




Pericles

Policy recommendation and improved communication tools for law enforcement and security agencies preventing violent radicalization

 Ref. Ares(2020)2027887 - 13/04/2020

D6.6. Review of Legal Issues in PERICLES

Fernando Miró-Llinares, Francisco J. Castro-Toledo, Ana B. Gómez-Bellvís, Elena B. Fernández Castejón

**R e s u l t
R e p o r t**

Abstract

The design, implementation and execution of the different activities of the PERICLES project, due to the sensitivity of its target and the thorough implications of its scope, must be aligned with the European Charter of Fundamental Rights.

By focussing on the main results of the project, the different tools developed in WP4, and taking as a starting point the methodological approach of the European project "CharterClick", this report analyses the potential risks in the field of fundamental rights associated to the tools of PERICLES.

Once the areas of fundamental rights related to the application of the different PERICLES tools have been identified, another section of the present report includes a checklist that can help to establish whether a specific case is addressed by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights applicable to EU bodies. It is intended solely as a guide for the public and does not provide legal advice to individuals.

Authors: Fernando Miró-Llinares, Francisco J. Castro-Toledo, Ana B. Gómez-Bellvís, Elena B. Fernández Castejón

Collaborators: Flavia Roteda, Rocío Martínez



Coordinator:

Prof. Dr. Dominic Kudlacek

University of Applied Sciences Bremerhaven

An der Karlstadt 8, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

Mail: dominic.kudlacek@rub.de



This project has received funding from the *European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme* under grant agreement No 740773

Document Evolution:

Version	Date	Note of Modification
V1.1	13.04.2020	First version of the report

Proposal for citation:

Miró-Llinares, F., Castro-Toledo, F.J., Gómez-Bellvís, A. B. & Fernández-Castejón, E. B. (2020). *Review of legal issues in PERICLES*. PERICLES EU project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	5
1.1. Freedom, security and fundamental rights.....	5
Fundamental rights and security.....	6
Security from extremism in the digital age	8
Prevention and fundamental rights	10
1.2. Conceptual framework of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.....	11
The scope of the EU Charter	12
Structure and content of the EU Charter.....	12
The purpose of the EU Charter.....	15
The protection of fundamental rights in the EU: “Don’t knock on the wrong door: CharterClick! A user-friendly tool to detect violations falling within the scope of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights”	16
1.3. Objectives of this report.....	16
2. Fundamental rights and tools of the PERICLES project.....	18
2.1. Description of this section.....	18
2.2. Analysis of the fundamental rights associated to each tool	19
Family Information Portal.....	19
Skill and Competencies Training (Scool)	20
Modelling and Classifying Radical Content on Twitter (ModeRad).....	21
Multi-Agency Vulnerability Assessment Support Tool (MAVAST)	22
3. Protecting fundamental rights: where to get help.....	23
3.1. Description of this section.....	23
3.2. Dignity	24
3.3. Freedoms	27
3.4. Equality	30
Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	30
Children Rights, People with disabilities and Rights of the Eldery	33
3.5. Justice.....	36
4. Concluding remarks.....	37

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. FREEDOM, SECURITY AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

In the discourses on security that have been given from the West, radicalism begins to have a space after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. This meant a change of paradigm, it was no longer the Soviet Union that was the threat to the States, but violent radicalism and specifically terrorism. It had begun to be a systemic and existential threat since the 2001 attacks in the United States¹.

In Europe there is a before and after the events of September 2001, as there is also after the attacks in Madrid and London, and those that took place in 2015 in several European cities. With this, the States began to implement measures to protect themselves from terrorism which, as Serra points out "(...) violate any charter of rights that we can claim (...) "².

From that moment on, security ceased to be a state problem and began to be globalized in the same way that these phenomena did. This means that "the State is no longer the exclusive sovereign in the response to terrorism, nor is it the exclusive sovereign in other areas as a result of globalization".³ The defense of each State must go beyond national interests and be transferred to a European level, where security and defense respond to what is dictated by international organizations and alliances.

¹ See Tomé, B. (2014). "Extremism and Radicalism in the National Security Strategy 2013: a fragmented and incomplete vision". UNISCI *Discussion Papers*, N°35. Recuperado de: <https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/media/www/pag-72481/UNISCIDP35-12TOME.pdf>

² See p.5 of Serra, R. (2019). *El desafío constitucional del terrorismo. En busca de la seguridad, pero preservando las premisas del Estado Democrático de Derecho*. Ponencia del congreso de la asociación de Constitutionistas de España: "Seguridad y libertad". Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Recuperado de: <https://www.acoes.es/congreso-xvii/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/02/PONENCIA-RO-SARIO-SERRA3130.pdf>

³ Ibid, p.5.

Since the events of 2001, the United Nations Security Council: It recognized that these attacks constituted a threat to international peace and security (Resolution 1368, 2001) and, acting in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted Resolution 1373 (2001), urging all States to take measures to prevent the commission of terrorist acts⁴.

As has been pointed out, the forms of intervention against terrorism: prevention and intervention must respond to the common interests of the Member States and, in turn, must respect fundamental freedoms⁵.

Fundamental rights and security

The threat to terrorism is global and so is the possibility of new attacks. That is why the response of States must focus not only on punishing the leaders of the organizations that lead the attacks, but also on preventing this from happening again. Positions on this in the European Union are very divided. There is no denying the legal system of each country, nor the guarantees provided by the Democratic States of Rights.

In this area, fundamental rights play an essential role: "both the supranational agreements reached in this area and the national decisions taken in this fight must have as their limit the consideration of fundamental rights"⁶.

In other words, the actions taken to prevent extremism cannot violate what is established in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. However, in recent years at a European level, the responses given by democratic states to terrorism have not only limited the rights of those involved in the attacks, but have also established measures of a preventive nature

⁴ Ibid, p.6

⁵ See Aldecoa, F. y Guinea, M. (2008). *La Europa que viene: el Tratado de Lisboa*. Ed. Marcial Pons, Madrid-Barcelona-Buenos Aires.

⁶ See p.9 of Serra, R. (2019). El desafío constitucional del terrorismo. En busca de la seguridad, pero preservando las premisas del Estado Democrático de Derecho. Ponencia del congreso de la asociación de Constitucionalistas de España: "Seguridad y libertad". Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Recuperado de: <https://www.acoes.es/congreso-xvii/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/02/PONENCIA-RO-SARIO-SERRA3130.pdf>

that affect or have affected the freedoms of the rest of the citizenry.

Bearing in mind that terrorism is a manifestation of violent extremism. For the purposes of this report, the discussion on the dialectic between freedom and security will be taken to the level of radicalization. Considering that not all forms of radicalization are violent, nor do they all belong to the same collective or pursue the same ideals as jihadist terrorism. However, the forms of intervention against radicalism follow the same line and respond to the guidelines that have been set out above.

As previously said, some of the strategies that have been used to prevent radicalism and specifically terrorism, have been measures associated with communication networks, from the massive control of data; violating privacy, the right to self-determination and the confidentiality of communications.

