Separation of Powers

- Legislature
- Executive
- Judiciary
- Should all be separate.

Legislature

- Both Houses of parliament, Lords & Commons.
- Formulate law from policy.

Judiciary

- All judges.
- Role to interpret law made by legislature.

Executive

Sort of "Board of Directors"

• Cabinet & PM.

Functions

• Formulate policy

 Take responsibility for individual government departments.

Why separate?

- Separation of powers exists to provide checks & balances
- Help develop a fairness in the whole legal system.

European Law

- Signed Treaty of Rome in 1973
- Became member of EU (EEC as it was then)
- Treaty of Rome gives inalienable rights to citizens
- Updated & amended by further treaties (Maastricht, Amsterdam & Nice)

Institutions of EU

- Parliament Law-making body
- Council policy making body sort of European "cabinet". Made up of heads of state, or high ranking Ministers.
- Commission Scrutiny of work of EU.
- Court of Justice Legal decisions relating to EU matters

Lisbon Treaty

- Modifies constitution of EU
- Creates an EU President (2 ½ year term)
- Removes the right of veto.
- Adopts the "Charter of fundamental rights of the EU"

Rights

Free Movement of –

- Goods

- Finance
- Labour
- People
- In principle, at least.

Cassis De Dijon

- French Liqueur around 18-20% alcohol
- German Law stated at time needed to be min 25% import was stopped

 European Court decided in principle "If it is legal in one member state, it should be legal in all"
 Subject to certain allowed objections.

Objections

- For example (for goods)
- On grounds of
 - Public Health
 - Consumer Protection
 - Tax Evasion
 - Fair Trading

Law -making

 Regulations – immediate/Direct effect. Automatically binding on all member states.

Directives – Instructions to member states to make their own legislation on a subject.

- Usually within a given time limit
- Very common

Law-making (2)

- Decisions can be directed to a specific party or country – binding upon them
- Recommendations / opinions persuasive, but no binding effect

Directives - Examples

Product Safety Directive

- Resulted in General Product Safety Regulations applicable to UK
 Other EU states should have similar
- legislation Deals with the safety of goods supplied to
- the public.

Recent(ish) issue

- European Directive on Specified Quantities for foodstuffs
- Was implemented 2009
- Nearly all goods can now be packed in any quantity the manufacturer wishes.

European Court

- ECJ has jurisdiction over British courts in matters that directly relate to European issues
- Matter can be referred from any point in our court structure

Example

- Thoburn v Sunderland City Council 2002
- Consorzio Del Prosciutto Di Parma v.
 Asda Stores Limited (2001 UKHL 7)

Karen Murphy, Sky & The Premier League

- Is it legal to buy a satellite subscription from another EU country and show live Premier League Games in a pub?
- UK courts have upheld FAPL & BSkyB's rights over the showing of Premier League games & the ban on showing games live at 3pm on a Saturday.

 Murphy is a landlady of a pub in Portsmouth & chose a Greek supplier at a cost of around £100 per month as opposed to £1000

 How does this fit with EU Laws relating to the free movement of goods & services?

Preliminary hearing

- Case heard in ECJ in October 2010
- In the view of Advocate General Kokott, territorial exclusivity agreements relating to the transmission of football matches are contrary to European Union

Hearing October 2011

 The ECJ now says national laws which prohibit the import, sale or use of foreign decoder cards are contrary to the freedom to provide services.

However, only a partial victory

- ECJ added that while live matches were not protected by copyright, any surrounding media, such as any opening video sequence, the Premier League anthem, pre-recorded films showing highlights of recent Premier League matches and various graphics, were "works" protected by copyright.
- To use any of these extra parts associated of a broadcast, a pub would need the permission of the Premier League.

