



YOUNG EUROPEAN LAWYERS CONTEST 2022

Semi-Final, Warsaw, 7 June 2022

**UP
GRADE**
YOUR LEGAL
EXPERTISE

List of Jurors

Łukasz Lasek

Partner, Wardyński & Partners Law Firm, Warsaw

Pierre-Dominique Schupp

Vice-President of the CCBE, Partner, Rusconi & Associés, Lausanne

Alexandra von Westernhagen

Partner, Keystone Law, London

Aim of the contest

The contest will bring together young and newly-qualified lawyers to spotlight the importance of European law for their future legal practice.

Event number

222DT96f

Organiser

Florence Hartmann-Vareilles (ERA) in cooperation with the Warsaw Bar Association



Young European Lawyers Contest 2022: Semi-final, Warsaw

Tuesday, 7 June 2022

- 08:15 Welcome coffee and registration of participants
- 08:30 **Opening and introduction to the rules of the contest**
*Florence Hartmann-Vareilles, Head of Business Law Section, ERA
Warsaw Bar Association*

GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHERS

- 08:45 **Introducing yourself**
- Team 3
 - Team 5
 - Team 6
 - Team 9

ORAL DEFENCE OF THE WRITTEN REPORT

- 09:10 Oral defence of first team
- 09:30 Questions from Jury to first team
- 09:40 Oral defence of second team
- 10:00 Questions from Jury to second team
- 10:10 Coffee break
- 10:40 Oral defence of third team
- 11:00 Questions from Jury to third team
- 11:10 Oral defence of fourth team
- 11:30 Questions from Jury to fourth team
- 11:40 Teams gathering in order to prepare their answers
- 12:00 Answers from Team 3
- 12:10 Answers from Team 5
- 12:20 Answers from Team 6
- 12:30 Answers from Team 9
- 12:40 Lunch and deliberation of the Jury
- 14:15 Wrap-up session with Jury and Teams: what went right and wrong?
Jury comments on Teams' presentations and gives tips and tricks
- 14:45 Announcement of the two winning teams
- 15:00 End of the semi-final

For programme updates: www.era.int
Programme may be subject to amendment.

Participation

The contest is open to trainee lawyers and newly qualified lawyers (in their first year after qualification) in EU Member States.

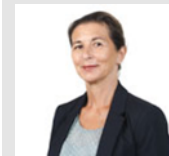
Language

Participants should have a working knowledge of English.

Venue

Izba Adwokacka w Warszawie
(the Warsaw Bar Association)
Ujazdowskie 49
00-536 Warszawa
Poland

Your contact persons



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Partners

France

Barreau de Paris / Paris Bar



Poland

Izba Adwokacka w Warszawie / Warsaw Bar Association



Slovakia

Slovenská Advokátska Komora / Slovak Bar Association



Spain

Ilustre Colegio de la Abogacía de Barcelona (ICAB) /
Barcelona Bar Association (ICAB)




Supporting Institutions

Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE)



Austria

Austrian Bar Association (ÖRAK)  DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHEN
RECHTSANWÄLTE

Belgium

Dutch Language Section of the Brussels Bar **BALIE BRUSSEL**

Croatia

Croatian Bar Association  HRVATSKA ODVJETNIČKA KOMORA


Cyprus


Cyprus Bar Association  ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΟΣ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ
CYPRUS BAR ASSOCIATION

Estonia


Estonian Bar Association  EESTI ADVOKAATUR
ESTONIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

France


Regional Lawyers' Schools within the Jurisdiction of the Versailles
Court of Appeal (HEDAC) 

Regional lawyers' schools of the Grand Est (ERAGE) 


Germany

Deutscher Anwaltverein (DAV)  Deutscher Anwaltverein


Greece

Thessaloniki Bar Association 

Ireland

The Bar of Ireland  THE BAR
OF IRELAND
The Law Library

Italy

Italian Bar Association (CNF)  Consiglio
Nazionale
Forense

Latvia

Latvian Bar Association 


Lithuania

Lithuanian Bar Association 

Luxembourg


Luxembourg Young Bar Association 

Poland

Polish National Bar of Attorneys-at-Law (KIRP)  KRAJOWA IZBA
RADCÓW PRAWNYCH

Romania

National Association of the Romanian Bars (UNBR) 

National Institute for the Training and the Improvement of Lawyers 

Format

The semi-final in Warsaw, will consist of the oral defence by the teams of their written report that have been prepared ahead of the face-to-face semi-final.

The semi-final will be organised according to the following rules:

- The oral defence will be organised in plenary
- Each team have 5 mns to introduce itself
- Each team is given 20 minutes in order to present its written report
- Jury is invited to ask two questions to each team
- Each team is given 10 minutes in order to answer to the two questions
- Jury comments on each team presentation
- Jury announces the two winning teams invited to take part in final
- The best two teams from each semi-final will take part in a three-day final held at ERA's premises in Trier and at the General Court of the European Union in Luxembourg on 10-12 October 2022.
- Teams not participating in the final will be offered to participate online to the training on "how to litigate before the Court of Justice" on 10 October 2022

