a state's own internal procedures, it will notify the other parties that they consent to be bound by the treaty. This is called ratification. The treaty is now officially binding on the state.

Assignment 10. **Translate the following provisions into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

Стаття 9. Ратифікація міжнародних договорів України

1. Ратифікація міжнародних договорів України здійснюється шляхом прийняття закону про ратифікацію, невід'ємною частиною якого є текст міжнародного договору.

На підставі підписаного та офіційно оприлюдненого Президентом України закону Голова Верховної Ради України підписує ратифікаційну грамоту, яка засвідчується підписом Міністра закордонних справ України, якщо договором передбачено обмін такими грамотами.

2. Ратифікації підлягають міжнародні договори України:

а) політичні (про дружбу, взаємну допомогу і співробітництво, нейтралітет), територіальні і такі, що стосуються державних кордонів, розмежування виключної (морської) економічної зони і континентального шельфу України, мирні;

б) що стосуються прав, свобод та обов'язків людини і громадянина;

в) загальноекономічні (про економічне та науково-технічне співробітництво), з загальних фінансових питань, з питань надання Україною позик і економічної допомоги іноземним державам та міжнародним організаціям, а також про одержання Україною від іноземних держав і міжнародних фінансових організацій позик, не передбачених Державним бюджетом України;

г) про участь України у міждержавних союзах та інших міждержавних об'єднаннях (організаціях), системах колективної безпеки;

ґ) про військову допомогу та направлення підрозділів Збройних Сил України до інших держав чи допуску підрозділів збройних сил іноземних держав на територію України, умови тимчасового перебування в Україні іноземних військових формувань;

д) що стосуються питань передачі історичних та культурних цінностей Українського народу, а також об'єктів права державної власності України;

е) виконання яких зумовлює зміну законів України або прийняття нових законів України;

є) інші міжнародні договори, ратифікація яких передбачена міжнародним договором або законом України.

3. Пропозиції щодо ратифікації міжнародного договору України подаються Міністерством закордонних справ України протягом шести місяців з дня його підписання:

а) стосовно міжнародних договорів, що укладаються від імені України, - Президентові України;

б) стосовно міжнародних договорів, що укладаються від імені Уряду України, Кабінету Міністрів України.

ТЕМА 9. АНТОНІМІЧНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД.

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

ACCESSION, ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

The multiplicity of methods of expressing consent has unfortunately introduced a good deal of confusion into the law.

Article 11 of the Vienna Convention provides:

«The consent of a state to be bound by a treaty may be expressed by signature, exchange of instruments constituting a treaty, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or by any other means if so agreed».

Traditionally, signature and ratification are the most frequent means of expressing consent.

In addition to signature and ratification, a state can also become a party to a treaty by accession (otherwise known as adhesion or adherence). The difference between accession, on the one hand, and signature or ratification, on the other, is that the acceding state did not take part in the negotiations which produced the treaty, but was invited by the negotiating states to accede to the treaty. Accession is possible only if it is provided for in the treaty, or if all the parties to the treaty agree that the acceding state should be allowed to accede. Accession has the same effect as signature and ratification combined.

These, then, were the traditional methods of expressing consent to a treaty: signature, ratification and accession. However, modern developments have complicated the situation in several different ways.

In the first place, treaties are nowadays often concluded by an exchange of correspondence (usually called an exchange of notes); between the two states. Each note is signed by a representative of the state sending it, and the two signatures are usually enough to establish the consent of the states to be bound; however, exchanges of notes require ratification in the few cases where it can be proved that it was the intention of the states concerned.

Second, the modern practice of leaving certain treaties open for long periods for signature by states which may or may not have participated in the drafting of the treaty has blurred the distinction between accession, on the one hand, and signature and ratification, on the other.

Third, acceptance or approval is sometimes used nowadays in place of ratification (or, alternatively, in place of accession).

Accession is generally done by depositing a formal instrument, which is also known as «accession», with the depositary government, which may be named in the treaty, or with, the international organization in cases where the treaty is drawn up under the auspices of such organization. There is no precise form for the instrument of accession; a mere notification to the original contracting parties or the authority named in the treaty usually suffices. Accession does not require ratification unless it is made subject to ratification. The reason is that the governments do have adequate time to consider the matter fully before it may decide to accede to a treaty.

(From «Akenhurst's Modern Introduction to International Law» by P. Malanczuk)

Check-up questions:

1. How can a state become a party to a treaty? 2. What are the traditional means of expressing the state's consent to be bound by a treaty? 3. What is the role of diplomats in negotiating a treaty? 4. What is the difference between accession to a treaty, on the one hand, and signature or ratification of a treaty, on the other? 5. What is the modern practice of expressing consent to a treaty? 6. What function is generally performed by acceptance or approval of a treaty? 7. What is the main reason for the popularity of such terms?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Accession is possible only if.... 2. It has the same effect as.... 3. Treaties are nowadays often concluded by.... 4. Acceptance or approval is sometimes used in place of.... 5. It may perform the same function on the international plane as…. 6. The main reason for the popularity of the terms "acceptance" and "approval" is.... 7. Exchanges of notes require ratification....

Assignment 3. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) акт про приєднання; 2) поповнення (організації) новими членами; 3) ратифікаційна грамота; 4) установчий акт; 5) юридично обов'язковий документ.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

ACCESSION

instruments of ~ to a treaty; ~ to the throne; ~ of new members; ~ negotiations; protocol of ~ ; ~ country; ~ criteria; ~ package; Treaty of ~ .

INSTRUMENT

a constituent ~; an international ~; a legal ~; a legally binding ~; an ~ of accession; an ~ of aggression; an ~ of ratification; an ~ of surrender; adoption of new ~s; a compilation of international ~ s of the United Nations.

Assignment 5. Memorize the following. Translate into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

IN VIEW OF	the holding of the twenty second session	з метою проведення двадцять другої сесії
	its wide scope	зважаючи на широку сферу охоплення
	its success	з урахуванням успішного виконання
	the present imbalances	у зв'язку з наявними диспропорціями
	the important regional variation	враховуючи суттєві регіональні відмінності

1. **In view of the fact** that the term of office of three members of the Commission was due to expire on 21 November 1997, the Director-General applied the procedure provided for in that Protocol for the replacement of the members concerned. 2. The plan **should take account of** the relationship between culture and science. 3. The General Conference, **having taken cognizance of** the conclusions of the Executive Board, invites the Director-General to submit conclusions on this matter to the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference. 4. The next Medium-Term Plan should duly **take into account** the need for the public at large to understand science. 5. The General Conference, **mindful** that the purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security, invites Member States to take note of the Final Document of the World Congress on Disarmament Education. 6. They should **take into consideration** those recommendations of the Commission that lend themselves to rapid application. 7. The General Conference, **considering** that art plays an important part in education recommends that Member States implement the following provisions.

Assignment 6. Translate the Convention into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic/.

Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and annexed Protocols 1 and 2

Accession by Uruguay

The instrument of accession by Uruguay to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 was deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO on 12 January 1993. The instrument of accession did not refer to Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the revised Convention.

In accordance with the provisions of Article IX(2), the Convention came into force, in respect of Uruguay, on 12 April 1993, that is, three months after the deposit of the instrument of accession.

Accession by Uruguay brings to fifty-four the total number of States that have deposited an instrument of ratification or acceptance of, or accession to, the above-mentioned Convention.

Assignment 7. **Read the following text and translate it into Ukrainian orally.**

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit New Zealand’s Instrument of Ratification to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1984.

New Zealand’s Instrument of Ratification includes:

(a) a Reservation concerning Article 14 of the Convention which relates to compensation for victims of torture, and

(b) Declarations dealing with Articles 21 and 22 of the Convention regarding the competence of the Committee Against Torture.

Attached to the Instrument of Ratification are:

(a) an objection to the Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of its ratification of the Convention;

(b) an objection to the Reservation made by Chile at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

Permanent Mission of New Zealand
to the United Nations
New York
10 December 20

Assignment 8. **Complete the following instrument of accession and translate it.**

WHEREAS the Convention on_____was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on_____and is open for accession by _____;

AND WHEREAS it is provided in_____that accession thereto shall be effected by_____with_____;

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned_____, hereby notifies the accession by the Government of_____to the said Convention.

GIVEN AT_____, this_____day of_____, Two thousand_____.

Assignment 9. **Précis the following information and translate it into Ukrainian.**

Signature ad Referendum

A representative may sign a treaty "ad referendum', i.e., under the condition that the signature is confirmed by his state. In this case, the signature becomes definitive once it is confirmed by the responsible organ.

[Art.12 (2) (b), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Signature Subject to Ratification, Acceptance or Approval

Where the signature is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signature does not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the treaty.

[Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Ratification

Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. In the case of bilateral treaties, ratification is usually accomplished by exchanging the requisite instruments, while in the case of multilateral treaties the usual procedure is for the depositary to collect the ratifications of all states, keeping all parties informed of the situation. The institution of ratification grants states the necessary time-frame to seek the required approval for the treaty on the domestic level and to enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty.

[Arts.2 (1) (b), 14 (1) and 16, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Accession

“Accession” is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his function as depositary, has also accepted accessions to some conventions before their entry into force. The conditions under which accession may occur and the procedure involved depend on the provisions of the treaty. A treaty might provide for the accession of all other states or for a limited and defined number of states. In the absence of such a provision, accession can only occur where the negotiating states were agreed or subsequently agree on it in the case of the state in question.

[Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Assignment 10. **Translate the following provisions of the Convention into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.**

Стаття 11

Способи вираження згоди на обов'язковість договору

Згоду держави на обов'язковість для неї договору може бути виражено підписанням договору, обміном документами, затвердженням, приєднанням до нього або будь-яким іншим способом, про який домовились.

Стаття 14

Згода на обов'язковість договору, виражена ратифікацією, прийняттям або затвердженням

1. Згода держави на обов'язковість для неї договору виражається ратифікацією, якщо:

a) договір передбачає, що така згода виражається ратифікацією;

b) в інший спосіб установлено, що держави, які беруть участь у переговорах, домовились про необхідність ратифікації;

c) представник держави підписав договір з умовою ратифікації; або

d) намір держави підписати договір з умовою ратифікації випливає з повноважень її представника або був виражений під час переговорів.

2. Згода держави на обов'язковість для неї договору виражається прийняттям або затвердженням на умовах, подібних до тих, які застосовуються до ратифікації.

Стаття 15

Згода на обов'язковість договору, виражена приєднанням

Згода держави на обов'язковість для неї договору виражається приєднанням, якщо:

a) договір передбачає, що така згода може бути виражена цією державою шляхом приєднання;

b) в інший спосіб установлено, що держави, які беруть участь у переговорах, домовились, що така згода може бути виражена цією державою шляхом приєднання; або

c) всі учасники потім домовились, що така згода може бути виражена цією державою шляхом приєднання.

ТЕМА 10. МЕТОНІМІЧНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

RESERVATIONS

A state may often wish to sign or ratify or otherwise consent to be bound by a treaty in such manner that certain provisions of the treaty do not bind it, or apply to it subject to modifications. This can be effected principally:

1. by inducing the other party or parties to insert an express term to this effect;
2. by a reservation attached to the signature of a treaty by its representatives and duly recorded in a *procès-verbal* or protocol of signature;
3. by a reservation attached to the ratification and duly recorded;
4. in the case of a treaty left open for accession by other States, by a reservation attached to its accession and duly recorded.

Where a state wishes to become bound only by a specific part of a treaty, its consent to be so bound can be effective only if this is permitted by the treaty or is otherwise agreed to by the contracting states; and where a treaty allows a contracting state to become partially bound by exercising a choice between differing provisions, the consent must make clear to which provisions it relates.

A reservation is defined in Article 2 of the Vienna Convention as a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State.

