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Data creării : 19-04-2024

Religious slaughter: Reconciling animal welfare with freedom of religion or belief

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-07-2023

Autor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena | ROJEK Beata | VINCI CLAUDIA

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală

Cuvânt-cheie context social | cultură | cultură și religie | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | grup etnic | libertate religioasă | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția animalelor

Rezumat The protection of animals at the time of slaughter is regulated at EU level by Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009. The regulation states that all animals should be stunned prior to having their throats cut. However, in order to ensure that some religious communities can consume meat in accordance with their precepts, and on the basis of the fundamental right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, a possible derogation from the stunning obligation may be applied. While it is up to individual Member States to decide whether to use this derogation, or to prohibit outright the slaughter of animals without stunning, the procedure is the subject of ongoing discussion and concern. While some groups see slaughter without stunning as a threat to animal welfare, religious groups defend their freedom to express their faith and recognise respect for animal welfare as a fundamental basis of their beliefs. According to scientific evidence, both methods of slaughter, with and without stunning, have critical points. In addition, the interpretation of scientific evidence, and that of religious beliefs, is part of the debate.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Women's rights in Afghanistan: An ongoing battle

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-04-2023

Autor LECLERC GABIJA | SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Afganistan | Asia și Oceania | construcție europeană | cultură și religie | DREPT | drept islamic | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | egalitate de gen | GEOGRAFIE | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | libertate religioasă | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | religie | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Since the Taliban regime overtook the country in mid-August 2021, Afghanistan's record on women's rights has been manifestly one of, if not the worst, worldwide. Despite promises to 'uphold women's rights in line with Sharia law', from the very first weeks of its rule, the Taliban started suppressing the rights of their citizens, with women the main target of restrictions. As well as prohibiting women and girls from traveling without a male relative, the Taliban have also denied them post-primary education, banned them from numerous public places and restricted their employment to health care and primary education. In December 2022, women were also banned from working for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in most sectors. Then, in early April 2023, the Taliban extended the ban to include Afghan women working for the United Nations Mission in the country. This crackdown on women's rights has attracted considerable international condemnation, including from Muslim states. In response to the regressive policies, many international donors have reduced or threatened to halt their humanitarian assistance, upon which the country is strongly reliant. It is feared that women could, unintentionally, be those most impacted by this reduction or suspension of humanitarian aid. The Taliban nevertheless appears inflexible, leaving international actors with a dilemma as to how to proceed. The European Union (EU) has been engaged in Afghanistan since the mid-1980s and has prioritised advancing Afghan women's rights. While changing its terms of engagement, it has continued to provide humanitarian aid and to support civil society. The European Parliament has followed the situation closely and recommended further action to support Afghan women and girls. This briefing analyses the current situation of women's rights in Afghanistan, taking a long view. Women's rights have been an intense battleground between different actors for over a century, with periods of promising reforms followed by resistance and often reversals of progress. This helps to explain how a country, where women won voting rights in 1919 – earlier than in most of the Western world – has ended up by treating its female population in a manner possibly amounting to a crime against humanity.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine: The Kremlin's use of religion as a foreign policy instrument

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 19-05-2022

Autor O'BEARA FEARGHAS

Domeniul tematic Cultură

Cuvânt-cheie chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | identitate națională | ingerință în treburile altui stat | libertate religioasă | ortodoxism | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | securitate internațională | Ucraina

Rezumat Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia experienced a window of religious pluralism in the Yeltsin era, allowing western Christian missionaries to operate freely. The Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) resented this encroachment into its canonical territory and, when Vladimir Putin took office in 1999, worked closely with him to consolidate its power. Putin valued such close collaboration as a way to exert control over society, eliminate alternative sources of moral authority at home, and extend Russian influence abroad.

Pe scurt [EN](#), [XL](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: The religious dimension](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-04-2022

Autor O'BEARA FEARGHAS

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Cultură

Cuvânt-cheie context social | creștini | cultură și religie | dialog interconfesional | DREPT | drepturile individului | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | intervenție militară | libertate religioasă | ortodoxism | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | securitate internațională | soluționarea conflictelor | stabilirea păcii | Ucraina

Rezumat Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 drew attention to the close relationship between Vladimir Putin's regime and the Russian Orthodox Church. The latter has strongly backed Putin's war and has long provided theological and ideological justifications for his domestic and international actions. The Church's overtly political approach has contributed to deep divisions within the wider Orthodox world, including a formal split with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and significant tensions with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Pe scurt [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Hagia Sophia: Turkey's secularism under threat](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-07-2020

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | islam | libertate religioasă | patrimoniu cultural | PROBLEME SOCIALE | simbol religios | Turcia | țări candidate pentru aderarea la UE

