HUMAN RIGHTS TERMINOLOGY

a selection from
IATE
the interinstitutional terminology database
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With this publication, the Directorate-General for Translation wishes to draw your attention to the extensive work provided by the translators of the European Parliament who contribute substantially to the interinstitutional terminology database IATE. This database is used as an internal tool to improve the quality of translations into and from all the official languages, but it also has a public version (http://iate.europa.eu) containing more than 8.5 million terms extracted mainly from the legislative acts of the European Union. Public IATE registers an average of 3,500 hits per hour and proves thus to be intensively used by the whole translation profession.

The importance of the terminological consistency of our translations lies in the fact that every language version of the legislative acts voted by the European Parliament has the value of an original, since it forms part of the national legislation in force.

This small collection is just a sample to show what kinds of terms are inserted in the IATE database, where the aim is to provide equivalents and definitions in all official languages. In the database, naturally, these entries contain other data as well, like references to reliable sources, specific remarks, contexts etc. This tool is an excellent example of interinstitutional cooperation.

Our Terminology Coordination Unit has selected for this booklet terms from the IATE domain of Human Rights, where the European Parliament has the main responsibility, also to reflect the very active role of our Institution in this field.

Janet Pitt
Director-General of Translation
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The European Union is founded on the principles of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. These principles are common to all Member States and are enshrined in the Treaty on European Union. The European Union respects the fundamental rights laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights, which was signed by all current EU Member States in Rome in 1950 under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Alongside the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the covenants based on it and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the Convention is the most important reference document for the EU and its Member States when dealing with issues of international law in the sphere of human rights.

The EU Treaty stipulates that the rights of an EU Member State which is guilty of a serious and persistent breach of the principles referred to above may be suspended and that every new Member State is required to respect those principles unconditionally. Vis-à-vis third countries, the Treaty defines the development and strengthening of democracy and the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as being amongst the most important objectives of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and development cooperation policy.

This objective has been explicitly incorporated into the Treaty largely in response to pressure from the European Parliament, which has been encouraged to give ever greater priority to human rights, not least by the appeals it receives from citizens inside and outside the EU and the many and varied activities of non-governmental organisations.

At around the same time as the EU annual human rights report is published by the Council of Ministers, the
Committee on Foreign Affairs draws up an annual report on the human rights situation in the world and EU human rights policy. The Subcommittee on Human Rights, which was reconstituted at the start of the 6th legislative term, is the EP body responsible for parliamentary initiatives in this sphere and provides a permanent forum for discussions with human rights activists on the human rights situation and democracy in non-member countries. In addition, the Development Committee holds regular meetings about Human Rights in ACP countries or on specific subjects such as child soldiers or child slaves, where both human rights NGOs and representatives of governments concerned take part.

Human rights violations in non-member countries and, in particular, individual cases are dealt with in the monthly debates on urgent subjects and the governments involved are urged to take action. The reactions of the governments concerned suggest that they are not insensitive to criticism from the European Parliament. EP resolutions sometimes have an immediate impact and they often serve as the basis for action by the Council of Ministers.

Parliament’s legislative powers allow it to withhold its assent to the conclusion of important agreements with non-member countries if there are serious breaches of human rights and democratic principles. Consequently, it insists on strict compliance with the human rights clauses that are systematically included in such agreements and which provide for an agreement to be terminated in extreme cases. Parliament has strengthened its role by adopting political resolutions as part of the assent procedure, holding hearings with civil society representatives from non-member countries, sending ad hoc delegations to assess the human rights situation on the ground and last but not least through parliamentary political dialogue, which primarily involves the inter-parliamentary delegations of the EP. At their regular meetings with parliamentarians from partner countries, the EP delegates frequently have discussions on individual cases, which have on occasions produced positive results.
The main forum for political dialogue between the EP and parliamentarians from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries is the EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly. The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly provides further opportunities for a structured dialogue on issues of human rights and democracy with Mediterranean countries. The Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly, EuroLat, established in November 2006, is the most recently created regional parliamentary forum. Among its three main objectives are questions relating to democracy, external policy, governance, integration, peace and human rights;

