

Convention and Charter - 2 systems in comparison: fair trial, efficient remedy, field of application

ERA, 27 September 2021

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**Funded by the European Union's Justice Programme
(2014-2020).**

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Points of discussion / learning objectives

1. The 2 systems: Comparing **CFREU** and **ECHR**
2. Intro to the right to a **fair trial**
3. Intro to the right to **efficient remedy**
4. The CFREU's **field of application**, including the available FRA tools in that regard (prepares for the case study - group work in the second presentation)

A little quiz: Question 1

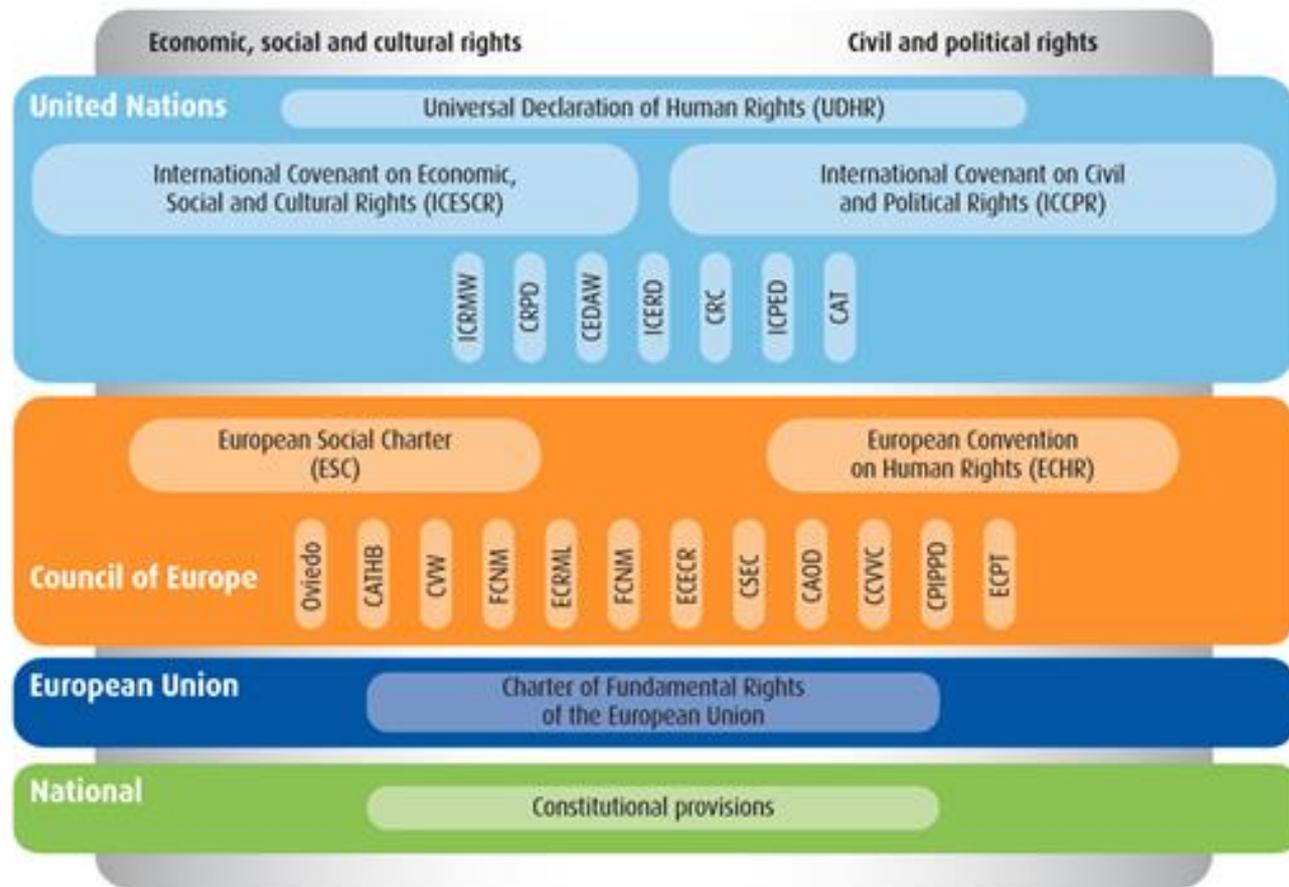
- How often does the CJEU use the Charter in a year?
 - A) In around 90 cases
 - B) In around 35 cases
 - C) In over 300 cases