Rezumat Turkey's decision to convert Hagia Sophia in Istanbul into a mosque, announced on 10 July 2020, created a wave of protest from international and EU authorities, who fear for religious freedom and the republican secular tradition in Turkey. The Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union (EU) condemned this decision at its meeting of 13 July 2020, alongside international organisations including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), raising concerns that the decision would 'fuel mistrust, promote renewed divisions between religious communities and undermine efforts at dialogue and cooperation'. While Turkey is still an EU candidate country, several recent initiatives, ranging from military interventions in Syria and military assistance to Libya in breach of the arms embargo, to illegal gas drilling and repeated threats to EU Member States in the eastern Mediterranean, undermine the country's path towards EU membership and open the door to possible sanctions.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Religion and the EU's external policies: Increasing engagement](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 12-02-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja | D'AMBROGIO Enrico | GRIEGER Gisela | IMMENKAMP Beatrix | PERCHOC Philippe | RUSSELL Martin | STANICEK BRANISLAV | ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | libertate religioasă | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații neguvernamentale | organizație neguvernamentală | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații biserică-stat | relații diplomatice | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | religie | separare între biserică și stat | stat confesional | stat laic | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Religion has been emerging as a new dimension in the EU's external policies. This paper provides an overview of the principles, institutional set-up and policies underpinning the EU's approach to religious issues in third countries. Nine case studies meanwhile serve to illustrate the important role played by religion in the foreign policies of a number of different countries worldwide.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Freedom of conscience around the world](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-10-2019

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | libertate de expresie | libertate de opinie | libertate religioasă | protecția libertăților | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Many international conventions, such as those adopted by the United Nations, and regional conventions, emphasise the need to protect freedom of religion and freedom of conscience, to which they attach equal importance. In Europe, these conventions are supplemented by the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Freedom of conscience or opinion covers a wide range of beliefs and practices that reflect attitudes stemming from personal choices; the beliefs and practices involved are not easily categorisable. For that reason, international statistics are sometimes patchy and it is difficult to determine exactly how many people around the world do in fact enjoy freedom of conscience, particularly as in some parts of the world a climate of intolerance makes the exercise of that freedom problematic. Freedom of conscience is not upheld in every country: either the state itself is guilty of discrimination or persecution, or it is incapable of curbing violent social responses motivated by intolerance. It is hard to put a figure on the number of cases involving denial of freedom of conscience, because the victims of persecution go largely unnoticed by the media. In many countries the situation is worrying, and the European Union is committed to defending freedom of conscience in its relations with its partners. This briefing is an update of an earlier one published in April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Uzbekistan comes in from the cold: A new era of reforms](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-12-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Asia Centrală | Asia și Oceania | bumbac | corupție | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libertate religioasă | locuri de muncă | munca copiilor | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | produse de origine vegetală | reformă economică | reformă politică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații internaționale | Rusia | societate civilă | structură economică | Uzbekistan | valută

Rezumat Until recently, Uzbekistan was one of the most repressive countries in the world. Under its long-time leader Islam Karimov, human rights abuses included torture, child and forced adult labour, as well as severe restrictions on religious freedom, the media and civil society. Following Karimov's death in 2016, his successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev has launched an ambitious reform programme. Some of the worst human rights abuses (such as torture and forced labour) have been phased out, or at least diminished. Judges have become more independent, and the parliament has gained new powers. Steps have been taken to make the country's civil service more accountable to citizens. Media and civil society now have slightly more freedom to operate. Political reforms have been flanked by economic liberalisation. Barriers to trade and investment are being lifted, including by floating the som, the Uzbek currency, and by cutting red tape for businesses. On foreign policy, Uzbekistan has repaired ties with all its main international partners, from the US and EU to Russia and China. The most dramatic change has been the shift from Karimov-era confrontation with neighbours, such as Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, to regional cooperation. These are highly positive changes, but Uzbekistan still has a long way to go. The economy remains largely state-controlled and uncompetitive, and liberalising reforms need to continue. On the political front, the system remains fundamentally authoritarian, and transition to genuine multiparty democracy seems unlikely.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Religion and human rights](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-11-2018

Autor PRPIC Martina

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Carta Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene | construcție europeană | convenție internațională | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | instituții religioase | libertate religioasă | măsuri pentru combaterea discriminării | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | religie | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Although on the EU agenda for decades, recent events, such as the migration crisis and the issues with the rule of law in some Member States, have brought the issue of values back into focus. EU values are those of equality, freedom and respect for human rights. Freedom of religion and belief has significant protections in the EU and under the international legal framework. Religion, represented by churches, religious communities and other actors, is also a significant factor in the protection and promotion of human rights, both in the world and in the European Union. International human rights bodies have even formalised the participation of religious actors, mostly through exchanges and dialogues, and the European Union is no exception. Its Article 17 Dialogue with churches, religious, philosophical and non-confessional organisations offers an opportunity for those groups to make their voices heard at EU level. Religious actors have made significant contributions in, for example, migration, deradicalisation, social justice and education for tolerance. However, the role of religion in the human rights arena is sometimes perceived as challenging, since some religious actors and some secular human rights actors may not see eye-to-eye in some areas. Experts therefore suggest that it is important to maintain that all human rights have equal worth, that everyone who may be affected by the issue is included in the dialogue, and to try to find a compromise that will not alienate any party from further cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