Regarding the right to self-determination: We must not forget that the right to self-determination is a fundamental right. It should be directed to satisfy a basic need of every person: the control of the information that concerns him. That it does not consist of a legal exquisiteness nor a whim, but an essential pretension of the society in which we live. This control, if the limits it entails for public authorities and private subjects, whether they are the rulers, companies or other private entities, will not only have a potentially full knowledge of the life of each one of us, but will use it to make decisions that will affect us directly or indirectly but always in a decisive way. The result will be that the free development of our lives and even our own identity will be in danger. (Luke, 2007, p.30).

In this regard, the European Court of Human Rights, under the argument that these are measures that serve to protect the security of nations, legitimately stated that: Mass surveillance, per se, does not violate the Convention, but falls within the margin of appreciation of each State in determin-

ing what measures are necessary to protect national security. However, such operations have to meet the requirements already set out in *Weber and Saravia v. Germany*⁷.

Another area where freedom and specifically the right to privacy or the right to self-determination may be violated is when data has been sold for criminal investigations or when crossing borders.

The controversy in all this is that the pursuit of security need not interfere with fundamental rights and specifically the right to freedom. "When, in the name of security, a right is violated, there is an erosion of the foundations of the system that causes damage on both sides, on the side of freedom and on the side of security. The loss of freedom, however occasional and isolated it may be, is ultimately something that also diminishes the value of security"⁸. In other words, national security cannot be used as an excuse to violate the rights system, without producing constitutional insecurity.

In summary, it is necessary to rescue the limits established by fundamental rights and thus to assess the benefits and risks of intervention against the phenomenon of radicalization. And with this, consider alternative solutions that do not violate the fundamental rights of the different social groups involved.

Security from extremism in the digital age

Another of the controversies that have arisen in this regard is the issue of security in the digital age and how this area has been taken by radical groups as a space to recruit people and thus pursue their goals of spreading their ideals. As has been mentioned, new technologies, social networks

⁷ See p.10 of Serra, R. (2019). *El desafío constitucional del terrorismo. En busca de la seguridad, pero preservando las premisas del Estado Democrático de Derecho*. Ponencia del congreso de la asociación de Constitucionalistas de España: "Seguridad y libertad". Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Recuperado de: <https://www.acoes.es/congreso-xvii/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/02/PONENCIA-RO-SARIO-SERRA3130.pdf>

⁸ See p.49 Revenga, M. (2002). *Seguridad Nacional y Derechos Humanos*. Estudios sobre la Jurisprudencia del Tribunal de Estrasburgo, Cizur Menor, Aranzadi.

and the Internet are becoming an interesting area for radical groups, who use these media as ways to spread their propaganda, thus contributing to an increase in cases of radicalization of young people in Europe and in some Muslim-majority countries⁹.

It is in cyberspace where followers are provided with a theoretical body of reasoning and values linked to the jihadist cause, where terrorist actions are religiously legitimised, where arguments are provided to attract others to their cause, where training manuals on how to carry out attacks are hung, The new law provides for the acquisition of materials, communication security procedures, etc. and helps individuals in the jihadist subculture not to perceive themselves as isolated subjects, but as members of a much larger global community supported by authorities and experts in Islamic science¹⁰.

The security response to this has been the collection of data and information that allows the security forces to know the leaders of these groups, their intentions and to anticipate the actions that can be taken¹¹. This has involved intervening in phone calls, user data and website information. In other words, requesting the transfer of data by companies that provide Internet and telecommunications services.

In view of this, and as a way of guaranteeing the freedom and fundamental rights of citizens, the European Union ratified an agreement with the United States "Safe Harbour" in 2016, which establishes that one of the ways to protect citizens is to prevent data from being used to cause damage to their privacy without apparent legitimacy.

⁹ See Jordán, J. (2008): "Elementos estructurales del terrorismo yihadista", en José Julio Fernández Rodríguez, Javier Jordán Enamorado y Daniel Sansó-Rubert Pascual (eds.), *Seguridad y Defensa hoy. Construyendo el futuro*, Madrid, Plaza y Valdés Editores,

¹⁰ Ibid, p.66

¹¹ See Sansó-Rubert, D. (2004.): "El papel de los servicios de inteligencia", *Cuadernos Constitucionales de la Cátedra Fadrique Furió Ceriol*, n.º 48.

Prevention and fundamental rights

The prevention strategies against radicalism formulated by the European Union must consider the elements established above. Respect for the fundamental rights legitimized by the Member States of the European Union and with it, the individual freedoms of citizenship. The European Union has worked on the prevention of the phenomenon of radicalization, specifically with young people, where one of the main tools has been education. Through the promotion of values, social inclusion, the rejection of hatred and respect for fundamental rights. This requires making use of new technologies, taking advantage of the resources provided by social networks and thus formulating tools that are accessible, in accordance with the established rules, but which serve to work on the prevention of the phenomenon. The Pericles project is an example of how one can work to intervene in the phenomenon, in addition to the variety of tools and strategies that can be used to prevent radicalism.

By way of conclusion, it can be established that the search for the security of the Member States of the European Union should not be above the freedoms of citizenship, and the actions taken, although justified, should be in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, in order to guarantee a democratic state and the guarantees of citizenship. The violation of these rights must be strictly justified and protected by the conventions ratified by the European Union

1.2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION¹²

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (hereinafter “the EU Charter”) is a normative text drafted with the aim of gathering and consolidating the fundamental rights that apply in the EU. In addition to listing and defining all the rights protected in the EU, it provides guidance on their scope and ultimately makes them visible and predictable. This has a significant impact and can be used as a powerful tool to implement better standards of protection in the different areas addressed by the EU Charter.

Although the current EU Charter of Fundamental Rights was enacted in 2007, it is not the first version of the EU Charter. It was between 1999 and 2000 that the document was first drawn up. After the signing of the Lisbon Treaty in 2007, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights became a legally mandatory document for the Member States.

Within the legal framework of the European Union, the EU Charter has a higher status than all EU legislation adopted under the Treaties and all national laws implementing Union law. The EU Charter therefore has the same legal status as the Treaties themselves and gives all EU citizens and residents rights which are undeniable¹³ as they are part of primary EU law.

This recognition is extremely important, as it reinforces the need to interpret all EU law, and even the Member States’ own laws, in the light of these fundamental rights contained in the EU Charter. This means that any measure included in the legislation of the EU or of any Member State that violates the provisions of the EU Charter will be considered full-fledged invalid.

¹² . European Union: Council of the European Union, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2007/C 303/01), 14 December 2007, C 303/1.

¹³ Article 6(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), European Union, Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union, 13 December 2007, 2008/C 115/01.

The scope of the EU Charter

The EU Charter itself sets out the scope of the law. It first indicates that the provisions are addressed to the EU institutions, bodies and agencies, while respecting the principle of subsidiarity. Second, to Member States in cases where they apply EU law. It therefore imposes the need to observe the principles and promote their application in accordance with their respective competences and respecting the limits of the EU's powers as conferred on it by the Treaties¹⁴.

It is also necessary to consider what is stated by the Court of Justice of the European Union (hereinafter CJEU) that has equated the "implementation" of EU law with "falling within the scope of" EU law¹⁵. This means that the EU Charter is applicable in all cases where EU law applies.

