

Justice Programme

Call: JUST-AG-2017

(Call for proposals for action grants 2017)

Topic: JUST-JTRA-EJTR-AG-2017

Type of action: JUST-AG
(Justice Action Grant)

Proposal number: 806974

Proposal acronym: Lawyers4Rights

Deadline Id: JUST-JTRA-EJTR-AG-2017

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How to fill in the forms

The administrative forms must be filled in for each proposal using the templates available in the submission system. Some data fields in the administrative forms are pre-filled based on the previous steps in the submission wizard.



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

1 - General information

Topic JUST-JTRA-EJTR-AG-2017

Call Identifier JUST-AG-2017

Type of Action JUST-AG

Deadline Id JUST-JTRA-EJTR-AG-2017

Acronym Lawyers4Rights

Proposal title* Lawyers for the protection of fundamental rights

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Duration in months 24

Free keywords Human Rights, Practitioners, lawyers, judicial staff. judiciary staff, law, criminal law, european law, european legal order, national legal order

Abstract

Objectives

Understand the role of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) in face of emerging challenges such as migration and terrorism.

Promote a basic knowledge of the origin, purpose and scope of European human rights law.

Familiarize beneficiaries with the application of the CFR at domestic level according to Lisbon Treaty.

Make legal professions aware of the important role they play in the domain of human rights.

Improve cooperation among legal professions and develop the understanding of the essential elements of EU law applicable in each national context.

Activities

Desk review on European legal framework on human rights.

Training programme on CFR.

Consensus building on policy statement on the role of legal professions in the implementation of the CFR.

Type and number of persons benefiting from the project

About 450 persons shall benefit from the project: more than 300 are lawyers practising in the civil, criminal and fundamental rights fields; about 70 are academic staff in the field of human rights; about 80 are staff of associations of liberal professions.

Expected results

Awareness raising on the CFR among legal professions and institutional bodies.

Competency on human rights protection including mainstreaming of EU law among legal professions and trust in EU institutions.

Feasible paths towards implementation of the CFR by doctrinal debate and jurisprudence review.

EU procedures acceleration towards human rights protection and related culture.

Interprofessional dialogue and mutual learning between legal professions, public institutions and bodies competent in human rights protection.

Type and number of deliverables to be produced

1 report on strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of human rights

1 comparative report between national human rights rights framework and the implementation of the CFR

1 prework assignment

4 seminars on CFR and its implementation

1 policy statement on the role of legal professions in the implementation of the CFR



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Remaining characters

2

Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under the Justice Programme, Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme, 7th Framework Programme, Horizon 2020 or any other EU programme(s)?

Yes No



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Declarations

1) The coordinator declares to have the explicit consent of all partners on their participation and on the content of this proposal. Or the single applicant confirms the content of this proposal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2) The information contained in this proposal is correct and complete. None of the actions foreseen in the proposal have started prior to the date of submission of the current application.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3) The coordinator hereby declares that <ul style="list-style-type: none">o he is fully compliant with the exclusion and eligibility criteria set out in the call for proposals/topic, and has the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed actions. He also declares thato each partner has confirmed that they are fully compliant with the exclusion and eligibility criteria set out in the call for proposal/topic, and they have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed action. Or the single applicant declares that <ul style="list-style-type: none">o he is fully compliant with the exclusion and eligibility criteria set out in the call for proposal/topic, and has the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed actions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The coordinator is only responsible for the correctness of the information relating to his/her own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the correctness of the information related to him/her and declared above. Where the proposal is to be retained for EU funding, the coordinator and each beneficiary applicant will be required to present a formal declaration in this respect.	

According to Article 131 of the Financial Regulation of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (Official Journal L 298 of 26.10.2012, p. 1) and Article 145 of its Rules of Application (Official Journal L 362, 31.12.2012, p.1) applicants found guilty of misrepresentation may be subject to administrative and financial penalties under certain conditions.

Personal data protection

The assessment of your grant application will involve the collection and processing of personal data (such as your name, address and CV), which will be performed pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Unless indicated otherwise, your replies to the questions in this form and any personal data requested are required to assess your grant application in accordance with the specifications of the call for proposals and will be processed solely for that purpose. Details concerning the purposes and means of the processing of your personal data as well as information on how to exercise your rights are available in the [privacy statement](#). Applicants may lodge a complaint about the processing of their personal data with the European Data Protection Supervisor at any time..

Your personal data may be registered in the Early Detection and Exclusion system of the European Commission (EDES), the new system established by the Commission to reinforce the protection of the Union's financial interests and to ensure sound financial management, in accordance with the provisions of articles 105a and 108 of the revised EU Financial Regulation (FR) (Regulation (EU, EURATOM) 2015/1929 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 October 2015 amending Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 966/2012) and articles 143 – 144 of the corresponding Rules of Application (RAP) (COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/2462 of 30 October 2015 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012) for more information see the [Privacy statement for the EDES Database](#).



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

List of participants

#	Participant Legal Name	Country
1	Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foundation	Bulgaria
2	Fondazione Confprofessioni	Italy
3	ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense	Italy
4	Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano	Italy
5	UNIVERSIDAD DE BURGOS	Spain
6	UNION PROFESIONAL	Spain



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foun**

2 - Administrative data of participating organisations

PIC	Legal name
916727989	Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foundation

Short name: Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foundation

Address of the organisation

Street 49 A, Gurko Str.

Town Sofia

Postcode 1000

Country Bulgaria

Webpage blhr.org

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body unknown

Legal person yes

Non-profit unknown

International organisation unknown

International organisation of European interest unknown

Secondary or Higher education establishment unknown

Research organisation unknown

NACE Code: -



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foun**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foun**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Yordanka**

Last name **BEKIRSKA**

E-Mail **hrlawyer@blhr.org**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym

Lawyers4Rights

Short name **Fondazione Confprofessioni**

PIC

912698318

Legal name

Fondazione Confprofessioni

Short name: Fondazione Confprofessioni

Address of the organisation

Street Viale Pasteur, 65

Town Rome

Postcode 00144

Country Italy

Webpage <http://www.confprofessioni.eu>

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body no

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment no

Research organisation no

NACE Code: -



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Fondazione Confprofessioni**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Fondazione Confprofessioni**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Martina**

Last name **Gherlenda**

E-Mail **m.gherlenda@confprofessioni.eu**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Anna	Di Domenicantonio	progetti.aprieuropa@confprofessioni.eu	+393490678285



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense**

PIC

910589344

Legal name

ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense

Short name: ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense

Address of the organisation

Street via Paolo Emilio, 7

Town Rome

Postcode 00192

Country Italy

Webpage <http://www.associazionenazionaleforense.it/>

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body unknown

Legal person yes

Non-profit unknown

International organisation unknown

International organisation of European interest unknown

Secondary or Higher education establishment unknown

Research organisation unknown

NACE Code: -



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **ANF Associazione Nazionale Forense**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Luigi**

Last name **Pansini**

E-Mail **gigipansini@gmail.com**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym

Lawyers4Rights

Short name **Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano**

PIC

923556789

Legal name

Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano

Short name: Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano

Address of the organisation

Street Via Carlo Freguglia 1

Town Milano

Postcode 20122

Country Italy

Webpage www.ordineavvocatimilano.it

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body unknown

Legal person yes

Non-profit unknown

International organisation unknown

International organisation of European interest unknown

Secondary or Higher education establishment unknown

Research organisation unknown

NACE Code: -



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Alice**

Last name **Pisapia**

E-Mail **alice.pisapia@coleurope.eu**

Position in org.

Department Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym

Lawyers4Rights

Short name **UBU**

PIC

998959642

Legal name

UNIVERSIDAD DE BURGOS

Short name: UBU

Address of the organisation

Street HOSPITAL DEL REY

Town BURGOS

Postcode 09001

Country Spain

Webpage www.ubu.es

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body yes

Legal person yes

Non-profit yes

International organisation no

International organisation of European interest no

Secondary or Higher education establishment yes

Research organisation yes

NACE Code: 853 - Higher education



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **UBU**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **UBU**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Mar**

Last name **jimeno bulnes**

E-Mail **mjimeno@ubu.es**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym

Lawyers4Rights

Short name **UNION PROFESIONAL**

PIC

910703028

Legal name

UNION PROFESIONAL

Short name: *UNION PROFESIONAL*

Address of the organisation

Street Calle Lagasca 50

Town MADRID

Postcode 28001

Country Spain

Webpage www.unionprofesional.com

Legal Status of your organisation

Research and Innovation legal statuses

Public body unknown

Legal person yes

Non-profit unknown

International organisation unknown

International organisation of European interest unknown

Secondary or Higher education establishment unknown

Research organisation unknown

NACE Code: -



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **UNION PROFESIONAL**

Department(s) carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name

not applicable

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Postcode

Country



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Short name **UNION PROFESIONAL**

Person in charge of the proposal

The name and e-mail of contact persons are read-only in the administrative form, only additional details can be edited here. To give access rights and basic contact details of contact persons, please go back to Step 4 of the submission wizard and save the changes.

Title

Sex Male Female

First name **Elena**

Last name **CÓRDOBA AZCÁRATE**

E-Mail **internacional@unionprofesional.com**

Position in org.

