



Workshop Title: Freedom, Rights, Obligations in a European Society

CODE: SC_L1_WA1_W1

KEY COMPETENCE: Social and Civic Competence

LEVEL 1

WORK AREA 1: Values of Society

PARTNER: EDITC

Duration: 4 hours



ANNEXES

Annex 1

Annex 1:

	
<p>Freedom of speech</p>	<p>Freedom of worship</p>
	
<p>Freedom from want</p>	<p>Freedom from fear</p>

Annex 2 : Cards

<p>Human dignity</p>	<p>Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.</p>
<p>Right to life</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to life. 2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.
<p>Right to the integrity of the person</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity</p>
<p>Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p>	<p>No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>

<p>Prohibition of slavery and forced labour</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. 2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. 3. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.
<p>Right to liberty and security</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.</p>
<p>Respect for private and family life</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.</p>
<p>Protection of personal data</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.</p>

<p>Right to marry and right to found a family</p>	<p>The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights</p>
<p>Freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p>	<p>This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.</p>
<p>Freedom of expression and information</p>	<p>This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.</p>
<p>Freedom of assembly and of association</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests.</p>

<p>Freedom of the arts and sciences</p>	<p>The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.</p>
<p>Right to education</p>	<p>This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education.</p>
<p>Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation.</p> <p>Nationals of third countries who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.</p>
<p>Freedom to conduct a business</p>	<p>The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices is recognised.</p>

<p>Right to property</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions</p>
<p>Right to asylum</p>	<p>The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community</p>
<p>Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition</p>	<p>Collective expulsions are prohibited.</p>
<p>Equality before the law Non-discrimination</p>	<p>Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.</p>

<p>Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity</p>	<p>The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.</p>
<p>Equality between men and women</p>	<p>Equality between men and women must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay. The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex.</p>
<p>The rights of the elderly</p>	<p>The Union recognises and respects the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life.</p>
<p>Integration of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>The Union recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.</p>

<p>Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking</p>	<p>Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Community law and national laws and practices.</p>
<p>Right of collective bargaining and action</p>	<p>Workers and employers, or their respective organisations, have, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.</p>
<p>Right of access to placement services</p>	<p>Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.</p>
<p>Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal</p>	<p>Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.</p>

<p>Fair and just working conditions</p>	<p>Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.</p>
<p>Family and professional life</p>	<p>The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection.</p>
<p>Social security and social assistance</p>	<p>The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.</p>
<p>Health care</p>	<p>Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities.</p>

<p>Access to services of general economic interest</p>	<p>The Union recognises and respects access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.</p>
<p>Consumer protection</p>	<p>Union policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.</p>
<p>Right to good administration</p>	<p>Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.</p>
<p>Right of access to documents</p>	<p>Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.</p>

<p>Right to petition</p>	<p>Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the European Parliament.</p>
<p>Diplomatic and consular protection</p>	<p>Every citizen of the Union shall, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which he or she is a national is not represented, be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that Member State.</p>
<p>Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial</p>	<p>Everyone whose rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law of the Union are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal in compliance with the conditions laid down in this Article. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and represented. Legal aid shall be made available to those who lack sufficient resources in so far as such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice.</p>

Annex 3

One element of a rounded conception of citizenship which has received little attention in the EU context of the so-called duty problem. This is so, even though the EC Treaty now provides that Union citizens not only enjoy rights under the Treaty, but also 'shall be subject to the duties imposed thereby' (Article 8(2) EC). The topic of citizenship duties is by no means uncontroversial.

The following could be a non-exhaustive list of citizenship duties:

- the duty to obey lawful rules;
- defence of the country (perhaps through physical force, if necessary);
- duty to pay taxes;
- willingness to work;
- duty to vote.