The European Parliament also closely monitors the work of the UN Human Rights Council set up in June 2006. The European Parliament has played a decisive role in putting human rights issues on the European agenda. It takes specific initiatives in a range of areas such as preventing torture, the protection of minorities, conflict prevention, promoting women’s and children’s rights, the protection of human rights activists, the rights of indigenous peoples and people with disabilities. The European Parliament has actively supported the campaign for a UN moratorium on the death penalty and the World Congress of national and international parliaments on the abolition of the death penalty, the establishment of the International War Crimes Tribunal, the setting-up of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, replaced by the Fundamental Rights Agency inaugurated on 1 March 2007, and the EU campaign to combat violence against women. By participating in election observation missions, the European Parliament makes a further contribution to strengthening democracy in third countries.

The European Parliament has been able to use its budgetary powers to substantially increase the resources earmarked for programmes dealing with democracy and human rights. In 2006 the European Parliament successfully fought for the maintenance of a separate instrument to finance such activities, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. This is a financial and policy instrument contributing to the
development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, the respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in third countries world-wide, and includes a special focus on civil society organisations.

The European Parliament also attaches great importance to the furtherance of citizens’ economic and social rights in the Union, measures to combat racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia and the treatment of asylum seekers and migrant workers. The human rights situation within the EU is dealt with by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. If EU citizens consider that their fundamental rights have been violated, they can take the matter up with the European Ombudsman or the Petitions Committee of the European Parliament. The Ombudsman deals with complaints relating to the activities of EU bodies, whereas the Petitions Committee deals with petitions concerning breaches of their treaty obligations by Member States; Member States are frequently required to modify their legislation to bring it into line with Community law as a result of subsequent treaty infringement proceedings.

Human Rights Unit
Directorate-General for External Policies
The Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought, named after the Russian scientist and political dissident Andrei Sakharov, seeks to honour individuals or organisations anywhere in the world for their efforts on behalf of human rights, democracy and freedom of expression and their struggle against intolerance and oppression. Created in 1988, the prize is awarded annually by the European Parliament at a formal sitting held in Strasbourg. If Parliament's calendar allows, the award ceremony takes place on or as close as possible to 10 December, the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948.
The concept of asylum allows an individual to leave his own country on the grounds of fear of persecution for his political acts and beliefs, or for membership of a particular religious, ethnic or other specific group, and to claim shelter in another country.

The right to asylum is recognised as a fundamental right at international level by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution” (Article 14).
The right to family reunification [...] is contained in a number of international legal instruments. A number of treaties and conventions define the concept of “family member” for the purposes of protecting the rights of family members of migrants and establishing the prerequisites for family reunification.” (IOM, ‘International Law and family Reunification’)

In the EU context “family reunification” means the entry into and residence in a Member State by family members of a third country national residing lawfully in that Member State in order to preserve the family unit, whether the family relationship arose before or after the resident’s entry.

BG (право на) събиране на семейството
CS právo na sloučení rodiny
DA ret til familiesammenføring
DE Recht auf Familienzusammenführung
EL δικαίωμα οικογενειακής επανένωσης
EN right to family reunification
ES derecho a la reagrupación familiar
ET perekonna taasühinemise õigus
FI oikeus perheenyhdistämiseen
FR droit au regroupement familial
GA ceart chun athaontú teaghlach
HU családegyesítési jog
IT diritto al ricongiungimento familiare
LT teisė į šeimos susijungimą
LV tiesības uz ģimenes atkalapvienošanos
MT dritt għar-riunifikazzjoni tal-familja
NL recht op gezinshereniging
PL prawo do łączenia rodzin
PT direito ao reagrupamento familiar
RO dreptul la reintregirea familiei
SK právo na zlúčenie rodiny
SL pravica do združitve družine
SV rätt till familjeåterförening
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. (Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU). Article 9 of the Charter refers to national legislation in order to take account of its diversity and cases in which these rights are more modern in scope: authorisation of marriage between persons of the same sex, founding of a family other than within marriage. This gives the article, where it is the case in national legislation, broader scope than the corresponding article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights.
This right contains many elements. At the core is the right to a “fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law”. Also contained in this right, as guaranteed by Article 6 of the ECHR, is the principle of the presumption of innocence until guilt has been proven, the right of the accused to have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence, to defend oneself in person or through legal assistance, to call witnesses and to have the free assistance of an interpreter where necessary.
refugee status