Department

Same as organisation

Same as organisation address

Street

Town

Post code

Country

Website

Phone 1

Phone 2

Fax



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

3 - Budget for the proposal

Maximum reimbursement rate for the call
80,00

No	Name of Beneficiary	Country	Estimated eligible costs							Estimated income		EU contribution	
			A Direct personnel costs /€	B.1 Direct travel costs	B.2 Direct subsistence costs	C Direct costs of sub-contracting /€	D Direct costs of providing financial support	E Other direct costs	F Indirect costs /€ Max 7% of direct costs (sum of budget categories A-E)	G Total costs/€ (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)+(F)	H Receipts	I Other income (G-H-J)	J Requested EU contribution / €
1	Bulgarian Lawyers for Human R	BG	40 469	19 125	18 789	0	0	5 100	5162,00	88645,00	0,00	17729,00	70916,00
2	Fondazione Confprofessioni	IT	41 560	3 640	4 006	0	0	15 035	4630,00	68871,00	0,00	13774,00	55097,00
3	ANF Associazione Nazionale Fc	IT	41 500	9 870	24 199	0	0	3 600	5000,00	84169,00	0,00	16834,00	67335,00
4	Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano	IT	41 500	8 750	23 736	0	0	8 600	5000,00	87586,00	0,00	17517,00	70069,00
5	UNIVERSIDAD DE BURGOS	ES	45 062	14 490	25 366	0	0	3 600	5000,00	93518,00	0,00	18704,00	74814,00
6	UNION PROFESIONAL	ES	29 162	3 580	3 562	0	0	8 525	4855,00	49684,00	0,00	9965,00	39719,00
Total			239 253	59 455	99 658	0	0	44 460	29647,00	472473,00	0,00	94523,00	377950,00



Proposal ID **806974**

Acronym **Lawyers4Rights**

Requested reimbursement rate %	Requested indirect cost flat-rate %
K Requested EU contribution / Total costs	L Average indirect costs (F) of participants (max. 7 %)
79,99	6,69



JUST/2017/ACTION GRANTS

PART B - SUBMISSION TEMPLATE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Proposal number:	SEP-210480089
Proposal acronym:	Lawyers4Rights

NOTICE

All personal data (such as names, addresses, CVs, etc.) mentioned in your application form will be processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Your replies to the questions in this form are necessary in order to assess your grant application and they will be processed solely for that purpose by the department responsible for the Union grant programme concerned. On request, you may be sent personal data to correct or complete it. For any questions relating to this data, please contact the Commission department to which the form must be returned. Beneficiaries may lodge a complaint against the processing of their personal data with the European Data Protection Supervisor at any time (Official Journal L 8, 12.1.2001).

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Part 1 – General Description of the project and applicant organisation

1.1. ABSTRACT

(max. 2000 characters)

Describe briefly the project's objectives, its activities, the type and number of persons who will benefit from the project, the expected results and the type and number of deliverables to be produced. The type and number of deliverables should be in line with the "Indicators" excel sheet that is to be provided as an Annex 3 to this application. See also point 1.11 below.

This part should be identical to the abstract provided in Part A.

Note: You are requested to include information under all headings mentioned below and to respect the limit of 2000 characters indicated above. If your proposal is written in a language other than English, please include an English version of this abstract under point 1.17 of this document.

Objectives

Understand the role of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) in face of emerging challenges such as migration and terrorism.

Promote a basic knowledge of the origin, purpose and scope of European human rights law.

Familiarize beneficiaries with the application of the CFR at domestic level, according to Lisbon Treaty.

Make legal professions aware of the important role they play in the domain of human rights.

Improve cooperation among legal professions and develop the understanding of the essential elements of EU law applicable in each national context.

Activities

Desk review on European legal framework on human rights, updating legal theory and jurisprudence.

Training programme on CFR.

Consensus building on policy statement on the role of legal professions in the implementation of the CFR.

Type and number of persons benefiting from the project

About 450 persons shall benefit from the project: more than 300 are lawyers, practising in the civil, criminal and fundamental rights fields; about 70 are academic staff in the field of human rights; about 80 are staff of associations of liberal professions.

Expected results

Awareness raising on the CFR among legal professions and institutional bodies.

Competency on human rights protection including mainstreaming of EU law among legal professions and trust in EU institutions.

Feasible paths towards implementation of the CFR, by doctrinal debate and jurisprudence review.

EU procedures acceleration towards human rights protection and related culture.

Inter-professional dialogue and mutual learning between legal professions, public institutions and bodies competent in human rights protection.

Type and number of deliverables to be produced

2 Reports on European and national legal frameworks on human rights.

1 Study on strengths and weakness of CFR implementation in partners' countries.

1 Pre-work assignment

4 Seminars on the CFR and its implementation.

1 Policy statement on the role of legal professions in the implementation of the CFR.

1.2. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM, NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

What are the problems and/or the current situation? Which are the needs that the project aims to address?

In relation to these problems and needs, what are the major objectives that the project should attain? Who are the target group(s) of your activities and why were they chosen?

Note:

You are expected to provide here a needs assessment for your proposed activities. Such needs assessment should include relevant and reliable data and should contain a robust analysis clearly demonstrating the need for the action. The applicant can refer to existing research, studies, previous projects which had already identified the need. The needs assessment must make it clear to what extent the action will meet the need and this shall be quantified. You are requested to be specific and focus on the actual needs that your project will aim to address and not limit the analysis to general statements and information about the problems and needs of the target group in general.

Problem analysis.

The provisions of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR or “the Charter”) and the extent of the substantive content of the rights protected by the Charter are not mainstream subjects of legal professions in many of the Member States. According to a preliminary investigation among project partners, the CFR is not a central tool for legal practitioners in Italy, Spain and Bulgaria. Fundamental rights enshrined in the CFR do not have an adequate impact in many areas of national law.

The project deals with the implementation of the CFR and covers both intrinsic causes of such deficiency and external pressure such as that relating to the European Law against terrorism.

The project proposal, thus, offers an opportunity for lawyers, legal academic staff and officials of legal professions’ associations to strengthen their knowledge and understanding of the scope and application of the CFR by analyzing its application provisions such as its Article 51 and ways in which the CFR could be better implemented.

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law, as enshrined in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions.

As according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, all human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others. It is worth remembering that human rights literature does not present all the rights that human beings may have, but rather only a special category of rights is discussed. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, elevating human rights to the international level has meant that behavior can be judged not only against what national law requires, but also against a standard that sits outside a national system. The CFR follows this path. As a result, every Member State is now subject to this scrutiny from outside. The project proposal is rooted on this assumption.

Human rights are protected at national level, through Member States’ Constitutions and at international level through international conventions and declarations, such as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the 1950 European Convention on Human rights of the Council of Europe signed by Member States. In Europe, human rights are protected at supranational level by the CFR, first adopted in 2000 in Nice, also called the Nice Charter, before becoming a legally binding instrument of EU law in 2009 with Lisbon Treaty, which binds the EU institutions and the Member States when they act within the scope of EU law.

The CFR is the point of reference not only for the Court of Justice but also for the EU legislature, notably when EU legislation gives specific expression to fundamental rights, as is the case for EU policies dealing with anti-discrimination, asylum, data protection transparency, good administration, and procedural rights in civil and criminal proceedings. Moreover, fundamental rights can also be at stake in EU legislation covering all other domains of Union competence such as transport, competition, customs and border control. As these policies

can also have an impact on citizens and individuals rights, such as human dignity, privacy, the right to be heard, and freedom of movement, EU law takes such situations into account.

The Commission mainstreams the Charter in all its policies and works closely with national, European and international organisations to ensure promotion of fundamental rights.

Notwithstanding the legal relevance of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, its systematic application needs additional efforts. Three debatable issues need to be deepened so that lawyers and judges can support the work of the Commission effectively.

First, as already investigated by the European Parliament, the dilemma is the broad or narrow application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights to national measures. Article 51 of the Charter limits the scope of its application to EU bodies, and to the Member States 'only' when they are 'implementing' EU law. While EU fundamental rights is a condition of the legality of EU acts, the legal situation is not as straightforward regarding acts adopted by national authorities. Most EU lawyers would agree with the contention that it is not always clear when and whether national authorities are acting within the scope of application of EU law. On one hand, the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice shows that the Court has adopted a narrow interpretation of the applicability of the CFR to national measures, on the basis of its Article 51. On the other, the European Parliament pushes for a more courageous use of the CFR in respect to national measures falling within the scope of EU law, so to ensure that those instruments cannot be used to undermine fundamental rights guarantees.

Second, the relation and interdependency with the EU and United Nations (UN) legal order of human rights needs to be covered. The Charter has borrowed about half of its rights from the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Article 52(3) of the Charter states that, to the extent that rights in the Charter are borrowed from the Convention, they are to be given the same meaning and content as they have in the European Convention. In addition, where Charter rights are the same as those in the ECHR, the Court of Justice should follow the clear and consistent jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Yet, Member States of the European Union are subject to a range of human rights obligations derived from the Charter of the United Nations and the 'core' human rights treaties elaborated under the aegis of the UN. These instruments confer a range of inalienable rights on all those within the jurisdiction of the Member States. When implementing EU Law, the EU and its Member States are required to ensure they act consistently with the EU's own internal human rights rules. However, the range of rights recognised under EU Law is narrower than that guaranteed under the UN treaties. Furthermore, the EU has accepted that it is under a duty not to actively violate rights (i.e. to 'respect' rights), but has not generally acknowledged that it has an obligation or the authority to protect or promote them. However, the duty to protect and promote rights is an integral element of the Member States' obligations under the UN treaties. The Member States remain bound by their obligations under UN human rights treaties and cannot release themselves from these obligations simply by delegating powers relevant to their implementation to the EU.

Third, European Directive on combating Terrorism (Directive 2017/541) presents the risk of undermining fundamental rights and having a disproportionate and discriminatory impact on ethnic and religious communities. An overall climate of suspicion against certain groups based on their ethnic or religious belonging also brings concerns for the measures put forward in the new EU law, as well as its overly broad scope and definitions. As already pointed out by the European Network against racism, although a general human rights safeguard clause has been included, the Directive, adopted on 30 November 2016 by the EU Council, opens the door to criminalisation of behaviour instead of intent, which may have no direct link to violent terrorist acts. Broad definitions, for instance of 'glorification' of terrorism and 'travelling for terrorist purposes', could lead to human rights restrictions in a context of increased securitisation. In turn, security measures recently adopted in some EU countries, through criminal law, administrative measures or police powers, have already led to serious human rights violations. How best then to ensure respect for human rights in the EU, at a time when terrorist threat is sometimes offered as reason for their diminution?

Type of application (broad or narrow), consistency of EU Charter with UN Treaties (inalienable or alienable), and risk to diminish human rights due to globalization (security or freedom) are issues that affect the application of fundamental rights in European Institutions and Member States.

The aforementioned limits of the Charter's application pose legal professions and legal practitioners in a demanding position to put into practice the human rights framework contained in the EU Charter. The project proposal aims to overcome difficulties and every kind of distinctions such as those relating to national and supranational law, Common and Civil Law, private and public Law, in order to build a common European culture in human rights using the EU Charter.