Structure and content of the EU Charter

Most of the rights included in the EU Charter already appeared in the EU legal order, as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights, and their recognition in the EU Charter therefore implies their reaffirmation.

The inclusion of all these rights in the EU Charter is particularly important as the document gives a strong recognition to the key role that fundamental rights play in the EU legal order. Therefore, any action taken by the European Union and its Member States which involves the application of EU law must comply with and respect the precepts and rights of the EU Charter¹⁶.

As noted above, the EU Charter includes the rights hitherto provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights. In addition, it includes provisions in the light of the case law of the CJEU, the constitutional traditions of the Member States and the pre-existing provisions of the European Union, among others. The EU Charter contains 54 articles grouped into seven chapters. The first six chapters list the

¹⁴ Article 51 (1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

¹⁵ CJEU, case C-617/10, Åklagaren v Hans Åkerberg Fransson, 26 February 2013 and see CJEU, case C-300/11 (Grand Chamber), ZZ v. Secretary of State for the Home Department, 4 June 2013, para 51.

¹⁶ European Parliament, Charter of the European Union Fact Sheet 2016.

substantive rights under the titles: dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity, citizens' rights and justice, while the last chapter contains four clauses governing the interpretation and application of the EU Charter.

The rights included in the Charter are structured in six chapters, divided into Articles where the fundamental rights are specified and defined.

A. First Chapter, '*dignity*', guarantees:

- Human dignity
- Right to life
- Right to integrity of the person
- Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

B. Second Chapter, '*freedoms*', covers:

- Respect for private and family life
- Protection of personal data
- Right to education
- Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition
- Right to marry and right to found a family
- Right to asylum
- Right to property
- Freedom to conduct a business
- Freedom of the arts and sciences
- Freedom of assembly and of association
- Freedom of expression and information
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work
- Right to liberty and security

C. Third Chapter, 'equality', contains:

- Equality before the law
- Non-discrimination
- Equality between women and men
- The rights of the child
- Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity
- The rights of the elderly
- Integration of persons with disabilities

D. Fourth Chapter, 'solidarity' covers:

- Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking
- Right of collective bargaining and action
- Right of access to placement services
- Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal
- Fair and just working conditions
- Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work
- Family and professional life
- Social security and social assistance
- Health care
- Access to services of general economic interest
- Environmental protection
- Consumer protection

E. Fifth Chapter, 'citizens rights' includes:

- Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament
- Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections
- Right to good administration
- Right of access to documents
- European Ombudsman
- Right to petition
- Freedom of movement and of residence
- Diplomatic and consular protection

F. Sixth Chapter, 'justice', guarantees:

- Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial
- Presumption of innocence and right of defence
- Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties
- Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence

The purpose of the EU Charter

The EU Charter has a dual purpose¹⁷:

- To ensure that both EU and national implementing legislation complies with the fundamental rights set out in the EU Charter and the general principles of the EU legal order.
- To ensure that any violation of a fundamental right (and/or a general principle of EU law) is subject to review by the EU courts.

In conclusion, it can be assured that the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is an essential instrument, since

- It ensures that any legislation of the EU and/or its Member States is consistent with the rights and faculties that correspond to it and that its content is in compliance with the EU Charter.
- It ensures that the activities of the institutions and bodies are in compliance with the provisions of the EU Charter.

¹⁷ Indeed, any fundamental right or general principle of EU law have the same function.

The protection of fundamental rights in the EU: “Don’t knock on the wrong door: CharterClick! A user-friendly tool to detect violations falling within the scope of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights”¹⁸

The Project, which officially started in February 2015 and ran until the end of January 2017, envisages close cooperation between 7 highly qualified academic institutions, an institute specialised in legal informatics and a broad set of bodies representing victims of fundamental rights violations from 11 Member States.

Its chief purpose was to create a Toolkit aimed to assist victims of fundamental rights violations, lawyers, national judges, ombudspersons, equality bodies and other national human rights institutions in determining whether the Charter of Fundamental Rights of European Union can provide protection in a specific case.

One of the objectives of this project was to create a Checklist¹⁹ that, in combination with the case-law collected within a Database and the information provided in a Tutorial, helps establishing whether a case involving the violation of fundamental rights falls within the scope of application of the Charter, and where one can turn to seek protection, which has been used to create the "Where Can I Get Help?" section.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

By focusing on the main results of the project, the different tools developed in WP4, and taking as a starting point the well-established methodological approach of the European project “Ch@rterClick!”, there are two main aims underlying this report:

1. Section 2 of this report analyses the potential risks in the field of fundamental rights associated to the tools of PERICLES.

¹⁸ Project funded by the European Commission under the “Fundamental Rights and Citizenship” Programme (JUST/2013/FRC/AG).

¹⁹ See: <http://charterclick.ittig.cnr.it:3000/checklist>

2. Once the areas of fundamental rights related to the application of the different PERICLES tools have been identified, a third section of the present report includes a checklist that can help to establish whether a specific case is addressed by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights applicable to EU bodies. It is intended solely as a guide for the public and does not provide legal advice to individuals.

2. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND TOOLS OF THE PERICLES PROJECT

2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THIS SECTION

In previous legal reports, the different results of PERICLES have certainly been evaluated from the perspective of international, European and national regulation in the area of investigation, reaction and prevention of radicalisation. Specifically, the legal reports produced in WP6 (*D6.2. International and European legal requirements report, D6.3 EU national criminal legislation report, D6.7 Recommendations for a legal harmonisation of counter-radicalisation legislation*) have presented a scope on the regulation of criminal law and criminal procedure, which will not be developed any further here. Furthermore, after several discussions with the *Ethics Advisory Board*, and as a starting point, it was decided to address their observation on the fact that “lead with legal aspects in PERICLES in general terms may be impossible: it would be advisable to focus on a single cross-sectional legal field”. A legal analysis of the tools developed within the framework of the PERICLES project based on their affectation of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights is justified according to the following four criteria:

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Of EU interest2. Cross-sectional to all EU Member3. Cross-sectional to all tools4. Not national-level depending |
|---|

The following pages systematize the areas where fundamental rights are affected by each tool²⁰. It is very important to emphasize that following tables are only applicable in cases of misuse and non-compliance with the measures to mitigate ethical risks and security gaps foreseen in other project documents.

²⁰ The Enhanced Platform was not included in the Fundamental Rights analysis as it was the access source for the other tools.