Freedom of conscience around the world

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-04-2018

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | libertate de opinie | libertate religioasă | politici de cooperare | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | țări terțe

Rezumat Many international conventions, such as those adopted by the United Nations, and regional conventions emphasise the need to protect freedom of religion and freedom of conscience, to which they attach equal importance. In Europe, these conventions are supplemented by the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Freedom of conscience or opinion covers a wide range of beliefs and practices which reflect attitudes stemming from personal choices; the beliefs and practices involved are not easily categorisable. For that reason, international statistics are sometimes patchy and it is difficult to determine exactly how many people around the world do in fact enjoy freedom of conscience, particularly as in some parts of the world a climate of intolerance makes the exercise of that freedom problematic. Freedom of conscience is not upheld in every country: either the state itself is guilty of discrimination or persecution, or it is incapable of curbing violent social responses motivated by intolerance. It is hard to put a figure on the number of cases involving denial of freedom of conscience, because the victims of persecution go largely unnoticed by the media. In many countries the situation is worrying, and the European Union is committed to defending freedom of conscience in its relations with its partners.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

The EU and faith-based organisations in development and humanitarian aid

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-11-2017

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor umanitar | context social | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | grup religios | libertate religioasă | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații neguvernamentale | organizație neguvernamentală | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații biserică-stat | religie | societate civilă

Rezumat All over the world, faith-based organisations (FBOs) are active in the fields of development and humanitarian aid. Their faith-based character can stem from various dimensions (link to a religious organisation, funding, mission statement or main beneficiaries), but collectively they are important actors on the ground. Nonetheless, there is no fixed definition of an FBO, and in practice there are many different forms of FBO active in providing aid and development assistance. Indeed faith-based organisations are among the biggest NGOs active in the development and aid fields. In the past 20 years, national and international funders have developed an interest in better understanding and cooperating with FBOs. The World Bank, and a number of EU Member States have developed programmes and expertise in this field. Part of the reason for the growing interest in the work of FBOs is the recognition that religious affiliation often plays a major role in the beneficiary societies, and that working with religious leaders in those communities is often the most effective way of reaching local people. The European Union itself also cooperates with FBOs in development and humanitarian aid, through various programmes with civil society and on human rights. Nevertheless, the EU does not keep precise statistics, because the faith-based character of the beneficiary is not among the criteria for selecting them as partners.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

Dialogue of the EU institutions with religious and non-confessional organisations

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-10-2017

Autor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Cultură

Cuvânt-cheie biserică | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | cultură și religie | dezvoltare internă a UE | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | libertate religioasă | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | relații biserică-stat | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | separare între biserică și stat | societate civilă | Tratatul privind funcționarea Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Every year the European institutions hold dialogue sessions with churches, and with non-confessional and philosophical organisations. Based on Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) the dialogue focuses on issues on the European agenda. This is an update of an 'at a glance' note published in June 2017.

Pe scurt [EN](#), [FR](#)

Towards a comprehensive EU protection system for minorities

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-08-2017

Autor extern Sergio CARRERA, CEPS(Coordinator), Brussels, Belgium
Elspeth GUILD, CEPS, Brussels, Belgium
Lina VOSYLIŪTĖ, CEPS, Brussels, Belgium
Petra BARD, National Institute of Criminology/ Central European University (CEU)/ ELTE School of Law, Budapest, Hungary

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Carta Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | cooperare judiciară | Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului | discriminare etnică | discriminare lingvistică | DREPT | drepturile individului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | libera circulație | libertate religioasă | organizații europene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Parlament | petiție | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | protecția minorităților | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | stat de drept | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the added value of developing a democratic rule of law and fundamental rights-based approach to the protection of minorities in the EU legal system, from an 'intersectional' viewpoint. It presents the state of play regarding the main challenges characterising the protection of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in a selection of 11 European countries, in light of existing international and regional legal standards. Minority protection has been an EU priority in enlargement processes as a conditional criterion for candidate countries to accede to the Union. Yet a similar scrutiny mechanism is lacking after accession. The study puts forward several policy options to address this gap. It suggests specific ways in which a Union Pact for democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, could help to ensure a comprehensive EU approach to minority protection.