A little quiz: Question 2

- How many of the provisions in the CFREU are NOT also reflected in the text of the ECHR?
 - A) 40 per cent of the CFREU provisions
 - B) 10 per cent of the CFREU provisions
 - C) 0 per cent because all Charter provisions are available either in ECHR or in its many protocols

A little quiz: Question 3

- In some EU MS national judges may request the ECtHR to give advisory opinions for instance on Art. 6 ECHR. In how many MS is that the case?
A) 3
B) 13
C) 9

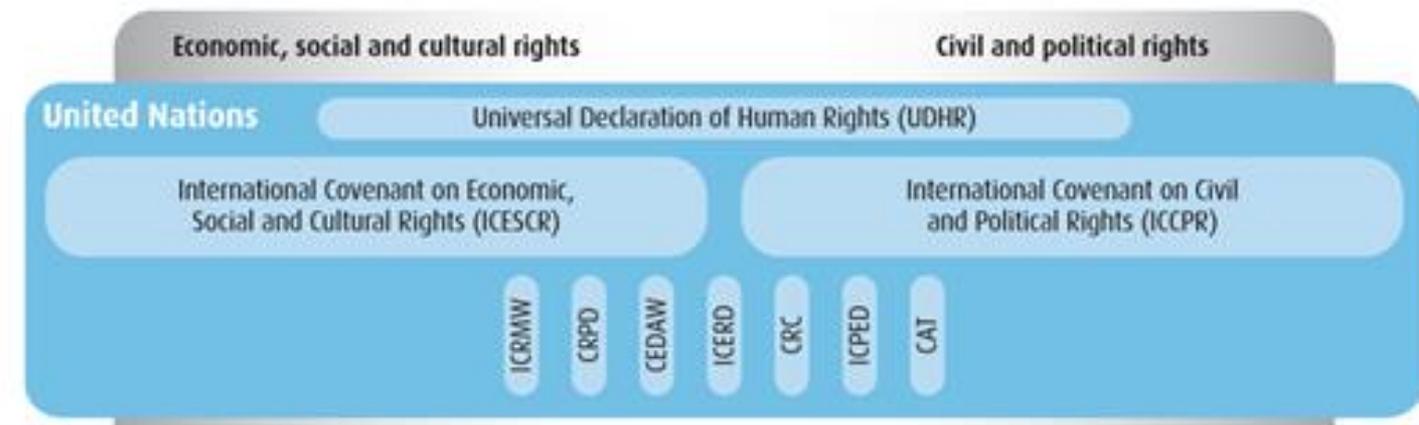


Article 8 UDHR:

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights

Art 2(3) ICCPR:

- (a) ... any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy...;
- (b) ...any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;
- (c) ... competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.



on Access to justice:

States shall ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of

Art. 6(1) TEU: the relevance of the Charter

EU “recognises the rights, freedoms and principles” set out in the Charter . The latter:

- “shall have the **same legal value as the Treaties**”
- “shall not extend in any way” the **EU competences**.
- shall be interpreted in accordance with the general provisions in Title VII and with “due regard” to the “**explanations**”.

Art. 6 (2) and (3) TEU: the relevance of the ECHR

- The Union **shall accede** to the ECHR without this affecting its competences.
- Fundamental rights, as guaranteed by ECHR “and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, shall **constitute general principles of the Union's law**”

Article 52 CFREU and the Explanations

- Art 52 (3) CFREU: *In so far as this Charter contains rights which correspond to rights guaranteed by the ECHR, the meaning and scope of those rights shall be the same as those laid down by the said Convention. This provision shall not prevent Union law providing more extensive protection.*
- Explanations: around 90 references to the ECHR

CoE	EU
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Rights Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not a specialised Human Rights Organisation, BUT:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Specific legislative competences○ Increasingly developing HR-strategies○ Increasing investment in HR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 47 MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 27 MS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intergovernmental (Conventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supranational (full-fledged governance system), BUT:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Principle of enumerated powers