Annex 4

The Cultural Iceberg

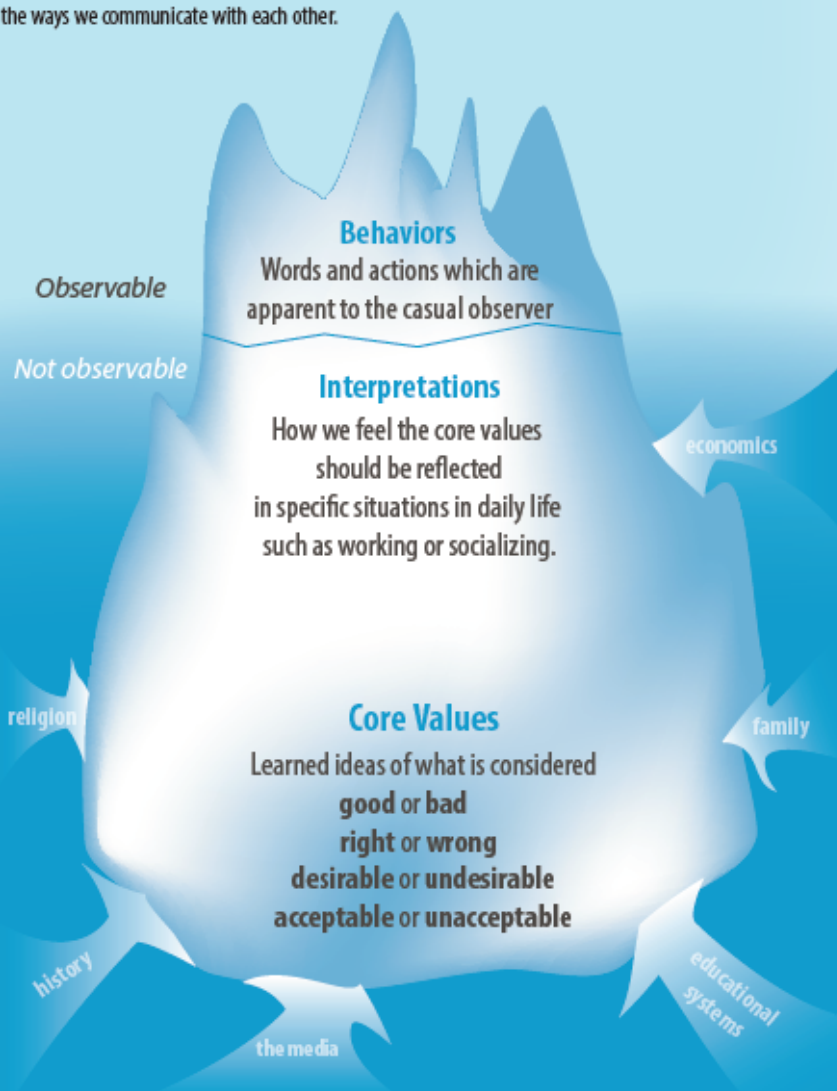
Why is culture like an iceberg?

When we see an iceberg, the portion which is visible above water is, in reality, only a small piece of a much larger whole. Similarly, people often think of culture as the numerous observable characteristics of a group that we can *see* with our eyes, be it their food, dances, music, arts, or greeting rituals. The reality, however, is that these are merely an external manifestation of the deeper and broader components of culture -- the complex ideas and deeply-held preferences and priorities known as attitudes and values.

Deep below the "water line" are a culture's **Core values**. These are primarily learned ideas of what is good, right, desirable, and acceptable -- as well as what is bad, wrong, undesirable, and unacceptable. In many cases, different cultural groups share similar core values (such as "honesty", or "respect", or "family"), but these are often interpreted differently in different situations and incorporated in unique ways into our daily lives. Ultimately, our **Interpretations** of our core values become visible to the casual observer in the form of **Observable Behaviors**, such as the words we use, the way we act, the laws we enact, and the ways we communicate with each other.

It is also important to note that the core values of a culture do not change quickly or easily. They are passed on from generation to generation by numerous factors which surround us and influence us. These Formative Factors are powerful forces which guide us and teach us. The things our educators and parents teach us, the opinions and ideas we see and hear in the media, the way our laws and social norms structure our world -- all of these things (and many more) mold us and our cultural values. Cultural change is never quick and forces, ideas, and beliefs -- both new and old -- continually impact our way of seeing the world and deciding what matters to us (our **Core Values**), what that means in our personal and professional lives (our **Interpretations**), and how we ultimately act (our **Observable Behaviors**).

So, like an iceberg, there are things that we can see and describe easily... but there are also many deeply rooted ideas that we can only understand by analyzing values, studying formative factors, and in many cases, reflecting on our own core values.



Leading in a Culturally Diverse World™

Formative Factors

The forces which create, define, and mold a culture's core values



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Annex 5: Core Values Examples

Core values are the fundamental beliefs of a person. These guiding principles dictate behavior and can help people understand the difference between right and wrong. There are many different examples of core values in the world, depending upon the context.

Some examples of core values people might have about life include the following:

- A belief, or lack thereof, in God or an affiliation with a religious/spiritual institution
- A belief in being a good steward of resources and in exercising frugality
- A belief that family is of fundamental importance
- A belief that honesty is always the best policy and that trust has to be earned
- A belief in maintaining a healthy work/life balance

Some examples of negative core values include the following:

- A belief that the world is a fundamentally brutal place and that only the strong survive
- A belief that people are powerless to change their fates or personal situations
- A belief that you don't deserve good things or relationships in life
- A belief that other people are fundamentally untrustworthy and unloving
- A belief that life is meaningless