Studiu [EN](#)

Human Rights in Iran after the Nuclear Deal Business as Usual or Time for Change?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-03-2017

Autor extern Firouzeh NAHAVANDI (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium - chapter 2.1) ; Nazila GHANEA (University of Oxford, the UK - chapter 2.2) and Giulia BONACQUISTI (Trans European Policy Studies Association - TEPSA, Belgium - workshop report)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | cenzură | comunicații | condiția femeii | construcție europeană | corupție | deținut politic | DREPT | drept la justiție | drept penal | drepturi politice | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Iran | libertate religioasă | pedeapsa cu moartea | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | violență statală

Rezumat This report summarises the proceedings of a workshop organised jointly by the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI) and the Delegation for relations with Iran (D-IR). The purpose of the workshop was to analyse the most recent developments regarding human rights in Iran since the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed in July 2015 and to explore the options available to the EU in seeking to help improve the situation. Experts and human rights defenders pointed to the gaps between law and practice in Iran and raised continuing concerns about the death penalty, political prisoners, prison conditions, arrests of dual nationals, minority rights and restrictions to internet access. They identified Iran's dual power structure of elected and non-elected institutions and corruption as some of the chief constraints to any reform efforts. They said the EU should keep human rights — including support for the relevant UN mechanisms and efforts — high on its agenda. They said the key factors for engaging successfully with Iran on human rights in future were clear criteria and benchmarks, detailed knowledge of the human rights issues at stake and interaction with Iranian civil society both inside and outside Iran.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The Yazidis: An ongoing genocide

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-12-2016

Autor PICHON Eric

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor umanitar | apărare | Asia și Oceania | conflict internațional | context social | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | Europa | forțe armate | fundamentalism religios | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Germania | grup etnic | Irak | islam | libertate religioasă | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | problema Kurdistanului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția minorităților | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sclavie | securitate internațională | terorism | țări terțe

Rezumat The award of the 2016 Sakharov Prize to Nadia Murad Basee Taha and Lamiya Aji Bashar highlights the fate of their people, the Yazidis, one of the communities most affected, in proportion to their total population, by the violence committed by ISIL/Da'esh (or 'Islamic State').

Pe scurt [EN](#), [FR](#)

Human rights in Vietnam

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-10-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | deținut politic | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | egalitate de gen | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | libertate de expresie | libertate religioasă | minoritate sexuală | organizarea sistemului juridic | pedeapsa cu moartea | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | protecția minorităților | reformă judiciară | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam

Rezumat Despite constitutional guarantees, Vietnam has one of the worst human rights records in south-east Asia, with severely restricted freedom of expression, as well as a ban on opposition parties and in general on independent organisations. Recent improvements to LGBTI rights and the criminal justice system are among the few bright spots. EU support for Vietnamese human rights includes funding and a human rights dialogue.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Religious pluralism in Indonesia: Harmonious traditions face challenges

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-05-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | constituție | context social | cultură și religie | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drept național | drepturile individului | fundamentalism religios | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | grup religios | Indonezia | islam | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | libertate religioasă | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția minorităților | situație politică

Rezumat A mosaic of cultures, languages and religions, Indonesia shares not only the EU's motto (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, Unity in Diversity), but also many of its values, such as tolerance, pluralism and, since the 1998 downfall of former dictator Suharto, also democracy. With many other Muslim-majority states torn by conflicts and persecution of religious minorities, Indonesia stands out as an example of a country where different faiths are able to co-exist harmoniously. Despite this globally positive picture, there are some concerns about religious freedoms in the country. It is true that the rights of the largest minorities, such as the Christians and Hindus, are enshrined in primary and secondary legislation. On the other hand, blasphemy laws have been used to repress smaller minorities, and some recently adopted legislation reflects Islamic values. The wave of intercommunal violence which broke out after Suharto's downfall has since subsided, but occasional attacks continue against certain minorities such as Shia and Ahmadi Muslims. While the number of such incidents is very low for a country of Indonesia's size, they point to wider underlying intolerance. Over the years, the Indonesian authorities have not done enough to promote religious pluralism, sometimes showing bias against minorities. New president Joko Widodo made tolerance one of his priorities, and since he took office in 2014 his government has made some encouraging gestures. However, there are as yet no signs of real change on the ground.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Situation of National Minorities in Crimea Following its Annexation by Russia

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 13-04-2016

Autor extern Natalia SHAPOVALOVA (CASE – Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland), Olga BURLYUK (Centre for EU Studies, Ghent University in association with Policy Association for an Open Society, Czech Republic)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie construcție europeană | deținut politic | discriminare etnică | DREPT | drepturi politice | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | drepturile omului | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libera circulație | libertate religioasă | minorități naționale | ocupație militară | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | sancțiuni internaționale | securitate internațională | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | violență statală