Any person who, “As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”. (Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees)
status van vluchtelingen
vluchtelingenstatus

status uchodźców
status uchodźcy

estatuto dos refugiados
estatuto de refugiado

statutul refugiaților
statut de refugiat

právne postavenie utečencov
postavenie utečenca

status begunčev
status begunca

flyktingars rättsliga ställning
flyktingstatus
Under the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement “any application submitted in writing, orally or otherwise by an alien at an external border or within the territory of a Contracting Party with a view to obtaining recognition as a refugee in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 and as such obtaining the right of residence”.

Under Council Directive 2005/85/EC “an application made by a third country national or stateless person which can be understood as a request for international protection from a Member State under the Geneva Convention”.

BG  молба за предоставяне на убежище
CS  žádost o azyl
DA  asylansøgning
DE  Asylantrag
EL  αίτηση ασύλου
EN  application for asylum
ES  solicitud de asilo
ET  varjupaigataotlus
FI  turvapaikkahakemus
FR  demande d’asile
GA  iarratas ar thearmann
HU  menedékjog iránti kérelem
IT  domanda d’asilo
LT  prieigosbaicio prašymas
LV  patvēruma pieteikums
MT  applikazzjoni għal asil
NL  asielaanvraag
PL  wniosek o udzielenie azylu
PT  pedido de asilo
RO  cerere de azil
SK  žiadosť o azyl
SL  prošnja za azil
SV  asylansökan
Basic principle of asylum: the right not to be sent back to a country one is fleeing from.

“No Contracting State shall expel or return (‘refouler’) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.” (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 33 “Prohibition of expulsion or return (‘refoulement’)”)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PL</th>
<th>zasada non-refoulement</th>
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<tr>
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<td>princípio do non-refoulement</td>
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<td>princípio de não repulsão</td>
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<td></td>
<td>princípio de não reenvio</td>
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<td>não repulsão</td>
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<td>RO</td>
<td>nereturnare</td>
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<td>SK</td>
<td>zásada nenavracania</td>
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<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>nevračanje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>principen om «non-refoulement»</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
environmental refugee
environmental migrant
eco-refugee

“People who left their homes following natural and manmade disasters.” (UN - Fifth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, 2006)

Terms such as “environmental refugee” or “climate change refugee” have, however, no legal basis in international refugee law.

BG “екологичен” мигрант
BG екологичен бежанец

CS environmentální uprchlík
CS environmentální migrant

DA miljøflygtning

DE Umweltflüchtling
DE “Umwelt-Migrant”

EL περιβαλλοντικός πρόσφυγας

EN environmental refugee
EN environmental migrant
EN eco-refugee

ES refugiado medioambiental
ES migrante medioambiental

ET keskkonnapagalane
ET keskkonnapõgenik

FI ympäristöpakolainen

FR migrant environnemental
FR réfugié environnemental
FR réfugié écologique
FR éco-réfugié

GA dídeanaí comhshaoil

HU ökológiai menekült
HU környezeti menekült

IT rifugiato ambientale
IT rifugiato ecologico

LT ekologinis pabėgėlis
LT ekologinis migrantas

LV vides migrants
LV vides bēglis

MT rifugjat ambjentali
MT rifugjat ekologiku

NL milieuxvluchteling
NL milieumigrant
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>uchodźca ekologiczny</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>refugiado ambiental</td>
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<td>RO</td>
<td>refugiat de mediu</td>
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<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>environmentálny utečenec</td>
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<td>SL</td>
<td>okoljski begunec</td>
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<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>ekologisk flyktning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The terms refer to individuals who are displaced due to environmental reasons.*
climate refugee
climate migrant