For further information:

www.younglawyerscontest.eu

Young European Lawyers Contest 2022

Semi-final

Warsaw, 7 June 2022 / Event Number: 222DT96f



Conditions of participation

1. The participants are responsible for making their own travel arrangements. Travel costs for participants not based in Warsaw or surroundings will be reimbursed up to a maximum of €300 subject to submission of the originals of travel receipts to be sent in within one month after the training (deadline 7 July 2022).
2. **In the context of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the participants are advised to book travel and accommodation with flexible cancellation conditions or to take out travel cancellation insurance. ERA reserves the right according to its General Terms and Conditions to cancel an event until two weeks beforehand.**
ERA will not reimburse the costs of travel and/or accommodation booked earlier than one month before the event. The cost of travel cancellation insurance can be reimbursed.
3. Accommodation for one night from 6 to 7 June 2022 will be organised and paid by ERA in the **Hotel Mercure Warszawa Grand** near to the seminar venue.
4. All semi-finalists will be required to arrive the day before the semi-final to attend the Welcome Dinner. Lunch on the day of the semi-final, dinner on 6 June, beverages consumed during the event and seminar documentation are offered by ERA.
5. Certificates of attendance will be issued after the semi-final.
6. Participation in the whole semi-final programme is required. Participants must not make travel arrangements that require them to leave the semi-final before its end. Filling in the evaluation form is also mandatory. Failure to attend the entire semi-final and/or to fill out the evaluation form will automatically mean that the participant is not entitled to a certificate of attendance or to reimbursement of travel costs.
7. Please note that in the event of cancellation after the respective deadlines and without a legitimate reason ERA will charge for the costs arising as a result thereof, e.g. for any hotel and/or travel arrangements made.
8. A list of participants including each participant's address will be made available to all participants unless ERA receives written objection from the participant no later than one week prior to the beginning of the event.

Venue

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(The Warsaw Bar Association)
Ujazdowskie 49
00-536 Warszawa

Contact Person

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Hotel in Warsaw

Mercure Warszawa Grand
Krucza 28
00-522 Warsaw
Poland



Teams and topics

Young European Lawyers Contest 2022
Semi final, Warsaw

Teams	Name	Topic
Team 3	Anke Istace (B)	EU fundamental rights in the field of EU environmental law – the European Climate Law
	Alexandra Koliakou (FR)	
	Rebecca-Georgia Dunca (RO)	
	Andreas Hadjigeorgiou (CY)	
Team 5	Leonardo Baldi (IT)	The Trade and Cooperation Agreement
	Ayda Guner (FR)	
	Cristina-Damaris Bulgariu (RO)	
	Marta Piñol Lindin (SP)	
Team 6	Vlad Sulea (D)	The European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights (rights to health)
	Stella Alessandrini (FR)	
	Vincenzo Maiorano (IT)	
	Jan Spierzak (PL)	
Team 9	Manon Dantin (FR)	EU fundamental rights in the field of EU environmental law – the European Climate Law
	Jovita Bislyte (LT)	
	Raquel Solà Nadal (ES)	
	Antonia Frangou (CY)	



Co-funded by the
Justice Programme 2021-2024
of the European Union

Semi-finals: Young European Lawyers Contest 2022

Questions for the written report

One question to be chosen among the following three questions:

Question 1: The Trade and Cooperation Agreement (OJEU, 31/12/2020, L444/14, 'TCA')

The TCA contains certain implementing measures to give effect to the cooperation that the EU and the UK have agreed with respect to the enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. For example, the TCA provides for the establishment of a Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation (LEJC) and the accreditation of forensic service providers carrying out laboratory activities, amongst a range of other implementation measures.

What progress has been made so far in relation to these implementing measures? Are there areas where implementation has worked well? If so, which ones? Are there areas where the Parties have faced difficulties? If so, which ones? Please refer to publicly available documents, such as the Minutes of the First meeting of LEJC.

Question 2: EU fundamental rights in the field of EU environmental law – the European Climate Law

Climate change is a major risk for human kind. If unchecked, it will have a severely adverse impact on our natural environment and flooding, droughts and other extreme weather will endanger the lives and livelihoods of large numbers of people. In 2015, 196 countries adopted the Paris Agreement. It's goal: to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees, compared to pre-industrial levels. The European Union has taken ambitious steps in this respect and has announced its intention to become the first climate neutral continent. To make that happen, the European Green Deal was adopted in 2019 and the European Climate Law entered into force on 29 July 2021.

- In your view, will the European Climate Law ensure that the European Union achieves its goal of becoming the first climate neutral continent? Why/why not? In your written statement, please address the following elements when answering this question:
 - What does the European Climate Law do?
 - What is the (legal) relationship between the Green Deal and the European Climate Law?
 - Can provisions of the European Climate Law be invoked directly? If so, against whom and in which situations?
 - Does the European Climate Law, or does European law, provide for remedies in case of non-compliance (for example if the 55% CO₂ reduction target is not met in 2030)?

- Some EU member states rely heavily on carbon fuels (including coal) in their energy mix. Other member states already use a large(r) percentage of renewable fuels in their energy mix. In your view, should each member state achieve the same emission reduction under the European Climate Law? Why/why not? In your written statement, please address the following elements when answering this question:
 - What basic human need(s)/right(s) form(s) the basis for the European Climate Law?
 - In what way are the human rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU relevant to your argument?
 - Has this issue been addressed in the European Climate Law? If not, please explain what would in your view be a good way to address this issue? If so, do you agree with the way this has been addressed? Please explain.

Question 3: The European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights (rights to health)

An Italian citizen residing in Italy is subject of a European Arrest Warrant (EAW) issued by the Croatian Judicial Authority for the purposes of criminal proceedings for suspicion of unlawful possession of drugs in the territory of Croatia. Said citizen suffers from mental health illness, as proved by several medical reports submitted to the case and a psychiatric expertise ordered by the executing authority (Court of Appeal of Milano). This expertise concluded inter alia that: i) the person was in need of mental health care and therapy which, if interrupted, could determine a possible prejudice for his health and for the care pathway started a few years ago; ii) a real risk of suicide, if surrendered, existed.

- Is the executing authority obliged to request further information from the issuing authority on the treatment that the person sought would receive in the issuing state?
- If the executing authority concludes that the surrender of a person suffering from a serious chronic and potentially irreversible illness may expose them to a risk of serious harm to their health, must surrender be refused if no assurances may be obtained to rule that risk out?