Rezumat National minorities in Crimea have been subject to systematic violations of their rights since the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia on 18 March 2014. Documented violations have occurred in the areas of freedom of expression, conscience, and religion; the right to peaceful assembly and association; freedom of the media and access to information; the right to a fair trial and effective remedy; the right to education in one's native language; and linguistic and cultural rights. The de facto authorities in Crimea have neglected to investigate cases of grave violations of the rights to life, liberty, security, and physical integrity. The response of the international community has been limited. While Western countries pursue non-recognition policies towards Crimea, international sanctions introduced in response to the occupation of Crimea are weak, and there have been no measures taken to address the international humanitarian law and human rights violations in Crimea. Limited support is available to human rights organisations focused on or working in Crimea, and human rights monitors still cannot gain access to Crimea. The European Union, and the European Parliament, in particular, should actively advocate for the establishment of an international human rights monitoring presence in occupied Crimea. Tailor-made support programmes should be offered to Ukrainian government agencies and civil society working towards the protection of the rights of Ukrainian citizens in Crimea. The European Parliament should continue raising the issue of human rights violations in Crimea and monitor individual cases. Furthermore, the Council of the European Union should consider imposing sanctions for the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in occupied Crimea.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Implementation of the Employment Equality Directive: The principle of non-discrimination on the basis of religion or belief](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-01-2016

Autor extern This study has been written by Erica Howard of the School of Law, Middlesex University, at the request of the Ex-Post Impact Assessment Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | condiții de muncă | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | hărțuire psihică | interpretarea dreptului | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | libertate de expresie | libertate religioasă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Employment Equality Directive (adopted in 2000) imposed a duty on the EU Member States to provide protection against discrimination on the grounds – among others – of religion or belief in the areas of employment, occupation and vocational training. This study examines the legal issues linked to this protection, including the interpretation of key concepts, and the exceptions provided for in the Directive. Throughout the study, examples of good practice in various Member States have been identified on which the CJEU and the national courts can draw for guidance when required to decide on issues regarding religion or belief discrimination in employment contexts.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Iran-Saudi Arabia relations: Figuring out the next move](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-01-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie Arabia Saudită | Asia și Oceania | context social | cultură și religie | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | grup religios | Iran | islam | libertate religioasă | pedeapsa cu moartea | politică externă | prevenirea conflictelor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția minorităților | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | securitate regională | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia – two powerhouses and major rivals of the Muslim world – have always been complicated. The 1979 Revolution in Iran, and the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), have contributed to entrenching their historical antagonisms and left an imprint in the foreign policies of both Iran and Saudi Arabia. Since 2011, Tehran and Riyadh have repeatedly exchanged blows, including through their proxies in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Iran has also often been accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and other Gulf countries with significant Shiite minorities. Iran, on the other hand, has accused Saudi Arabia of promoting anti Shiite policies and practices. Both sides have also resorted to downgrading or suspending diplomatic ties in the past – as was the case of Iran and Saudi Arabia in 1988, and Iran and Bahrain in 2011 and 2015. In that sense, the recent decision by Saudi Arabia and several other Gulf countries to cut or downgrade diplomatic ties with Iran does not represent a radical change in their bilateral relations but is nonetheless worrying given growing sectarian problems in the region. The escalation of the conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia – only a few weeks after the two countries sat for the first time at the same table to discuss the conflict in Syria – comes at a particularly sensitive moment. Implementation of the carefully brokered diplomatic undertakings of the past few months – in particular the nuclear deal with Iran and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015) on Syria – depend on good relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Therefore, diplomatic efforts to find a means to help de-escalate the conflict and present all sides with a face-saving option will remain the main challenge for the coming months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Violence and persecution levelled at Christians around the world](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-11-2015

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Asia și Oceania | Carta Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene | Carta drepturilor omului | China | constituție | construcție europeană | context social | Convenția Europeană a Drepturilor Omului | creștini | creștinism | cultură și religie | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drepturile individului | fundamentalism religios | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Irak | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | libertate religioasă | Nigeria | Pakistan | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția minorităților | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bisericească-stat | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In 2050, Christianity will still be the religion with the most adherents worldwide, with a following outnumbering that of Islam, although the latter will not be far behind it numerically. However, this forecast should not be allowed to obscure the fact that Christianity remains very diverse, being divided into Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant branches, and that demographic trends are different for each of them. Despite the fact that Christianity remains the most widely practised religion, Christians are in the minority in many regions of the world, where various communities suffer discrimination and even serious human rights violations. Those responsible may be the state, other social groups or a combination of the two. In this context, the United Nations has recently taken up the cudgels to defend these oppressed minority communities, and the European Parliament has adopted a growing number of resolutions on the subject. This briefing has been published further to a request in connection with a conference organised by Parliament in the framework of Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

The EU institutions and dialogue with non-confessional organisations

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-11-2015

Autor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie campanie de conștientizare publică | comisie a Parlamentului European | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | context social | creștinism | cultură și religie | dezvoltare internă a UE | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | grup religios | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libertate religioasă | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | religie | separare între biserică și stat | tratate europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European institutions hold dialogue sessions every year with churches and non-confessional and philosophical organisations. Based on Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE) the dialogue focuses on issues upon the European agenda.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The European Legal Framework on Hate Speech, Blasphemy and its Interaction with Freedom of Expression

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-09-2015

Autor extern Milieu Ltd.