The effect of a reservation depends on whether it is accepted or rejected by the other states concerned. A reservation to a bilateral treaty presents no problems, because it is, in effect, a new proposal reopening the negotiations between the two states concerning the terms of the treaty; and, unless agreement can be reached about the terms of the treaty, no treaty will be concluded. In the case of a multilateral treaty the problem is more complicated, because the reservation may be accepted by some states and rejected by others. On this basis a reservation constitutes a counter-offer which requires a new acceptance, failing which the state making the counter-offer will not become a party to the treaty.

The framing of reservations is not absolutely free. It is admitted, as a general rule, that the reservation must be compatible with the purpose of the convention. The constitution of the organization sometimes indicates the points on which reservations cannot be made. These generally concern the fundamental condition which cannot be modified without a risk of destroying the aim of the convention itself. It is advisable, in addition, to avoid disfiguring a text by an accumulation of reservations. The time during which reservations can be formulated does not generally exceed, for each signatory, the date of ratification.

Reservations can be withdrawn at any moment. They can be invoked by the interested state in opposition to all the parties and, conversely, by all the parties against it.

(From «The Law of Treaties» by A. McNair)

Check-up questions:

1. How can a state become a party to a treaty without being bound by some of its provisions? 2. What is a reservation? 3. How can a reservation be made? 4. In which case is a reservation considered to be valid? 5. How is it defined in Article 2 of the Vienna Convention? 6. What does the effect of a reservation depend on? 7. What is the difference between reservations made to bilateral and multilateral treaties?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. A state may often wish to sign or ratify or otherwise consent to be bound by a treaty in such manner that.... 2. A reservation is defined in Article 2 of the Vienna Convention as.... 3. The consent of a state to become bound only by a specific part of a treaty can be effective only if.... 4. A reservation to a bilateral treaty presents no problem, because.... 5. In the case of a multilateral treaty the problem is more complicated, because.... 6. The time during which reservations can be formulated does not generally exceed.... 7. Reservations can be invoked by....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) the states concerned; 2) a treaty left open for accession; 3) a unilateral statement; 4) concerning the terms of a treaty; 5) to accept a reservation; 6) to be bound by a treaty; 7) to make a counter-offer; 8) to modify the legal effect of certain provisions; 9) to require acceptance; 10) to reopen the negotiations.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

RESERVATION

~ reservation attached to ratification; ~s' clause; acceptance of a ~; formulation of a ~; framing of a ~; legal effects of a ~; author of a ~; accumulation of ~s; objection to a ~; practice in regard to ~s; withdrawal of a ~; with certain ~s; without ~ ;

APPROVAL

to give one's ~ for; to have official ~; to obtain ~ from a body; to seek ~; to submit for ~ to smb.; to voice one's ~; advance ~ ; ~ by acclamation; ~ of a treaty; cautious ~ ; complete ~ ; Congressional ~ ; final ~ ; formal ~ ; general ~ ; higher ~ ; parliamentary ~ ; pending ~ by Norway; preliminary ~ ; prior ~ ; subject to ~ by smb.; unanimous ~ ; universal ~ .

Assignment 5. Study the use of «upon» in different phrases. Translate them into Ukrainian.

UPON	agreement by the parties concerned appropriate notification the conclusion of negotiations entry into force the exchange of instruments of ratification the nomination of the Secretary-General the recommendation of the Executive Board

Assignment 6. Suggest the English equivalent for:

1) на підставі письмової заяви; 2) за поданням відповідної кандидатури Генеральним секретарем; 3) за рекомендацією Виконавчої Ради ЮНЕСКО; 4) після відповідного повідомлення; 5) за угодою зацікавлених сторін; 6) обійнявши посаду; 7) набравши чинності.

Assignment 7. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

1. It is essential that all parties to the treaty should **assent to the making of a reservation**. 2. **Without the consent of** all the parties, **a reservation proposed** in relation to a multilateral convention cannot **become effective** and **the reserving state** cannot **become a party thereto**. 3. In order that **any reservation** whatever **may be validly made** in regard to a clause of the treaty, it is essential that this reservation should **be accepted by all the contracting parties**. 4. A state which **has made and maintained a reservation** which has been objected to by one or more of the parties to the convention but not by others, can be regarded as being a party to the convention if the reservation **is compatible with the object and purpose of** the convention. 5. If a party to the convention **objects to a reservation** which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the convention, it can, in fact, consider that **the reserving state is not a party to** the convention.

Assignment 8. Read the following text, translate it into Ukrainian orally.

Amendments to a Treaty

When a mistake is discovered in a signed treaty awaiting ratification, it may be corrected by, and the correction may be initialled by the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty.

When it is desired to amend a treaty already ratified, or already signed and not requiring ratification, the amendment should take the form either (a) of a new treaty embodying the amendment or (b) of an Exchange of Notes or a Protocol placing it on record that, notwithstanding the text of the treaty as signed or as signed and ratified, it was to be regarded as being in force in its amended form as from the date on which it entered into force or the date of ratification or some other specified date.

Assignment 9. Précis the following information and translate it into Ukrainian.

Reservations to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The Convention permits ratification subject to reservations, provided that the reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Some States parties that enter reservations to the Convention do not enter reservations to analogous provisions in other human rights treaties. A number of States enter reservations to particular articles on the ground that national law, tradition, religion or culture are not congruent with Convention principles, and purport to justify the reservation on that basis. Some States enter a reservation to article 2, although their national constitutions or laws prohibit discrimination. There is therefore an inherent conflict between the provisions of the State's constitution and

its reservation to the Convention. Some reservations are drawn so widely that their effect cannot be limited to specific provisions in the Convention.

Impermissible reservations

Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention adopts the impermissibility principle contained in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. It states that a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

Although the Convention does not prohibit the entering of reservations, those which challenge the central principles of the Convention are contrary to the provisions of the Convention and to general international law. As such they may be challenged by other States parties.

Articles 2 and 16 are considered by the Committee to be core provisions of the Convention. Although some States parties have withdrawn reservations to those articles, the Committee is particularly concerned at the number and extent of reservations entered to those articles.

The Committee holds the view that article 2 is central to the objects and purpose of the Convention. States parties which ratify the Convention do so because they agree that discrimination against women in all its forms should be condemned and that the strategies set out in article 2, subparagraphs (a) to (g), should be implemented by States parties to eliminate it.

Neither traditional, religious or cultural practice nor incompatible domestic laws and policies can justify violations of the Convention. The Committee also remains convinced that reservations to article 16, whether lodged for national, traditional, religious or cultural reasons, are incompatible with the Convention and therefore impermissible and should be reviewed and modified or withdrawn.

Removing reservations

The Committee considers that those States parties which have entered reservations to the Convention have certain options open to them. According to the Special Rapporteur appointed by the International Law Commission to report on the law and practice relating to reservations to treaties a State party may:

(a) After having examined the finding in good faith, maintain its reservation;

(b) Withdraw its reservation;

(c) «Regularize» its situation by replacing its impermissible reservation with a permissible reservation;

(d) Renounce being a party to the Treaty.

To date, few reservations to article 2 have been withdrawn or modified by any State party and that reservations to article 16 are rarely withdrawn.

Assignment 10. Translate the following provisions of the Convention into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

Розділ 2: Застереження

Стаття 19

Формулювання застережень

Держава може при підписанні, ратифікації, прийнятті або затвердженні договору, або приєднанні до нього формулювати застереження, за винятком тих випадків, коли:

a) це застереження забороняється договором;

b) договір передбачає, що можна робити тільки певні застереження, до числа яких це застереження не належить; або

c) у випадках, які не підпадають під дію пунктів “a” і “b”, застереження є несумісним з об'єктом і цілями договору.

Стаття 20

Прийняття застережень і заперечення проти них

1. Застереження, яке напевне допускається договором, не потребує якого-небудь наступного прийняття іншими договірними державами, якщо тільки договір не передбачає такого прийняття.

2. Якщо з обмеженої кількості держав, які брали участь у переговорах, і з об'єкта та цілей договору випливає, що застосування договору в цілому між усіма його учасниками є істотною умовою для згоди кожного учасника на обов'язковість для нього договору, то застереження вимагає прийняття його всіма учасниками.

3. В тому випадку, коли договір є установчим актом міжнародної організації і якщо в ньому не передбачається інше, застереження вимагає прийняття його компетентним органом цієї організації.

4. У випадках, які не підпадають під дію попередніх пунктів, і якщо договір не передбачає інше:

a) прийняття застереження іншою договірною державою робить державу, яка сформулювала застереження, учасником цього договору відносно держави, яка прийняла застереження, якщо договір є чинним або коли він набирає чинності для цих держав;

b) заперечення іншої договірної держави проти застереження не перешкоджає набранню договором чинності між державою, яка заперечує проти застереження, і державою, яка сформулювала застереження, якщо держава, яка заперечує проти застереження, певно не заявить про протилежний намір;

c) акт, який виражає згоду держави на обов'язковість для неї договору і містить застереження, набирає чинності, як тільки принаймні одна з інших договірних держав прийме це застереження.

5. Оскільки це стосується пунктів 2 і 4 і якщо договір не передбачає інше, застереження вважається прийнятим державою, якщо вона не висловить заперечень проти нього до кінця дванадцятимісячного періоду після того, як її було повідомлено про таке застереження, або до тієї дати, коли вона виразила свою згоду на обов'язковість для неї договору, залежно від того, яка з цих дат є більш пізньою.

ТЕМА 11. ПЕРЕФРАЗУВАННЯ

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

DENUNCIATION

The causes for termination of treaties are multiple, but they can be said to fall roughly into two categories: they can result either from the desire of one or more of the signatories to end up the matter or from unforeseen circumstances.

The first category includes treaties which contain fixed terms or denunciation clauses according to which the will of one of the signatories is sufficient to end them. The second includes, among unforeseen circumstances, the disappearance of the original purpose of a treaty or its obsolescence; whether it be established by the signatories or as the result of a major political event (war, disappearance of a state) leading to the cancellation of all the treaties binding the state in question with the rest of the international community. Moreover, a revolution affecting the form of a government can lead to the cancellation of previous treaties.

A treaty may specify the conditions of its termination, and a bilateral treaty may provide for denunciation by the parties. Where a treaty contains no provisions regarding its termination the existence of the right to denunciation depends on the intention of the parties, which can be inferred from the terms of the treaty and its subject matter, but, according to the Vienna Convention, the presumption is that the treaty is not subject to denunciation or withdrawal. Some important law-making treaties, including the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1958, contain no denunciation clause. Treaties of peace are presumably not open to unilateral denunciation.

Termination or withdrawal may take place by consent of all the parties. Such consent may be implied. In particular, a treaty may be considered as terminated if all the parties conclude a later treaty which is intended to supplant the earlier treaty or if the later treaty is incompatible with its provisions.

In the case of a bilateral treaty a notice of denunciation usually takes the shape of a formal notification addressed to the other government through the diplomatic agent accredited to the latter. Occasionally, after notice of denunciation is given, the treaty may be maintained, on the basis of a *modus vivendi*, by means of an exchange of notes, pending its replacement by a new treaty.

In the case of a multilateral treaty, it is usually provided that the notice shall be addressed to the government of the state wherein the treaty was signed, who shall inform the other contracting governments.

In the case of a convention signed under the auspices of the United Nations, it is usually provided that the notice shall be addressed to the Secretary-General.

(From «Akenhurst's Modern Introduction to International Law» by P. Malanczuk)

Check-up questions:

1. What are the causes for termination of treaties? 2. Does every treaty specify the conditions of its termination? 3. How can a treaty be terminated? 4. What does the right to denunciation depend on? 5. Which treaties are presumably not open to

unilateral denunciation? 6. When can a treaty be considered as terminated? 7. Who shall a notice of denunciation be addressed to?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Where a treaty contains no provisions regarding its termination, the existence of the right to denunciation depends on.... 2. According to the Vienna Convention, the presumption is.... 3. Some important law-making treaties contain.... 4. Termination or withdrawal may take place by.... 5. A treaty may be considered as terminated if.... 6. In the case of a bilateral treaty a notice of termination usually takes the shape of.... 7. In the case of a multilateral treaty, it is usually provided that....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) cancellation of all the treaties; 2) specify the conditions of termination; 3) unforeseen circumstances; 4) disappearance of the original purpose of a treaty or its obsolescence; 5) cancellation of previous treaties; 6) notice of denunciation; 7) by consent of all the parties; 8) to supplant the earlier treaty; 9) unilateral denunciation; 10) the later treaty is incompatible with its provisions.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

DENUNCIATION

right of ~; notice of ~; ~of a treaty; hot ~; unilateral ~; wide-ranging ~of smth.