ECtHR - Strasbourg	CJEU - Luxembourg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialised human rights court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All fields of law covered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 (27 at CJEU plus 49 at GC) plus 11 GAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff: over 640 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff: 2.235
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for 2021: 74 million EUR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for 2021: 444 million Eur
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Languages: EN/FR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 official EU languages, 45% of staff, 552 language combinations, over 1 mio pages per year

ECtHR - Strassbourg	CJEU - Luxembourg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly individual applications; requests for advisory opinions so far limited to EST, FI, FR, EL, LITH, LUX, NL, SK, SI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual access restricted Mainly preliminary rulings via national courts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New applications in 2020: 41.700 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New cases in 2020: 1.582
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seperate opinions and dissent; Public deliberations, votes disclosed Clerks are professional staff of the Court, independent from judges, work on rotating basis for different judges – preparatory work is centralised Open approach to external legal sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One voice Secret deliberations, votes not disclosed Clerks recruited by the judges (GAs) themselves – preparatory work carried out in personal cabinets under supervision of judges Rather reserved (different for GA opinions)

CFREU and ECHR

LEGEND

No ECHR equivalent

More extensive
than ECHR

EU context-specific

Equivalent
protection to ECHR

I Dignity (Articles 1–5)	1 Human dignity	2 Life	3 Integrity of the person	4 Torture; inhuman, degrading treatment	5 Slavery and forced labour		
II Freedoms (Articles 6–19)	6 Liberty and security	7 Private and family life	8 Personal data	9 Marry and found family	10 Thought conscience and religion		
	11 Expression and information	12 Assembly and association	13 Arts and sciences	14 Education	15 Choose occupation and engage in work		
	16 Conduct a business	17 Property	18 Asylum	19 Removal, expulsion or extradition			
III Equality (Articles 20–26)	20 Equality before the law	21 Non-discrimination	22 Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	23 Equality: men and women	24 The child	25 Elderly	26 Integration of persons with disabilities
IV Solidarity (Articles 27–38)	27 Workers right to info. and consultation	28 collective bargaining and action	29 Access to placement services	30 Unjustified dismissal	31 Fair and just working conditions		
	32 Prohibition of child labour; prot. at work	33 Family and professional life	34 Social security and assistance	35 Health care	36 Access to services of economic interest	37 Environmental protection	38 Consumer protection
V Citizens' rights (Articles 39–46)	39 Vote and stand as candidate to EP	40 Vote and candidate at municipal elections	41 Good administration	42 Access to documents	43 European ombudsman	44 Petition (EP)	45 Movement and residence
	46 Diplomatic and consular protection						
VI Justice (Articles 47–50)	47 Effective remedy and fair trial	48 Presump. innocence; right of defence	49 Legality and prop. of offences and penalties	50 <i>Ne bis in idem</i>			
VII General provisions (Articles 51–54)	51 Application	52 Scope and interpretation	53 Level of protection	54 Prohibition of abuse of rights			

The **CFREU** being more “narrow” than the **ECHR**: scope of application MS

Art. 51 CFREU: MS are only bound by CFREU “when implementing Union law”

ECHR: MS are always bound by ECHR

The **CFREU** being “wider” than the **ECHR**: scope of application MS

Art 6 (1) ECHR : “civil
rights and obligations or
of any criminal charge”

Art. 47 CFREU: all
procedures covered,
including administrative,
tax, asylum procedures

Rights vs Principles

- The explanations are of limited value
 - Principles: Artt. 25 (elderly people), 26 (PWD, confirmed in C-356/12) and 37 (env. protection).
 - Example of hybrid provisions: Artt. 23 (gender equ.), 33 family and prof. life), 34 (social security).
- Relevant factors for the determination:
 - Individual right or political aim?
 - Dependent on national or EU legislation?
 - Large margin of appreciation?
 - Reference to national law?

Rights v. Principles: Art. 52(5)

NB: this only refers to the language used in the Charter text
Ellipses: qualification in Explanations

LEGEND	
Rights	Undefined
Principles	

I Dignity (Articles 1–5)	1 Human dignity	2 Life	3 Integrity of the person	4 Torture; inhuman, degrading treatment	5 Slavery and forced labour			
II Freedoms (Articles 6–19)	6 Liberty and security	7 Private and family life	8 Personal data	9 Marry and found family	10 Thought conscience and religion			
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Direct horizontal effect?