Person displaced by climatically induced environmental disasters. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the international science body that regularly produces assessment reports on climate change, suggested 200 million environmental refugees would exist by 2050.
xenophobia

“Hatred or fear of foreigners or strangers or of their politics or culture.” (Collins English Dictionary)

BG  ксенофобия
CS  xenofobie
DA  fremmedhad
DE  Ausländerfeindlichkeit
     Fremdenfeindlichkeit
EL  ξένοφοβία
EN  xenophobia
ES  xenofobia
ET  ksenofobia
FI  muukalaisviha
     ksenofobia
FR  xénophobie
GA  seineafóibe
HU  idegengyűlölet
IT  xenofobia
LT  ksenofobija
LV  ksenofobija
MT  ksenofobija
NL  vreemdelingenhaat
PL  ksenofobia
PT  xenofobia
RO  xenofobie
SK  xenofóbia
SL  ksenofobija
SV  främlingsfientlighet
**ethnic cleansing**

“Rendering an area ethnically homogenous by using force or intimidation to remove from a given area persons from another ethnic or religious group.” (Final report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992): Annex IV, the Policy of Ethnic Cleansing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>etническо прочистване</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>etnické čistky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>etnisk udrensning</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>ethnische Säuberung</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>Εθνοκαθάρση</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>ethnic cleansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>depuración étnica, limpieza étnica</td>
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<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>etniline puhastus</td>
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<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>etninen puhistus</td>
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<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>purification ethnique, nettoyage ethnique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>glanadh eitneach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>etnikai tisztogatás</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>pulizia etnica</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>etninis valymas</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>etniskā tīrīšana</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>tindif etniku</td>
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<tr>
<td>NL</td>
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<td>PL</td>
<td>czystki etniczne</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT</td>
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<td>RO</td>
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<tr>
<td>SK</td>
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<td>SL</td>
<td>etnično čiščenje</td>
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<td>SV</td>
<td>etnisk rensning</td>
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</table>
“Extrajudicial executions (political killings) are killings by the government or government-backed forces that take place outside of the legal system, without a trial or other legal hearing. They are planned executions carried out with a total lack of regard for due process of law or judicial procedure as protected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These killings are often the work of regular military and police functions, special units that function without normal supervision and “death squads” that operate while the government looks the other way. This term does not include killings by opposing factions during warduring war.” (Amnesty International)
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>nelikumīga, patvaļīga un tūlītēja nāvessodu izpilde nāves soda izpilde bez tiesas sprieduma sodīšana ar nāvi bez tiesas sprieduma</td>
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<tr>
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<td>eżekuzzjonijiet extralegali, arbitrarji u sommarji eżekuzzjonijiet extraġudizzjarja qtil extraģudizzjarju</td>
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<td>NL</td>
<td>buitengerechtelijke executie politieke moord</td>
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<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>mimosúdna poprava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>nezakonita usmrтitev, samovoljna usmrтitev in usmrтitev po hitrem postopku, izvensodni poboj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>utomrättsliga, godtyckliga och summariska avrättningar utomrättslig avrättning utomrättsligt dödande</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.” (Article 6 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court)

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<td>DE</td>
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<td>SV</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>folkmord</td>
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“Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation” (EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, Article 15(1)). This right contributes to the exercise in practice of the right to work (Article 1 of the European Social Charter, Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). Professional freedom has been recognised in several rulings of the European Court of Justice.