TERMINATION

~ of hostilities; term and ~; voluntary ~; ~ clause; ~ notice; ~ of an agreement.

CANCEL

~ an application; ~ the existing entrance visa; ~ the existing exit visa; ~ a meeting; ~ a vote; ~ an agreement; ~ a contract; ~ a treaty; ~ an obligation.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents for:

1) в усякий час за згодою всіх учасників; 2) скорочення кількості учасників багатостороннього договору; 3) намір денонсувати договір; 4) істотне порушення положень договору; 5) постраждати у результаті порушення договору; 6) істотне порушення договору; 7) посилатись на порушення як на підставу для зупинення дії договору; 8) неможливість виконання договору; 9) зупинити дію договору в цілому або в частині; 10) договір вважається припиненим.

Assignment 6. Memorize the following phrases:

Як передбачено	as laid down as prescribed as provided for as stipulated	in Article 17 of this (the present) Treaty (Convention, etc.)

Assignment 7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

1. The right to **unilateral denunciation** may be derived either from an **express term** or from an implied term. 2. With regard to **express terms**, it is often provided that the treaty shall **remain in force** for a specified period, and that, when that period is drawing to an end, **notice of termination** may be given by one party to the other; if, however, notice of termination is not given, the treaty **remains in force**. 3. When notice of termination of a treaty is given, the notice may or may not be accompanied **by a statement of the reasons** which render this step desirable or necessary. 4. It is generally recognized that the right to **unilateral denunciation** is more easily implied in the case of **commercial treaties** than in the case of other treaties. 5. In case neither of the **High Contracting Parties** shall have given notice to the other twelve months **before the expiration of the said period** of ten years of its intention **to terminate the Treaty**, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date of such notice.

Assignment 8. Translate the Notice of Denunciation into Ukrainian.

NOTICE OF DENUNCIATION

Your Excellency,

I have the honour by the present note to give notice of the denunciation of the Treaty (Convention, etc.) on ... , to take effect on the expiry of one year from the present date, as provided for in Article ... of the Treaty (Convention, etc.).

I request Your Excellency to be good enough to communicate a duly certified copy of this notification to all the other States signatory to the Treaty (Convention, etc.).

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

_____

signed

Assignment 9. Précis the following information and translate it into Ukrainian.

Terminating Treaties

by Laurence R Helfer

…Buried in the back of most international agreements are provisions that describe procedures for the treaty parties to end their relationship. In addition, no fewer than thirteen articles of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) contain termination, denunciation, or withdrawal rules that apply when States do not negotiate treaty-specific rules on these topics. These ‘exit’ provisions share a distinctive attribute: they authorize one treaty member acting unilaterally or all treaty parties acting collectively to end their obligations under an international agreement. The act of exiting pursuant to these provisions is thus distinguishable from a termination or withdrawal in response to breach by another treaty party.

The structure and operation of treaty exit provisions were long overlooked by most legal scholars and political scientists. Over the last decade, that silence has ended as commentators in both fields have devoted fresh attention to the design and use of international agreements in general and treaty flexibility mechanisms in particular. This chapter reviews the findings of this research as it applies to treaty exit rules and discusses their practical, theoretical, and normative implications.

Part I provides an overview of the international law rules governing exit from multilateral and bilateral treaties, including key provisions of the VCLT. Part II highlights the wide variations in the design and invocation of treaty termination, denunciation, and withdrawal clauses using illustrations from a range of subject areas. Part III sets forth a theory of treaty exit. It argues that termination, denunciation, and withdrawal clauses are tools for managing risk – a pervasive feature of international affairs. A concluding section briefly identifies avenues for future research on treaty exit that may aid scholars and practitioners alike.

The International Law of Treaty Termination, Withdrawal and Denunciation

It is helpful to begin with a definition of key terms. Denunciation and withdrawal are used interchangeably to refer to a unilateral act by which a nation that is currently a party to a treaty ends its membership in that treaty.6 In the case of multilateral agreements, denunciation or withdrawal generally does not affect the treaty's continuation in force for the remaining parties. For bilateral agreements, in contrast, denunciation or withdrawal by either party results in the termination of the treaty for both parties. The termination of a multilateral agreement occurs when the treaty ceases to exist for all States parties.

It is also useful to situate denunciation, withdrawal, and termination within a broader group of mechanisms and doctrines concerning treaty dissolution. For example, Article 59 of the VCLT describes situations in which a treaty 'shall be considered as terminated if all the parties to it conclude a later treaty relating to the same subject matter'. Another temporal incompatibility provision appears in Article 64 of the VCLT, which provides that a treaty terminates if it conflicts with a newly emerged peremptory norm. In addition, Article 61 of the VCLT authorizes a party to 'invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty'. The VCLT's exit provisions, together with those set forth in the agreement itself, are intended to be exhaustive. In practice, however, a treaty may end in other ways, such as upon the performance of all of its obligations, by implication, or by falling into desuetude.

The foundational principle of State consent governs the design and operation of all treaty exit clauses. At the negotiation stage, State representatives have free reign to choose the substantive and procedural rules that will govern the future cessation of their relationship. Once those rules have been adopted as part of the final text, however, a State that ratifies or accedes to the treaty also accepts any conditions or restrictions on termination, withdrawal, or denunciation that the treaty contains. Unilateral exit attempts that do not comply with these conditions or restrictions are ineffective. A State that ceases performance after such an attempt remains a party to

the treaty, albeit one that may be in breach of its obligations. However, the treaty parties may waive these conditions or restrictions and permit unilateral withdrawal, or terminate the treaty, at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with the other contracting States'.

In sum, States are the undisputed masters of treaty exit rules. As illustrated in Part II, they have utilized that power to negotiate a diverse array of termination, denunciation, and withdrawal clauses and to invoke those clauses in a wide variety of circumstances. But what if a treaty omits such clauses entirely? In such a situation, the VCLT provides default rules to govern the end of the parties' relationship.

Assignment 10. Translate the following provisions of the Convention into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

Розділ 3: Припинення договорів і зупинення їхньої дії

Стаття 54

Припинення договору або вихід з нього відповідно до положень договору або за згодою учасників

Припинення договору або вихід з нього учасника можуть мати місце:

a) відповідно до положень договору; або b) в усякий час за згодою всіх учасників після консультації з іншими договірними державами.

Стаття 55

Скорочення кількості учасників багатостороннього договору, в результаті якого вона стає меншою від кількості, потрібної для набрання договором чинності

Якщо договором не передбачається інше, багатосторонній договір не припиняється з причини тільки того, що кількість його учасників стала меншою від кількості, потрібної для набрання договором чинності.

Стаття 56

Денонсація договору або вихід з договору, який не містить положень про його припинення, денонсацію або вихід з нього

1. Договір, який не містить положень про його припинення і який не передбачає денонсації або виходу з нього, не підлягає денонсації і вихід з нього не допускається, якщо тільки:

a) не встановлено, що учасники мали намір допустити можливість денонсації або виходу; або

b) характер договору не має на увазі права денонсації або виходу.

2. Учасник повідомляє не менш як за дванадцять місяців про свій намір денонсувати договір або вийти з нього відповідно до пункту 1.

Стаття 57

Зупинення дії договору відповідно до положень договору або за згодою учасників

Зупинення дії договору щодо всіх учасників або щодо якогось окремого учасника можливе:

a) відповідно до положень договору; або

b) в усякий час за згодою всіх учасників після консультації з іншими договірними державами.

ТЕМА 12. ЛЕКСИЧНІ РОЗБІЖНОСТІ МІЖ МОВАМИ

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions of the main bodies of international organizations are usually of two types, depending on whether they are binding or not, i. e. decisions or recommendations.

Decisions are taken on issues relating to an organization's internal activities, such as: 1) adoption of rules of procedure, 2) approval of the budget and distribution of expenditures among its members, 3) admission to and expulsion from membership, 4) elections to its bodies, etc. In all international organizations decisions on procedural matters are binding on all member states.

As for resolutions on substantive questions, they are generally recommendations. For example, in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Charter, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly are recommendations. This does not, however, affect the political and moral force of General Assembly resolutions.

Many resolutions of the General Assembly, such as those concerned with the internal working of the United Nations Organisation, have a full "legal effect" in that they are binding upon both the members and the organs of the Organization. These resolutions create obligations and legal situations which did not exist before. «Recommendations» of the General Assembly addressed to members who have voted against them have, however, a «legal effect» only in the sense that they may constitute a «subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law» capable of being used by an international court. They are not in themselves sources of law. Their value, even as means for the determination of rules of international law, depends upon the degree of objectivity surrounding the circumstances in which they were adopted. In particular, it depends upon the extent to which they can be regarded as expressions of the «juridical conscience» of humanity as a whole. A significant number of General Assembly resolutions have been framed in the form of a declaration or a charter (e. g. the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 1974), and these have contributed in due course to the adoption of conventions on the same subject matter. For instance, the Declaration of 1963 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination paved the way for the Convention of 1965 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council are published on a yearly basis. They are set out under general heading indicating the questions under consideration. The questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions appear in chronological order. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision. There exists a special system of symbols to identify the United Nations documents. The Symbols of the UN

documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such symbol indicates reference to the UN document.

The Arabic and Roman numerals identifying each resolution indicate, respectively, the number of the resolution and the number of the session at which it was adopted. Resolutions of the UN General Assembly as well as of the Security Council are numbered in the order of their adoption.

The capital letters «S» and «ES» before the number of the resolution refer it to a special or extraordinary session respectively. Resolutions can easily be identified by their names, as well.

As to their composition resolutions are generally made up of two parts: the preamble and the operative part.

(From «Akenhurst's Modern Introduction to International Law» by P. Malanczuk)

Check-up questions:

1 What are the two types of resolutions of the main bodies of international organizations? 2. What decisions are binding on all member states? 3. What kind of political and legal effect do resolutions of the UN General Assembly have? 4. What do the Arabic and Roman numerals on each resolution indicate? 5. What do the capital letters «S» and «ES» on each resolution refer to?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1 Decisions are taken on issues relating to.... 2. As for resolutions on substantive questions, they are generally.... 3. In all international organizations decisions on procedural matters are.... 4. The course of procedure at any conference varies with the importance or degree of complexity....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases given below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) a comprehensive report on the work of the committee; 2) envisaged in the article; 3) in case of a tied vote; 4) juridical guarantees; 5) upon the expiration of the period; 6) to appoint from among its members; 7) to assume obligations; 8) to be eligible for reappointment; 9) to be regarded as rejected; 10) to be subject to confirmation; 11) to discriminate among smth; 12) to express general approval of.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

AGENDA

approved ~; interim ~; provisional ~; an item (point) on the ~; to be on the ~; to adhere to the ~; to adopt the ~; to approve the ~; to delete from the ~ ; to discuss the items on the ~; to include in the ~; to place on the ~; to remove from the ~; to stick to the ~.

RESOLUTION

advisory ~; draft ~; joint ~; legally binding ~; normative ~; a ~ in favour of smth; to adopt a ~; to carry a ~; to draw up a draft ~; to pass a ~; to put forward a draft ~; to

put the draft ~ to the vote; to second (support) a draft ~; to speak in favour of the ~; to submit a draft ~; to table a draft ~; to vote down a ~ .

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents of the phrases below.