The project assumption stems from the interdependency between the universality of rights set out in 1948 Declaration, the regional control system expressed in the 1950 European Convention and the evolution of the concept of human rights contained in the EU Charter. While the 1948 Declaration represents the first proclamation of the international community on universal rights and the 1950 EU Convention is the most effective regional control mechanism, the 2000 EU Charter expresses the evolution of the concept of human rights.

The EU Charter, together with "negative freedoms" (State cannot interfere), added "positive freedoms" (State must intervene) in economic and social rights.

The interdependency idea includes the "accession" issues set out below. Article 6 of the Lisbon Treaty says that the EU shall accede to the European Convention on Human Rights. As and when that occurs, the European Court of Human Rights will assume a formal role in adjudicating upon the legality of EU measures. Until the EU signs up formally to the ECHR, as it has to under Article 6 of the Lisbon Treaty, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is the competent court on human right within the EU. Now, the Court of Justice has evolved from being a tribunal concerned primarily with economic matters, to one with a much wider range of jurisdiction, which is now explicitly tasked with enforcing human rights. Consequently, the CJEU lacks the kind of expertise and experience of other human rights courts. The use of international and comparative law in this context and the use of the ECtHR would provide the Court of Justice with relevant information on prevailing international and regional standards of protection for particular rights, and on the approach of other international and regional courts in addressing comparable claims.

The desire not to subject either the laws of the EU or judgments of the Court of Justice to the review jurisdiction of the ECtHR is confirmed by the 2014 Court of Justice's Opinion, in which the Court ruled that Community accession to the ECHR would be constitutionally impermissible in the absence of a Treaty amendment. On 18 December 2014, the CJEU delivered its opinion on the draft agreement on EU accession to the ECHR. The Court identified problems as to its compatibility with EU law, ruling the draft accession agreement incompatible with Article 6(2) of the TEU and the related Protocol (No. 8). The Court called for certain amendments: primacy of Union law in relation to the possibilities conferred by Article 53 of the Charter as regards stronger fundamental rights in Member States' constitutions; mutual trust between Member States in particular in the area of freedom, security and justice; relation with the new Additional Protocol 16 to the ECHR; preservation of the exclusive jurisdiction of the CJEU for deciding disputes between Member States concerning interpretation or application of the Treaties; certain aspects of the procedure before the ECtHR involving the EU; judicial protection in the area of common foreign and security policy. The Commission, in its turn, remains fully committed to the EU accession to the ECHR, since accession will strengthen fundamental values, improve the effectiveness of EU law and enhance the coherence of fundamental rights protection in Europe. For the Commission, accession to the ECHR remains of paramount importance. However, there is a legal obligation for EU institutions to seek to conclude an accession agreement that complies with requirements laid down in the Treaties, and in particular in Protocol 8 to the Lisbon Treaty.

In sum, the Court of Justice reflects the desire of one part of the EU to preserve its own autonomy and exclusive authority on human rights, therefore operating as a Human Rights Adjudicator. This autonomy profile is deducted from the choice of the EU to adopt its own Bill of Rights rather than simply incorporating or acceding to the European Convention on Human Rights.

As pointed out in the 2014 Commission Report on the application of the EU Charter, irrespective of the timing of accession, all EU institutions and Member States are obliged to interpret the Charter in light of existing jurisprudence of the ECtHR. Article 52(3) of the Charter contains the legal obligation to give the same meaning and scope to Charter rights and rights in the ECHR, insofar as Charter rights correspond to ECHR rights. The explanations relating to the Charter list the Charter articles where both the meaning and scope are the same as the corresponding ECHR articles, and where the meaning is the same but the scope is wider. The issue entails the legal relationship with international treaties.

Whereas there is no legal obligation in the Charter to align interpretation with United Nations treaties, the CJEU does refer to UN instruments for interpretation of rights under EU law as happened with regard to disability, when the Court of Justice adopted the concept and wording of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which the EU is a party.

Irrespective of the position of the Court of Justice, fundamental rights are values on which the EU is founded. The consequences of an unprecedented arrival of refugees at its external borders, economic imbalances and a series of terrorist attacks pose multiple challenges that impact fundamental rights. This is why the EU took several initiatives to give substance to Charter rights for the benefit of people in the EU as explained in 2016 Commission Report on the application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Project proposal rejects the hypothesis of the protection of EU autonomy or the authority of the Court of Justice and favors the idea that the EU needed its own, novel Bill of Rights to modernize and update the ECHR by integrating economic and social rights together with civil and political rights as well as 'third generation' and other newer rights in fields such as data protection and biotechnology. Despite the 'judicial diplomacy' between the Court of Justice and the ECtHR there is a serious concern about a growing disparity between the approaches of the two courts to the detriment of human rights protection, occurring if the CJEU increasingly distances itself from the jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court and places emphasis on an autonomous EU approach to the interpretation of the Charter.

Aforementioned concern is strengthened when the position of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is taken into account. In fact, the OHCHR report points to the dismissive treatment by the CJEU of the jurisprudence of the UN Human Rights Committee and also notes its more recent failure to look to the guidance of the Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the CJEU's case law on child custody and other children's rights issues.

Finally, concerns are raised about certain provisions of the Charter. Article 52(1) specifies that 'limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest recognised by the Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others'. The wording of Article 52 is different from the kind of limitation clause contained in the ECHR or in other Constitutions and human rights instruments which permit limitations that are 'necessary in a democratic society' to protect a range of public interests (G. De Burca, The Court of Justice as a human rights adjudicator, 2013).

In conclusion, with regard to problem review it is worth noting that the EU and the Court of Justice has not clearly developed a substantive sense of human rights. The Court of Justice recognised fundamental rights as an afterthought in its early case law in order to protect the supremacy of EU law against threats from the national constitutional courts. Fundamental rights were not at the very foundation of the EEC, as they are, in contrast, in the German Basic Law.

The EU cannot be constructed as a human rights organisation merely on the back of dimensions of human rights protection necessary to ensure economic integration. As indicated by de Vries, Bernitz and Weatherill, nor can human rights be developed in the most substantive, comprehensive and aspirational of ways through a court-led, instrumental means, in which human rights are pursued by those most able to afford to litigate them.

While national courts will continue to reaffirm their own role in policing the observance of fundamental rights in the EU, legal professions should ensure that the multilevel and complex structures of fundamental rights protection in the EU would be improved. This underlines the need for the EU to accede to the ECHR and for the CJEU to conform its fundamental rights jurisprudence to European Court of Human Rights. In these challenging times for the EU, fundamental rights are essential and must not be diminished or become a casualty of economic or even security-driven mentalities: legal professions are key actors in this strategy.

Needs that the project aims to address.

Need analysis has been carried out by partners with the following consultation methods:

- a) dissemination of a concept paper highlighting doctrinal issues on CFR implementation;
- b) bilateral Skype conference on critical issues such as those relating to case law in selected countries;
- c) review of existing need analysis such as those provided by European institutions or the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights;

- d) consultation of national associations of legal professions on knowledge and application of CFR in selected countries.

Aforementioned need analysis confirmed the CFR is not a central tool for legal practitioners in Italy, Spain and Bulgaria. Fundamental rights enshrined in the CFR do not have an adequate impact in many areas of national law of selected countries, as experienced by Italian and Bulgarian Lawyers. Observing the 2016 Fundamental Rights Report by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, things seem getting worse. Notwithstanding the effort of the European Parliament, awareness on the CFR's content remains low. The scope of the Charter is an often-ignored question in all Member States. Even the role of the CFR as interpretive tool, constitutional benchmark and individual horizontal right seems disappointing according to statistics presented in the mentioned Report. Limited relevance of the CFR is documented in national legislative processes. The 2016 Parliamentary debates show some progresses, in comparison with 2015 references. Finally, lack of initiatives are reported in national policy measures and training. National Courts, in 2015, continued to refer to the CFR without a reasoned argument on why it applies to the specific circumstances of the case. Progress on equality and non-discrimination are also disappointing as well as the weak result achieved on racism, xenophobia and intolerance, while child poverty rates remain high.

Over 35% of Member States have failed to ensure that their legal systems are sufficiently independent and impartial. However, some progress on EU Directives strengthens procedural rights in criminal proceedings.

Objectives

Aforementioned analysis and agreed needs analysis among partners led to the project objectives detailed below.

- a) Strengthening the knowledge on the legal framework of European Fundamental Rights and focus on fundamental rather human rights.
- b) Clarify the interdependence between the European Charter of Fundamental Rights and European Convention on Human Rights.
- c) Review the provisions on human rights contained in National (Member States Constitutions), Regional (ECHR) and supranational (EU Charter) levels.
- d) Build a mutual learning process towards the implementation of EU Charter.
- e) Understand the role of the EU Charter in facing new emerging social and economic challenges, such as migration and terrorism.
- f) Promote the development of common policy among partners by reference to European human rights obligations and jurisprudence as well as national human rights jurisprudence and legislation.

In respect to training activity related learning objectives are specified below:

to ensure that beneficiaries acquire a basic knowledge of the origin, purpose and scope of European human rights law;

to familiarize beneficiaries with the application of the EU Charter of fundamental rights at domestic level, according to Lisbon Treaty;

to make legal professions aware of the important role played by them in human rights domain.

Target population

The project proposal is addressed to the following populations:

a) Direct population

Lawyers (civil and criminal lawyers)

Academic professors

Officers of Legal professions organisations

b) Indirect population

Ministry of Justice officers involved in human rights

Regional officers operating in human right departments

Municipalities' officers in charge with human rights protection.

There is a close link between legal professions and civil society. Priority on human rights should be strengthened within the legal profession itself in order to better mainstream the human rights protection in day-to-day life. This is why the project audience is made up by multilevel professionals, with different cultures and human rights protection perspectives.

While academics bring theoretical foundation of human rights and fundamental rights, legal professions deepen the case law so that the application of EU Charter is covered in each article. Finally, legal profession officers operating within the national inter-professions organizations share project findings with other professions and civil society at large.

Indirect population are those who are not directly involved in project activities but those who are involved in the dissemination phase.

1.3. RELEVANCE AND JUSTIFICATION

(max. 4000 characters)

How does your project address the call priority under which you are applying? What is the project's contribution in this area?

What are the innovative aspects of the project?