BG право на труд
CS právo pracovat
DA ret til at arbejde
DE Recht zu arbeiten
EL δικαίωμα προς εργασία
EN right to engage in work
ES derecho a trabajar
ET õigus teha tööd
FI oikeus tehdä työtä
FR droit de travailler
GA an ceart chun obair a dhéanamh
HU munkavállaláshoz való jog
IT diritto di lavorare
LT teisė dirbti
LV tiesības strādāt
MT dritt għax-xogħol
NL recht om te werken
PL prawo do podejmowania pracy
PT direito de trabalhar
RO dreptul la muncă
SK právo na prácu
SL pravica do dela
SV rätt att arbeta
“Indirect discrimination shall be taken to occur where an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice would put persons having a particular religion or belief, a particular disability, a particular age, or a particular sexual orientation at a particular disadvantage compared with other persons unless: (i) that provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary, (ii) as regards persons with a particular disability, the employer or any person or organisation to whom this Directive applies, is obliged, under national legislation, to take appropriate measures in line with the principles contained in Article 5 in order to eliminate disadvantages entailed by such provision, criterion or practice.”

Freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association are individual freedoms which are protected by all the international texts on the protection of human rights and by national constitutions. They may be subject only to the limitations, as is the case for the other fundamental freedoms, set out in article 11, paragraph 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

**freedom of assembly and of association**

BG свободата на събранията и сдруженията
CS svoboda shromažďování a sdružování
DA forsamlings- og foreningsfrihed
DE Versammlungs- und Vereinigungsfreiheit
EL ελευθερία του συνέρχεσθαι και του συνεταιρίζεσθαι
EN freedom of assembly and of association
ES libertad de reunión y de asociación
ET kogunemis- ja ühinemisvabadus
FI kokoontumis- ja yhdistymisvapaus
FR liberté de réunion et d’association
GA saoire comhthionóil agus comhlachais
HU gyülekezési és egyesülési szabadság
a gyülekezés és az egyesülés szabadsága
IT libertà di riunione e di associazione
LT susirinkimų ir asociacijų laisvė
LV pulcēšanās un biedrošanās brīvība
MT libertà ta’ għaqda u ta’ assocjazzjoni
NL vrijeheid van vergadering en vereniging
PL wolność zgromadzania się i stowarzyszania się
PT libertade de reunião e de associação
RO libertatea de întrunire și de asociere
SK sloboda zhromažďovania a združovania
SL svoboda zbiranja in združevanja
SV mötes- och föreningsfrihet
**conscientious objection**

“A person’s refusal to engage in military service on the grounds that it is contrary to his conscience as a pacifist to take part in military activities.” (A Dictionary of Human Rights, David Robertson, 2004, p. 50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>отказване от военна служба поради вътрешни убеждения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>odmítnutí výkonu vojenské služby z důvodu svědomí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>militærnægtelse af samvittighedsgrunde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Wehrdienstverweigerung aus Gewissensgründen (preferred) Kriegsdienstverweigerung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>αντίρρηση συνείδησης</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>conscientious objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>objeción de conciencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>sõjaväteenistusest keeldumine oma veendumuste tõttu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>asepalveluksesta omantunnnon syistä kieltäytyminen aseistakieläntäytyminen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>objection de conscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>diúltú coinsiasach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>a katonai szolgálat lelkiismereti okból történő megtagadása</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>obiezione di coscienza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>karo prievolės atsisakymas dėl įsitikinimų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>uz pārliecību balstīta atteikšanās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>ogğezzjoni tal-kuxjenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>dienstweigering op grond van gewetensbezwaren gewetensbezwaren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>odmowa działania sprzecznego z własnym sumieniem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>objecção de consciência</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>obiecţie pe motive de conştiinţă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>právo na výhradu vo svedomí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>ugovor vesti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>värnpliktsvägran vapenvägran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
unwanted conduct of a sexual nature

unwanted sexual attention

sexual harassment

According to Directive 2002/73/EC, any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>imġiba mhux mixtieqa ta’ natura sesswali attenzjoni sesswali mhux mixtieqa fastidju sesswali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>ongewenste seksueel getinte aandacht ongewenst gedrag van seksuele aard ongewenst seksueel gedrag seksuele intimidatie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>niepożądane zainteresowanie seksualne molestowanie seksualne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>comportamento indesejável de carácter sexual assédio sexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>hărțuire sexuală</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>sexuálne obťažovanie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>spolno nadlegovanje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>sexuella trakasserier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
data subject’s consent

According to Directive 95/46/EC, Article 2, any freely given specific and informed indication of his wishes by which the data subject signifies his agreement to personal data relating to him being processed.