2.2. ANALYSIS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATED TO EACH TOOL

Family Information Portal

TOOL	TOOL DESCRIPTION	WHO USES IT?	WHO DOES IT APPLY TO?	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT RISK		JUSTIFICATION
Family Information Portal	Website containing information for families concerned about the possibility of a family member becoming radicalised. It provides some general advice and recommendations on how to deal with this situation. The recommendations it offers are based on experience and supported by research.	Self-application in the family context	Family member(s)	Dignity	Human Dignity	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional). This is an informative guide for family members that can be misinterpreted. There is no guarantee of its correct application and conclusion, so there is a risk of violating the right of the individual under analysis to be respected and valued as an individual and social being, with his or her particular characteristics and conditions.
					Right to Integrity of the person	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional). This is an informative guide for family members that can be misinterpreted. There is a risk of denial of the psychic abilities of the family member being analysed.
				Freedoms	Respect for private and family life	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional) who may violate the right to private, family life, home and communications of his/her relative to whom he/she intends to analyze following the information of the tool.
					Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional). This is an informative guide for family members that can be misinterpreted. Suspicions of radicalization and the tool's instructions may lead the analyzer's family member to violate the freedom to change religion or belief, as well as the freedom to manifest religion or belief individually or collectively, in public or in private, through worship, teaching, practice and observance of his/her relative.
					Right to liberty and security	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional). This is an informative guide for family members that can be misinterpreted, can be misinterpreted, even violating the right of the family member being analyzed to act freely.
Equality	Rights of the child	The analysis is carried out by a family member (not a professional). This increases the chances that it will be used on minors. This informative guide for family members that can be misinterpreted violating the rights of ideology, conscience and religion of children.				

Skill and Competencies Training (Scool)

TOOL	TOOL DESCRIPTION	WHO USES IT?	WHO DOES IT APPLY TO?	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT RISK		JUSTIFICATION
Skill and Competencies Training (Scool)	Training Manual (in a PDF document) and a set of slides that compose a training course (Power-Point). The manual contains suggestions and instructions for the implementation of the trainings and the use of the presentation/slides, as well as indications on the contents where national and other specificities apply and the adaptation/adaptation by the trainers with respect to the national, cultural and professional environment of the learners and the common challenges in this environment.	Professionals in the prevention of violence related to ideological extremism	Professionals in the prevention of violence related to ideological extremism	Freedoms	Protection of personal data	With the entry into force of the General Data Protection Regulation, the measures applied in the EU have become more rigorous. The management and content of training sessions may even violate the right to privacy of individuals.

Modelling and Classifying Radical Content on Twitter (ModeRad)

TOOL	TOOL DESCRIPTION	WHO USES IT?	WHO DOES IT APPLY TO?	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT RISK		JUSTIFICATION
Modelling and Classifying Radical Content on Twitter (ModeRad)	Software that detects and records the violent and radicalised discourse in Twitter, based on the taxonomy of the violent and hate speech on cyberspace. Desktop application (local hosting/not web) capable of: a) detect potential radical content to remove it; b) identify radical content users for being investigated; and c) monitor suspicious #hashtags.	Officials of law enforcement authorities and police departments	Twitter users	Freedoms	Respect for private and family life	Profiling of Twitter users can lead to violations of the right to privacy, family life, home and communications, either by analyzing accounts linked to the suspect or by analyzing profiles that have been misclassified.
					Protection of personal data	With the entry into force of the General Data Protection Regulation, the measures applied in the EU have become more rigorous. It is necessary to ensure compliance with the privacy policies of Twitter. Given the functionalities of the tool, its use should only be by police officers. There is a risk of a security breach arising from incorrect or unauthorised access.
					Freedom of assembly and of association	An incorrect classification may violate the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association in all levels, especially in the political, trade union and civic fields.
					Freedom of expression and information	An incorrect classification may violate the right to freedom of opinion and the freedom to receive or communicate information or ideas of the profiled Twitter user.
					Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	An incorrect classification by the tool may violate the freedom to change religion or belief, as well as the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief individually or collectively, in public or in private, through worship, teaching, practice and observance of the rituals of Twitter users.
				Equality	Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	Linking religion, culture or language variables to radicalization means that communities can be discriminated because of their religious, cultural or linguistic beliefs.

Multi-Agency Vulnerability Assessment Support Tool (MAVAST)

TOOL	TOOL DESCRIPTION	WHO USES IT?	WHO DOES IT APPLY TO?	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT RISK		JUSTIFICATION
Multi-Agency Vulnerability Assessment Support Tool (MAVAST)	Vulnerability assessment tool for violent radicalisation developed to support multidisciplinary teams in assessing how vulnerable an individual is to violently radicalise. In addition, it identifies which information is needed to increase the reliability of the assessment and provides directions for potential interventions. MAVAST works with an input of 80 indicators describing specific (changes in) behaviour and personal factors of the individual under evaluation. These indicators are scored by (a team of) multiple professionals.	Multi-agency and multidisciplinary teams (i.e. police, municipalities, social work, and schools)	Individuals screened by agencies that are suspected of being in the process of radicalization	Dignity	Human Dignity	Although the diagnosis is made by professionals, they may not be specialized in profiling individuals at risk of radicalization. The indicators (80) may be misjudged. Therefore, there is a risk of violating the right of the individuals analysed to be respected and valued as an individual and social being, with his or her particular characteristics and conditions.
					Right to Integrity of the person	Although the diagnosis is made by professionals, they may not be specialized in profiling individuals at risk of radicalization. The indicators (80) may be misjudged. There is a risk of denial of the psychic abilities of the individual suspected of radicalization being analyzed.
				Freedoms	Respect for private and family life	Profiling individuals based on a list of indicators that involve investigating the suspect's private life may lead to violations of the right to privacy, family life, home and communications.
					Protection of personal data	With the entry into force of the General Data Protection Regulation, the measures applied in the EU have become more rigorous. The tool processes personal data and profiles. There is a risk of a security breach arising from incorrect or unauthorised access to data.
					Freedom of assembly and of association	Mistaken guidelines or their incorrect application may violate the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association in all levels, especially in the political, trade union and civic fields.
					Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Mistaken guidelines or their incorrect application may violate the freedom to change religion or belief, as well as the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief individually or collectively, in public or in private, through worship, teaching, practice and observance of the rituals of the individuals subsequently examined.
				Equality	Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	Linking religion, culture or language variables to radicalization means that communities can be discriminated because of their religious, cultural or linguistic beliefs.

3. PROTECTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: WHERE TO GET HELP

3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THIS SECTION

The third section of this report provides practical info for protecting the fundamental rights of individuals on which the PERICLES tools may be applied. For the development of this section, the information contained is based on the second section on what are the fundamental rights areas mainly affected by the misuse of the tools. Using this valuable input, a comprehensive search has been conducted in the Ch@rterClick! Platform and the Toolkit: a user-friendly tool to detect violations falling within the scope of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights”, supported by the European Commission under the “Fundamental Rights and Citizenship” Programme ([JUST/2013/FRC/AG](#)). Following the description of the *Fundamental Rights Interactive Tool*: “[...] will help you address a complaint to the relevant office in the country where the alleged violation of your rights took place”. On the following pages you will find information segmented by the 17 countries that Ch@rterClick! collects (ie. Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden) and the below areas of fundamental rights detected in Section 2:

- **Dignity:** a) Right to the integrity of the person, b) human dignity, c) Right to liberty and security
- **Freedoms:** a) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion; b) freedom of expression and information; c) Rights related to the protection of personal data; d) respect for private and family life, home and communications; and e) freedom of assembly and of association
- **Equality:** a) Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity, b) Children rights, c) Person with disabilities, and d) Rights of the elderly
- **Justice:** Presumption of innocence and right of defense