The project proposal contributes to the effective and coherent application of EU law in the areas of fundamental rights by covering training needs gaps of legal professions, academics in legal science and officers of legal and inter-professions organizations. The evolving legal dimension of human rights which impacts in daily work of domestic judges, prosecutors and lawyers, requires each Member State as well as legal professions carefully to consider ways in which effective implementation of CFR can best be secured. Overcoming the conflicting requirements of national law, lack of access to information on human rights and stimulating the need for further training in European and International human rights are relevant issues which guide the proposal. In terms of training action, a relevance effort is therefore to convey a basic knowledge of and skills in the implementation of CFR to legal professions without which there can be no truly efficient protection of individual rights at national level.

In the European Union, the protection of fundamental rights is guaranteed both at national level (by Member States' constitutional systems) and at EU level (by the CFR). The CFR applies to all action taken by the EU institutions (including the European Parliament and the Council), throughout the legislative process, while it applies to Member States only when they implement EU law. Hence, it does not replace national fundamental rights systems, but complements them. The factor connecting an alleged violation of the CFR with EU law will depend on the situation in question, such as where national legislation transposes an EU directive or a public authority applies EU law, or a national court applies or interprets EU law.

Project proposal is justified within aforementioned human rights framework and pursues the implementation of the CFR focusing on the role of legal professions in human rights domain. Relevance is seen in the need for the CFR implementation as reported by the Commission in its reports. Unprecedented migration phenomenon, the need for sustainable development and terrorist attacks have an impact on fundamental rights and legal professions should play a key role in connecting the CFR with the need for human rights protection emerging from vulnerable populations.

Project contribution therefore refers to the focus on protecting fundamental rights walking through the content of the CFR and their impact at national level.

European pillar of social rights and emerging migration flows adds further dimensions to the cross-border matrimonial matters and raise the importance of the parent responsibility, right to be protected under the CFR included the right of the child. The project relevance covers fundamental rights that will be discussed by partner participants during training activities, combining national priorities (consumer protection rather than the protection of personal data, the right to asylum or the right to non-discrimination) and focuses on the implementation procedures as required by legal profession in applying the CFR.

Innovative aspect of the project lies on the relationship between the fundamental rights legal framework and the "practice" of human rights promotion and protection. Merging the doctrinal debate between the Court of Justice and other human rights courts and institutions, with operational issues faced by legal professions

involved in protecting fundamental rights, a training package will be designed as a tool for further mainstreaming of the CFR implementation.

In addition, the relationship between legal professions *modus operandi* in human rights protection (lawyers and academic staff) based on the CFR, and the day to day working experience of those employed in public institutions offices dealing with human rights protection at national and local levels will forge a new culture on fundamental rights as a distinctive feature of the European Social Model.

1.4. EXPECTED RESULTS

(max. 4000 characters)

What are the expected results of the project? Who will benefit from these results and how?

How will the target groups of the project benefit concretely from the project results and what shall change for them?

How will these results contribute to achieving the objectives of the call priority under which you are applying?

Note:

Results are immediate changes that arise for the target groups after the completion of the project (e.g. improved knowledge, increased awareness). Results must be distinguished from deliverables, which are produced with the resources allocated to the project, e.g. training courses, conferences, leaflets.

Expected Results

Human rights have become an area law which is fundamental to everyone and which permeates all legal activity, economic and social, in public and private law. It is the professional role and duty of judges, prosecutors and lawyers throughout Europe to explore this potential, and at all times to use their respective competences to ensure that a just rule of law prevails, including respect for the rights of the individual. Thus, results are expected to strengthen key role of professional in the application human rights law with particular emphasis to CFR.

First of all it is expected that awareness of the CFR is raised among legal professions at large and institutional bodies in related members states.

Competency in human rights protection is the main result expected. This includes the mainstreaming of EU law among legal profession and trust on EU institution among those in need of human right protection.

The preliminary review of human rights law at international, local and European level and subsequent doctrinal debate among participants will highlight feasible paths towards the implementation of the CFR.

Human rights protection of those in needs (vulnerable people, migrants, refugees, unemployed, etc.) and related legal procedures within the EU law accelerate the impetus of the CFR and its relevance for the European culture.

Inter-professional dialogue and mutual learning between legal professions and public institutions bodies competent in human rights protection will forge a new cooperative approach focused on the implementation of the CFR.

Concrete benefits for target groups refer to the following areas.

- **Doctrinal and jurisprudence review in human rights subject**

Updated review carried out during the inception phase provides essential body of knowledge to be used by legal professions when human rights protection issue is involved. Basic notions of international and European human rights law complemented by human rights standards and jurisprudence will be organised with a view to implementing the CFR.

- **Competency in EU Charter implementation**

Walking through the contents of the training package where the difference between international human rights law and international humanitarian law is recalled, participants will deepen the dilemma of CFR's broad or narrow implementation and analyse the national obligations with the EU and International legal framework in human rights protection. The EU legal framework, in particular, will be provided including the different positions of the European Institutions, namely the Commission, the Court and the Parliament.

- Participants policy statement on Human Rights and the Legal Professions

A commitment document outlining the ways in which participants intent to implement the CFR in their daily work. Areas of the policy statement include the advocacy in relation to human rights protection by legal professions, national implementation of CFR to support the scrutiny of legislation for compliance with CFR, Public awareness in relation to human rights to promote awareness and compliance with CFR within legal professions and amongst law enforcement officials, including the judiciary, prosecutors, the police and regional and public officials as well s amongst member of national parliament and the public service. Participation in the EU human rights system completes the policy statement areas with a view to advocating for EU to have access to the European Convention on Human Rights.

Aforementioned expected results shall contribute to achieving the objectives of the call.

1.5. EUROPEAN ADDED VALUE

(max. 2000 characters)

What is the project's added value at European level?

How will you ensure that the project methodology and/or deliverables and/or results will be transferable at European level?

Note: *European added value of actions, including that of small-scale and national actions, shall be assessed in the light of criteria such as their contribution to the consistent and coherent implementation of Union law, and to wide public awareness about the rights deriving from it, their potential to develop mutual trust among Member States and to improve cross-border cooperation, their transnational impact, their contribution to the elaboration and dissemination of best practices or their potential to contribute to the creation of minimum standards, practical tools and solutions that address cross-border or Union-wide challenges.*

First of all the project will add value in discussing the Article 54 of the CFR on the “level of protection” by converging the Partnership statement to ensure that the rights and freedoms protected by CFR are applied as minimum standards and not seen as a ceiling of protection. Needless to say, the wording of Article 53 has caused some concern about its legal implications in the special context of the supranational Community legal order. Some commentators have argued that if the CFR is incorporated into EU law, Article 53 could threaten the supremacy of Community law over national constitutions, and that it might reinforce tendencies of courts in certain Member States to assert a right to review Community measures against national standards of human rights. In clarifying the legal implications, the Partnership will support the subsidiarity concept and the CFR application as “minimum standard” on human rights. The discussion will forge the participants’ competency covering the relationship between national and supranational human rights law.

Second added value lies on the interpretation of Article 51 of the CFR relating to the dilemma of stricter or broader application of the Charter to national measures. It is acknowledged that Article 51 (which states that the CFR only applies to European Union Institutions and bodies and to the Member States only when they are implementing Union law) was introduced by Members States who did not want the CFR to have effects that could potentially limit their competences by expanding the field of application of EU law beyond EU powers. The Partnership supports a courageous use of the CFR for national measures falling within the scope of EU law, so to ensure that those instruments cannot be used to undermine fundamental rights guarantees at supranational level. By the doctrinal review, the training deliverables and the participants’ policy statements, the project will provide aforementioned added value at European level.

1.6. METHODOLOGY

Outline the approach and methodology. Explain why this is the best approach to attain the objectives and the proposed results.

Explain the structure and complementarity of the workpackages.

Mutual learning in human rights domain

Human rights do not resolve the tension between competing interests and various visions of how the world should be. Rather, human rights idea provides a vocabulary for arguing about which interests should prevail and how to create the conditions for contrasting attacks on dignity. While the CFR is the tool to achieve justice and dignity by protecting human rights, legal professions play a crucial role in implementing human rights standards. Aforementioned assumptions pave the way to the project approach necessarily based on mutual learning among partner so that national implementation issues are raised. Different aims will be achieved through different methods appropriate to each work package.

Considering the different national legal framework of involved partners, mutual learning is the reference method to be followed. Opposite to the unilateral model, Mutual Learning is mutual involvement of subjects that have different knowledge and it is based on effective relational interaction within the same frame, namely the CFR. Engaging in mutual learning is seeking knowledge, but specifically knowledge that will result in action, according to the coherence between the common frame, set out by CFR, and the different national contexts. The mutual interaction on the same framework leads to a first phase of information exchange where partners understand the relation between the national legal framework and related assumptions, background, bias and social problems. Core values of mutual learning are valid information (each partner should provide robust information on national legal framework), and partnership commitment in a way that the common decision on the CFR can be implemented. In each project phase will be adopted a specific learning tool derived from the ILO Mutual Learning Tools Compass. During the Inception phase, learning tools will be adapted from the Compass Access and Build Knowledge methodology, whereas the project implementation phases will be inspired by Compass Participate and Network methods.

Methods for workpackages

WP 1 covers activities are transversal to all other activities of the project and which are implemented following the Project Cycle Management explained in European Union manuals.

The evolution of human rights concepts and legal implications linked to the CFR will be discussed through a desk review. Taking the Subsidiarity and Applicability principles (Art 51) and the Level of Protection (Art 53) disposition, as a reference point of an initial review of doctrine and jurisprudence, included the different role of EU Institution in the implementation of the CFR, literature review (G. De Burca, X. Groussot, L. Pech, G. Petursonn, F. Jacobs, C. McElduff, J. Steiner, D. Chalmers, A. Kaczoroska, S. Douglas-Scott, et al.) will be accompanied by the EU legal framework and Reports by the Commission and EU Parliament. Court of Justice Jurisprudence post Lisbon will be compared with accredited international law. Aforementioned legal issues will be part of the Work Package 2.

Blended leaning (Pre-Training Alignment, Modular Training, Project work in daily practice of Legal Professions) is the methodology of the Work Package 3. The training is delivered as a programme of seminars made up by modules. It is preceded by a pre-training alignment containing essential debate raised by the desk review (WP 2) so that participants can align their knowledge on CFR and update their legal framework. Between seminars, legal professions are asked to carry out a review of cases involved in human rights protection as project work. In conclusion, a stock taking exercise has the aim to evaluate the learning path.