BG съгласие на физическото лице
съгласие на субекта на данни

CS souhlas subjektu údajů

DA registreredes samtykke

DE Einwilligung der betroffenen Person

EL συγκατάθεση του προσώπου στο οποίο αναφέρονται τα δεδομένα
συγκατάθεση του υποκειμένου των δεδομένων

EN data subject’s consent

ES consentimiento del interesado

ET andmesubjekti nõusolek

FI rekisteröidyn suostumus

FR consentement de la personne concernée

GA toiliú ón duine is ábhar do na sonraí

HU az érintett hozzájárulása

IT consenso della persona interessata

LT duomenų subjekto sutikimas

LV datu subjekta piekrišana

MT kunsens tas-suġgett ta’ data

NL toestemming van de betrokkene

PL zgoda osoby, której dane dotyczą

PT consentimento da pessoa em causa

RO consimțământul persoanei vizate

SK súhlas subjektu údajov

SL privolitev posameznika, na katerega se nanašajo osebni podatki

SV den registrerades samtycke
International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

A set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare. Also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict. It is contained in agreements between States – treaties or conventions – (principally the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols), in customary rules, which consist of State practise considered by them as legally binding, and in general principles.
Established in 1947 as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, renamed in 1999 the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, it was the main subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Rights (replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006). In its decision 1/102 of 30 June 2006, the Human Rights Council decided to extend exceptionally for one year, subject to the review to be undertaken by the Council in conformity with General Assembly resolution 60/251, the mandates and mandate-holders of the Sub-commission. On 18 June 2007, the Sub-Commission was replaced by a new Human Rights Council Advisory Committee.
The “European Convention on Human Rights” sets forth a number of fundamental rights and freedoms (right to life, prohibition of torture, prohibition of slavery and forced labour, right to liberty and security, right to a fair trial, no punishment without law, right to respect for private and family life, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, right to marry, right to an effective remedy, prohibition of discrimination). More rights are granted by additional protocols to the Convention.

**Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms**

**European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)**
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
European Convention on Human Rights
ECHR
Žmogaus teisių ir pagrindinių laisvių apsaugos konvencija
Europos žmogaus teisių konvencija
EžTK

Cilvēktiesību un pamatbrīvību aizsardzības konvencija
Eiropas Cilvēktiesību konvencija
ECTK

Konvenzjoni għall-Protezzjoni tad-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem u tal-Libertajiet Fundamentali
Konvenzjoni Ewropea dwar id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem
KEDB

Verdrag tot bescherming van de rechten van de mens en de fundamentele vrijheden
Europees Verdrag tot bescherming van de rechten van de mens
Europees Verdrag voor de rechten van de mens
EVRM

Konzwencja o ochronie praw człowieka i podstawowych wolności
Europejska konwencja praw człowieka
Konwencja europejska (deprecated)
EKPC

Convenção para a Protecção dos Direitos do Homem e das Liberdades Fundamentais
Convenção Europeia dos Direitos do Homem
CEDH

Convenţia pentru apărarea drepturilor omului şi a libertăţilor fundamentale
Convenţia europeană a drepturilor omului

Dohover o ochrane ľudských práv a základných slobôd
Evropsky dohovor o ľudských právach
EDLP

Konvencija o varstvu človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin
Evropska konvencija o človekovih pravicah
EKČP

den europeiska konventionen om skydd för de mänskliga rättigheterna och de grundläggande friheterna
konventionen angående skydd för de mänskliga rättigheterna och de grundläggande friheterna
Europakonventionen
The High Commissioner for Human rights, who has the rank of Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, heads the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The post of High Commissioner was established in December 1993 by a General Assembly resolution, in accordance with a recommendation contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The resolution specifies that the High Commissioner is the principal United Nations official responsible for United Nations human rights activities, and that the High Commissioner performs his/her duties under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General. The resolution gives the High Commissioner the broad mandate to promote and protect all human rights: civil, political, economic, social and cultural.
The European Court of Human Rights was created to systematise the hearing of human rights complaints from Council of Europe member states. The court’s mission is to enforce the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, ratified in 1953.

