

# €Unified

The background of the cover is a blue-tinted photograph of a group of people holding up European Union flags. In the center, a banner is visible with the words 'LIBERTÉ' and 'FRATERNITÉ' written on it. The overall mood is one of unity and shared values.

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- Europeanization
- V is for Values
- Human rights in the EU

## ABOUT:

*EUnified was created to give current information about the news around EU. It is publishing not only for the European citizens, but also for readers all around the world. It will be available every month and it is translated to mother tongue of the EU countries. Moreover, for the rest of the followers, it is available in English.*

## OUR TEAM:

### CEO:

**Stavros Drongitis**

### Editor:

**Fani Matamadiotou**

### Designer:

**Kalina Tyrkiel**

### Law Consultant:

**Ayse Gunay**

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## Human Rights EU

Human Rights are moral principles that describe certain standards of human conduct. Global and regional institution founded their laws on respect of Human Rights. Many of the basic ideas that animated the Human Rights Movement developed in the aftermath of the Second World War and the atrocities of the Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the United Nations in 1948. EU has accepted to respect the human rights with the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950.

The Human Rights are based on Peace, equality, democracy and freedom . All people have a right to live, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom from slavery, right to a fair trial and so on.

### **Right to Life**

Every human being has the right not to be killed by another human being. This right is central to debates on the issues of abortion, capital punishment, euthanasia , self defense and war. Many Nations don't respect this right because they apply the death penalty (USA , North Korea , China, Japan, ect).

### **Right of Immigration**

For example, Italy has a lot of illegal immigrants. So, they live under bad conditions, such as they are homeless, searching for food from rubbish.

### **Freedom of Torture**

Tortures aren't used on human being as a method or re-education, interrogation, punishment and coercion. It's considered as an ineffective and inhuman method. Cesare Beccaria thinks that is more efficient a moral and civic re-education than a torture.



### **Freedom from slavery**

It's considered slavery the Human Trafficking for prostituting women and children, into sex industries.

### **Right to a fair trial**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

### **Freedom of speech**

Freedom to speech freely and without censored.

### **Freedom of thought , conscience, religion**

This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. No one can be persecuted for this.

### **Freedom of movement**

A citizen of a state, in which he is present, has the liberty to travel, reside in, and/or work in any part of the state, where one pleases within the limits of respect for the liberty and rights of others, and to leave that state and return at any time.

### **Freedom of objection and freedom to vote**

Everyone have the right and the duty to vote

### **Right to welfare**

Every human being has right to an education and who lives in poverty and discomfort must be helped and protected.

### **Collective Rights**

These protect human beings against genocide.

### **Sexual Rights**

Freedom of sexual orientation and gender identity (LGBT rights). For example, nowadays in Poland, people have intolerance towards LGBT people and they make over hate speech directed at LGBT people.

### **Right to water**

Water is a fundamental and important resource for humanity, we must preserve it, and it is necessary that all people have water.

### **Minority Rights**

Right to childhood, right to play , right to study, right on health , etc. ...

There are some non- governmental human rights organizations. Many organizations , such as Amnesty International, International Service for Human Rights , monitor what happens in the World talking of human rights. They report the countries who don't respect human rights and ,trough petitions , try to convince these country to respect this rights. This organization can demand to UN a sharp policy (with

penalty) against countries who don't respect human rights.

## V is for Values

European Union has gone through a long way. However, the fundamental values have been the same from the very beginning. The most important document about them is the EU Treaty. The second article of it contains all the values. Let's take a closer look at the most essential ones.

Heritage of the French revolution is still alive. The slogan "*Liberté, égalité, fraternité*" has a lot in common with European rules of freedom, equality and tolerance. Another very important thing is democracy, which is also connected with freedom of speech. The EU puts a big impact on human rights, focusing on the minorities, too. One of the best examples are small

ethnic groups living in a bigger country, for example the Basques and the Catalans in Spain.

All of this sounds perfect, but what is the reality? Gender equality is actually a big problem. Statistically, men about 16% more than women. For more conservative nationalities the principle of equality can be problematic. In countries like Poland, Romania and Italy some communities may be struggling with lack of tolerance.

The European Commission is making campaigns and programs to improve the situation. After all, we all are united in diversity, and we need to remember that.





## Europeanization

The European Union (EU) is a politico-economic union of 28 member states. The EU operates through a system of supranational institutions and intergovernmental-negotiated decisions by the member states. The institutions are: the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Auditors, and the European Parliament. EU has economic, cultural, educational, political, environmental impacts on the membership countries. In this article, cultural impact will be examined.

Cultural diversity is very crucial for European Union. For example, in 2004 EU opens its door to post-socialist countries and leaving behind the historic division between East and West that had dominated the continent during the second half of the last century. So, EU includes a wide variety of cultures and this affects the member countries in terms of the following issues.

EU promotes cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, but countries are encountered the fear of losing their national identity, culture, and cultural heritage. The impact of fear of loss of national identity due to integration is then compared to the impact of other potential sources of variation in support for the integration project. That's why protecting the local customs becomes important. However, EU puts more impact on conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance. Obviously it is more relevant for the whole community of the Union, but does that mean that regional traditions have to disappear? This subject causes a big controversy, especially amongst the citizens of smaller countries.

EU law gives the same humanitarian and hygienic rules for all of the members. For example, some traditional foods have been banned because they did not meet the EU standards. The key is to find the compromise between obeying the law and actually protecting the local heritage.