Training scheme is the following:

Pre-Training Alignment—> Seminars —> Project work—> Stock-taking exercise

Seminars, attended by participants of each country, will be delivered in selected countries as follow:

First Seminar in Italy: The CFR and international Human Rights Law (3 days)

Seminar deals with positive aspects and challenges for the realization of human rights within the EU including the applicability to the EU of Human Rights Obligation under the United Nations Charter and Human Rights Treaties. Difference between International human rights law and international humanitarian law is covered, together with the transposition of international law into national legal system and the application of international human rights law in national courts. The role of legal professions in the implementation of the CFR ends up the

seminar. The course shall be organised by the Milan Bar Association and disseminated among lawyers as well as among magistrates.

Second Seminar in Spain: The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (3 days)

Contents of the CFR will be covered discussing the Legal value of the Charter, its relevance for the national legal order while guidelines on application will be provided. Relationship with the European Convention of Human Rights, European Social Charter and other human rights provisions will be covered.

How the EU procedural guarantees series of legislation are embedded in the EU's wider fundamental rights context, provided by the CFR and the EU general principles of law are part of this seminar.

Third Seminar in Bulgaria: The application and relevance of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and EU Legislation.

Fundamental rights protection will be focused on Citizens rights, Right to the integrity of the person (bioethics), Fight against racism, Labour rights and Data protection and privacy rights. This seminar enables legal professionals to know which source of law is to be applied in specific situations.

Fourth Seminar in Italy: The role of legal professions in the implementation of CFR.

This seminar offers the opportunity for participants (lawyers, academic staff, liberal professions' associations officials) to improve the cooperation amongst member states institutions and professionals by focusing on the essential elements of EU Law applicable to related jurisdictions. Case studies on the scope of application of the CFR are provided as a reference material for cooperation building. This seminar is open to national and local authorities dealing with human rights.

Consequent to WP 3, the phase on the definition of a policy statement shall begin. Its first component is a raising awareness campaign held at national level. The definition of the policy statement shall then be carried out and shall be presented during the stocktaking exercise.

Policy Statement on the role of legal profession in implementing EU Charter

This document, a sort of pact among legal professions, includes key principles and commitments providing a framework for activities to carry out post-project in relation to human rights and in evaluating the merits of law, policy and practice by reference to EU Charter. While key principles recall the EU Law in Human Rights, Commitments refer to National implementation of Human rights, Advocacy in relation to EU Charter, Education and Public awareness in relation to EU Charter, participation on EU Charter implementation.

Stocktaking

A stocktaking exercise on the implementation of the CFR (2 days) will be held in Brussels. A selected number of lawyers, academic staff, officials of legal professions associations, and official of national and local authorities (Ministry of Justice and Courts) shall attend.

Modalities and guidelines for the preparation and execution of stocktaking will be agreed by partners during the inception phase (WP 2). During the meeting, the Policy statement will be presented.

All the activities presented shall take advantage from the communication and dissemination plan foreseen by the partnership, which constitutes WP 5.

1.7. TIMELINE BY WORKPACKAGE

(max. 2000 characters)

Provide in a structured manner the timing of the activities per workpackage by using, for instance, a Gantt chart.

	Year 1												Year 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Workstream 1 (Management and Coord.)	[Blue bar]																							
1 Brussels Kick-off meeting	[Green]																							
2 Project kick-off meeting	[Green]																							
3 2nd Project meeting								[Green]																
5 3rd Project meeting															[Green]									
6 Final Project Meeting																								[Green]
7 Project monitoring and steering committee	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
8 Administrative and financial management	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
9 Ethics management	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
10 Preliminary, mid-term and final evaluation	[Green]	[Green]										[Green]	[Green]				[Green]	[Green]				[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
Workstream 2 Review of the Legal Framework of EU Human Rights	[Blue bar]																							
1 Desk Review	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]																				
2 Study on the role of legal professions in implementing the EU Charter.						[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]															
3 Training programme preparation										[Green]	[Green]	[Green]												
4 Preparatory study for policy statement on EU Charter of Fundamental Rights										[Green]	[Green]	[Green]												
Workstream 3 Training Programme													[Blue bar]											
1 Training on Charter of Fundamental Rights in the International and Regional human rights law framework													[Green]	[Green]										
2 Training on Charter of Fundamental Rights															[Green]	[Green]								
3 Training on relevance and application of the CFR																[Green]	[Green]							
4 Training on the role of legal professions in the implementation of CFR																	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]					
Workstream 4 (Policy statement)													[Blue bar]											
1 Raising awareness on national frameworks on Human Rights													[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]								
2 Definition of the position of partnership and its commitment on the EU Charter																	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]					
3 Definition of policy statement results																			[Green]	[Green]	[Green]			
4 Review and assessment of the implementation of the CFR.																					[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
Workstream 5 (Dissemination and communication)	[Blue bar]																							
1 Main website and updates	[Green]																							
2 Online debate and communication	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
3 Offline communication campaigns	[Green]																							
4 Networking				[Green]	[Green]						[Green]	[Green]												
6 Dissemination to policy makers																								
7 Scientific dissemination													[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]	[Green]
8 Events and conferences																						[Green]	[Green]	[Green]

1.8. THE PARTNERSHIP AND THE CORE PROJECT TEAM

(max. 4000 characters)

Describe the partnership of organisations implementing the project (applicant, partners). Explain how the partners were selected, and why is this partnership the best to attain the objectives of the project. Describe the value of the partnership, its strengths/weaknesses, the organisational arrangements within the partnership and how you will ensure coordination within the partnership.

Introduce the persons of the core project team and list the CVs (to be attached to the application) of the key people working in the project (project manager, financial manager and the key experts).

The partnership is composed by:

- Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights Foundation (BLHR), the coordinator, a non-profit organization that promotes international standards of legal protection of human rights;
- Fondazione Confprofessioni, operative body linked to the Italian Federation of Liberal Professions, representing 20 professional associations, among which are legal professions such as lawyers and notaries;
- Ordine degli Avvocati di Milano, the regulatory body overseeing the quality of lawyers practising in the province of Milan, Italy;
- Union Profesional (UP), the association representing Spanish regulated professions, composed by 33 regulatory bodies, which in turn represent 1.000 professional councils and 1,5 million liberal professionals;
- Universidad de Burgos (UBU), in Spain, a university with about 10.000 students, over 30 undergraduate degrees, over 20 PhD programmes, several official masters and graduate courses;
- National Lawyers' Association (ANF, from Italy), formed by 40 local associations representing thousands of lawyers.

Partners were selected according to their common interest in fundamental rights, from different points of view. The Partnership thus created is an efficient mean to achieve the objectives of the project given its multifaceted nature: there is an academic part (UBU), there is an institutional part, public (Ordine and UP), there is the representativeness of legal professions (Fondazione Confprofessioni and ANF), there is a core dedicated to the protection of human rights (BLHR).

These partners, very different from each other, join their forces and complement one another, creating a strong partnership able to cover many competences.

Because of their presence, the partnership acquires: capacity to effectively analyse the situation, thanks to UBU; competence in the training of legal professionals, thanks to Ordine Avvocati Milano and UBU; legal expertise, thanks to BLHR, ANF and UBU; political relevance and presence both at national and European level, thanks to Fondazione Confprofessioni and UP; strong competence in human rights protection, thanks to BLHR.

From a geographic point of view, jurisprudence and activity of courts in Bulgaria, Italy and Spain offer different precedents on human rights protection, covering all the rights of the CFR.

Some partners already have experience with European projects of this kind, some do not. However, more experienced ones can serve as guide to others; moreover, key staff is appropriately educated and skilled, and lawyers, educators and professors among them are used and able to carry out activities such as those planned.

The coordinator shall oversee the activities together with the partner responsible of the specific activity. Everyone has its own part of responsibility in the implementation of the project and shall ensure its constant effort to realise it within the given deadlines and according to the planned work programme and the agreements made during partnership meetings, which are fundamental to take stock of work done and to do.

Coordination shall be monitored by the coordinator and ensured by a constant communication flow among contact persons identified. This flow is key to a good coordination and shall be implemented not only through meetings, but also taking advantage of cost-effective online tools, such as e-mails, Skype or other platforms.

Core project team is composed by: Nadya Bancheva, Yordana Bekirska, Mariya Gancheva, Dilyana Giteva, Bisera Krasteva, Elka Porominska, Sofia Razboinikova (BLHR); Annalisa Boccia, Nicoletta Grassi, Alessandro Mori, Luigi Pansini, Ester Perifano, Valeria Rodelli, Urbano Rosa (ANF); Anna Di Domenicantonio, Martina Gherlenda, Michele Miniati, Enrico Tezza (Fondazione Confprofessioni); Silvia Belloni, Carmelo Ferraro, Alice Pisapia, Mara Turco (Ordine Avvocati Milano); Esther Gomez, Mar Jimeno-Bulnes, Cristina Ruiz, Felix Valbuena (UBU); Elena Cordoba, Araceli Martin, Elisa McCausland, Gonzalo Muzquiz, Esther Plaza (UP).

1.9. SUBCONTRACTING

(max. 2000 characters)

If applicable, explain the reasons for any subcontracting in your project.

Not Applicable

1.10. MONITORING OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(max 2000 characters)

How will you ensure that the project is implemented as planned and what methods will you use to monitor its progress?

According to the change envisaged by the project (accelerate the implementation of the Charter in countries involved) the monitoring function will ensure planned activities by observing their intermediate expected results. This will be carried out using the same "differential method" adopted in the evaluation task. To this end, the project management function will be assisted by statistics function in order to collect physical and financial data supporting the generation of indicators, which give information about measures to be taken. On line data, input on project implementation will be designed accordingly.

Risks of ineffective implementation, they are classified as follows:

National legislative Framework (substantial law);

Lack of awareness of National Authorities;

Participants' legitimation;

Mitigation measures concern the capacity of Legal Professions to mainstream norms and values toward the EU Charter implementation.

To this end, three actions are designed:

Involvement of Legal professions, Academics staff and liberal professions officials (those supporting legal professions in day to day work) during the inception phase so that risk analysis is explained and countermeasures designed.

