**UK SUPREME COURT – 19/11**

**A) Spot the mistakes**



- Despite of the pressure, barristers enjoy pleading cases.

- The report rose the question of the independence of judges.

- Post Keynesian economics build on the work of J. M. Keynes.

**B) Vocabulary 2-A**

**Vocabulary 2-B (GD02) / Pronouns (GD01)**

**Who, whose, whom, what, which, or that?**

1) The letter Justice Parker sent us last month was very thoughtful.

2) Justice Parker’s ruling, I heard of this morning, is a landmark one.

3) My brother-in-law, is a pediatric consultant, lives in Cardiff.

4) My brother-in-law, with you played tennis last Saturday, lives in Cardiff.

5) Our house, stands right opposite Kew Gardens, was built in the 1930s.

6) The file I am going through is about inheritance law.

7) We have nothing about to complain really.

8) He’d like to have someone with to visit the Supreme Court!

9) They were given four books, three of were about corporate law.

10) Will the person car is parked in front of the office be so kind as to move it? 11) The clients for we are waiting are always late.

12) The defendant, was found guilty, decided to appeal the verdict.

13) They decided to work with that other lawyer, name I can’t remember.

14) They apologized most politely, we all very much appreciated.

15) Justice Hale, was appointed President of the Supreme Court in 2017, retired in 2020.

**C) SC appointments and missions**

* **UK Supreme Court appointments**

1) What do candidates need to have for their applications to be considered?

2) What kind of careers have justices had prior to their appointments?

3) Who brings together the independent selection commission? Who chairs it?

4) What are the personal qualities looked for?

5) Overall, what are the different steps leading to justices’ appointments?

* **Introduction to the Supreme Court**

1) What can people be confident about?

2) “As you can see, we may not look like a court you see on film or TV. ………………………..

…………………………………… This is because the Supreme Court is ………………………..”

3) What does the Supreme Court do?

4) What is the exception in the UK judicial system (SC not being a final court of appeal)?

5) What was the role of the Supreme Court in the Uber case (2021)?

**D) Right order!**

1- **Supreme Court** / served / from / June 2018 / Lord Reed / President / previously / as / to / Deputy / President / January 2020.

2- **Lady Hale** / the Supreme Court / history / by / 2017 / the / made / first / President / female / of / becoming / in.

3- **Hale** / a / champion / of / judicial / champion / consistent / was / diversity.

4- **At times** / of / rule / upholding / a / great change / remains / constant / the / of law.

5- **The Supreme Court** / in / 2009 / following / of / Constitutional / was / Reform / 2005 / set up / Act.

6- **The impact** / Supreme Court / extend / , shaping / far / the parties / society / our / of / decisions / beyond / involved.

**E) Supreme Court rules Rwanda asylum policy unlawful, BBC News, November 2023**

The government's Rwanda asylum policy, which it says is needed to tackle small boats, is in disarray, after the UK's highest court ruled it is unlawful. The Supreme Court upheld a Court of Appeal ruling, which said the policy leaves people sent to Rwanda open to human rights breaches. It means the policy cannot be implemented in its current form. Rishi Sunak said the government would work on a new treaty with Rwanda. (1)

The controversial plan to fly asylum seekers to Rwanda and ban them from returning to the UK has been subject to legal challenges since it was first announced by Boris Johnson in April 2022. (2) The government has already spent £140m on the scheme but flights were prevented from taking off in June last year after the Court of Appeal ruled the approach was unlawful due to a lack of human rights safeguards. Now that the UK's most senior court has agreed, the policy's chances of being realised without major revisions are effectively ended. But Mr Sunak told MPs at Prime Minister's Questions that he was ready to finalise a formal treaty with Rwanda in a bid to revive the plan.

A treaty would upgrade the agreement between the UK and Rwanda from its current status as a "memorandum of understanding", which the government believes would put the arrangement on a stronger legal footing. (3) The new text would provide the necessary reassurances the Supreme Court has asked for, the prime minister's official spokesman said. Ministers have been forced to reconsider their flagship immigration policy after 10 claimants argued that ministers had ignored clear evidence that Rwanda's asylum system was unfair and arbitrary. (4) The legal case against the policy hinges on the principle of "non-refoulement" - that a person seeking asylum should not be returned to their country of origin if doing so would put them at risk of harm - which is established under both UK and international human rights law. In a unanimous decision, (5) the court's five justices agreed with the Court of Appeal that there had not been a proper assessment of whether Rwanda was safe. (6)

The judgement does not ban sending migrants to another country, but it leaves the Rwanda scheme in tatters - and it is not clear which other nations are prepared to do a similar deal with the UK. (7) The Supreme Court justices said there were "substantial grounds" to believe people deported to Rwanda could then be sent, by the Rwandan government, to places where they would be unsafe. It said the Rwandan government had entered into the agreement in "good faith" but the evidence cast doubt on its "practical ability to fulfil its assurances, at least in the short term", to fix "deficiencies" in its asylum system and see through "the changes in procedure, understanding and culture which are required".  A spokesman for the Rwandan government said the policy's legality was "ultimately a decision for the UK's judicial system", but added "we do take issue with the ruling that Rwanda is not a safe third country". (8)

Lee Anderson MP, the deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, (9) urged the government to ignore the Supreme Court and "put planes in the air" anyway. Natalie Elphicke, Conservative MP for Dover, the landing point for many of the small boats, said the Rwanda policy is "at an end" and "we now need to move forward". "With winter coming the timing of this decision couldn't be worse. Be in no doubt, this will embolden the people smugglers and put more lives at risk," she continued.

But charity Asylum Aid said the government must "abandon the idea of forcibly removing people seeking asylum to third countries", describing the policy as "cruel and ineffective". More than 100,000 people have arrived in the UK via illegal crossings since 2018, though the number appears to be falling this year. In 2022, 45,000 people reached the UK in small boats. The total is on course to be lower for 2023, (10) with the total for the year so far below 28,000 as of November 12.

1. **Find equivalents for the following words and phrases.**

a) donner des bases plus solides : put sthg on a stronger footing

b) phare (adj) : flagship

c) une évaluation : an assessment

d) mener qqch à bien : to see sthg through

e) des passeurs : smugglers

f) enhardir, encourager : to embolden

1. **T/F? Spot the appropriate passage in the text.**

1- The Supreme Court ruling left PM Rishi Sunak undeterred (= not discouraged). T F

2- The Rwanda plan had a quite smooth journey in the UK. T F

3- PM Sunak believes improvements can be made to the plan. T F

4- The lawfulness of the plan was first questioned by a group of Lords. T F

5- A clear consensus was found by the Supreme Court judges. T F

6- The Supreme Court feared for the employment of migrants once in Rwanda. T F

7- The UK is already in talks with other countries to send migrants to. T F

8- The Rwandan government said it completely understood the S. Court’s ruling. T F

9- Lee Anderson MP is the head of the Conservative Party. T F

10- There could be fewer asylum seekers in 2023 than in 2022. T F

**G) Revisions Kahoot!**