INTRODUCTION TO QUESTIONNAIRE TWO

The objectives of this questionnaire

The European Union is an integrated economic and social area in which citizens and businesses are increasingly active across Member States’ borders. Whilst this brings great opportunities it also brings the risk of private and commercial cross border disputes, as well as potential exposure to cross border criminal activities.

The ability of individuals and organisations to exercise their rights and protect themselves within the European Union may well therefore depend on whether or not they can obtain the legal advice and expertise they need relating to other Member States’ law or to EU law in general. Beyond these cross-border situations, lawyers may also use EU law to assist their clients in what appear to be entirely domestic situations (e.g. application of equal pay legislation, environmental cases etc.).

The European Commission set out in its 2011 Communication the ambition that over 700 000 legal practitioners should have taken part in at least one European training activity or exchange by 2020, through the use of all available resources at local, national and European level. Lawyers are an important part of this target group.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain an up-to-date qualitative and quantitative picture of the training that lawyers in European Member States currently receive in EU law in order to:

- Give visibility to existing training activities amongst lawyers, bars and law societies as well as European institutions
- Identify opportunities for exchange of ideas and best practices or for development of common materials
- Assess the need for further practical training initiatives
- Determine if there are gaps which can be filled by public policy action

1 See glossary
2 See COM(2011) 551 final. The figure includes lawyers. See also first Commission annual report on Judicial Training, page 3:)

Intro Q2
What is meant by training of lawyers in EU law?

*Training of lawyers* in EU law can be achieved either by developing dedicated training modules, training material (including through *e-learning*) or by integrating a European perspective in training modules covering mostly national legal issues, to ensure that participants build reflexes and refer to the original EU texts to ensure their proper implementation in their practice.

The survey also covers *training content relative to other member states legal systems and legislation*, as in cross-border cases, such knowledge, at least at a basic level, shows to be extremely useful to implement, for instance, judicial cooperation instruments.

Legal training providers are encouraged to answer this questionnaire by looking behind the title of each training activity and analysing the programmes they have provided. This will help to make visible those parts of training activities they offer which are directly related to EU legislation or jurisprudence, or to national legal systems and the legislation of other Member States.

**How to fill in the questionnaire**

Section 1 asks for some brief background on your organisation and its role in training lawyers.

Section 2 covers the *induction period*. During this stage, if it exists, lawyers may be regarded as trainee lawyers and will not have been registered on the main list of qualified practitioners. The *induction period* covers:

- Any post-university professional training necessary before being allowed to pursue a career as a lawyer or
- Professional training taking place before registration/ appointment as fully qualified lawyer and/or just after.

We are interested to find out more about the training that lawyers undertake at this stage and in particular the formal courses or other training activities they must complete prior to full admission. We also want to know whether EU law training is required and how much is undertaken at this stage.

**Section 2 only needs to be completed by training providers who offer training to lawyers prior to admission.**

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3 See glossary
Section 3 covers post-admission or continuous professional development training and we are interested in obtaining a general picture of what is available to lawyers.

Section 3 only needs to be completed by training providers who offer training to lawyers at this stage of their careers.

When answering a question regarding numbers, please differentiate between “0” and “N/A” (not applicable)

"0" indicates that no person has received the training in question/ no training in question has taken place. Please, insert not "0", but "N/A", if a question is not applicable to your legal profession or you do not have any data available.

To answer questions about length of training activities, a common understanding of what is a “training day” is necessary:

A training day includes at least six hours of training (a training activity with less than 6 hours of training or only measured in hours should be considered as one day for each six hours).

Nota Bene
It may be that courses are sometimes attended by mixed audiences, for instance trainee lawyers and lawyers or lawyers and other legal practitioners.

If you are unable to verify that every attendee was a trainee lawyer or a lawyer, provided that the vast majority of attendees were lawyers or trainee lawyers, the total number participating in the course will be an acceptable proxy.
Support documents and contacts

The attached glossary defines some terms and concepts to ensure that despite inevitable national differences of approach, all stakeholders have the same understanding of the issues covered.

For instance, it may be that your organisation offers a number of different types of activities and you are unsure what counts as a training activity*. In documents some terms appear in italics followed by an asterisk (*). It means they are included in the glossary to which to you can refer in case of doubt.

Do not hesitate also to contact the project team with any request for clarification or to know more about the project. Contact Amélie Leclercq a.leclercq@eipa.eu for further details.

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