1) Генеральна Асамблея, розглянувши доповідь Комісії по праву міжнародної торгівлі...; 2) нагадуючи, що мета Комісії ... ; 3) посилаючись в зв'язку з цим на свої резолюції....; 4) знову підтверджуючи свою переконаність в тому, що уніфікація права міжнародної торгівлі....; 5) беручи до уваги необхідність враховувати різні соціальні та правові системи...; 6) підкреслюючи важливість і корисність проведення симпозіумів...; 7) з вдячністю бере до відома доповідь Комісії...; 8) висловлює вдячність Комісії ...

Assignment 5. Translate the following sentences into English replacing the words and phrases in bold type by their archaic equivalents.

1. Генеральна конференція запропонувала Генеральному директору представити доповідь **з цього питання** Виконавчій раді. 2. Були організовані наради експертів з метою ознайомлення зі стратегією і методами, застосовуваними **в цій галузі**. 3. Якщо масштаби проектів і послуг **за ними** виявляться меншими, ніж це було передбачено, Генеральний директор уповноважений вживати відповідних заходів. 4. Слід згадати різні періодичні видання, **за допомогою яких** ЮНЕСКО сприяла відображенню еволюції фактів та ідей. 5. Генеральна конференція пропонує ЮНЕСКО продовжувати, **як і в минулому**, сприяти проектам Африканського суспільства культури. 7. **Тому** найважливішою вимогою є вимога створення нових теорій і концепцій.

Assignment 6. Fill in each blank with the required form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Another speaker considered that a pluralistic approach ... taking into consideration the relations between education and the world of work. (to use) 2. One delegate expressed the wish that attention ... to the innovation. (to give) 3. They proposed that due recognition ... to the participation of women in the development and improvement of higher education (to give) 4. The Conference recommended that sufficient resources ... for this purpose. (to provide) 5. It is suggested that further cooperation ... in the field of research. (to develop) 6. It was urged that the programme ... priority budgetary appropriations. (to receive).

Assignment 7. Translate the Resolution into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

THE 1500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF KYIV;
Resolution of the General Conference of UNESCO

The General Conference,

Convinced that the international commemoration of the anniversaries of great historical events is a major contribution towards the fulfilment of the constitutional purposes and tasks of UNESCO as regards the expansion of mutual understanding and collaboration among peoples,

Recalling the terms of resolution 4,351 adopted at its eighteenth session, concerning the commemoration of the anniversaries of great personalities and events that have left a deep imprint on the development of humanity,

Considering that the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Kyiv – one of the most ancient of the Slav cities that provided the corner-stone of the civilization and cultural development of Eastern peoples – falls in 1982,

1. INVITES the Member States of UNESCO and the international organizations to associate themselves with the commemoration of the 1500th anniversary of the city of Kyiv by drawing this event to the attention of the public in their countries and of academic and cultural circles, making use of the mass media to this end,

2. INSTRUCTS the Director-General to take the necessary action to publicize the 1500th anniversary of the city of Kyiv by using the existing mass media and other means available to UNESCO.

Assignment 8. Do the two-way translation of the texts filling in the blanks with the underlined expressions from the opposite column.

RESOLUTION adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO *Rights and Obligations of Associate Members*	**РЕЗОЛЮЦІЯ,** прийнята Генеральною конференцією ЮНЕСКО *Права та обов'язки асоційованих* членів
The General Conference, Whereas Article II of the Unesco Constitution (1) has been amended to provide for the admission of territories or groups of territories which are not responsible (2) ... as Associate Members of the Organization,	Генеральна конференція, беручи до уваги, що стаття II Статуту ЮНЕСКО (1) ... прийом у якості асоційованих членів Організації і територій або груп територій, які не несуть відповідальності (2) за ведення своїх зовнішніх зносин,
(3)... that (4) the nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the General Conference,	(3) беручи до уваги, що та ж сама поправка вказує, що (4) ... асоційованих членів встановлюються Генеральною конференцією,
Whereas reference is made in various Articles of the UNESCO Constitution, other than Article II, (5) ... , Resolves that the rights and obligations of Associate Members of the Organization shall be as follows:	Беручи до уваги, що в низці статей Статуту ЮНЕСКО, крім статті II, згадується (5) про права і обов'язки держав-членів Організації, постановляє визначити такі права і обов'язки асоційованих членів Організації:
That Associate Members shall have the right: (i) (6) ... in the deliberations of the General Conference and of its	Асоційовані члени мають право: (i) (6) брати участь без права голосу в роботі Генеральної конференції, а

Commissions and Committees;	також її комісій і комітетів:
(iii) (7)... in the provisional agenda of the Conference;	(iii) (7) пропонувати включення будь-яких питань до попереднього порядку денного;
(iv) To receive (8) equally with Members (9) ... ;	(iv) отримувати (8) ... всі (9) висновки, документи, доповіді та звіти;
(10) ... to submit proposals to the Executive Board, and to participate, in accordance with regulations established by the Board, in committees established by it, but they (11) shall not be eligible for membership of the Board.	(10) Асоційовані члени мають право нарівні з членами Організації вносити пропозиції до Виконавчої ради і брати участь, згідно з встановленими Радою правилами, в роботі його комітетів, але вони (11) ... у Раді.

Assignment 8. Reproduce the following text in English.

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ-РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ

Багато резолюцій міжнародних організацій містять норми, розраховані на тривалий період дії. Ці резолюції поділяються на дві категорії. До першої категорії належать резолюції, обов'язкові для виконання державами-членами, а також робочими органами даної організації. Це в основному резолюції, що стосуються питань процедури, розробки резолюції про затвердження бюджету організацій та інших питань. Подібні резолюції створюють правові норми, які є частиною права даної міжнародної організації, і в ширшому плані – частиною міжнародного права. До другої категорії належать резолюції-рекомендації, що містять норми, адресовані державам.

Кількість резолюцій-рекомендацій міжнародних організацій останнім часом дуже зросла. Це є новим явищем в міжнародному житті. Безсумнівно, що ці резолюції відіграють певну регулюючу роль в рамках міжнародно-правової системи, впливають на поведінку основних суб'єктів міжнародного права – держав. Тому інтерес, що існує в літературі щодо цього питання, є досить великим. З цілком зрозумілих причин особливу увагу привертають до себе резолюції Генеральної Асамблеї ООН.

Що стосується правової оцінки резолюцій Генеральної Асамблеї ООН, то в міжнародно-правовій літературі є такі три основні точки зору:

а) резолюції-рекомендації міжнародних організацій, або принаймні деякі з них, є юридично обов'язковими для держав;

б) ці резолюції мають тільки політичне і моральне значення;

в) вони містять певний юридичний елемент, хоча і не є юридично обов'язковими.

Assignment 9. Compare texts A and B, point out expressions pertaining to resolutions. Memorize them.

(168) The Commission examined the draft resolutions relating to Major-Programme II:	A (168) Комісія розглянула проекти резолюцій, що стосуються Великої програми II:

(a) proposals withdrawn: draft resolution 2 Rev. was withdrawn by its sponsor following the Director-General's explanations;	(а) зняті пропозиції: – проект резолюції 2 Rev. був знятий його автором після ознайомлення з поясненнями, даними Генеральним директором;
documents DR 48 and 49 were withdrawn by their sponsors on the understanding that the substance of their proposals would be reflected in the final text of the C/4 document;	– документи DR 48 і 49 були зняті їхніми авторами з огляду на те, що суть пропозицій буде відображена в остаточному тексті документа С/4;
an oral amendment was withdrawn by its sponsors.	усна поправка була знята її авторами.
(b) proposals of which the General Conference may take note	(б) пропозиції, які Генеральна конференція може взяти до відома:
proposal 7 contained in document DR 26 was accepted by the Commission.	пропозиція 7, що міститься в документі DR 26, була прийнята комісією

Assignment 10. Translate the following text into English and write it in the form of a resolution. Use the suggested words and expressions.

Резолюція Ради Безпеки 598 була прийнята одноголосно **(unanimously)** на засіданні 20 липня 1987 року. В ній виражена стурбованість **(concern over)** продовженням ірано-іракського конфлікту, можливістю його подальшої ескалації. У документі відзначено також необхідність досягнення всеосяжного **(comprehensive),** справедливого врегулювання суперечки **(settlement of the dispute)** між Іраном і Іраком.

У прийнятій резолюції Рада Безпеки, керуючись Статутом ООН, визначила **(to determine)** основні напрямки врегулювання конфлікту. Він потребує, в якості першого кроку на шляху до врегулювання за допомогою переговорів, щоб Іран і Ірак негайно припинили вогонь **(to cease fire)**, зупинили всі військові дії **(hostilities)** на суші, на морі й в повітрі і негайно відвели свої війська до міжнародно визнаних кордонів **(internationally recognized boundaries)**.

Резолюція 598 містить заклики до Ірану і Іраку звільнити і репатріювати військовополонених негайно після припинення військових дій, співпрацювати з Генеральним секретарем ООН у виконанні **(implementation)** резолюції у відповідності з принципами Статуту ООН, а також звернення до інших держав проявляти максимальну стриманість **(to show restraint)** і уникати **(to avoid)** будь-якої дії, що може призвести до подальшої ескалації конфлікту.

ТЕМА 13. ТРИ ВИДИ ЛЕКСИЧНОГО ЗНАЧЕННЯ СЛОВА

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND RECORDS OF INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The course of procedure at any conference varies with the importance or degree of complexity of the matters under discussion. Rules of procedure are framed at the outset for guidance. Where, as often happens, committees are set up to discuss particular items on the agenda, these in turn appoint a chairman, frame if necessary rules of procedure, and in addition to a secretary or secretaries, often appoint a «*rapporteur»,* to prepare the report to be furnished to the plenary body.

As regards conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, no general rules of procedure have been framed applicable to all such conferences. There does not seem to be any regular practice with respect to the adoption and publication of rules of procedure at these conferences.

At all important international conferences care should be taken of the preparation of a record of the proceedings. It used to be the practice for a *procès-verbal* to be prepared by the secretary or secretaries on the occasion of each sitting setting forth the date, hour and place of a meeting, the names of the plenipotentiaries and their staffs, and the states represented. This would be followed by a statement of the deliberations carried on and the conclusions peached, and the hour at which the sitting closed. There would also be attached any draft projects which might have come under consideration, declarations made, etc. The *procès-verbal* would be signed by all the plenipotentiaries present, and usually by the president and secretary-general or secretaries. Sometimes it was read at the following sitting and adopted, but is was more usual first to submit proofs to the plenipotentiaries for any necessary amendments, in which case, the president would state the fact of agreement at the next sitting and pronounce its adoption, whereupon it would be signed. The original would be preserved by the government of the state in which the conference was held, which would supply copies to the representatives of the others. In recent years, practice has become both less regular and less formal. Adoption of records by the conference and their signature by the president are unusual, although they are normally submitted to the plenipotentiaries before being drawn up in final form by the secretary-general or secretaries, whose signatures may then be added. Drafts, declarations, etc. are often circulated as conference documents and are not always appended to the daily record of proceedings.

The term "*procès-verbal*", formerly a summary of the proceedings and conclusion of an international conference, is more often used now to denote the record of the terms of some agreement reached between the parties, to record an exchange or deposit of ratifications, or to effect a minor alteration to a convention or treaty. It is generally not subject to ratification.

Most international organizations provide for the maintenance of either verbatim or summary records of the deliberations of all formal representative organs. Verbatim or summary records are always useful for future reference, as they may be helpful in clarifying the meaning of certain provisions of a treaty. Whenever possible

they should be kept and published. Such records are however not necessarily maintained for expert groups, nor for closed or informal meetings of representative organs.

The preparation of the official (summary) records of the conference constitutes the main duties of the secretariat of the conference. The duties comprise also the arrangement of all matters of routine, and such other duties as may be assigned to it. Translations of speeches and documents are often required, and communications may have to be issued to the press.

The proceedings of the conference, and the results arrived at, are on important occasions sometimes recorded in a Final Act.