- Not the rule, but “*the fact that certain provisions of primary law are addressed principally to the Member States does not preclude their application to relations between individuals*”
- Conditions:
 - Mandatory nature and
 - “*sufficient in itself and does not need to be made more specific by provisions of EU or national law to confer on individuals a right which they may rely on as such*”
- So far recognised for:
 - Art. 21: prohibition to discriminate,
 - Art. 47: right to an effective remedy and a fair trial
 - Art. 31 (2): right to annual period of paid leave

Order of the General Court in Case T-600/15

- “47 In that regard, in so far as the applicants rely on Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, it suffices to observe that that article only **contains a principle providing for a general obligation on the European Union in respect of the objectives to be pursued in the framework of its policies, and not a right to bring actions** in environmental matters before the Courts of the European Union.
- 48 ...The Explanations provide moreover Accordingly, those **principles become significant for the courts only when such acts are interpreted or reviewed but, on the other hand, do not give rise to direct claims for positive action by the European Union’s institutions or Member States’ authorities.** This is consistent both with the case-law of the Court of Justice and with the approach of the Member States’ constitutional systems to ‘principles’. In that regard, those Explanations cite, inter alia, by way of illustration, Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.”

Fair trial elements:

The right to a fair trial relates to the administration of justice in civil and criminal contexts. It has two aspects:

- institutional (e.g. independence and impartiality of the tribunal; definition of a tribunal); and
- procedural – a fair and public hearing (includes a series of individual rights ensuring the proper administration of justice – e.g. rights of defendants, incl. right to legal assistance and victims’ rights in criminal proceedings)

Fair trial and effective remedy

ECHR	CFREU
<p>Fair trial: Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Para 1: key entitlements re tribunal, hearing, timing ○ Para 2: presumption of innocence ○ Para 3: procedural rights 	<p>Fair trial: Article 47</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Para 2: key entitlements re tribunal, hearing, timing; right to be defended ○ Para 3: Legal aid <p>Presumption of innocence: Article 48</p>
<p>Effective Remedy: Article 13</p> <p>Everyone whose Convention rights are violated shall have an effective remedy before a national authority</p>	<p>Effective Remedy: Art. 47 Para 1</p> <p>Everyone whose rights guaranteed by EU law has the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal</p>

CFREU (also civ+admin I):

-Art. 47 (plus r.e.r.)

-Art. 48 (1)

-Art. 48 (2): general ref. to
“rights of defense”

-Art. 47 (2): right to
defended, represented

Right to a fair trial: Art. 6 ECHR

- Para 1: Key entitlement in civil and criminal procedures:
 - a **fair and public hearing**
 - **within a reasonable time**
 - by an **independent** and **impartial** tribunal **established by law**
 - judgment shall be **pronounced publicly** but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial
- Para 2: **Presumption of innocence.**
- Para 3: **5 minimum rights in criminal procedure**

Art. 6 (3) ECHR: 5 minimum rights in criminal procedure

- (a) **informed promptly, in a language he understands** and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation;
- (b) adequate **time and facilities for the preparation of defence**;
- (c) **defend himself in person or through legal assistance** of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for **legal assistance, to be given it free** when the interests of justice so require;
- (d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the **same conditions as witnesses against him**;
- (e) free assistance of an **interpreter**

CFREU (also civ+admin law):
-Art. 47 (2): **right to be adv., def., represented**
-Art 47 (3): **free legal aid**

Right to an effective remedy:

- No overall definition
- According to ECtHR effective remedy must
 - Be accessible
 - Be capable of providing redress (re applicants complaints)
 - Offer reasonable prospects of success
- EU law: principles of effectiveness and equivalence:
 - requires national law not to make it impossible or excessively difficult to enforce EU rights
 - conditions are not less favourable than those for similar claims of domestic nature
 - Explanations: EU law provides more extensive protection since it guarantees the right to an effective remedy before a court (established by CJEU as a cpl in case 222/84 Johnston)

What is a “tribunal”?

- established by law
- permanent
- compulsory jurisdiction
- inter-partes procedure
- applies rules of law
- independent and impartial

When is a tribunal independent?