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Drepturile omului | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie Carta Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene | COMERT | comerț electronic | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | discurs | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea legislației UE | infracțiuni contra persoanei | libertate de expresie | libertate religioasă | marketing | măsuri pentru combaterea discriminării | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | rasism | stat de drept | studiu de caz | terorism | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat At the request of the LIBE committee, this study provides an overview of the legal framework applicable to hate speech and hate crime on the one hand and to blasphemy and religious insult on the other hand. It also evaluates the effectiveness of existing legislation in selected Member States and explores opportunities to strengthen the current EU legal framework, whilst fully respecting the fundamental rights of freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The study also provides the European Parliament with guidelines on dealing with hate speech within the EU institutions.

Studiu [EN](#)

Surveillance and Censorship: The Impact of Technologies on Human Rights

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 16-04-2015

Autor extern Ben WAGNER, Joanna BRONOWICKA, Cathleen BERGER and Thomas BEHRNDT (Centre for Internet and Human Rights, European University Viadrina, Germany)

Domeniul tematic Democrație | Drepturile omului | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie Aranjamentul de la Wassenaar | comunicații | Consiliul Europei | construcție europeană | controlul comunicațiilor | DREPT | drept internațional | drept internațional al drepturilor omului | drepturi sociale | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | extraterritorialitate | impactul tehnologiei informației | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | internet | libertate de expresie | libertate de reuniune | libertate religioasă | organizații europene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | OSCE | politici de cooperare | protecția vieții private | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | rolul internațional al UE | societate informațională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări terțe

Rezumat As human lives transition online, so do human rights. The main challenge for the European Union and other actors is to transition all human rights to the digital sphere. This report argues that the human rights-based approach can be helpful in focusing discussions about security on individuals rather than states. It provides an overview of countries and companies that pose risks to human rights in the digital sphere. It lists the most relevant international laws and standards, technical standards, business guidelines, Internet principles and policy initiatives that have been crucial in transitioning the human rights regime to the digital sphere. It also analyses the impact of recent EU actions related to Internet and human rights issues. It concludes that different elements of EU strategic policy on human rights and digital policy need to be better integrated and coordinated to ensure that technologies have a positive impact on human rights. The report concludes that EU should promote digital rights in national legislation of the third countries, but also in its own digital strategies.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Uzbekistan: human rights situation](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-02-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Asia și Oceania | condiția femeii | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | DREPT | drept la justiție | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | libertate religioasă | libertatea de comunicare | locuri de muncă | munca copiilor | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sclavie | situație politică | tortură | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Uzbekistan | viață socială | violență domestică | violență statală

Rezumat Uzbekistan's human rights record is widely decried. A UN report has described the use of torture as 'systematic'. An EP resolution calls on the EU High Representative, the EEAS and EU Member States to push Uzbekistan to make tangible human rights improvements.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Tajikistan: human rights situation](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-02-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | comunicații | condiția femeii | construcție europeană | controlul comunicațiilor | convenție ONU | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | independență a justiției | libertate religioasă | libertatea de comunicare | opoziție politică | organizarea sistemului juridic | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | situație politică | Tadjikistan | tortură | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | violență domestică

Rezumat The human rights situation in Tajikistan raises a number of concerns, especially regarding the use of torture and the violation of women's rights. The UN and the EU are closely monitoring the situation.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Kazakhstan: human rights situation](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-02-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Asia și Oceania | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul la grevă | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | Kazahstan | libertate religioasă | libertatea de comunicare | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sistem penitenciar | situație politică | societate civilă | tortură | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | violență statală

Rezumat PDF Version Kazakhstan has a poor human rights record which includes areas of concern such as freedom of expression, women's rights, the prevention of torture and ill-treatment of detainees, the regulatory framework for civil society organisations, and freedom of religion or belief. The European Parliament continues to call on the EU to closely monitor developments in the country.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Turkmenistan: human rights situation](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-02-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | corupție | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | independență a justiției | libertate de reuniune | libertate religioasă | libertatea de comunicare | organizarea sistemului juridic | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sistem penitenciar | situație politică | tortură | Turkmenistan | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Since 2007, under the Government of President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, no significant improvements regarding human rights and civil liberties in Turkmenistan have been observed by international human rights organisations. The EU is concerned by the situation and closely monitors human rights issues through a permanent dialogue on human rights with Turkmenistan authorities.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Minorities in Iraq - Pushed to the brink of existence