(From «Akenhurst's Modern Introduction to International Law» by P. Malanczuk)

Check-up questions:

1 When and how are Rules of Procedure framed? 2. What do responsibilities of the «*rapporteur»* include? 3. What does the term *procès-verbal* imply? 4. Who prepares *procès-verbal*? 5. Who are the signatories to the *procès-verbal*?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1 The course of procedure at any conference varies with the importance or degree of complexity.... 2. It used to be the practice for a *procès-verbal* to be prepared by… 3. *Procès-verbal* is more often used now to….4. The duties of the secretariat of the conference involve…. 5. On important occasions Final Act sometimes ... .

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases given below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) the burning issues of the day; 2) the contradictory tendencies in international development; 3) elevation of style; 4) a general appraisal of the international situation; 5) international and bilateral relations; 6) the public at large; 7) a weighty and binding document; 8) in terms of their subject matter; 9) to attract world-wide attention; 10) to avoid embarrassment or inaccuracy; 11) to issue a joint statement; 12) to reflect the outcome of the negotiations or exchange of views.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

RECORDS

to keep ~; to book ~ ; ~ of court; ~ of the conference; to hand over to ~; congressional ~;

PROCEDURE

to adopt a ~; to endorse a ~; establish a ~; to follow up the ~; to initiate a ~; to start a ~; formal ~; Rules of ~;

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalents of the phrases below.

1) Генеральна Асамблея закликає Комісію ... ; 2) з вдячністю відзначає початок роботи ... ; 3) вітає нові ініціативи ... ; 4) пропонує урядам, відповідним органам ООН посприяти ... ; 5) рекомендує Комісії продовжувати свою роботу...; 6) просить Генерального секретаря направити Комісії звіти про обговорення доповіді Комісії.

Assignment 6. Comment on the meanings of «concerning» and «with regard to». Translate the following sentences into English taking note of the phrases in bold type.

1. **У зв'язку з цим** було підкреслено важливість публікацій для передачі інформації кінцевому споживачеві. 2. **Що стосується** цих документів, то було висловлено загальну думку про те, що слід скоротити одночасно і їхню кількість, і обсяг. 3. Деякі делегати висловили думку про те, що позачергова сесія не є відповідним місцем для обговорення питання **про** показники витрат. 4. **Відносно** програми V сім делегатів заявили, що кошти, які виділяються для її здійснення, повинні бути збільшені. 5. Вони висловили своє задоволення **з приводу** змісту інших програм, зокрема тих, які **стосуються** інтересів країн, що розвиваються. 6. **Що стосується** нововведень щодо змісту і методів викладання наукових і технічних дисциплін, то ЮНЕСКО дала рекомендацію продовжувати здійснення показових проектів.

Assignment 7. Complete the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

The participants in the International Conference on ...	• express their urgent and deep concern over...; • strongly condemn the further escalation of…; • note with special anxiety the use of... ; • deplore the position of... ; • express their full support for ... ; • pay special tribute to ... ; • note with satisfaction that... ; • call upon world public opinion ... ; • appeal to all those concerned ... ; • pledge to spare no effort... ;

Assignment 8. Fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase expressing aim.

1. Mention must be made of a set of studies on social and human problems ... to contribute to the promotion of human rights. (спрямованих на те, щоб) 2...., two complementary sets of activities have been carried out. (з цією метою) 3. An effort has been made to transcend disciplinary barriers ... to establish a constructive dialogue (з тим, щоб) 4. They should take all necessary steps ... making up for the existing shortfall. (в цілях) 5. Five delegates favoured an interdisciplinary approach ...global or integrated education. (спрямований на) 6. They will take all appropriate measures ... the teaching of human rights should become a fundamental part of

professional training. (з тим, щоб) 7. They should secure ... the implementation of the programme, the active assistance of non-governmental organizations. (в цілях).

Assignment 9. Reproduce the following extract in English taking note of the words and phrases in parentheses.

ЗАЯВА

про заходи зміцнення довіри та безпеки й роззброєння в Європі

Держави-учасниці цього Договору вважають, що заходи зміцнення довіри і безпеки (**confidence and security-building measures**) є важливим засобом і стимулюючим чинником у вирішенні проблем, пов'язаних із зменшенням військової загрози (**decreasing a military threat**) і досягненням реального роззброєння (**the achievement of real disarmament**), зміцненням миру і стабільності у відносинах між державами.

Значення цих заходів для оздоровлення політичного клімату (**the normalization of the political climate**) стає особливо наочним у ході реалізації домовленостей (**the implementation of accords**), зафіксованих у документі Стокгольмської Конференції із заходів зміцнення довіри та безпеки й роззброєння в Європі, прийнятому у вересні 1986 року. Прийняття Стокгольмських домовленостей (**the Stockholm accords**) стало прикладом того, що при наявності політичної волі (**political will**) і зустрічних зусиль (**reciprocal efforts**) всіх зацікавлених держав у дусі нового мислення (**in the spirit of a new thinking**) можна вирішувати важливі питання безпеки. Відновлення Конференції із заходів зміцнення довіри та безпеки й роззброєння в Європі, подальше втілення в життя положень Стокгольмського документа розширюють перспективи переговорів (**prospects for negotiations**) щодо більш істотних заходів зміцнення довіри і безпеки, а також щодо скорочення збройних сил і звичайних озброєнь в Європі [...].

Assignment 10. Do the two-way translation of the texts filling in the blanks with the underlined expressions from the opposite column.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS	**ВІДЕНСЬКА КОНВЕНЦІЯ ПРО КОНСУЛЬСЬКІ ЗНОСИНИ**
The States Parties to the present Convention,	Держави, які є сторонами цієї Конвенції,
Recalling that (1) ... between peoples since ancient times,	відзначаючи, що (1) <u>консульські зносини встановлювалися</u> між народами з давніх часів,
Considering that the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities adopted the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (2) which <u>was opened for signature on</u> 18 April 1961,	враховуючи, що Конференція Організації Об'єднаних Націй з дипломатичних зносин та імунітетів прийняла Віденську конвенцію про дипломатичні зносини, (2)... 18 квітня 1961 року

Believing that an international convention on consular relations, privileges and immunities would also contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, (3) ...	будучи переконаними, що висновок міжнародної конвенції про консульські зносини, привілеї та імунітети також сприятиме розвитку дружніх відносин між державами, (3) незалежно від відмінностей у їх державному та громадському ладі,
Realizing that (4) the purpose of such privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but (5)... on behalf of their respective States,	усвідомлюючи, що такі (4)... , (5) а для забезпечення ефективного здійснення консульськими установами функцій від імені їх держав,
Affirming that the rules of customary international law continue to govern matters (6) not expressly regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,	підтверджуючи, що норми міжнародного звичайного права продовжують регулювати питання, (6) ... цієї Конвенції,
HAVE AGREED as follows:…	ДОМОВИЛИСЬ про таке: ....

ТЕМА 14. ПЕРЕКЛАД МОНОСЕМАНТИЧНИХ СЛІВ

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

FINAL INSTRUMENTS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS AND VISITS

Meetings between heads of government or state, as well as between ministers for foreign affairs, to discuss policies or problems of mutual interest to their countries have become common practice in intergovernmental relations. The results of such meetings are usually, for lack of time, not set out in formal treaties or agreements signed in the traditional manner. Very often, the participants confine themselves to the drawing up of a joint statement, declaration or *communiqué*, handed out during a press conference and usually published in newspapers. Such instruments, however important or binding upon the participating governments, have none of the classic character of international agreements.

The final documents of intergovernmental negotiations or visits – joint statements, communiqués or declarations (whether signed or unsigned) come to life only if there is prior agreement between the participants on each paragraph, phrase or word in the text.

A communiqué is an official report on the course of international negotiations, and on the agreement achieved. It may be brief and contain an announcement of some fact or facts in general terms. Sometimes, however, it may be long and elaborate, and then it will include a detailed description of the course of negotiations, a declaration of the decisions adopted by the participants and the terms of the agreement achieved. Prior to World War II a shorter variety was predominant.

The nature, content and tone of a final document are determined primarily by the nature of the states adopting the document – states with similar or different social systems, allied states or states members of the opposing military groupings, and so forth.

The first task a communiqué (joint statement or declaration) is called upon to fulfil is faithfully to reflect the outcome of the negotiations or exchange of views.

Although communiqués, joint statements and declarations (either bilateral or multilateral) are similar in their purpose, there are certain differences between them. A communiqué is a more general kind of document. Its prime objective is to inform the press and the public at large of the results of the talks and of the atmosphere in which they were held. A joint statement is a document that is more binding on the sides. It presumes that something substantial has come out of the negotiations – either in the field of general international problems or in the field of bilateral relations – and in view of that the participants decided to issue a joint statement. Finally, a declaration is a still more weighty and binding document. Declarations proclaim identical views and joint intentions. All three forms of documents – communiqués, joint statements and declarations – record the decisions which have been adopted during the talks (for instance, it is announced that a consular convention has been signed during the talks, or that an invitation to make an official visit has been extended or accepted, and so forth). The language of communiqué is business-like

and dryish. Elevation of style is characteristic of joint statements, and particularly declarations.

In terms of its subject matter, a final document (unless devoted specifically to one question or event) breaks down into two groups of questions, international and bilateral relations. Each side tries to reflect in the communiqué (joint statement or declaration) its attitude to the burning issues of the day (both global and regional ones). If such questions or events have been avoided in the final document, the omission invites the assumption that the sides have no common viewpoint on the topic.

The chief merit of communiqués (joint statements or declarations) lies in a precise, realistic and faithful reflection of the results achieved and of the positions of the sides expounded during the talks. In most cases final documents have their own protocol part. When, besides negotiations, there has been a tour of the country, mention is usually made of the cities or important industrial, scientific or cultural centres or projects that were visited and of the reception accorded by the population. In listing the participants in the negotiations, it is important to be very precise in stating their surnames and initials in conformity with the rules of the language concerned, and in observing the precedence dictated by the protocol.

The usual pattern of a communiqué, joint statement, or declaration is as follows: mention is first made of the negotiations (or a visit) that have taken place and their duration; then follows a reference to the meetings that have taken place and a list of their participants; then comes a general appraisal of the atmosphere of the talks and a range of issues considered; the part setting forth the results of the talks on international problems usually precedes the one relating to questions of bilateral relations. If an invitation to pay a visit has been extended, agreement on that is generally recorded in the final part of a document. It has been customary to note, at the very end of a final document, the significance of the negotiations for the development of relationship between the two countries, as well as for international security.

Final instruments of intergovernmental negotiations are sometimes drawn up in the form of a memorandum of understanding, which has become common practice of late. *(From «Modern Diplomacy» by K. Anatoliev)*

Check-up questions:

1. What are the final instruments of intergovernmental negotiations and visits? 2. Which final instrument gives a detailed description of the course of negotiations? 3. What is the role of final instruments in contemporary international relations? 4. What are the main differences between communiqués, statements and declarations? What is a final act? 5. Which of them is the most binding instrument? 6. What style is characteristic of final instruments? 7. How are they usually elaborated?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Meetings between heads of government or state to discuss policies or problems of mutual interest to their countries have become.... 2. Very often, the

participants confine themselves to.... 3. The final documents of intergovernmental negotiations or visits come to life only if.... 4. They now embrace a variety of.... 5. The nature, content and tone of a final document are determined primarily by.... 6. The first task a communiqué (joint statement or declaration) is called upon to fulfil is.... 7. The chief merit of communiqués (joint statements or declarations) lies in....

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) to affirm one's intention to cooperate; 2) to agree on the major points; 3) to continue regular discussions; 4) to ensure control over the effective observance of; 5) to exert every effort towards; 6) to express satisfaction at; 7) to grant privileges and immunities to; 8) to identify mutual priorities; 9) to lodge a complaint; 10) to make an urgent appeal to; 11) to provide all necessary guarantees against; 12) to pursue a policy of; 13) to reaffirm the importance of adherence to; 14) to reaffirm one's determination to act.

