



European Disability Card and European Parking Card for Persons with Disabilities



On **14 November 2024**, the directive establishing the **European Disability Card** and the **European Parking Card** for persons with disabilities ([Directive \(EU\) 2024/2841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024](#)) was published in the Official Journal of the EU. The possession of the Card will **enable EU residents with disabilities**, who travel for a short period or participate in an European mobility program in a Member State other than their State of residence, to enjoy the **same benefits and preferential treatment and parking conditions** that the host State grants to its residents with disabilities. The directive must be transposed by June 5, 2027, and by June 5 of the following year, States must have adopted the necessary operational measures to implement it in practice.

Prohibiting Products made with Forced Labour on the Union Market

On **27 November 2024**, was published the Regulation on prohibiting products made with forced labour on the Union market ([Regulation \(EU\) 2024/3015 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024](#)), aimed at **eliminating forced labor** in the European Union market. In this view the new act **prohibits the placement of products derived from forced labor**, including State-imposed forced labor, and establishes clear **obligations for economic operators** to ensure compliance and transparency. The regulation emphasizes the need to address the root causes of forced labor, which predominantly affects **vulnerable groups** such as women, minors, and migrants, who are often exploited in the private sector.



CJEU: the Designation of a Third Country as a “Safe Country of Origin” must cover its Entire Territory

On **4 October 2024**, the Court of Justice of the EU, in its judgment “CV v. Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky, Odbor azylové a migrační politiky” ([C-406/22](#)), declared that **EU law does not currently allow Member States to designate as a “safe Country of origin” only part of the territory of a Third Country. The criteria** for designating a Third Country as a “safe Country of origin” **must, in fact, be met throughout its entire territory.** The Court also specified that the national court called upon to review the legality of an administrative decision refusing to grant the international protection has an obligation to detect violations of European rules on the designation of “safe Countries of origin”. Surprisingly, the decision stands in **open contrast to the provisions of the new regulation** establishing a common procedure for international protection in the Union ([Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1348 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024](#)) (Art. 61, par. 2), which will enter into force in 2026, according to which both territorial and personal exceptions to the declaration of a Third State as a “safe Country of origin” are allowed. Developments on this point are therefore awaited.

CJEU: Discriminatory Measures adopted in respect of Women by the Taliban Regime constitute Acts of Persecution

On **4 October 2024**, in the judgement “Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl and o.” (joined cases [C-608/22](#) and [C-609/22](#)) the EU Court of Justice ruled that, when assessing the asylum application of a **woman of Afghan nationality** on an individual basis, **it is sufficient** for the Member State **to take into account her gender and nationality.** The decision is based on the finding that **the measures taken by the Taliban** following their return to power, in light of their cumulative effect and their deliberate and systematic application, **must be qualified as ‘acts of persecution’ per se**, as they constitute a serious violation of fundamental rights relating to human dignity. It is therefore not necessary to prove that the applicant actually and specifically risks being subjected to acts of persecution if returned to his or her Country of origin.



OUR ACTIVITIES

Cyber-security Trends and Legal Issues in International and European Law



On **4 october 2024**, the seminar “Cyber-Security Trends and Legal Issues in International and European Law”, introduced by **Prof. Teresa Russo** and **Prof. Rossana Palladino**, was held at the Council Room of the Department of Business Sciences - Management and Development System. **Prof. Annita Larissa Sciacovelli** (associate professor of International Law at University of Bari ‘Aldo Moro’) reported on the international perspectives of cyber-war and cyber-crime and **Dr. Annachiara Rotondo** (researcher in International Law at University of Naples ‘Federico II’) spoke on the application problems of international law on cyber-spaces. The event was held in co-partnership with the **Euval Web project**.

Cyberspace Facing the Challenges of Security and Artificial Intelligence



On **28 November 2024**, an open discussion was held on “Cyberspace Facing the Challenges of Security and Artificial Intelligence,” organized by **Prof. Teresa Russo** and **Prof. Rossana Palladino**. The event focused on the report by **Dr. Maria Rosaria Romano** (Director of the II Division of the Postal Police and Cyber Security Service in Rome), after which **Prof. Gaspare Dalia** (Research Associate in Criminology and Investigative Techniques, University of Salerno) and **Prof. Nicola Palladino** (Research Associate in International Law, Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Ethics, University of Salerno) discussed the topic.

Students' Papers:

Ukraine's Accession to the European Union: Reflections on the (Im)possibility of a Fast Track Procedure

It was recently published in the Students' Papers section the contribution by **Dr. Maria Vignola** [“Ukraine's accession to the European Union. Reflections on the \(Im\)possibility of a fast track procedure”](#). The paper describes Ukraine's route to EU accession, tracing the gradual approach to the European reality that starts with the Eastern Partnership and the signing of the Association Agreements, up to the official application for EU membership in 2022, after the aggression ordered by Russian government. It is shown in this regard how EU has expressed solidarity and support for Ukraine's requests for help without, however, facilitating its accession path, which, even in this case, continues to be built on established criteria, fair and rigorous conditionality and the principle of own merits.

About: EU-DRAW is an EU-funded project aiming to promote didactic and study activities, knowledge, and research on the themes of European citizenship, the rights and duties connected to it, as well as on the common rights and values, and on effective actions to assure democracy and the rule of law within the EU, including the EU external action. EU-DRAW will run for 3 years (2022-2025).

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