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-02-2015

Autor PICHON Eric

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor umanitar | Asia și Oceania | construcție europeană | context social | cultură și religie | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drepturile individului | fundamentalism religios | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | grup religios | Irak | islam | libertate religioasă | migrație | migrație forțată | minorități naționale | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | rolul internațional al UE | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Iraqi minorities (Turkmens, Yazidis, Christians and other smaller communities) have long been discriminated against in Iraq. Violence against them has increased dramatically in areas of Iraqi territory that have fallen under the control of the Islamist terrorist group that has declared itself 'the Islamic State' (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Daesh' or 'Da'esh'). After coming into power, this terrorist group called into question the very existence of several of these minorities, not least non-Muslim minorities, subjecting them to murder, rape, slavery and organ trafficking. Fearing for their life, people have been fleeing in unprecedented numbers: mass killings have led to the displacement of more than 2 million people, mainly to refugee camps in the Kurdistan region, these displacements are tangible evidence that the country is going through a process of reconfiguration and fragmentation. Past experience has shown that few displaced people ever return to their homes.

Briefing [EN](#)

China: Assimilating or radicalising Uighurs?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 19-11-2014

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie aculturație | Asia și Oceania | China | context social | cultură și religie | căsătorie mixtă | discriminare etnică | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | familie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | independență a justiției | libertate religioasă | mișcare autonomă | musulmani | organizarea sistemului juridic | organizarea învățământului | POLITICĂ | politică familială | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția minorităților | represiune | sistem de învățământ | terorism

Rezumat The Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR), a restive province in China's western periphery, is populated in almost equal proportions by Turkic-speaking Uighurs and Mandarin-speaking Han Chinese. The Uighurs, who are predominantly Muslim, call the region East Turkestan. Since October 2013, when China witnessed its first terrorist suicide car attack on Beijing's Tiananmen Square, for which the East Turkestan Islamic Movement claimed responsibility, the province has been haunted by a series of deadly assaults. Beijing has responded with its version of the 'war on terror' and the reinforcement of a range of policies aimed at 'better assimilating Uighurs into the mainstream Chinese society'.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Addressing the Human Rights Impact of Statelessness in the EU's External Action

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-11-2014

Autor extern Laura VAN WAAS (Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | America | apatrid | Asia și Oceania | Birmania/Myanmar | Côte d'Ivoire | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | egalitate de gen | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libertate religioasă | măsuri pentru combaterea discriminării | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică de asistență | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Republica Dominicană | Serviciul European de Acțiune Externă | Siria | Thailanda | UNHCR | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Statelessness is a significant human rights challenge: it is often a product of human rights problems, such as gender or racial discrimination, while it also has a serious and lasting impact on the enjoyment of other human rights. This study explores how the European Union can play a greater role in the fight against statelessness around the world as part of its external action on human rights issues. It demonstrates the nexus between statelessness and the EU's current human rights priorities and identifies the ways in which the EU has already contributed to addressing statelessness in its external action.

The study then discusses the ways in which the EU can strengthen its contribution to the fights against statelessness through multilateral action, bilateral action and improved institutional arrangements. Finally, the paper identifies a set of three thematic and five country priorities for EU engagement on statelessness, providing recommendations for action in each case.

Studiu [EN](#)

Minorities in the South Caucasus: New Visibility amid Old Frustrations

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 27-06-2014

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domeniul tematic Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie acces la educație | Armenia | Azerbaidjan | construcție europeană | context social | cultură și religie | demografie și populație | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | Georgia | grup sociocultural | libertate religioasă | minorități naționale | pluralism cultural | POLITICĂ | politică europeană de vecinătate | politică lingvistică | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | relații biserică-stat | reprezentare politică | structura populației | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat One of the most multi-ethnic regions on Europe's periphery, the South Caucasus's bumpy path to democracy has often been accompanied by ethnic conflict, stoked by nationalism. Since acquiring independence from the Soviet Union, secessionist movements have grown among local minorities in the areas surrounding the countries' new, sovereign borders. The lack of state mechanisms to channel such sentiments has led to violent ethnic clashes with long-lasting consequences. Today still, a lack of experience in conflict resolution and powersharing between dominant and minority communities hinders the development of common ground and democratic co-existence. Mechanisms which promote parliamentary representation, law-making and the oversight of minority rights are still largely absent. Although reforms in the South Caucasus have pushed for new laws to create greater accountability, instruments promoting inclusive dialogue with the minorities require further development. For the minorities of the South Caucasus, the most pressing issues are a lack of respect and the protection of their rights. For the sake of state-building and democratic development of the region, inclusive policies must be implemented with respect to ethnic minorities, through their political participation, including them in the higher levels of decision-making.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation: Defined – for Better and Worse - by Its Religious Dimension