3.2. DIGNITY

	Belgium	Bulgaria	Estonia	Greece	Spain
Right to the integrity of the person	1 Comitee P- Standing Police Monitoring Committee Rue de la Presse 35/1rue de Municipality: Bruxelles Postal code: 1000 +32 (0) 286.28.11 Info@comitep.be; http://www.comitep.be	◦ This information is not available	1 Õiguskantsler Kohtu 8. Municipality: Tallinn Postal code : 15193 +372 693 8404 info@oiguskantsler.ee ; www.oiguskantsler.ee	1 Ombudsman 17 Halkokondyli St.. Municipality : Athens. Postal code : 104 32. (+30) 213 1306 600, Helpline: (+30) 2131306640 press@synigoros.gr; www.synigoros.gr/	1 Ombudsman Calle Zurbano 42. Municipality : Madrid. Postal code : 28010 900 101 025, 91 432 79 00 (24h helpline) registro@defensordelpueblo.es ; www.defensordelpueblo.es ; http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/atyourservice/interactive-guide.face
	2 Le Mediateur federal Rue de Louvain 48 Municipality : Bruxelles Postal code : 1000 0800 999 61 +32 (0)2 289 27 27 contact@mediateurfederal.be ; http://www.federaalombudsman.be/				2 Women's Institute Calle Condesa de Venadito 34. Municipality : Madrid. Postal code : 28027 900 191 010 (free helpline), 900 152 152 (helpline for the Deaf), 016 (helpline for victims of gender-based violence) www.inmujer.es; http://www.inmujer.gob.es/elInstituto/contacto.do
	3 De federale Ombudsman Rue de Louvain 48 Municipality : Bruxelles Postal code : 1000 0800 999 62 +32 (0)2 289 27 27 contact@federaalombudsman.be http://www.federaalombudsman.be/				
	4 Myria- Federal Migration Centre Rue Royale 138 Municipality : Bruxelles Postal code : 1000 0800 14 912 +32 (0)2 212 30 00 myria@myria.be; http://www.myria.be/				
Human dignity	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,3,4	◦ This information is not available	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2
Right to liberty and security	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,3	◦ This information is not available	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2

	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Malta	Austria
Right to the integrity of the person	1 Ombudsman Trg hrvatskih velikana 6. Municipality : Zagreb 00385 1 4851 855, 4851 853 info@ombudsman.hr ; www.ombudsman.hr	1 Coordination of Italian Regional and Autonomous Provinces Ombudsman Institutions Via Pietro Cossa, 41. Municipality : Roma. Postal code : 00193 (+39) 0636003673 ; (+39) 0636004775 info@difesacivicaitalia.it ; http://www.difesacivicaitalia.it	1 Commissioner of Administration and Human Rights (+357) 22 405500 ombudsman@ombudsman.gov.cy http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/	1 Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Nádor u 22. Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : H-1051 (+36 1) 475-7100; (+36 1) 269-1615 panasz@oktbiztos.hu ; http://www.ajbh.hu	1 National Commission for the Promotion of Equality (NCPE) Gattard House, National Road; Municipality : Blata Postal code : HMR 9010 (+356) 2590 3850; (+356) 2590 3851 equality@gov.mt ; www.equality.gov.mt	1 Austrian Ombudsman Board Singerstraße 17. Municipality : Vienna. Postal code : 1015 +43 1515 05-0, 0800 - 223 223 post@volksanwaltschaft.gv.at www.volksanwaltschaft.gv.at
				2 Independent Police Complaints Board Széchenyi rakpart 19 Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : 1358 (+36 1) 441 6501; (+36 1) 441 6502 info@repate.hu ; https://www.repate.hu/index.php?lang=hu		2 Landesvolksanwalt Tyrol Meraner Straße 5. Municipality : Innsbruck. Postal code : 6020 +43 512 508 3052 landesvolksanwalt@tirol.gv.at https://www.tirol.gv.at/landtag/volksanwalt/
Human dignity	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	2 National Office Against Racial Discrimination Razziali Largo Chigi, 19 Municipality : Roma. Postal code : 00187 (+39) 06 6779 2267; (+39) 06 6779 2272 unar@unar.it ; http://www.unar.it/	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,3
Right to liberty and security	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	3 Office of Justice Róna u. 135. Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : 1145 (+36 1) 550-1600 titkarsag@igazsagugy.gov.hu; igazsagugyihivatal.gov.hu	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	o See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,3

	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden
Right to the integrity of the person	1 ◦ Human Rights Defender 800 676 676 (nationwide free helpline), + 48 (22) 55 17 700 biurorzecz- znika@brpo.gov.pl http://brpo.gov.pl/pl	◦ This information is not available	1 ◦ Romanian Institute for Human Rights 21 Nicolae Balcescu Bd., Sector 1. Municipality : Bucharest. Postal code : 10044 (+40) 0213114921 ; (+40) 0213114923 office@irido.ro ; www.irido.ro	1 ◦ Public defender of rights Kancelária verejného ochrancu práv Grösslingová 35. Municipality : Bratislava Postal code : 811 09 +421 2 323 63 712 podnet@vop.gov.sk; http://www.vop.gov.sk/ Postal address : Kancelária verejného ochrancu práv P.O. Box 1 City (postal address) : 820 04 Postal code (postal address) : Bratislava 24	1 ◦ Parliamentary Ombudsman Arkadiankatu 3. Municipality : Helsinki. Postal code : FI-00102 + 358 9 4321 ombudsman@parliament.fi http://www.ihmisoikeuskus.fi/	1 ◦ Justitiekanslern (JK) 4684051000 46 8 - 723 03 57 registrator@jk.se. http://www.jk.se/ Postal address : Box 2308 City (postal address) : 10317 Postal code (postal address) : Stockholm
					2 ◦ Chancellor of Justice Snellmaninkatu 1, Municipality : Helsinki Postal code : FI-00023 +358 295 160 01 (Government switchboard), Registry customer service: +358 295 162 902 +358 (0)9 160 23975 kirjaamo@okv.fi ; http://www.okv.fi/fi/	2 ◦ Riksdagens ombudsmän (JO) 4687864000 ; 46 8-21 65 58 justitieombudsmannen@jo.se ; http://www.jo.se/ Postal address : Box 16327 City (postal address) : 10326 Postal code (postal address) : Stockholm
Human dignity	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	1 ◦ Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality Av. da República, 32, 1º Municipality : Lisboa Postal code : 1050-193 (+351) 217 983 000 cig@cig.gov.pt http://www.cig.gov.pt/	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	2 ◦ Slovak National Centre for Human Rights Laurinská 18. Municipality : Bratislava. Postal code : 811 01 +421 2 208 501 14 info@snslp.sk; www.snslp.sk	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2
Right to liberty and security	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 2 ◦ Romanian Ombudsman St. Eugeniu Carada, no. 3, Sector 3. Municipality : Bucharest (+40) 021 312 71 34 ; (+40) 021/3124921 avp@avp.ro ; www.avp.ro	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2