Assignment 4. Study the use of italicized words in different phrases, suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

DECLARATION

customs ~; a joint ~; a political ~; a solemn ~; a ~ for (against) smth; a ~ of independence; a ~ of policy; a ~ of the poll; a ~ of rights; a ~ of war; the ~ on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the UN ~ on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Universal ~ of Human Rights; to make a ~ ; to sign a ~ .

STATEMENT

a foreign-policy ~; a formal (official) ~; a joint ~; an unfounded ~; a verbal ~; a written ~; a ~ of the defence; a ~ of the prosecution; to come out with a public ~; to issue (publish) a ~ ; to make a ~; to make a ~ for the press.

Assignment 5. Suggest the English equivalent for:

1. Загальна декларація прав людини; 2) Декларація про надання незалежності колоніальним країнам і народам; 3) заява з питань зовнішньої політики; 4) необґрунтована заява; 5) спільна заява; 6) урочиста декларація; 7) оголошення війни; 8) оголошення результатів голосування; 9) виступити з заявою для друку; 10) зробити заяву.

Assignment 6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the words in bold type.

1. The Council decided that the Commission might make a thorough study of the situation and report, with recommendations **thereon**, to the Council. 2. In connection **therewith**, the advice, participation and cooperation of the appropriate aeronautical authorities should be sought. 3. This information has been incorporated into the notes for the information of participants, copies of which are enclosed **herewith**. 4. The Parties to the Declaration on the Provisional Accession of the Philippines to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (**hereinafter** referred to as «the Declaration» and «the General Agreement» respectively), agree that.... 5. The

Parties express their desire that the above Convention should continue to regulate the matters contained **therein** between the two countries. 6. The Agreement, the Protocol and the letters annexed **thereto**, shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of diplomatic notes. 7. For the purpose of the present Convention, the following expressions shall have the meaning **hereunder** assigned to them.

Assignment 7. Render the following text in English making use of the suggested words and phrases.

Політична важливість спільного **(joint)** заключного документа визначається **(to be determined)** насамперед його конкретним змістом: досягнутою домовленістю, встановленням взаєморозуміння і зближенням позицій **(rapprochement),** наміченими **(outlined)** перспективами подальшого розвитку взаємовідносин. Разом з тим досить суттєвим показником **(a very important indicator)** для характеру відносин між країнами, для тенденцій їхнього розвитку в майбутньому є загальний тон **(the entire tone)** комюніке (спільної заяви, декларації), підбір слів **(the selection of words)**, що додає **(imparting)** заключному документу певне емоційне і психологічне забарвлення – дружне, обнадійливе **(hopeful)** або, навпаки, стримане **(restrained).** У цьому сенсі можна сказати, що тональність **(the tone)** спільного заключного документа сама по собі є одним з основних елементів його політичного змісту **(content)**.

Формулювання **(drafting)** і узгодження Комюніке (спільної заяви, декларації) суворо обмежені **(to be strictly limited)**. Спільний заключний документ повинен бути прийнятий **(to be adopted)** до моменту **(by the time)** завершення переговорів або візиту.

Assignment 8. Translate the communiqué into Ukrainian, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

of the Governments of the Arctic Countries on the Establishment of the Arctic Council

Ministers and Senior Representatives of the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States of America met in Ottawa, Canada, on September 19, 1996, and signed the Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council.

This inaugural meeting was attended by the leaders and senior representatives of three international Arctic indigenous organizations – the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council, and the Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation, as Permanent Participants in the Council.

Also present at the signing ceremony were the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region; the Nordic Council of Ministers; the Nordic Council Finnish Secretariat; the non-Arctic States of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Poland and the Netherlands; the International Union for Circumpolar Health; the International Arctic Science Committee; the United Nations Environment

Programme; the International Union for the Conservation of Nature; the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea; and the World Wildlife Fund.

Ministers viewed the establishment of this new intergovernmental forum as an important milestone in their commitment to enhance cooperation in the circumpolar North. The Council will provide a mechanism for addressing the common concerns and challenges faced by their governments and the people of the Arctic. To this end, Ministers referred particularly to the protection of the Arctic environment and sustainable development as a means of improving the economic, social and cultural well-being in the North.

Ministers noted that the indigenous people of the Arctic have played an important role in the negotiations to create the Arctic Council. The Declaration provides for their full consultation and involvement in the Arctic Council. To this end, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council, and the Association of the Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation, are named as Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council. Provision is also made for additional organizations representing Arctic indigenous people to become Permanent Participants.

The Ministers recognized the contribution of international science to the knowledge and understanding of the Arctic region and noted the role that scientific cooperation, through the International Arctic Science Committee and other organizations, is playing in developing a truly circumpolar cooperation.

Ministers welcomed the attendance of the Standing Committee of the Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region and looked forward to its future participation in the meetings of the Council. They also recognized the need for providing the opportunity to non-Arctic countries, governmental and non-governmental organizations with Arctic interests to participate actively, as Observers, in the work of the Council, and to draw on their experience.

Ministers set the initial priority tasks for the start-up of the Council as follows:

- developing, for adoption by the Council, rules of procedure;
- developing, for adoption by the Council, terms of reference for a sustainable development program as a basis for collaborative projects; and
- ensuring an effective transition of the AEPS into the Arctic Council, to be completed at the time of the 1997 AEPS Ministerial meeting in Norway.

Ministers expressed their appreciation to Canada for hosting the inauguration of the Arctic Council, and welcomed Canada's offer to host the first meeting of the Council in 1998.

Assignment 9. Translate into English making use of the suggested words and phrases.

СПІЛЬНЕ КОМЮНІКЕ

*про встановлення **(establishment)** дипломатичних*
відносин між Республікою ...і Республікою...

Республіка... і Республіка... керуючись бажанням зміцнювати узи дружби і співробітництва між обома країнами, вирішили встановити **(to establish)** дипломатичні відносини з дати підписання цього спільного комюніке, і

обмінятися дипломатичними представниками на рівні послів **(at the ambassadorial level)**.

Обидві сторони висловили впевненість у тому, що встановлення дипломатичних відносин між Республікою ... і Республікою ... і обмін послами сприятиме **(to promote)** розвитку міжнародного співробітництва та зміцненню загального миру.

Республіка... і Республіка... підтверджують свою готовність будувати двосторонні відносини у відповідності з **(in compliance with)** Статутом ООН, на основі принципів мирного співіснування, рівності, взаємної поваги суверенітету і територіальної цілісності **(territorial integrity)** і невтручання у внутрішні справи одна одної.

Президент Республіки ... Президент Республіки ...

Париж, 1 серпня 20___ року

Assignment 10. Translate the following memorandum into English, using Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

МЕМОРАНДУМ
взаєморозуміння про консультації з питань,
що становлять взаємний інтерес

Уряд (назва країни) і Уряд (назва країни), усвідомлюючи відповідальність обох держав щодо підтримки миру і безпеки, справедливого і довгострокового вирішення сучасних міжнародних проблем відповідно до принципів і цілей Статуту ООН,

виходячи з доцільності спільного розгляду питань розвитку обстанов у світі і основних міжнародних проблем,

будучі переконаними у важливості створення гнучкого та оперативного механізму консультацій з питань, що становлять взаємний інтерес,

ДОМОВИЛИСЯ про наступне:

1. Поряд з постійним використанням звичайних дипломатичних каналів обидві Сторони проводитимуть, як правило, щорічно консультації з метою розгляду питань міжнародного становища.

2. Консультації здійснюватимуться через Міністерство закордонних справ (назва країни) і Міністерство закордонних справ (назва країни).

3. Консультації проводитимуться по черзі в (назва країни) і в (назва країни). Їх рівень, строки проведення та порядок денний визначаються за взаємною згодою через звичайні дипломатичні канали. Можуть здійснюватися також консультації з питань на порядку денному засідань міжнародних організацій.

4. За спільним рішенням можуть створюватися експертні або робочі групи для розгляду спеціальних питань. Кожна делегація може включати представників інших відомств, коли це буде визнано доцільним з урахуванням порядку денного консультацій.

5. Цей Меморандум набирає чинності з дня підписання.

ТЕМА 15. ПЕРЕКЛАД ПОЛІСЕМАНТИЧНИХ СЛІВ

Assignment 1. Read the text and answer the check-up questions.

FORMAL LETTERS

In the United Nations official communications may take the form of formal or informal letters, notes verbales, or memoranda. The following descriptions will suggest the appropriate form to use in different circumstances.

Formal letters are those employing diplomatic style and phraseology. Normally such letters are addressed only to heads of State or Government, ministers for foreign affairs and permanent representatives.

Subjects which require formal letters include, among others, official statements of policy by the Secretary-General, actions taken or contemplated by the Secretary-General in connection with decisions or recommendations of organs of the United Nations, acknowledgements of the credentials or appointments of permanent representatives, as well as similar information to Governments and permanent missions on matters involving the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Charter.

The proper salutation for a formal letter is «Sir» or «Madam» followed by a comma. In addressing a person with ambassadorial rank, the form «Excellency» may be used. The salutation should begin with the same margin as the text and should be typed six or more lines below the reference number, depending on the length of the letter. The text should begin with the expression «I have the honour to ...», except in the case of formal letters from undersecretaries or officials of equivalent rank to permanent representatives. These begin with «I am directed by the Secretary-General to ...» or «On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to ...». The expression «I have the honour to ...» is usually required only in the opening sentence. Succeeding paragraphs should normally begin without this introductory phrase. Where it is necessary to refer to a resolution or act of one of the organs of the United Nations or to a previous communication from the Secretary-General, the appropriate form is «I have the honour to refer to ...» or «I invite your attention to ...». If a request is made of the addressee, the expression «I should be grateful» is appropriate. The complimentary close for formal letters is «Accept, Sir (Madam), (the assurance (s) of my highest consideration». It should be indented as a separate paragraph.

Formal letters to ministers for foreign affairs or permanent representatives should, as a rule, include the name of the addressee in the address. The address should also contain personal titles such as «His Excellency», «Her Excellency» and «Ambassador», written in full. The full address should be given on the envelope, but details such as street address and room number may be omitted on the letter itself.

The date should be in the form «2 August 2018». The names of the months should not be abbreviated, and cardinal numbers should be used. The date should appear in the upper right-hand part of the page on the same horizontal line as the reference number, ending at least fifteen spaces from the right-hand edge. The left-hand margin should be twenty spaces from the edge of the page and the right-hand margin about fifteen.

To contribute effectively to the conduct of the business of the United Nations, its official correspondence must be clear and accurate in content, direct and dignified in style, correct in form and attractive in appearance.

(From «United Nations Correspondence Manual»)

Check-up questions:

1. What are the main types of United Nations official communications? 2. What subjects require formal letters? 3. Who are they usually addressed to? 4. What is the basic outline of a formal letter? 5. What is the proper salutation (complimentary close) for a formal letter? 6. Which part of a letter conveys the message? 7. What is the correct form of the date in UN correspondence?

Assignment 2. Complete the following sentences using the required information from the above text and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Within the United Nations official communications may take the form of... 2. Formal letters are generally addressed to.... 3. Subjects which require formal letters include.... 4. The proper salutation for a formal letter is.... 5. The text of a formal letter should begin with.... 6. Where it is necessary to refer to a resolution, the appropriate form is.... 7. If a request is made of the addressee, ...

Assignment 3. Memorize the phrases below, identify the parts of a formal letter they belong to and translate them into Ukrainian

1) on behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to inform you that; 2) I wish to extend to your Government an invitation to participate in; 3) Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration; 4) I therefore express the hope that; 5) I have the honour to refer to; 6) under paragraph 3 of that resolution, I am requested to inform States Members of the United Nations of; 7) I look forward to receiving your positive response at an early date.

Assignment 4. Suggest the English equivalent for:

1) головні органи Організації Об'єднаних Націй: Генеральна Асамблея, Рада Безпеки, Економічна і Соціальна Рада, Рада з Опіки, Міжнародний Суд, Секретаріат ООН; 2) допоміжні органи; 3) (не)постійні члени Ради безпеки; 4) первинні члени ООН; 5) постійне представництво при ООН; 6) спеціалізовані установи ООН; 7) цілі та принципи ООН; 8) від імені Генерального секретаря; 9) на рівні міністрів; 10) на рівні послів.