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-09-2013

Autor HAKALA Pekka | KETTIS Andreas

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie Arabia Saudită | Asia și Oceania | conflict religios | context social | cultură și religie | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | extremism | fundamentalism religios | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Iran | libertate religioasă | musulmani | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații culturale | viață socială

Rezumat The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an intergovernmental organisation with a strong religious element that regroups 57 Muslim or predominantly Muslim member states. Its priorities are promoting the interests of Muslim communities across the world and fighting Islamophobia, especially in the Western world. The OIC has a loose parliamentary arm, the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC), based in Tehran. The PUIC has a rather limited role and low visibility, as it merely promotes meetings and dialogue among the parliaments of OIC members and encourages the exchange of parliamentary experiences and best practices. In June 2013, the OIC inaugurated a Permanent Mission Office to the EU in Brussels to increase cooperation with the EU. The EU-OIC agenda has included issues related to fighting intolerance and promoting interreligious / intercultural dialogue, as well as human rights and humanitarian assistance. A number of other sensitive issues, such as the rights and protection of Christian and other religious minorities in Muslim countries, have not yet been addressed. Some observers have suggested that the OIC may become more conservative vis-à-vis human rights after January 2014, when a new Secretary-General from Saudi Arabia takes the helm of the organisation.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Religious Practice and Observance in the EU Member States

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-02-2013

Autor extern Alejandro Saiz Arnaiz (project coordinator, Pompeu Fabra University), Aida Torres Perez (Pompeu Fabra University), Marisa Iglesias (Pompeu Fabra University) and Roberto Toniatti (Trento University)

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie avort | conjunctură politică | constituție | Convenția Europeană a Drepturilor Omului | DREPT | drepturi politice | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | familie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | jurisprudență | libertate religioasă | mutilare sexuală | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații biserică-stat | separare între biserică și stat | viață socială | învățământ | învățământ confesional | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study analyzes the relationship between freedom of religion and other fundamental rights in the European Union, the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as the constitutions of the Member States by examining the relevant case law in the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights, and state constitutional or supreme courts. The study will highlight present sources of conflict, underline best practices and put forward recommendations to promote both religious practice and observance and the respect of human rights.

Studiu [EN](#)

The Freedom of Religion or Belief and the Freedom of Expression

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-02-2009

Autor extern Malcolm EVANS

Domeniul tematic Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie calomnie | conjunctură politică | context social | cultură și religie | Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului | democrație | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | grup religios | libertate de expresie | libertate de opinie | libertate religioasă | organizații europene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | religie

Rezumat Executive summary

There is increasing scrutiny of the practice of states in relation to matters of religion or belief and whilst such practice takes place - and is subject to analysis - on many levels, one of the most important issues concerns the manner in which it bears upon the enjoyment of other fundamental rights. Given the importance placed upon the freedom of expression in the western liberal democratic tradition, it is easy to see why the relationship between religion, belief and expression has become so significant an issue and why the manner in which any tensions are addressed tends to assume something of a totemic significance in the eyes of some observers.

Studiu [EN](#)

Religious Freedom in Turkey: Situation of Religious Minorities

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-03-2008

Autor extern Burcu Gültekin-Punsmann

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie antisemitism | Asia și Oceania | context social | discriminare religioasă | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | grup religios | libertate religioasă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | rasism | Turcia

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Personal Protective Equipment at Work

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Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | context social | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | echipament de protecție | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | grup religios | libertate religioasă | loc de muncă | Marea Britanie | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | umanizarea muncii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This report investigates whether there is a conflict between European harmonised legislation covering personal protective equipment at work and the freedom of orthodox Sikhs to practise their religious customs, in particular to wear uncut hair and beards, a comb in the hair knot on top of the head and a Turban for male Sikhs. We found evidence for such a conflict in the UK, where the implementation in national law of the relevant EU directives (DIR 89/656/EEC and 89/686/EEC) resulted in a reversal of a trend in progressive incorporation of a religious exemption from the obligation to wear protective headwear. The conflict appears to be mainly due to the national legislation. The relevant European legislation only prescribes minimum requirements. If the Turban is to be considered as an alternative for bump caps, this may be hampered by the wording of the definition of personal protective equipment in DIR 89/656/EEC, that it has to be designed as such. Several options are presented for EU legislation, administration and policy, concerning safety at work in general and personal protective equipment in particular. We also present options for considering the Turban as an alternative form of head protection.

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