Strengthening cooperation values towards Human Rights real Protection.

Partnership building approach during training activity so target groups perceive themselves as part of the same EU legal framework on human rights.

1.11. EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES, DELIVERABLES AND RESULTS

(max. 2000 characters)

How will the project activities, the deliverables and the results be evaluated, and by whom?

Explain which quantitative and qualitative indicators you propose to use for the evaluation of the reach and coverage of project activities and project results.

Explain what data will be collected, according to what method and at what moments, including feedback from project participants (satisfaction surveys, evaluation forms, etc).

How will findings be analysed and reported and how will they be used.

Note: For the evaluation of the activities you will be requested to use the participation evaluation questionnaire to be provided by the Commission.

You must identify which indicators you will use from the list provided in the Indicators excel sheet and include them in the indicators of your project. You will be asked to report on those indicators as part of the project's Final Report.

Where relevant, data must be disaggregated by gender and by age.

An evaluation unit shall be established within the project management structure, made up by internal staff (partners' staff) and external evaluators.

Differential evaluation, where the results of one WP represents the input for the next WP, is the approach chosen integrated by an empowerment approach following the participation evaluation modalities asked by the Commission.

The role of the evaluation unit is to study the project effectiveness and interact with project management and the project-monitoring unit, which covers the implementation and the output review. A general questionnaire will include the participation evaluation questionnaire and will measure the service provided (ratio between the planned hours of service and the actual hours realized) and the participants satisfaction. The administration intervals will follow the end of each WP. While the effectiveness measurement of the WP1, WP2 and WP3 will be focused on service time as above mentioned (quantitative relation between number of hours) in the WP2, being training service, quantitative indicators (training service used as the division between total amount of hours spent and that planned) will be accompanied by purpose-built nomograms highlighting specific indicators for national groups and related target population.

During the inception phase, the analysis on EU law implementation and related cases in selected member states will obtain a baseline framework, which will be compared with the EU Charter implementation at the end of project activities. Case study focused on human rights in adjudication court framework during the project work timeline are the evidential documentation providing evidence on project effectiveness.

Measurement of effectiveness will be carried out using a purpose-built indicator ranging from -1 to +1 and based on national disparities in human rights protection effort.

A custom satisfaction will support evaluative evidences.

1.12. DISSEMINATION STRATEGY AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS

How do you plan to disseminate (actively spread) information about the project, its activities and its results? Please specify in particular:

- **Communication needs and objectives:** What are the communication needs and objectives of the project?
- **Target groups and multipliers:** What are the target groups? Which stakeholders or other organisations could possibly be supporters and multipliers of the communication activities?
- **Key messages:** Which messages will the activities convey in order to meet the communication objectives?
- **Distribution channels/tools:** Which communication channels/tools will be used to convey the messages to your target groups and multipliers?
- How will your dissemination strategy facilitate further use and transferability of the project results?

The main objective of the dissemination strategy is to accompany training activities of the project raising awareness on its key topics, strengthening the power of its messages and spreading knowledge. The strategy will address experts, authorities and other stakeholders and integrate members and resources.

The specific objectives are:

- to increase the impact of our research outputs, knowledge, generated resources, including capacity-building actions;
- to build an engaged community able to contribute to the definition of common procedures for evidence gathering and transmission;
- to raise awareness and debate on EU law on fundamental rights among the specific target group, lawyers, but also among European citizens, through the mainstreaming of online and offline communication channels.

The overall strategy has three strands:

(1) Scientific dissemination includes the participation in conferences, events etc. and the organisation of the Final Conference in Brussels. At least 2 peer-reviewed articles in high-impact journals are expected.

(2) Communication activities and resources: these activities are carried out through the websites of the partners, printed resources and structured and multichannel communication campaigns and strategies.

a. Communication campaigns addressed at the academic community and professionals.

b. Communication campaigns focused on Society.

A dissemination and communication plan will be specifically designed to provide the best outreach results, comprising a timetable core staff team, KPIs, digital identity and a structured strategy.

(3) Communication channels and tools

a. Offline:

I. Press releases: a) general press (national newspapers); b) specific/professional magazines.

II. Peer-reviewed journals.

III. Press material (multilingual leaflets – Bulgarian, Italian, English, Spanish) to be used during events and meetings;

b. Online: websites, blog, newsletters, social media, online magazines (e.g. New Law Journal, The New Jurist etc.), web interviews.

i. Website: there will be 1 main website in English language and 3 cloned and translated websites, in Spanish, Italian and Bulgarian languages

ii. Social media: creation of profiles on Facebook and Twitter, but additionally YouTube

iii. Monthly articles on the beneficiaries' websites.

iv. Interviews on web TVs to mark the achievement of the most important milestones of the project

c. Networking: through the creation of the transnational network.

i. Organization of a final European conference on the results of the project, in Brussels: besides project partners and beneficiaries, all the main stakeholders in the field of legal professions, justice and fundamental rights will be invited;

ii. Final press conferences held in Bulgaria, in Italy and in Spain (linked to the final conference);

iii. Final collateral stakeholders' events held in the Member States involved. Delivery will be ensured also because communication activities will be carried out through the usual channels and will benefit from an established target for communications (e.g. newsletters and press releases).

This overall strategy will be addressed to an audience composed by the following target groups:

- Academia (all researchers from universities and governance institutions, with a continuous career and participation on research projects, doctoral thesis and scientific dissemination on Journal Citations Reports and Scientific Journal Rankings journals, conferences and workshops).
- Judicial authorities and judicial staff (this target group could include prosecutors, jurists and other relevant careers developed under the aegis of the government, European Union or similar entities).
- Law enforcement authorities and officers include police officers or intelligence services. In general, it includes all public, semi-public and private authorised entities that work at ground level and interact with the first two targets groups: Academia and, especially, juridical practitioners (courts, prosecutors' office ...).
- Stakeholders in the field of fundamental rights, which include defence lawyers, NGOs etc.
- Society: all European citizens must be informed on EU law on fundamental rights, its implications for vulnerable persons, their rights in a clear and understandable way.

The communication strategy will address the wider general public, who could gain a better aware-ness on fundamental rights they enjoy, enshrined in EU law, thanks to the dissemination strategy addressed to the main national newspapers.

Multipliers: the partnership includes professional associations, two inter-professional associations from Italy and Spain and an association of lawyers from Bulgaria and Italy. Therefore, thanks to their established network as well as to their very nature, the dissemination will be able to reach their member professional associations and individual liberal professionals. Fondazione Confprofessioni groups 19 professional associations, while BLHR is an established association of lawyers interested in human rights. Moreover, Confprofessioni and UP are members of the European Council of the Liberal Professions, which has 42 members from all across Europe and therefore can easily play the role of multiplier of communications activities. In the light of the aforementioned, information on the project will easily overcome not national borders, but also the boundaries of the professional category of lawyers. Moreover, given the relations with the counterparts in other European countries (e.g. France, Malta, Ireland and Austria) the information on the project will be conveyed also through their usual means of communication to the members of their national network. With their involvement in the events or in supporting dissemination, a multiplier effect is ensured and the messages communicated will be easily transferred to the members of the legal professionals' associations from different Member States. Our communications will emphasise also the major goals of our proposal: the elaboration of a sound analyse on the state of the art of judicial cooperation in civil law, ensured by the academic partner of the project (University of Burgos); the implementation of capacity building activities addressed to professionals, guaranteed thanks to the associations members of partnership (Confprofessioni and BLHR); the establishment of transnational network of professionals. As part of the sustainability strategy, the project team will transfer the knowledge to other Universities (in EU but also international), by means of research stays (nationally funded), after the project ends. Moreover, the transferability of results will be promoted since each conference is used as an opportunity to discuss the outcomes of the project with the stakeholders, in order to explore the possibility to apply these results also in different contexts.

Since communication and dissemination activities will accompany the entire project, the duration of the related WP is 24 months. But while online communications shall take place with at least monthly frequency, offline communication (that includes press releases, articles etc.) shall experience a couple of pauses in order to focus on most important milestones and results of the project.

1.13. SUSTAINABILITY AND LONG-TERM IMPACT OF THE PROJECT RESULTS

(max. 2000 characters)

What is planned as follow-up of the project after the financial support of the European Union has ended? How will the sustainability of the project's results be assured? Are the project results likely to have a long-term impact? How?

Note: *In this part you should not list activities or deliverables of your project, but you should focus on the expected long-term impact of your project. The long-term impact refers to long-term socio-economic consequences that can be observed after a certain period following the completion of the project and may affect either the target groups of the project or other groups falling outside the boundary of the project, who may be winners or losers.*

According to the scientific definition, the project sustainability is the capacity of project actions to continue indefinitely within the selected context. Needless to say, the definition of a project includes its duration. Therefore, sustainability refers to the project results rather than to the project itself. The European Court of Auditors highlights a low percentage of project results lasting after the EU financial support. This is why a Policy Statement on the role of Legal Professions in implementing the EU Charter is added.

An Evaluation Unit is conceived to provide useful information on the project impact, by merging data on the comparison between results and the baseline framework with the rate of EU Charter implementation disparities.

The most important results of this project are to describe, understand, analyse and finally manage the common strategy in implementing the EU Charter. The current outcomes is the mainstreaming of the legal basis of EU Charter to create a share legal order on human rights. The cooperation between legal professions (Intra each legal professions and inter specific associations of lawyers) is the real added value of this project. The relationship established between legal professions, university staff and liberal professions officials will last thanks to the common Policy Statement. Different target groups will work together to establish and maintain a strong level of cooperation after the end of the project thanks to the mutual understanding achieved during the exchange and related partnership building.

1.14. ETHICAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE PROJECT

(max. 2000 characters)

Describe any ethical issues which you could come across during the implementation of your project, including with regard to interactions with target groups or persons benefiting from the project, and present your strategy to address them.