Assignment 5. Find out the meanings of «hereby», «herewith» and «thereto», as used in the passage below. Translate them into Ukrainian.

I am pleased to comply **hereby** with that request and to send you **herewith** the text of Resolution 37/10 and of the Declaration annexed **thereto** which is now available in all the languages of the General Assembly.

Assignment 6. Translate the sentences into English replacing the words and phrases in bold type by their archaic equivalents.

1. У деяких районах світу програмам ЮНЕСКО приділяється занадто мало уваги і **тому** вони не отримують необхідної підтримки з боку молоді. 2. Генеральна конференція затвердила розподіл суми для фінансування проектів резолюцій і поправок **до них**. 3. Необхідні перерахування між статтями асигнувань, якщо фактичні потреби за будь-якою статтею асигнувань перевищують передбачену **в ній** суму. 4. **Нижче** обидві категорії визначаються як мови, які викладаються менш активно. 5. Це питання **досі** не включалося в програми організації. 6. Класифікацію посад **відтепер** слід проводити при розробці проекту програми та бюджету. 7. Рада Безпеки вважає, що ці дії повинні бути **негайно** скасовані.

Assignment 7. Account for the use of verb-forms in the sentences below. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1) I request that this letter be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38 and 39 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council. 2. We consider it indispensable that Your Excellency should be fully informed of how the negotiations are going. 3. We would request that the above communication be circulated to the Member States of the United Nations. 4. I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a Security Council document.

Assignment 8. Read and translate the letter below taking note of the words and phrases in bold type.

PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ... TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

Reference:

PERMANENT MISSION
OF ... TO THE UNITED
NATIONS

New York, 24 February 20_

Excellency,

We have the honour to inform Your Excellency that as from 24 February 20___, diplomatic relations between the Government of the Republic of ... and the Government of ... have been established and both Governments agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

We, therefore, **kindly request Your Excellency to transmit this communication for the information of** the Member States.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of our highest consideration.

Mr....
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of ...
to the United Nations

Mr....
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
of... to the United Nations

His Excellency
Mr....
Secretary-General
United Nations

Assignment 9. Translate the following letter into Ukrainian, making use of the words and phrases from the above exercise.

Secretary-General to Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations
New York

Reference: 26 March 2011

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 38/120 of 16 December 2011, a copy of which is enclosed for ease of reference, and, in accordance with paragraph 3 I wish to extend to Your Government an invitation to participate, at the ministerial level, in the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which will be held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 9 to 11 July 2012 under the auspices of the United Nations.

The African refugee situation deserves the full understanding and support of the international community. I therefore express the hope that your Government will participate in the Conference and I look forward to receiving your positive response at an early date.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr....
Minister for Foreign Affairs
(city)

Assignment 10. Translate the following letter into English, using the Active Vocabulary of the Topic.

Організація Об'єднаних націй з питань освіти, науки і культури

Заступник Генерального Директора
з зовнішньополітичних питань

Париж
Ref:

Шановний пане Міністр,

Від імені Генерального Секретаря, маю честь повідомити Вас, що на запрошення уряду США чергова сесія Комітету всесвітньої спадщини, який створено відповідно до Конвенції про охорону всесвітньої і культурної спадщини, відбуватиметься у Санта-Фе, Нью-Мехіко з 7 по 14 грудня 2015 р.

Будь-ласка, ознайомтеся з доданим до листа порядком денним і копією регламенту Комітету. Робочими мовами Комітету є англійська та французька, синхронний переклад буде своєчасно забезпечений.

Прошу Вас, пане Міністре, прийняти запевнення в моїй вельми високій повазі.

_____

(підпис)

Його Високоповажності
Пану Павлу Клімкіну,
Міністру закордонних справ України
Міністерство закордонних справ
Київ
Україна

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ДОДАТОК А
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization Організація солідарності народів Азії і Африки (ОСНАА)
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination Адміністративний комітет (ООН) з координації (АКК)
ADB	African Development Bank Африканський банк розвитку
ADB	Asian Development Bank Азіатський банк розвитку
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії (АСЕАН)
BENELUX	Benelux Economic Union Економічний союз Бельгії, Нідерландів і Люксембургу (Бенілюкс)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements Банк міжнародних розрахунків (БМР)
CABEI	Central American Bank of Economic Integration Центральноамериканський банк економічної інтеграції (ЦАБЕІ)
CACM	Central American Common Market Центральноамериканський спільний ринок (ЦАСР)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Карибське Співтовариство (КАРІКОМ)
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States Рада держав Балтійського моря
CCD	Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (UN) Нарада комітету з роззброєння (СКР)
CCEE	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe Країни Центральної та Східної Європи
CCEET	Centre for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition Центр співпраці з європейськими країнами з перехідною економікою
CCPC	Committee on Crime Prevention and Control Комітет з профілактики злочинності та боротьби з нею (КППБ)
CCT	Common Customs Tariff Загальний митний тариф; єдиний митний тариф (ОТТ / ЕТТ)
CE	Council of Europe Рада Європи (РЄ)
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Комітет (ООН) з ліквідації расової дискримінації
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States Співдружність незалежних держав (СНД)
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)

	Рада Економічної Взаємодопомоги (РЕВ)
COCOM	Co-Ordinating Committee of East-West Trade Policy Комітет з координації експорту стратегічних товарів (орган НАТО) (КОКОМ)
COREPER (PRC)	Permanent Representatives Committee Комітет постійних представників (держав-членів ЄС) (КОРЕПЕР)
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research Комітет з вивчення космічного простору (КОСПАР)
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Нарада з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (НБСЄ)
CTC	Commission on Transnational Corporations Комісія з транснаціональних корпорацій (КТК)
DC	Disarmament Commission (UN) Комісія (ООН) з роззброєння
EAEC	European Atomic Energy CommunityEURATOM Європейська спільнота з атомної енергії (Євратом)
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies Європейський альянс агентств друку (ЕААП)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку (ЄБРР)
EC	European Community Європейське співтовариство (ЄС)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa Економічна комісія для Африки (ЕКА)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe Європейська економічна комісія (ЄЕК)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council Економічна і соціальна рада (ЕКОСОР)
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community Європейське об'єднання вугілля і сталі (ЄОВС)
ECU	European Currency Unit Європейська валютна одиниця (ЕКЮ)
EEA	European Economic Area Європейський економічний простір (ЄЕП) (країни ЄС та ЄАВТ)
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market) Європейське економічне співтовариство (ЄЕС)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association Європейська асоціація вільної торгівлі (ЄАВТ)
EIB	European Investment Bank Європейський інвестиційний банк (ЄІБ)
EMS	European Monetary System Європейська валютна система
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union Економічний і валютний союз

ENEA European Nuclear Energy Agency
Європейське агентство ядерної енергії

EP European Parliament
Європейський Парламент

ESA European Space Agency
Європейське космічне агентство (ЕКА)

ESC European Space Conference
Європейська конференція по космосу (ЕКК)

ETUC European Trade Union Confederation
Європейська конфедерація профспілок (ЄКП)

EURATOM European Atomic Energy Community
Європейська спільнота з атомної енергії (Євратом)

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Продовольча і сільськогосподарська Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ФАО)

FAOC FAO Conference
Конференція ФАО (КФАО)

FERC Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East (FAO)
Регіональна конференція для Азії і Далекого Сходу (ФАО) (Ферко)

GA General Assembly (UN)
Генеральна Асамблея (ООН)

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Генеральна угода з тарифів і торгівлі (ГАТТ)

IADL International Association of Democratic Lawyers
Міжнародна асоціація юристів-демократів (МАЮД)

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
Міжнародне агентство з атомної енергії (МАГАТЕ)

IAF International Aeronautical Federation
Міжнародна федерація астронавтики (МФА)

IALS International Association of Legal Science
Міжнародна асоціація юридичних наук (МАЮН)

IAU International Association of Universities
Міжнародна асоціація університетів

IAU International Astronomical Union
Міжнародний астрономічний союз (МАС)

IBE International Bureau of Education
Міжнародне бюро з питань освіти (МБО)

IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Міжнародний банк реконструкції та розвитку (МБРР)

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації (ІКАО)

ICC International Chamber of Commerce
Міжнародна торгова палата (МТП)

1CFTU International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Міжнародна конфедерація вільних профспілок (МКВП)

ICJ International Court of Justice
Міжнародний суд

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
Міжнародний комітет Червоного Хреста (МКЧХ)

ICSC (United Nations) International Civil Service Commission
Комісія (ООН) з міжнародної цивільної служби

ICSTD Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development
Міжурядовий комітет з науки і техніки в цілях розвитку (МКНТР)

ICSU International Council of Scientific Unions
Міжнародна рада наукових спілок (МСНС)

IDA International Development Association
Міжнародна асоціація розвитку (МАР)

IDB Inter-American Development Bank
Міжамериканський банк розвитку (МБР)

IEA International Energy Agency
Міжнародне енергетичне агентство (МЕА)

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
Міжнародний фонд сільськогосподарського розвитку (ІФАД)

IFJ International Federation of Journalists
Міжнародна федерація журналістів (МФЖ)

IFLA International Federation of Library Associations
Міжнародна федерація бібліотечних асоціацій (МФБА)

IIB International Investment Bank
Міжнародний інвестиційний банк (МІБ)

ILA International Law Association
Асоціація міжнародного права

ILO International Labour Organization
Міжнародна організація праці (МОП)

IMC International Monetary Conference
Міжнародна валютна конференція (МВК)

IMF International Monetary Fund
Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ)

IMO International Maritime Organization
Міжнародна морська організація (ІМО)

INCB International Narcotics Control Board
Міжнародна рада з контролю над наркотичними засобами (МСКНС)

INIS International Nuclear Information System
Міжнародна система ядерної інформації (ІНІС) (в рамках МАГАТЕ)

INMARSAT International Maritime Satellite Telecommunications Organization

	Міжнародна організація морського супутникового зв'язку (ІНМАГСАТ)
INSA	International Shipowners' Association Міжнародна асоціація судновласників (ИНСА)
INTERPOL (ICPO)	International Criminal Police Organization Міжнародна організація кримінальної поліції (Інтерпол)
IOC	International Olympic Committee Міжнародний олімпійський комітет (МОК)
IOJ	International Organization of Journalists Міжнародна організація журналістів (МОЖ)
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union Міжпарламентський союз (МС)
IRC	International Red Cross Міжнародний Червоний Хрест (МКК)
IRTO	International Radio and Television Organization Міжнародна організація радіомовлення і телебачення
ISA	International Sociological Association Міжнародна соціологічна асоціація (МСА)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization Міжнародна організація зі стандартизації (ISO)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union Міжнародний союз електрозв'язку (МСЕ)
HJCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Міжнародний союз охорони природи і природних ресурсів (МСОП)
IUS	International Union of Students Міжнародний союз студентів (МСС)
LARC	Regional Conference for Latin America (FAO) Регіональна конференція для Латинської Америки (ФАО) ЛАРК
LAS	League of Arab States Ліга арабських держав (ЛАД)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Організація Північноатлантичного договору (НАТО)
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries Організація арабських країн-експортерів нафти (ОАПЕК)
OAS	Organization of American States Організація американських держав (ОАД)
OAU	Organization of African Unity Організація африканської єдності (ОАЕ)
OCAS	Organization of Central American States Організація держав Центральної Америки (ОГЦА)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Організація економічного співробітництва та розвитку (ОЕСР)
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