3.3. FREEDOMS

	Belgium	Bulgaria	Estonia	Greece	Spain
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 3	This information is not available	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2
				National Council for Radio and Television (ESR) 15 Amerikis St. and Panepistimiou. Municipality : Athens Postal code : 105 64 1(+30) 213 1502 300 1nctrv@otenet.gr ; www.esr.gr	Assistance Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination :900 20 30 41 ·info@asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion.org; info@igualdadynodiscriminacion.msssi.es www.asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion.org; http://www.igualdadynodiscriminacion.msssi.es/home.do; http://asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion.org/en/la-red/oficinas/ or http://www.igualdadynodiscriminacion.msssi.es/redOficinas/portada/home.htm .
Freedom of expression and information	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 3	This information is not available	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2, 3
Rights related to the protection of personal data	Data Protection Authority Rue de la Presse, 35. Municipality : Bruxelles. Postal code : 1000 +32 (0)2 274 48 00 contact@apd-gba.be; https://www.dataprotectionauthority.be/	Commision for personal data protection бул. „Проф. Цветан Лазаров“ № 2 Municipality : София +359 029 15 35 18 kzld@cpdp.bg www.cdpd.bg	Andmekaitse Inspektsioon Väike-Ameerika 19. Municipality : Tallinn. Postal code : 10129 +372 5620 2341 info@aki.ee; www.aki.ee	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	Spanish Data Protection Agency Calle Jorge Juan 6; Municipality : Madrid; Postal code : 28001 901 100 099, 91 266 3517 http://www.agpd.es
			Hellenic Data Protection Authority (HDPa) 1-3 Kifissias Av. Municipality : Athens Postal code : 115 23 (+30) 210 6475 600 contact@dpa.gr; www.dpa.gr	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	
Respect for private and family life, home and communications	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2,3	This information is not available	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 4	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2, 3 Disability Office Calle Alcalá 37, - 7ª Planta, Despacho D-708. Municipality : Madrid. Postal code : 28071 91 822 65 12 oadis@msssi.es ; www.oficinape.msssi.gob.es/
Freedom of assembly and of association	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2,3	This information is not available	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2, 3, 5

	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Malta	Austria	
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	
				4 Office of the Commissioner for Educational Rights Szalay u. 10-14. Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : 1055 06 1) 795 4097; (06 1) 795 0274 panasz@oktbiztos.hu; www.oktbiztos.hu/			
				5 Equal Treatment Authority Krisztina krt. 39/B; Municipality : Budapest; Postal code : 1013 (+36 1) 795 2975; (+36 1) 795 0760 ebh@egyenlobanasmod.hu ; www.egyenlobanasmod.hu			
				See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2			
				6 Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information Szilágyi Erzsébet fasor 22/C. Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : H-1125 (+36 1) 391 1400; (+36 1) 391 1410 privacy@naih.hu; www.naih.hu			
Freedom of expression and information	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	3 Communication and Information Authority Centro Direzionale, Isola B5 Municipality : Napoli Postal code : 80143 (+39) 0817507111 (+39) 0817507616 srci@agcom.it; http://www.agcom.it	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	7 National Media and Info communications Authority Ostrom u. 23-25; Municipality : Budapest; Postal code : 1015 (06 1) 457 7100 ; (06 1) 356 5520 info@nmhh.hu; http://nmhh.hu Postal address : Pf. 75 City (postal address) : 1525 Postal code (postal address) : Budapest	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	
Rights related to the protection of personal data	2 Personal Dana Protection Agency Martičeva 14. Municipality : Zagreb. 00 385 1 4609 000 azop@azop.hr; www.azop.hr	4 Data Privacy Authority Piazza di Monte Citorio n. 121. Municipality : Roma. Postal code : 00186 (+39) 06 69677.2917 ;(+39) 06.69677.3785 urp@gpdp.it ; http://www.garanteprivacy.it/	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	2 Office of the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection (+357) 22818456 commissioner@dataprotection.gov.cy http://www.dataprotection.gov.cy	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2, 6	2 Data Protection Commissioner Airways House, Second Floor High Street Sliema. Municipality : Sliema Postal code : SLM 1549 (+356) 2328 7100; (+356) 23287198 idpc.info@gov.mt; www.idpc.gov.mt	4 Data Protection Authority Hohenstaufengasse 3. Municipality : Vienna. Postal code : 1010 +43 1 531 15 / 202525. dsb@dsb.gv.at https://www.dsb.gv.at
Respect for private and family life, home and communications	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 4	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2, 3, 4, 6	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	
Freedom of assembly and of association	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2, 4	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	

	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 High Commissioner for Migration R. Álvaro Coutinho, 1 Municipality : Lisboa Postal code : 1150 - 025 (+351) 218106100 acm@acm.gov.pt www.acidi.gov.pt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2
Freedom of expression and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2
Rights related to the protection of personal data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 Inspector General for the Protection of Personal Data + 48 (22) 531 03 00 kancelaria@giodo.gov.pl http://www.giodo.gov.pl/168/jj/pl/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 National Commission for Data Protection Rua de São Bento n.º 148-3º Municipality : Lisboa Postal code : 1200-821 +351 213928400 geral@cnpd.pt http://www.cnpd.pt/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing 28-30 G-ral Gheorghe Magheru Bld., District 1 ; Municipality : Bucharest. Postal code : 10336 (+40) 0318059211 ; (+40) 0318059602 anspdc@dataprotection.ro ; www.dataprotection.ro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 Office for Personal Data Protection Hraničná 12. Municipality : Bratislava. Postal code : 820 07. +421/2/32313214 statny.dozor@pdp.gov.sk ; http://www.dataprotection.gov.sk/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2
Respect for private and family life, home and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2
Freedom of assembly and of association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2

3.4. EQUALITY

Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity

	Belgium	Bulgaria	Estonia	Greece	Spain	
Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2, 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	
	<p>Institute for the Equality of Women and Men Rue Ernest Blerot, 1 Rue Ern-Rue Ern. Municipality: Bruxelles. Postal code: 1070. +32 (0)2 233 44 00 alite.homesfemmes@iefh.belgique.be ; http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be</p>		3			<p>Võrdõigusvolinik Roosikrantsi 8b. Municipality : Tallinn. Postal code : 10119 + 372 6269 059 info@svv.ee; avaldus@svv.ee ; www.vordoigusvolinik.ee</p>
			4			<p>Inimõiguste Keskus Parda 4 Municipality : Tallinn. Postal code : 10151 +372 644 5148 iinfo@humanrights.ee ; www.humanrightsestonia.ee</p>
			5			<p>Eesti Puuetega Inimeste Koda Toompuiestee 10. Municipality : TallinnPostal code : 10137. +372 661 6629 epikoda@epikoda.ee ; www.epikoda.ee</p>