The topic of the project – fundamental rights - is the main ethical issue we could come across. The project raises the challenge of relaunching the ethical value of European law through knowledge and awareness of its rights. From a legal point of view, the project addresses the problem of the *erga omnes* human rights application foreseen by the CFR and aims at coming up with legal considerations to be used to improve the European approach to protection and defense of human rights. The project aims to set out a framework for discussion of the ethical challenges that create tension between human rights and national legal orders, since human rights are enshrined in the treaties between States and a single country could potentially decide to vary the application of these rights. The aim is to create a modern vision of human rights protection that would revive the notion of mission in EU law and appeal to idealism and dedication to principles that nourish democracy and respect for human rights, in both European and international society. Building an ethical and sustainable form of human rights protection is not only a human rights matter, it must include the recognition of shared responsibility for the universal protection of human rights. All partners share that responsibility. What emerges is the need for European Institutions to be subject to moral and ethical considerations and to respect international legal standards and principles. This project wants to illustrate how to advance a new alignment between the framework of international human rights law and that of a single project.

The selection of participants in the training programme will follow their voluntary interest, their value and the principle of giving an opportunity to those who have not yet participated in cross-border training. To address any ethical issue, the ethical dimension shall be considered at every step of the decision-making process leading to project implementation and of implementation itself.

1.15. MAINSTREAMING

(max. 2000 characters)

How do you plan to ensure mainstreaming of equality between women and men and the rights of the child, and respect of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the activities of your project?.

The project takes into account gender issues such as the equality of access to justice in family law matters based on gender or the reality of neutrality in gender-neutral categories of entitlement. This project seeks to promote an equal opportunities approach thanks to a higher level of mutual understanding. While there has been some convergence on equal opportunities, the situation in different MS remains quite varied. Mainstreaming gender equality involves the incorporation of specific issues into all actions, outputs and milestones from the outset and involves gender monitoring and regular review of performance using gender indicators. By improving the practitioners' gender skills, the project shall reduce the gap between women and men in the Human Rights protection systems. Through the study of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, lawyers will have the tangible chance to understand the real meaning of gender equality policies. Considering the composition of the project team, managed by female lawyers, all actions in this project will be oriented to the understanding and to the implementation of gender equality. This project follows the recommendation of the European Commission to incorporate gender perspective into innovation processes and research activities. All partners include women as part of their teams and women are in charge of the leadership and coordination of several members of the partnership. Moreover, the project will promote the integration and active participation of women. A gender approach will be adopted in capacity building activities, as part of the strategy for gender equality and respect of the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Other specific elements will be analysed: gender behaviours and gender factors affecting the family proceedings and offences across the countries; impact of gender roles on investigative measures; potentially sexist legal language; potentially sexist and discriminatory treatment.

1.16. DESCRIPTION OF CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

IF APPLICABLE *(max. 2000 characters)*

If the applicant and/or any of the partners work directly with/have contact with children, provide a description of the child protection policy of these organisations, covering the following topics:

- purpose of the child protection policy;
- application of the policy (applicable to which staff, in which situations);
- responsibility: who is responsible for ensuring that the policy is adhered to;
- description of recruitment and screening processes with regard to child protection policy (details of training on child protection policy and rights of the child, screening, vetting (criminal background check). Preventing harm to children: processes exist to help minimise the possibility of children being abused by those in positions of trust.

...

1.17. ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ABSTRACT

IF APPLICABLE (*max.2000 characters*)

...

Part 2 – Description of workpackages and activities

In Part 2 describe in detail the activities that you will undertake in order to achieve the objectives you described in Part 1 of this document. This section is divided into several workpackages (WP), i.e.: set of activities leading to one or more specific deliverables that you wish to produce.

Any project will have a minimum of two WP: Workpackage 1 with the management and coordination activities and Workpackage 2 with deliverables related to the objective of your project. (This does not imply that a project with just two WP will necessarily score low). The division should be logical and guided by the different identifiable results of an activity. The application form contains boxes for projects with up to 5 Workpackages (including management and coordination). If you think your project has more than 5 WP, please try to group them to be able to present them in the space provided.

Under each WP you should then enter an objective, list specific activities that you will undertake and list the expected deliverables, milestones and critical risks.

➤ WORKPACKAGE 1 - MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION OF THE PROJECT

Workpackage 1 is intended for all activities related to the general management and coordination of the project (kick-off meetings, coordination, project monitoring and evaluation, financial management) and all the activities which are cross cutting and therefore difficult to assign just to one specific Workpackage. In such case, instead of splitting them across many Workpackages, please enter and describe them in Workpackage 1. For this reason, this Workpackage has a different layout, where you do not have to enter objectives and duration. Nevertheless, it will have its own deliverables and corresponding budget.

I. Description of the work (activities)

Be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them.

Indicate for each activity the partner, who will be responsible for its implementation.

No.	Name and description of the activity	Partner
1	Kick off meeting organised by the European Commission in Brussels	Coordinator
2	Project kick- off meeting in Vicenza, Italy.	Fondazione C.
3	2nd project meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.	BLHR
4	3rd project meeting in Rome, Italy.	ANF
5	Final project meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.	Coordinator
6	Project monitoring and steering committee.	All partners
7	Administrative and financial management.	All partners
8	Ethics management.	All partners
9	Preliminary, mid-term and final evaluation.	Coordinator

II. Deliverable(s) of this Workpackage

List the deliverables to be produced by this Workpackage.

Deliverables of your planned activities can be **intangible** (e.g. conferences, seminars, trainings, events, professionals trained) and **tangible** (manuals, reports, leaflets, webpages, articles, training material packages, books). Limit their number and do not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Indicate the language(s) in which your activity is organized and nationalities of the participants.

Be specific as to the scope and level of ambition and use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.: X regional seminars; X participants.

No.	Deliverable	Characteristics (e.g. for meetings/trainings: number of participants) (e.g. for publications, documentation: format (printed/electronic); language)	Target group
1	Project Steering Committee meetings	7 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: English.	Stakeholders and Society
2	Implementation and financial reporting manual.	Format: electronic. Language: English.	Partners, legal professions, stakeholders

III. Milestones for the Workpackage	Each project meeting represents a milestone, where partners chart progress, plan the next activities, and take remedies against possible problems.				
IV. Critical risks for the Workpackage	Disengagement of partners and conflict between them.				
V. Estimated cost of this Workpackage by cost category	A – Direct Personnel Costs	B1 – Direct Travel Costs	B2 – Direct Subsistence Costs	C – Direct Costs of Subcontracting	E – Other Direct Costs
	50.204 EUR	5.380 EUR	6.629 EUR	0 EUR	0 EUR
VI. Estimated human effort required for this Workpackage (in person /months):	27,93 person/months				

➤ **WORKPACKAGE 2: TITLE: : REVIEW OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF EU HUMAN RIGHTS**

Duration in months: **12**

Leading partner: **University of Burgos (UBU)**

I. Objective(s) of this Workpackage

To identify doctrinal issues relating to Human Rights in Europe as raised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFR) and in its relationship with the European Convention on Human Rights.
 To build a common legal approach and related practitioners modus operandi for the implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.
 To take advantage of the role of lawyers to strengthen the European approach towards Human Rights within the evolutionary perspective introduced in the CFR.
 To prepare training design and related didactic material.
 To agree on assumptions on the involvement of lawyers in the Policy Statement on the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.
 To provide a common framework for action for all legal professions,
 To enhance partnership and cooperation among legal professions in selected Member States.

II. Description of the work (activities)

Be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them.
 Indicate for each activity the partner, who will be responsible for its implementation.

No.	Name and description of the activity	Partner
1	Desk review on the necessity of the Charter of Fundamental Rights for the European human rights model	UBU
2	Study on the role of legal professions in implementing the EU Charter (CFR)	UBU
3	Training programme preparation	UBU
4	Preparatory study for policy statement on EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	UBU

III. Deliverable(s) of this Workpackage

List the deliverables to be produced by this Workpackage.
 Deliverables of your planned activities can be **intangible** (e.g. conferences, seminars, trainings, events, professionals trained) **and tangible** (manuals, reports, leaflets, webpages, articles, training material packages, books). Limit their number and do not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Indicate the language(s) in which your activity is organized and nationalities of the participants.
 Be specific as to the scope and level of ambition and use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.: X regional seminars; X participants.

No.	Deliverable	Characteristics (e.g. for meetings/trainings: number of participants) (e.g. for publications, documentation: format (printed/electronic); language)	Target group
1	Report on strengths	Format: printed. Language: English.	UBU

2	and weaknesses of the implementation of human rights. Comparative report between national human rights framework and the implementation of the EU Charter.	Format: printed. Language: English.				UBU
3	Training material and learning modules.	Format: printed. Language: Italian, Spanish, Bulgarian, English.				UBU
4	Policy statement draft.	Format: electronic. Language: English.				UBU
IV. Milestones for the Workpackage		1 Partnership's decision on feasibility related to desk review findings and EU Charter implementation modalities. After the Report on the role of legal professions, the partnership will evaluate results redirecting remaining task if the case. 2 Training package evaluation on congruence between resources in each countries.				
V. Critical risks for the Workpackage		1 Lack of Court's decisions on human rights. Remedy: purpose-build awareness raising among judiciary. 2 Different doctrinal approaches and institutional positions will be overcome by a common perspective rooted in the day-to-day work of legal professions.				
VI. Estimated cost of this Workpackage by cost category		A – Direct Personnel Costs	B1 – Direct Travel Costs	B2 – Direct Subsistence Costs	C – Direct Costs of Subcontracting	E – Other Direct Costs
		35.400 EUR	620 EUR	2.760 EUR	0 EUR	10.000 EUR
VII. Estimated human effort required for this Workpackage (in person /months):						12 person/months

► **WORKPACKAGE 3: TITLE: Training Programme**

Duration in months: **12**

Leading partner: **BLHR (coordinator)**

I. Objective(s) of this Workpackage

To provide a common legal framework on EU Law in human rights and human rights protection.
To present EU Charter as the comprehensive legal framework of fundamental rights in EU and beyond.
To deepen EU Charter relevance in national criminal and civil law proceedings.
To improve cooperation among legal professions through the understanding the essential elements of EU law applicable in each national context.

II. Description of the work (activities)

Be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them.
Indicate for each activity the partner, who will be responsible for its implementation.