- Factors impacting on independence:
 - manner of appointment of judges,
 - duration of terms of office,
 - guarantees against outside pressure
- stable terms of office
- protection against removal during term

When is a tribunal impartial?

- subjective impartiality:
 - free of prejudices/bias
- objective impartiality:
 - no appearance of bias (family links, professional relations of the judges to the case)

Fair hearing

- Adversarial character (both civil and criminal):
 - Right to have knowledge of and comment on all evidence
 - Right to have sufficient time to familiarise oneself with evidence
 - Right to produce evidence
- EU law: right to information, including ‘letter of rights’ harmonised (Dir 2012/13/EU)
- Right to reasoned decision
- whole procedure needs to be considered
- Right to an appeal only in criminal cases (AP7). However Art. 6 ECHR applies to all appeal procedures

Public hearing

- includes oral hearing with presence of defendant
- But oral hearing not necessary where: no issues of credibility and no contested facts; limited nature or of exclusively technical nature
- Art 6(1) ECHR explicitly allows for exclusion of public:
 - in the interest of morals, public order, national security
 - Required by interest of juveniles or protection of private life of parties
 - Where publicity would prejudice the interest of justice

EU Directives on criminal procedural rights

- interpretation and translation (2010/64/EU),
- information (2012/13/EU),
- access to a lawyer (2013/48/EU),
- legal aid (2016/1919/EU),
- presumption of innocence (2016/343/EU),
- procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceedings (2016/800/EU).

The Charter's field of application

Is the Member States bound by the Charter in the sense of Article 51 of the Charter?

The Member States acts within the scope of EU law?



YES



The Charter applies

The Member States acts in a purely national situation; no other piece of EU law applies?



NO



The Charter does not apply

Article 51: The Charter’s “field of application”

- “1. The provisions of this Charter are addressed to the... Union ... and to the Member States **only when they are implementing Union law**. They shall therefore respect the rights, observe the principles and promote the application thereof in accordance with their respective powers and respecting the **limits of the powers of the Union** as conferred on it in the Treaties.
- 2. The **Charter does not extend the field of application of Union law** beyond the powers of the Union or establish any new power or task for the Union, or modify powers and tasks as defined in the Treaties. “

What does “implementing EU law mean”?

- the same as ‘acting within the scope of EU law’ and covers a wide range of situations
- minimum requirement: there must be **some connection with Union law (other than the Charter)**
- this connection is sufficiently concrete if Member States act **as agents** for the EU or in situations in which they need to **rely on some kind of authorization** of EU law

National acts meant to transpose EU law

- Covers **all kind of** legislative or regulatory measures
- **All levels** of national measures qualify as implementation
- Also, national measures using the **margin of appreciation** granted by EU law (directives) qualify as “implementing Union law” in the sense of Art. 51: in exercising the discretion granted by the EU legislator, MS have to respect the Charter

Pre-existing national legislation

- Where pre-existing national provisions can ensure that EU law is implemented there is **no need for new** legislation transposing e.g. an EU directive
- Such national provisions **qualify** as ‘implementing Union law’
- Once such norms change from purely internal measures to measures implementing EU law, they **have to conform** with the Charter

Concepts of national law referred to in EU law

- National concepts/terms can imply ‘implementation’ in the sense of Article 51 if used in the context of the EU provisions at issue (see e.g. CJEU, Rodriguez Caballero, Case C-442/00)
- An EU directive refers to national law; it is for national law to specify these terms and to define them. **If these national legal concepts are used in context of that directive, the EU fundamental rights apply, regardless whether** it concerns new national legislation specifically made to transpose the directive or whether it are existing national legal concepts (e.g. by virtue of employment law).