	Організація країн-експортерів нафти (ОПЕК)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ)
POC	Peace Observation Commission (UN) Комісія (ООН) зі спостереження за підтриманням миру
POPINS	Population Information System Система інформації з питань народонаселення (ПОПІНС)
SC	Security Council (UN) Рада Безпеки (ООН)
SSOD	Special Session on Disarmament (GA) Спеціальна сесія з роззброєння (Генеральної Асамблеї ООН)
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Комісія ООН з права міжнародної торгівлі
UNCSTD	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development Конференція Об'єднаних Націй з науки і техніки в цілях розвитку
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Конференція Організації Об'єднаних Націй з торгівлі та розвитку (ЮНКТАД)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme Програма розвитку Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ПРООН)
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force Надзвичайні збройні сили ООН (ЧВС ООН)
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme Програма ООН з навколишнього середовища (ЮНЕП)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки і культури (ЮНЕСКО)
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control Фонд Організації Об'єднаних Націй по боротьбі зі зловживанням наркотичними засобами (ЮНФДАК)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund Фонд ООН з народонаселення (ЮНФПА)
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Управління Верховного Комісара ООН у справах біженців (УВКБ)
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund Дитячий фонд Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ЮНІСЕФ)
UNIDF	UN Industrial Development Fund Фонд ООН для промислового розвитку
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Організація Об'єднаних Націй з промислового розвитку (ЮНІДО)
UNISIST	World Science Information System Всесвітня система наукової інформації (ЮНІСИСТЕМ)

UPU Universal Postal Union
Всесвітній поштовий союз (ВПС)

WCC World Council of Churches
Всесвітня рада церков (ВРЦ)

WCL World Confederation of Labour
Всесвітня конфедерація праці (ВКТ)

WEU Western European Union
Західноєвропейський союз (ЗЄС)

WFC World Food CouncilВсесвітня Рада з продовольчих питань (ВСП)

WFDY World Federation of Democratic YouthВсесвітня федерація демократичної молоді (ВФДМ)

WFP World Food Programme
Світова продовольча програма (МПП)

WFSW World Federation of Scientific Workers
Всесвітня федерація наукових працівників (ВФНР)

WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions
Всесвітня федерація профспілок (ВФП)

WFUNA World Federation of United Nations Associations
Всесвітня федерація асоціацій сприяння (ВФАСООН)

WHA World Health Assembly
Всесвітня асамблея охорони здоров'я (ВАЗ)

WHO World Health Organization
Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (ВООЗ)

WIDF Women's International Democratic Federation
Міжнародна демократична федерація жінок (МДФЖ)

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
Всесвітня організація інтелектуальної власності (ВОІВ)

WMO World Meteorological Organization
Всесвітня метеорологічна організація (ВМО)

WPC World Peace Council
Всесвітня Рада Миру (ВСМ)

WPC World Power Conference
Всесвітня енергетична конференція (ВЕК)

WPF World Peace Foundation
Всесвітній фонд миру

ДОДАТОК Б
GLOSSARY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TERMS

ACCEPTANCE	agreement to the act or offer of another so that the parties become legally bound
ACCESSION	the act by which a nation becomes a party to a treaty (convention, etc.) already in force
ACCORD	a formal treaty or agreement
ACCREDITATION	giving official authorization to or approval of; sending out a diplomatic envoy with credentials to an official or government of the receiving state
ACTE FINAL	a formal summary or statement of the proceedings of a conference or congress, enumerating the treaties or conventions drawn up as the result of its deliberations; also final act
AD INTERIM	temporary; in the meantime
AD REFERENDUM	subject to the approval of the government
AGENDA	a list of items to be discussed or business to be transacted, as at a meeting, etc. or during the negotiations
AGRÉATION	the process of determining whether the proposed diplomatic envoy is acceptable to the receiving state
AGRÉMENT	the approval of, an ambassador or a minister by the government of the receiving state
AIDE-MÉMOIRE	an informal summary of a diplomatic interview or conversation which serves merely as an aid to memory; usu. left at the foreign office by the ambassador or minister concerned (or his representative), or handed to the ambassador or minister concerned (or his representative) at the foreign office
ALTERNAT	a special rule followed during the conclusion of a multilateral treaty, entitling each state party to precedence in the original text retained by it
AMBASSADOR	a top-ranking diplomat accredited to a foreign government or to the head of state as a resident representative; see: ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
AMBASSADOR, APPOINTED	a top-ranking diplomat who has been received by a secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs prior to presenting his credentials to the head of state
AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE	a diplomatic agent accredited to no particular country
AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE	a diplomatic agent who has been appointed to office, approved by the head of the receiving state, but has not

	presented his credentials
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY	a non-accredited personal representative of the head of state on a special diplomatic mission
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY	a personal representative of the head of one state accredited to the head of another state, head of the mission (1st class)
APPEL	the salutation in a letter or note indicating the official title of the addressee
ASYLUM	protection from arrest and extradition given by a state to political refugees
ATTACHÉ	l. the lowest ranking official of the diplomatic service, this rank being abolished in many countries and replaced by the "third secretary"; 2. a senior diplomatic official attached to a mission for specialized services, e. g.: a military (naval, air or commercial) ~
BELLIGERENCY	the state of being at war or in conflict with another nation
CAREER DIPLOMAT	a professional diplomat
CASUS BELLI	an act or situation justifying or precipitating war
CHANCELLERY	the office or staff of an embassy or a consulate
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES	a diplomatic representative inferior in rank to an ambassador or minister who is sent to another country and accredited to the minister for foreign affairs; head of the mission (3rd class)
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM	the counsellor or secretary of an embassy or legation who automatically assumes charge of a diplomatic mission in the temporary absence of an ambassador or minister
COMPROMIS DIARBITRAGE	a compact defining the course of procedure to be followed when the two countries agree to submit a dispute to arbitration
CONCORDAT	a treaty between the Pope and a sovereign or government of another state
CONSENSUS	a general agreement (of opinion, testimony, etc.); unanimity
CONSUL	an official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to look after the interests of citizens of the appointing country
CONSULAR COMMISSION	a formal document certifying the consul's capacity and showing his full name, category and class, his consular district and the seat of the consular post; also referred to as letters patent or lettres de provision

CONSULATE	the residence, office or jurisdiction of a consul
CONSUL GENERAL	a senior diplomatic consul stationed in an important place or having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls
COUNSELLOR	a senior secretary at an embassy who, in the absence of the head of the mission, acts as "Chargé d'affaires"
COURTOISIE	a complimentary clause in a letter or note varying according to the nature of the correspondence
COVENANT	an agreement of solemn nature
CREDENTIALS	a formal paper from the head of one state to the head of another accrediting an ambassador, minister or other diplomatic agent as one authorized to act for his government or head of state
CURRICULUM VITAE	a brief account of one's previous career and qualifications, esp. as relevant to a job application
DÉMARCHE	a diplomatic move or proceeding, esp.one initiating a change of policy
DENUNCIATION	notification by a state of its intention to terminate a treaty (armistice, etc.)
DÉTENTE	a relaxation of international tension
DIPLOMACY	l. the art and practice of conducting international relations; 2. skill and tact in handling affairs
DIPLOMAT	l. one engaged in diplomacy, esp. accredited to a seat of government in the receiving state; 2. an adroit negotiator; tactful person
DIPLOMATIC AGENT	head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission
DIPLOMATIC BAG	(a bag containing) diplomatic mail
DIPLOMATIC CORPS	the collective heads of foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs in the capital of a country
DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY	the exemption from local laws and taxation accorded to a diplomatic staff abroad
DIPLOMATIC POUCH	see diplomatic bag
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE	a branch of public service concerned with the representation of a country abroad
DISPATCH	a written communication to the secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs from a diplomatic or consular officer abroad
DOYEN	a senior officer of the diplomatic corps
EMBASSY	the residence of a diplomatic body headed by an ambassador
EN CLAIR	(used in telegrams, official dispatches, etc.) drawn up and sent in ordinary language as opposed to a secret

	code or cipher
ENVOY	a diplomatic agent, esp. one who ranks immediately below an ambassador
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY	a diplomatic agent
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY	a diplomatic agent ranking between an ambassador and a minister and accredited to the head of state; head of the mission (2nd class)
ESPRIS DE CORPS	a group spirit; a sense of pride, honour, etc. in common activities, as of those in the same profession
EXEQUATUR	1. an official recognition of a consul by the head of the receiving state; 2. a formal instrument evidencing such recognition and authorizing the consul to discharge the functions of his office
EXTRADITION	the surrender of a fugitive foreign criminal or accused person to another state having the jurisdiction to try the charge
FAIT ACCOMPLI	a thing already done, so that an opposition or argument is useless
FORCE MAJEURE	an unforeseeable course of events excusing from the fulfillment of a contract
FULL POWERS	a special written authorization from the head of state issued to a negotiator at a congress or conference, entitling him to conduct negotiations or conclude and sign a treaty on the part of the state concerned
GOOD OFFICES	mediatory services by a third party intended to promote agreement or arbitration between the two parties
INTERNUNCIO	a papal representative ranking below a nuncio
LAISSER-PASSER	a document allowing the holder to pass; permit
LEGATE	an envoy or minister, esp. one officially representing the Pope
LEGATION	a legate and his staff collectively, representing their government (or the Pope) in a foreign country and ranking just below an embassy
LETTERS OF CREDENCE	see credentials
LETTERS OF RECALL	a formal paper from the head of one state to the head of another recalling an ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent
MÉMOIRE	see aide-memoire
MINISTER-DESIGNATE	a diplomatic agent who has been appointed to office, approved by the head of government to which he has

	been accredited, but has not presented his credentials
MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY	a non-accredited diplomatic agent representing his government
MINISTER RESIDENT	a diplomatic agent
MISSION	a general term for a commission, delegation, embassy, or legation
MODUS VIVENDI	an interim agreement in a dispute pending a final settlement
NE VARIETUR	not subject to change
NOTE VERBALE (VERBAL NOTE)	a third-person note (the form of diplomatic communications most frequently used)
NUNCIO	a papal permanent diplomatic representative in another country
PERSONA NON GRATA	one (esp. a diplomat) who is not acceptable
PLENIPOTENTIARY	a diplomatic agent invested with full powers
POURPARLER	an informal discussion preliminary to the negotiations
PROCÈS-VERBAL	1. a formal record of the proceedings of a conference or congress; 2. a record of certain understandings reached between the parties; 3. an administrative agreement of a purely minor character
PRO-MEMORIA	see aide-memoire
PROTOCOL	1. an instrument subsidiary to a convention; 2. an international compact less formal than a treaty or convention; 3. a record of certain understandings arrived at, more often called a Procès-verbal; 4. a code of etiquette and precedence to be observed in the ceremonies of a state
RAISON D'ÉTAT	a diplomatic and political theory under which the interests of the State take precedence over all private morality
RAISON D'ETRE	anything that accounts for, justifies or originally caused a thing in existence
RAPPORTEUR	one who prepares an account of the proceedings of a committee for a higher body
RAPPROCHEMENT	the re-establishment or recommencement of harmonious relations, esp. between states
RATIFICATION	approval of a treaty (convention, etc.) by a formal confirmation, signature, etc.
RÉCLAME	the full name, title and address of the addressee placed either at the top or bottom of the first page of the

	communication depending upon its nature
REGLEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX	"international instruments", the rules agreed upon as the result of conferences or the deliberations of international organizations called together for the purpose of laying down some detailed procedure or requirements
SANCTIONS	penalties inflicted for a breach of law or of the covenant
SIGNATORY	a party or state that has signed a treaty (convention, etc.)
STATUS QUO	the existing state of affairs
TRAITEMENT:	a title of address, i.e. the courtesy title given to the addressee
ULTIMATUM	a final proposal or a statement of terms, the rejection of which by the other party (or parties) may lead to a rapture of diplomatic relations or a state of war
VICE-CONSUL	a diplomatic officer next in rank to, or qualified to act in place of, a consul
VIS-À-VIS	in a position facing one another; opposite to; in relation to

Навчальне видання
(англійською та українською мовами)

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Дибчинська Яна Станіславівна

ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Практикум
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
спеціальності «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» освітньо-професійної програми «Країнознавство»

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