



Human Rights Newsletter

Human Rights

Human rights are defined by the United Nations as "ethical principles or rules that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected by local and international law."

In the context of the European Union (EU), the term "fundamental rights" is used to express the concept of "human rights". These rights, which are fundamental for people living in the EU, are set out in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The Charter became legally binding across the EU when the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force in December 2009.

Respect for human rights and dignity is one of the EU's core values. Combined with the principles of freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law, it guides the EU's action both inside and outside its borders. The EU uses the term "human rights" to refer to such rights outside its borders, such as in the context of external relations or the development of cooperation policies.

Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) provides for the possibility of suspending certain rights (such as the right to vote in the Council) if a country seriously and persistently violates the principles on which the EU is based (freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and rule of law).

3rd Gymnasium of
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21-9-2023

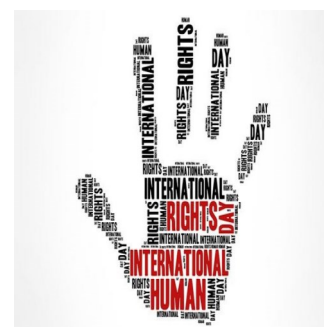
UN: Risk of backsliding on human rights and civil liberties globally, says High Commissioner

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Turk warned today that progress on human rights in recent decades is being halted or even reversed, citing Russia's "senseless" invasion of Ukraine as a current example of oppression.

"Much of the progress made over decades is being halted or even reversed in some things..." Turk said in a speech to the first day of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, attended by more than 100 ministers and leaders, states.

He called on countries to work to overcome their differences and create a "new global consensus on human rights".

Source:
<https://armyvoice.gr/2023/02/oie-kindynos-opisthodromisis-sta-anthropina/>



Human rights are moral principles that set specific standards of human behavior and are usually protected as legal rights under national and international law. They are considered as "commonly understood inalienable fundamental rights to which every person is entitled from the moment of birth, simply because he is a human being"[2]. These include civil and political rights such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law[3]. Human rights also include economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right to work, the right to health, the right to food, the right to housing, medical care, education and the right to participate in culture.

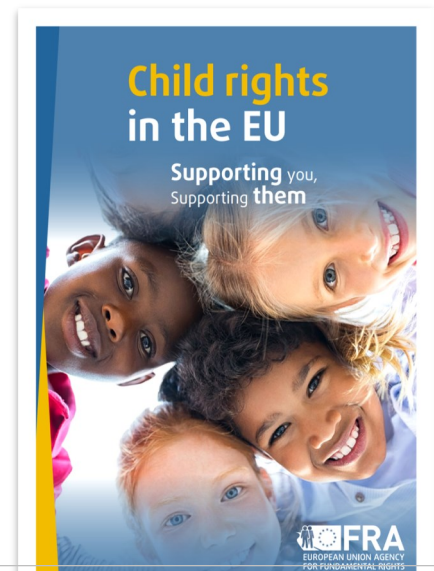
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Rights of the child

The UN General Assembly created the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 to alter how children are treated, elevating them from being passive objects of charity to becoming human beings with specific rights. The Convention is aware of how vulnerable childhood is and how children require extra care and protection.

Examples of children's rights are the following:

- Children have the right to freely express their opinions. Adults must listen and take seriously the issues that concern their children.
- Children have the right to think freely and to believe or not believe in a religion.
- All children have the right to go to school and have equal opportunities in it.
- All children have the right to rest, to have free time, to play, to be entertained and to engage in things that interest them.
- All children have the right to preventive health care and when they fall ill to use the necessary medical services for their treatment.
- Children belonging to national, linguistic or religious minorities have the right to have their own cultural life, use their language and practice their religion.
- It is the obligation of the State to protect children from all forms of sexual life and exploitation such as coercion into sexual activity, prostitution and pornography.
- Children must be protected from any other form of exploitation that may harm their well-being.



DID YOU KNOW?

In 2017, almost 25 million children in the EU were at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

In 2016, only 19% of young Roma aged 16-24 years in nine EU Member States were in education.

Tackling child poverty is a fundamental rights issue. It ensures their inclusion and equal access to quality services.

Children should benefit from EU funding to helping those at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

DID YOU KNOW?

Up to one-third of migrants arriving in the EU since the summer of 2015 have been children.

Child migrants face numerous challenges when it comes to reception conditions, family reunification and applying for asylum.

Guardians are essential for responding to the needs of unaccompanied children.

End Violence and Harassment at Work

Workplace violence

Workplace violence is **any act or threat of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, or other threatening disruptive behavior that occurs at the work site.**

Source: <https://www.osha.gov/workplace-violence>

What is the definition of workplace harassment?

Unwelcome and/or repetitive remarks or behaviors that are known to be—or that should be known to be—offensive, embarrassing, insulting, or demeaning to a worker or group of workers are examples of workplace harassment.

Harassment at work examples include:

- * Threats or abuse (spoken or written).
- * Unwelcome sexual advances
- * Offensive emails, tweets, or comments on social networking sites.
- * Offensive emblems or flags.
- * Physical behaviour like gestures or facial expressions.
- * Pranks, jokes, or teasing.
- * Exclusion or victimisation.
- * Insults.
- * Spreading rumours.
- * Undermining a competent employee with constant criticism.

Source: <https://www.brighthr.com/articles/equality-and-discrimination/harassment-at-work/>



Workplace violence and harassment are unquestionably a major, ongoing social issue that permeates both the private and public working worlds and is intimately linked to work stress. Regardless of the definition of occupational violence and harassment (e.g., mobbing, workplace intimidation), it is acknowledged as a "risk for health and safety at work" that can take many different forms and is unquestionably one of the psychosocial occupational risks that affect workers' physical and mental well-being. Technology's quick advancement and globalization's profound impact on the workplace helped to amplify this situation, which has only just started to receive legislative attention.

Source: <https://www.elinyae.gr/themata-yae/bia-kai-parenohlisi-ston-kosmo-tis-ergasias>