	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Malta	Austria
Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2	3 ◦ Equality Authority and Anti-Discrimination Body (+357)22 405507, (+357)22 405500 equality@ombudsman.gov.cy, anti-discrimination@ombudsman.gov.cy http://www.no-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy/	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 5	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	◦ See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
						5 Tyrol Service Centre for equal treatment and non-discrimination Meraner Straße 5, 2. Stock Municipality : Innsbruck. Postal code : 6020 +43 512 508 3799 servicestelle.gleichbehandlung@tirol.gv.at; http://www.tirol.gv.at/gleichbehandlung
						6 Upper Austrian anti-discrimination office Landhausplatz 1 Municipality : Linz Postal code : 4020 +43 732 77 20-117 37 as.post@ooe.gv.at; http://www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at/thema/antidiskriminierung
						7 Equality Commissioner/Office for Equality, Non-discrimination and Advancement of Women of Salzburg Referat Frauen, Diversität, Chancengleichheit, Abteilung 2 - Kultur, Bildung und Gesellschaft des Landes Salzburg, Michael-Pacher-Straße 28 Municipality : Salzburg. Postal code : 5020 +43-662-8042-4041 frauen@salzburg.gv.at http://www.salzburg.gv.at/frauen, http://www.salzburg.gv.at/chancengleichheit
						8 Equal Treatment Officer of the Province of Styria Amt d. Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Hofgasse 15 Municipality : Graz-Burg Postal code : 8011 +43 316 877 5841 gleichbehandlung@stmk.gv.at http://www.gleichbehandlung.steiermark.at
						9 Antidiscrimination Office of Styria Stigergasse 2, 3. Stock. Municipality : Graz. Postal code : 8020 +43 316 714 137 buero@antidiskriminierungsstelle.steiermark.at , office@adss.at http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.steiermark.at
						10 Working Group on Equal Opportunities, University of Graz Harrachgasse. Municipality : Graz. Postal code : 8010 +43 (0)316 380 1028 akgl@uni-graz.at http://akgl.uni-graz.at/
						11 Department for Antidiscrimination (Carinthia) Klagenfurt am Wörthersee, Mießtaler Straße 1, Haus E Municipality : EG. Postal code : 9020 +43 050 536-14645 abt4.antidiskriminierung@ktn.gv.at http://www.antidis.ktn.gv.at

	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden
Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 3	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2	Non-Discrimination Ombudsman +358 295 666 817 (customer service, weekdays 10-12) yvv@oikeus.fi http://www.syrjinta.fi/web/en/ Postal address : PO Box 24 City (postal address) : FI-00023 Government Postal code (postal address) : Helsinki	This information is not available
	Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment +48 (22) 694 75 78 Adam.lipinski@kprm.gov.pl http://www.rownetraktowanie.gov.pl/		National Council for Combating Discrimination Piata Walter Maracineanu no. 1-3, Sector 1. Municipality : Bucharest. Postal code : 10155 (+40) 0213126578, (+40) 0213126585 support@cncd.org.ro ; www.cncd.org.ro			

Children Rights, People with disabilities and Rights of the Elderly

	Belgium	Bulgaria	Estonia	Greece	Spain
Children rights	7 Délégué general de la Communauté fran çaise aux droits de l'enfant Rue de Birmingham 66 - 3ème étage Municipality : Bruxelles Postal code : 1080 +32 (0)2 223.36.99 dgde@cfwb.be ; http://www.dgde.cfwb.be/	2 State Agency for child protection „Триадница” № 2 Municipality : София Postal code : 1051 +359 02 933 90 11 sacp@sacp.government.bg www.sacp.government.bg	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 3	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
	8 Kind en Gezin Hallepoortlaan 27, Municipality : Brussel. Postal code : 1060 +32 (0)2 533 14 14 klachtendienst@kindengezin.be ; https://www.kindengezin.be/				
	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2,3,4				
Person with disabilities	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2,3	3 Commision for Potection against Discrimination Dragan Tsankov blvd. N35 g. Municipality : Sofia Postal code : 1125 +359 028 07 30 30 kzd@kzd.bg www.kzd-nondiscrimination.com	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 3, 5	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	5 Disability Office Calle Alcalá 37, - 7ª Planta, Despacho D-708, Municipality : Madrid. Postal code : 28071 91 822 65 12 oadis@msssi.es www.oficinape.msssi.gob.es/
	9 Agence Flamande pour les Personnes avec un Handicap Koning Albert II-iaan 37, Municipality : Brussel. Postal code : 1030 +32 (0)2 225 84 11 klachten@vaph.be ; https://www.vaph.be/				
	10 Vlaams Agentschap voor Personen met een Handicap Koning Albert II-iaan 37. Municipality : Brussel Postal code : 1030 +32 (0)2 225 84 11 klachten@vaph.be ; https://www.vaph.be/				
Rights of the elderly	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2, 3	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 3	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 3	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
	11 Agentschap Zorg en Gezondheid Boulevard Roi Albert II 35, Municipality : Schaerbeek. Postal code : 1030 +32 (0)2 553 35 00 info@zorg-en-gezondheid.be ; https://www.zorg-en-gezondheid.be/				
	12 Vlaamse Ombudsdienst Rue de Louvain 86. Municipality : Bruxelles. Postal code : 1000 +32 (0)2 552 48 00 info@vlaamseombudsdienst.be; http://www.vlaamseombudsdienst.be/				
13 Woonzorglijn Zorg en Gezondheid Woonzorglijn Koning Albert II Iaan 35; Municipality : Schaerbeek. Postal code : 1030 +32 (0)2 553 75 00 woonzorglijn@zorg-en-gezondheid.be ; http://www.woonzorglijn.be					

	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Malta	Austria
Children rights	3 Ombudsman for Children Teslina 10. Municipality : Zagreb 00 385 1 4929 669 info@dijete.hr ; www.dijete.hr	5 Children Authority Via di Villa Ruffo, 6 Municipality : Roma. Postal code : 00196 (+39) 06 67 79 65 51 (+39) 06 67 79 34 12 segnalazioni@garanteinfanzia.org ; http://www.garanteinfanzia.org	4 Ombudsman for Children and Youth (+357) 22 873 200 childcom@ccr.gov.cy http://www.childcom.org.cy/	8 National Patients' Rights, Children's Rights and Documentation Centre - Patients' Rights Advocates obdk@obdk.hu; www.obdk.hu	3 Commissioner for Children 16/18 Tower Promenade. Municipality : St. Lucia. Postal code : SLC 1019 +356 21485180 cfc@gov.mt; tfal.org.mt	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
						12 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Tirol +43 512/508 37 92 kija@tirol.gv.at http://www.kija-tirol.at
						13 NÖ Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft +43 2742/908 11 post.kija@noel.gv.at http://www.kija-noe.at
						14 OÖ Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft +43 1/70 77 000 post@jugendanwalt.wien.gv.at http://www.kija.at
						15 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Kärnten +43(0)50 - 536 - 14802 kija@ktn.gv.at http://www.kija.ktn.gv.at
						16 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Steiermark +43316/877-4921 kija@stmk.gv.at http://www.kinderanwalt.at
						17 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Salzburg +43(0)662-430 550 kija(at)salzburg.gv.at http://www.kija-sbg.at
						18 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Vorarlberg +435522 84 900 kija@vorarlberg.at http://vorarlberg.kija.at
						19 Kinder & Jugendanwaltschaft Burgenland +4357-600/2808 ; +4357-600/2188 christian.reumann@bgld.gv.at ; annemarie.koller@bgld.gv.at http://www.burgenland.at/buerger-service/buergerservice/buergerservicestellen/kinder-jugendanwalt
						20 Federal Children and Youth Ombudsman www.kija.at
Person with disabilities	4 Disability Ombudsman Savska cesta 41/3. Municipality : Zagreb 00385 1 6102 170 ured@posi.hr; www.posi.hr	6 Department of Equal Opportunities Largo Chigi n. 19. Municipality : Roma. Postal code : 00187 (+39) 06 6779 2430; (+39) 06 6779 2463 europa.po@governo.it; http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/index.php	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	10 Ministry for National Economy József nádor tér 2-4. Municipality : Budapest. Postal code : H-1051 (+36 1) 795 7977 ugyfelszolgalat@ngm.gov.hu Postal address : Pf.: 481 City (postal address) : H-1369 Postal code (postal address) : Budapest	4 Kummissjoni Nazzjonali Persuni b'Dizabilita' (KNPD) Bugeia Institute Braille Street Santa , Municipality : Venera. Postal code : SVR 1619 +356 22788555; +356 22788490 helpdesk@knpd.org ;www.knpd.org Comments : SMS: + 356 79788555	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
						21 Advocate for Persons with Disabilities Babenbergerstraße 5/4 Municipality : Vienna Postal code : 1010 +43 1 711002221 office@behindertenanwalt.gv.at http://www.behindertenanwalt.gv.at
Rights of the elderly	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1	° See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
						22 Tiroler Heimanwaltschaft 0043 800 800 504 heimanwaltschaft@tirol.gv.at www.tirol.gv.at/heimanwaltschaft