No.	Name and description of the activity	Partner
1	Training on the Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) in the international and regional human rights law framework	Ordine Milano
2	Training on EU Charter of fundamental rights	UBU
3	Training on Relevance and application of the EU Charter	BHLR

4	Training on the role of legal professions in the implementation of CFR				ANF	
III. Deliverable(s) of this Workpackage						
List the deliverables to be produced by this Workpackage. Deliverables of your planned activities can be intangible (e.g. conferences, seminars, trainings, events, professionals trained) and tangible (manuals, reports, leaflets, webpages, articles, training material packages, books). Limit their number and do not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Indicate the language(s) in which your activity is organized and nationalities of the participants. Be specific as to the scope and level of ambition and use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.: X regional seminars; X participants.						
No.	Deliverable	Characteristics (e.g. for meetings/trainings: number of participants) (e.g. for publications, documentation: format (printed/electronic); language)			Target group	
1	Pre-training assignment	200 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: IT, BG, ES.			Civil and criminal lawyers	
2	Seminar 1	Topic: Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) in the international and regional human rights law framework. 50 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: IT, BG, ES. Location: Milan, IT. Duration: 3 days.			Civil and criminal lawyers	
3	Seminar 2	Topic: EU Charter of fundamental rights. 50 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: IT, BG, ES. Location: Burgos, ES. Duration: 3 days.			Civil and criminal lawyers	
4	Seminar 3	Topic: relevance and application of the Charter. 50 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: IT, BG, ES. Location: Sofia, BG. Duration: 3 days.			Civil and criminal lawyers	
5	Seminar 4	Topic: the role of legal professions in the implementation of CFR. 50 participants from BG, ES, IT. Language: IT, BG, ES. Location: Rome, IT. Duration: 3 days.			Civil and criminal lawyers	
IV. Milestones for the Workpackage		Evaluation findings of each seminar will be used as design input for the next seminar.				
V. Critical risks for the Workpackage		Each seminar presents risk linked to the nature of the audience. While seminars 1 and 4 uncover language identity and subject-related asymmetry, seminars 2 and 3 present risks related to education-related issue among lawyers. Aforementioned risks will be counterbalanced by a pre-wok assignment with a view to calibrating languages and seminar goals with participants' profiles.				
VI. Estimated cost of this Workpackage by cost category		A – Direct Personnel Costs	B1 – Direct Travel Costs	B2 – Direct Subsistence Costs	C – Direct Costs of Subcontracting	E – Other Direct Costs
		13.344 EUR	37.700 EUR	74.010 EUR	0 EUR	14.400 EUR
VII. Estimated human effort required for this Workpackage (in person /months):		3,76 person/months				

► **WORKPACKAGE 4: TITLE: Policy Statement on EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**

Duration in months: **12**

Leading partner: **ANF**

I. Objective(s) of this Workpackage

To provide a common framework on the implementation of the EU Charter of fundamental rights to legal professions and liberal professionals.

To provide common policy commitments on professional practice with reference to human rights as set out in the CFR.

To foster advocacy in relation to human rights and raise awareness on CFR.

To enhance participation of legal professions and liberal professionals in the implementation of CFR.

II. Description of the work (activities)

Be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them.

Indicate for each activity the partner, who will be responsible for its implementation.

No.	Name and description of the activity	Partner
1	Raising awareness on national frameworks on Human rights.	ANF
2	Definition of the position of the partnership and its commitments on CFR.	UP
3	Definition of policy statement results	Fondazione C. and ANF
4	Review and assessment of the implementation of the CFR.	Fondazione C. and UP

III. Deliverable(s) of this Workpackage

List the deliverables to be produced by this Workpackage.

Deliverables of your planned activities can be **intangible** (e.g. conferences, seminars, trainings, events, professionals trained) and **tangible** (manuals, reports, leaflets, webpages, articles, training material packages, books). Limit their number and do not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Indicate the language(s) in which your activity is organized and nationalities of the participants.

Be specific as to the scope and level of ambition and use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.: X regional seminars; X participants.

No.	Deliverable	Characteristics (e.g. for meetings/trainings: number of participants) (e.g. for publications, documentation: format (printed/electronic); language)	Target group
1	Consensus building national seminars on National law on human rights in Milan	80 participants. Language: Italian.	Criminal and civil lawyers.
2	Consensus building national seminars on National law on human rights in Madrid.	80 participants. Language: Spanish.	Criminal and civil lawyers.
3	Consensus building national seminars on National law on human rights in Sofia	60 participants. Language: Bulgarian.	Criminal and civil lawyers.
4	Introductory part of policy statement	Format: electronic. Language: English, Spanish, Bulgarian, Italian	Legal professions
5	Commitment part of policy statement	Format: electronic. Language: English, Spanish, Bulgarian, Italian	Legal professions and liberal professions at large
6	Stocktaking seminar	15 participants. Language: English.	Criminal and civil lawyers

IV. Milestones for the Workpackage

The first one refers to the agreement on European legal framework on human rights and takes place after having draft the general and legal part (principles) of the Policy Statement. The second milestone is the agreement on the Policy Statement after having draft the Commitment Part.

V. Critical risks for the Workpackage

Risks are linked to the agreement on human rights list and priorities to be highlighted, since each national context has its own human rights protection priority. The permanent interaction among partners and a consensus building approach will overcome critical risks.

VI. Estimated cost of this Workpackage by cost category

A – Direct Personnel Costs	B1 – Direct Travel Costs	B2 – Direct Subsistence Costs	C – Direct Costs of Subcontracting	E – Other Direct Costs
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	37.120 EUR	4.955 EUR	4.505 EUR	0 EUR	10.760 EUR
VII. Estimated human effort required for this Workpackage (in person /months):	11,73 person/months				

► WORKPACKAGE 5: TITLE: Dissemination and Communication

Duration in months: **24**

Leading partner: **UP**

I. Objective(s) of this Workpackage

Objectives:

The main objective of this WP is to support the emergence of an open and vibrant knowledge & collaborative community of experts and stakeholders, including all EU citizens as target group that should be able to grow and integrate more and more members and resources. The specific objectives are:

- To manage the social media, and the experts and community engaged with it;
- To manage the information point during the whole project;
- To provide support - like a help desk - on the use of the networks, online and offline communication tools used during the project;
- To contribute to spread and establish more homogenous procedures and mechanisms for high-quality validation on protocols to be carried on through high-level dissemination actions, focused on scientific communication (Journals, Conferences...).

II. Description of the work (activities)

Be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them.

Indicate for each activity the partner, who will be responsible for its implementation.

No.	Name and description of the activity	Partner
1	Main project website, including a MOODLE module for training courses and materials.	All partners
2	Online campaign: establishment of presence, communication and debate on social media channels.	Fondazione C. and Ordine Milano
3	Offline communication campaigns, for example on newspapers or specific press.	All partners
4	Networking: development and deployment of a transnational network.	UP, Fondazione C. and Ordine Milano
5	Dissemination addressed to policy makers and non-juridical authorities.	All partners
6	Scientific dissemination.	Ordine Milano, UBU
7	Final conference in Brussels and active participation and contribution to events etc.	All partners

III. Deliverable(s) of this Workpackage

List the deliverables to be produced by this Workpackage.

Deliverables of your planned activities can be **intangible** (e.g. conferences, seminars, trainings, events, professionals trained) and **tangible** (manuals, reports, leaflets, webpages, articles, training material packages, books). Limit their number and do not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Indicate the language(s) in which your activity is organized and nationalities of the participants.

Be specific as to the scope and level of ambition and use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.: X regional seminars; X participants.

No.	Deliverable	Characteristics (e.g. for meetings/trainings: number of participants) (e.g. for publications, documentation: format (printed/electronic); language)	Target group

1	Main project website	N° 1. Language: English, Bulgarian. Spanish, Italian.				All partners, stakeholders, academia and society. Society, lawyers, judicial authorities, judiciary authorities and NGOs. Society, stakeholders, legal professions. Academia, society, legal professions. Society, stakeholders, legal professions. Society, lawyers, judicial authorities, judiciary authorities, stakeholders and NGOs Stakeholders Academia, Judicial Authorities, Judiciary Authorities and Lawyers. Society, stakeholders, judicial authorities, judiciary authorities and lawyers.
2	Online campaign.	N° 1. N° 2 social network profiles				
3	Newsletter	N° 20. Format: electronic. Language: Italian, English, Spanish, Bulgarian.				
4	Press releases and articles.	N° 6. Languages: Bulgarian, Italian, Spanish, English. Means of communication: newspapers, professional publications and, in general, non-specific and specific press.				
5	Press conferences	N° 3. Languages: Italian, Spanish, Bulgarian.				
6	Network	90 persons from Italy, Spain, Bulgaria and other EU countries.				
7	Stakeholder events	N° 2. Locations: Bulgaria, Italy. Participants: n° 30 from Italy and 30° from Bulgaria.				
8	Essays on and peer-reviewed journals.	N° 2. Language: English, Spanish.				
9	Final European conference.	N° 90 participants from Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Belgium and other EU countries. Languages: BG, EN, ES, IT.				
IV. Milestones for the Workpackage		The final conference is a key milestone, since it is the main opportunity to chart progresses made during project implementation and disseminate results achieved.				
V. Critical risks for the Workpackage		A critical risk is linked to the publication of essays and articles on scientific / general publications (such as newspapers), since essays and press releases need to catch the attention of editorial staff / journalists in order to be published.				
VI. Estimated cost of this Workpackage by cost category		A – Direct Personnel Costs	B1 – Direct Travel Costs	B2 – Direct Subsistence Costs	C – Direct Costs of Subcontracting	E – Other Direct Costs
		103.185 EUR	10.800 EUR	11.754 EUR	0 EUR	9.300 EUR
VII. Estimated human effort required for this Workpackage (in person /months):		53,9 person/months				

Part 3 – Information concerning other grants / procurement

3.1 Grant applications or offers submitted under other grants/procurement procedures by the applicant to the EU institutions in the current year.

Year	EU Programme	Reference number and title	Applicant/ Partner	AMOUNT (EURO)

1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

3.2 EU Grants or contracts awarded to the applicant in the last 4 years.

Any project or contract that has been awarded funding from a European institution in the last 4 years should be listed.

This includes awards under grants/procurement procedures.

	Year	Name of EU programme	Title and reference of project (if applicable)	Amount received by applicant during the year of the latest certified accounts	Total amount of award ¹	Project webpage
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

¹ If the funding was awarded to a partnership, only the amount awarded to the applicant should be noted.