National law using discretionary powers granted by the EU

- Qualifies as ‘implementing EU law’, regardless of whether it concerns **mandatory or optional exercise of discretionary powers** (CJEU, Sabou, Case C-276/12 or Milkova, Case C-406/15)
- This does **not apply** if EU law simply recognises existing MS powers to take more favourable provisions (**gold plating**). Gold plating falls in the scope of EU law if the EU law act makes this explicit: see Art 4(1) AMSD

National provision concerning remedies, sanctioning and enforcement

- If such provisions are **used to guarantee the application of EU law** they qualify as implementation in the sense of Art. 51
- This applies **also if EU law does not establish a respective obligation** (as in Art 9 Dir 2000/78). Principle of sincere cooperation (Art. 4(3) TEU).
- Such acts qualify as implementation **irrespective** of whether they are adopted in order to transpose EU law (e.g. Case C-218/15, *Paoletti*; Case C-405/10, *Garenfeld*)

National measures falling under a prohibition and needing EU law authorisation

- Where Member States risk to discriminate based on nationality, to **restrict fundamental freedoms or deprive Union citizens of the genuine enjoyment of their citizens rights** they may invoke exceptions: but then they have to respect EU fundamental rights
- Case C-98/14, *Berlington*; Case C-368/95, *Familiapress*; Case C-165//14, *Rendon Marin*;

Voluntary references in national law to (concepts of) EU law

- Per se such references do not bring national law within the scope of EU law (Case C-482/10, Teresa Cicala)
- However **CJEU might have jurisdiction** to interpret these terms (and hence the Charter may play a role) if the national law makes them applicable directly and unconditionally in order to ensure that internal situations and situations governed by EU law are treated in same way

National measures falls in an area in which the EU has legislative powers

- **Not** sufficient to trigger application of Charter
- Two additional criteria need to be fulfilled:
 - the **EU has exercised** these powers
 - the **national measure falls in the exact scope of application of** these legislative measures

Criteria to determine field of application

24 “requires a **certain degree of connection above and beyond the matters covered being closely related** or one of those matters having an indirect impact on the other”.

25 “...some of the points to be determined are whether that legislation is intended to implement a provision of EU law; the **nature of that legislation** and whether it pursues **objectives other than those** covered by EU law, even if it is capable of indirectly affecting EU law; and also whether there are **specific rules of EU law on the matter or capable of affecting it ...**”.

26 “In particular, the Court has found that fundamental EU rights could not be applied in relation to national legislation because the provisions of EU law in the subject area concerned did not **impose any obligation on Member States with regard to the situation at issue** in the main proceedings”

CJEU, Case C-206/13, *Cruciano Siragusa*

Within and beyond the Charter's scope

STATE AS EU AGENT

New legislation
formally
transposing

Old legislation
substantially
transposing

Discretion
granted by EU
secondary law

Remedies,
sanctions,
enforcement

EU AUTHORISATION

Exceptions
granted by EU
primary law

OTHERWISE WITHIN SCOPE

Legislation falling
within scope of
EU legislation

OUTSIDE SCOPE

National legislation
voluntarily using EU
law concepts

“Goldplating”

National legislation uses
national legal concepts
referred to by EU
legislation



Thank you!

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FRA Charter tools for legal practitioners



ERA, 27 September 2021

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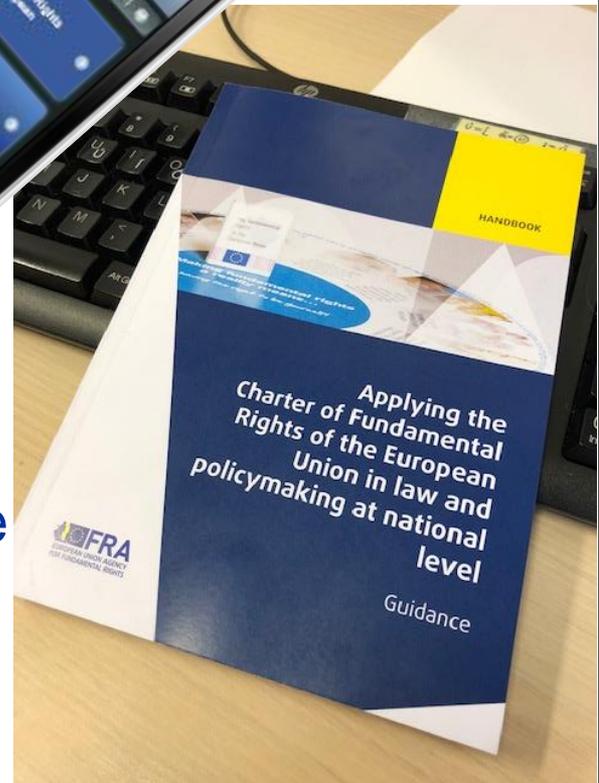


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How can FRA assist?