	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden			
Children rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	0 This information is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barnombudsmannen (BO) +46 8-692 29 50 https://www.barnombudsmannen.se/ Postal address : Box 22106 City (postal address) : 10422 Postal code (postal address) : Stockholm 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Rights Defender 800 12 12 12 (nationwide free helpline), +48 22 583 66 00 rpd@brpd.gov.pl http://www.brpd.gov.pl/ 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVI Southern Finland, Etelä-Suomen aluehallintovirasto Birger Jaarlin katu 15, PL150. Municipality : Hämeenlinna. Postal code : 13101 +358 295 016 000 etela@avi.fi
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVI Eastern Finland, Itä-Suomen aluehallintovirasto PL 50. Municipality : Mikkeli. Postal code : 50101 +358 295 016 800 ita@avi.fi
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVI Southwestern Finland, Lounais-Suomen aluehallintovirasto Itsenäisyydenaukio 2, PL 22. Municipality : Turku. Postal code : 20801 +358 295 018 000 kirjaamo.lounais@avi.fi
Person with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,3,5 	This information is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled People +48 22 529 06 01, +48 22 529 06 00 sekretariat.bon@mpips.gov.pl http://niepelnosprawni.gov.pl/ 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPCRA) B-dul G-ral Gheorghe Magheru no 7, Sector 1 ; Municipality : Bucharest. Postal code : 10322 (+40) 0213153633 ; (+40) 0213127474 office@anpfdc.ro ; www.copii.ro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for the International Legal Protection of Children and Youth, Spitalăca č. 8. Municipality : Bratislava. Postal code : 814 99 +421 2 204 632 08, +421 2 204 632 48 cipc@cipc.gov.sk, info@cipc.gov.sk. http://www.cipc.sk/ Postal address : P. O. Box 57 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVI Northern Finland, Pohjois-Suomen aluehallintovirasto Linnankatu 1-3, PL 293. Municipality : Oulu Postal code : 90101 +358 295 017 500 kirjaamo.pohjois@avi.fi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for Legal Aid Námestie slobody 12. Municipality : Bratislava 15. Postal code : 810 05 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVI Lapland, Lapin aluehallintovirasto Valtakatu 2, PL 8002. Municipality : Rovaniemi. Postal code : 96101 +358 295 017 300 lappi@avi.fi 								
Rights of the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,3,5 	This information is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 			

3.5. JUSTICE

	Belgium	Bulgaria	Estonia	Greece	Spain	Croatia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Malta	Austria	Poland
Pre-sumption of innocence and right of defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1, 2, 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1 	23 Judicial Ombudsman of Vienna Schmerlingplatz 11. Municipality : Wien. Postal code : 1016 +43-800 800 440 11 justizombudsstelle.wien@justiz.gv.at. www.justiz.gv.at/web2013/html/default/2c9484852308c2a6012374f015490423.de.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1
			24 Judicial Ombudsman of Graz Marburger Kai 49. Municipality : Graz. Postal code : 8010 0043-800 800 440 12 justizombudsstelle.graz@justiz.gv.at www.justiz.gv.at/web2013/html/default/2c9484852308c2a6012374f015490423.de.html			
			25 Judicial Ombudsman of Linz Gruberstraße 20. Municipality : Linz. Postal code : 4020 0043-800 800 440 13 justizombudsstelle.linz@justiz.gv.at www.justiz.gv.at/web2013/html/default/2c9484852308c2a6012374f015490423.de.html			
			26 Judicial Ombudsman of Innsbruck Maximilianstraße 4. Municipality : Innsbruck. Postal code : 6020 0043-800 800 440 14 justizombudsstelle.innsbruck@justiz.gv.at www.justiz.gv.at/web2013/html/default/2c9484852308c2a6012374f015490423.de.html			
	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section: Where can I get help? Number: 1,2 	

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The inherent features of PERICLES, as well as its implications for designing, implementing and managing effective strategies for the investigation, prevention and mitigation of radicalization, reveal a highly complex legal framework. Hence, in a complementarity with previous legal reports on criminal policy issues (see D6.2. International and European legal requirements report, D6.3 EU national criminal legislation report, D6. 7 Recommendations for a legal harmonisation of counter-radicalisation legislation), throughout this report a further analytical step has been taken and the relationship between the tools developed in the framework of the PERICLES project in WP4 (as these are the results of greatest impact of the project) and the European Charter of Fundamental Rights has been analysed. As explained above, the importance of this legal framework is based on four factors: a) of EU interest, b) Cross-sectional to all EU Member, c) Cross-sectional to all tools, and d) not national-level depending.

The main results, applied to the assumptions of misuse or non-compliance with the measures to mitigate ethical risks and security breaches, show that the tools are closely related to the following areas: Dignity [a) Right to the integrity of the person, b) human dignity, c) Right to liberty and security]; Freedoms [a) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion; b) freedom of expression and information; c) Rights related to the protection of personal data; d) respect for private and family life, home and communications; and e) freedom of assembly and of association]; Equality: a) Respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity, b) Children rights, c) Person with disabilities, and d) Rights of the elderly; and Justice (Presumption of innocence and right of defence). By way of a practical response, a checklist is included in this report that can help to establish if a specific case is addressed by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights applicable to EU bodies. This is intended solely as a guide for the public and does not provide legal advice to individuals.



Pericles

Policy recommendation and improved communication tools for law enforcement and security agencies preventing violent radicalisation