- Charterpedia:
case law & other info
- Checklist for applicability of Charter
- Checklist for Charter compliance
- Annual FRR Charter chapter on national use
- Charter training



FRA and ECtHR: Analysis of case law – handbooks





EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Search the Charter

Q SEARCH

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union enshrines into primary EU law a wide array of fundamental rights enjoyed by EU citizens and residents. It became legally binding with the coming into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009.

This section of the website encompasses Charterpedia, an online tool which provides easy-to-access information about the Charter and its provisions. For each Charter Article, it includes the official explanations of the Charter Articles, related European and national case law, and related provisions in national constitutional law as well as in international law. It also contains references to academic analysis and related FRA publications.

The original compilation was created by the European Parliament's Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) Committee. Since 2009 it has been maintained and continuously expanded by the FRA.

The European and national case law is also accessible via the [Case-Law Database](#).

➔ [CASE-LAW DATABASE](#)

PREAMBLE

TITLE I
Dignity

TITLE II
Freedoms

TITLE III
Equality

TITLE IV
Solidarity

TITLE V
Citizens' rights

TITLE VI
Justice

TITLE VII
General provisions

Charterpedia

- National and European case law
- Relevant national constitutional provisions, EU law, international law
- Parliamentary debates
- Academic references

and more to come ...



Article 8 - Protection of personal data

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.
2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.
3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.

[EXPLANATIONS](#)

[CASE LAW REFERENCES](#)

[NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW](#)

[EU LAW](#)

[INTERNATIONAL LAW](#)

[PRODUCTS](#)

Text:

This Article has been based on Article 286 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31) as well as on Article 8 of the ECHR and on the Council of Europe Convention of 28 January 1981 for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, which has been ratified by all the Member States. Article 286 of the EC Treaty is now replaced by Article 16 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 39 of the Treaty on European Union. Reference is also made to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1). The above-mentioned Directive and Regulation contain conditions and limitations for the exercise of the right to the protection of personal data.

Source:

Official Journal of the European Union C 303/17 - 14.12.2007

Preamble - Explanations relating to the Charter of Fundamental Rights:

These explanations were originally prepared under the authority of the Praesidium of the Convention which drafted the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Although they do not as such have the status of law, they are a valuable tool of interpretation intended to clarify the provisions of the Charter.

Case Law Database

Here you can find case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) with direct references to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as a selection of national case law with direct references to the Charter from all EU Member States.

☰ FILTER BY:

EU Charter of fundamental rights

None selected ▾

ECHR Article(s) referenced

None selected ▾

Deciding bodies

None selected ▾

Countries

None selected ▾

Keyword Search

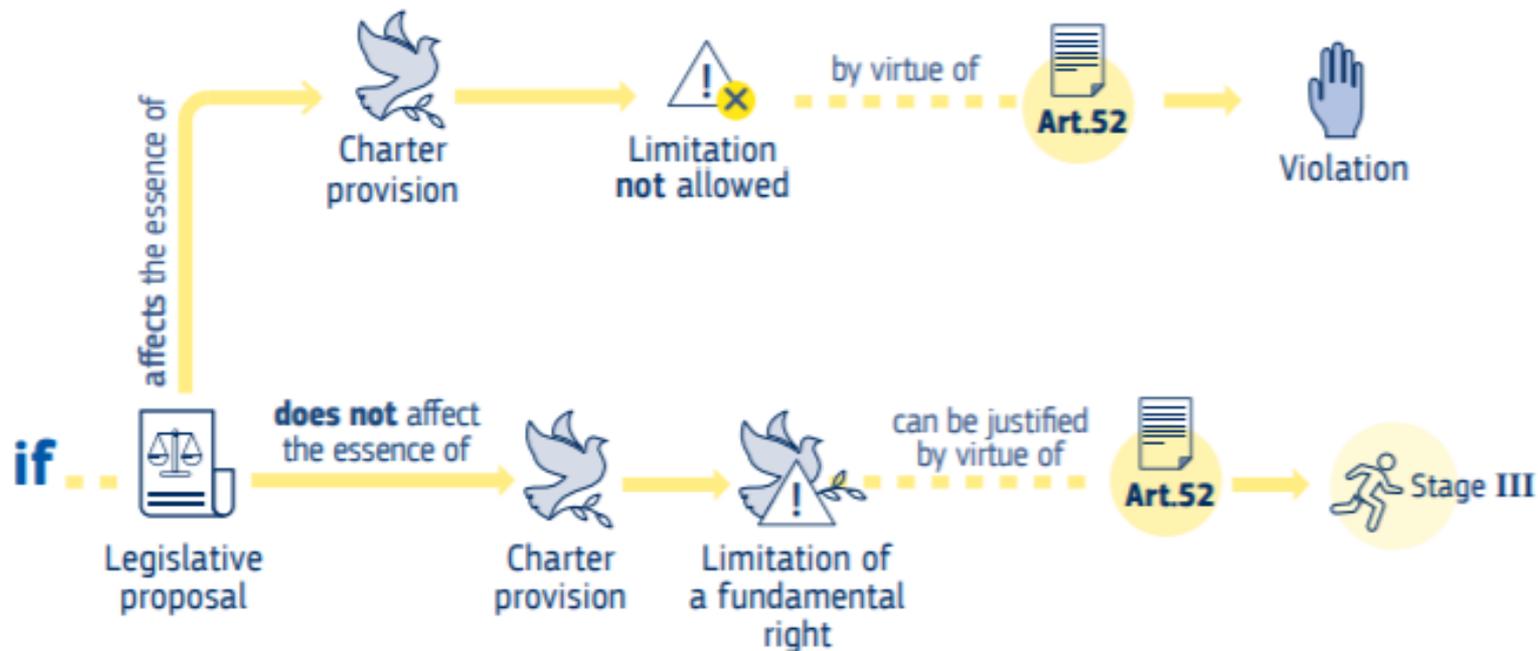
Q SEARCH

1431 case law references found

Sort by date ▾ Sort by name ☰

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... » ▾

Charter Handbook p.67: Compliance checklist



Charter Handbook p.47: Applicability checklist



transposing



- a new national measure is introduced to transpose specific requirements laid down in a Union legal act. [A.1](#)
- the current national law already fulfils (parts of) the EU legal act at issue. [A.2](#)
- existing or newly introduced national legislation uses discretion granted by an EU legal act. [A.3](#)
- existing national remedies or sanctions are used to enforce EU law or such mechanisms are newly created. [A.4](#)
- national legal concepts are used by the EU legislature. [A.5](#)

My Courses / Charter courses

Charter e-guidance: Step by step guidance

CONTENTS



 Introduction

 Tips for use
Progress: 0 / 3

Introduction

The Step-by-step guidance

- Provides guidance on the field of application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union by giving a practical interpretation of the assessment framework under Article 51(1) of the EU Charter;
- Can be used for resolving a specific case by running through the various steps thereby gaining insight and practical experience in dealing with the assessment framework for the applicability of the Charter





Charter e-guidance: Concrete examples

This course provides 10 concrete examples to demonstrate the field of application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in the sense of its Article 51(1). This course should be used together with the Step-by-step examples as the explanations in the examples refer to different steps in the guidance.



Charter case studies

This course can be used as a support for a face-to-face course or as a standalone course. It aims to help legal practitioners, law students and legal experts assess how the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights is applied in a range of policy areas. Eight concrete cases as decided by the CJEU are presented together with questions about the applicability of the Charter in each one.



Charter case studies: Trainers' area

This course provides information for trainers who intend to run workshops using the eight case studies. It introduces the trainer to the methodology that is advised for the use of these case studies and contains a manual and worksheets which can be used in workshops.

Case Studies and Trainer's manual



Charter
courses

CHARTER CASE STUDIES
- TRAINER'S MANUAL

Work on 2 case studies in 4 groups



Charter
courses



Charter
courses



**CASE STUDY 5 - USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL
TESTS TO CONFIRM SEXUAL ORIENTATION
ASYLUM AND MIGRATION**

**CASE STUDY 6 - SUSPENSION
OF A RETURN DECISION
ASYLUM AND MIGRATION**



Thank you!

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