Established in January 1959 by the Council of Europe, under the terms of the European Convention on Human Rights, in conjunction with the European Commission of Human Rights. The Court was restructured as from 1 November 1998, in accordance with Protocol 11 to the Convention, as a single permanent Court to replace the part-time, two-tier system of Commission and Court. Under Article 19 of the Convention, it seeks to ensure the observance of engagements undertaken by contracting parties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>Eiropas Cilvēktiesību tiesa</td>
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<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Qorti Ewropea tad-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Europees Hof voor de Rechten van de Mens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Europejski Trybunał Praw Człowieka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>Tribunal Europeu dos Direitos do Homem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>Európsky súd pre ľudské práva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Evropsko sodišče za človekove pravice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Europeiska domstolen för de männlighetserna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

“Head of the UNHCR (Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees). The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting Governments and, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, private organisations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.”

(Statute of the UNHCR)
Based in New York, with representation in Geneva and dozens of affiliates and partners around the world, the League is a non-governmental, non-profit human rights organisation now in its 65th year.
Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities

Dublin Convention

Dublin Asylum Convention

BG Конвенция за определяне на държавата, която е компетентна за разглеждане на заявления за убежище, подадени в една от държавите-членки на Европейските общности

CS Úmluva o určení státu příslušného k posuzování žádosti o azyl podané v některém z členských států Evropských společenství

DA konvention om fastsættelse af, hvilken stat der er ansvarlig for behandlingen af en asylansøgning, der indgives i en af De Europæiske Fællesskabers medlemsstater

DE Übereinkommen über die Bestimmung des zuständigen Staates für die Prüfung eines in einem Mitgliedstaat der Europäischen Gemeinschaften gestellten Asylantrags

EL Σύμβαση περί καθορισμού του κράτους που είναι υπεύθυνο για την εξέταση αιτήσεως παροχής ασύλου που υποβάλλεται σε ένα από τα κράτη μέλη των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων

Σύμβαση του Δουβλίνου
Σύμβαση του Δουβλίνου για το άσυλο
Convention Determining the State Responsible for Examining Applications for Asylum Lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities

Dublin Convention
Europese Gemeenschappen wordt ingediend
Overeenkomst van Dublin

PL
Konwencja wyznaczająca państwo odpowiedzialne za
rozpatrywanie wniosków o azyl
złożonych w jednym z państw członkowskich
Wspólnot Europejskich
konwencja dublińska

PT
Convenção sobre a Determinação do Estado
Responsável pela Análise de um Pedido de Asilo
apresentado num Estado-Membro das Comunidades
Europeias
Convenção de Dublim

RO
Convenția pentru determinarea statului responsabil
pentru examinarea cererilor de azil depuse într-unul
din statele membre ale Comunității Europene
Convenția de la Dublin

SK
Dohovor určujúci štát zodpovedný za posúdenie
žiadostí o azyl podaných v jednom z členských štátov
 Európskych spoločenstiev
Dublinský dohovor

SL
Konvencija o določanju države, odgovorne za
obravnavanje prošenj za azil, vloženih v eni od držav
članic Evropskih skupnosti
Dublinska konvencija

SV
Konventionen rörande bestämmandet av den
ansvariga staten för prövningen av en ansökan om
asyl som framställts i en av medlemsstaterna i de
Europeiska gemenskaperna
Dublinkonventionen
Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

1951 Refugee Convention

UN Convention, which is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, their rights and the legal obligations of states.
a menekültek helyzetére vonatkozó egyezmény (a menekültek helyzetére vonatkozó 1951. évi) genfi egyezmény

Convenzione relativa allo status dei rifugiati

Konvencija dėl pabėgélių statuso

1951. gada 28. jūlija Ženēvas

Konvencija par bēgla statusu Konvencija par bēgla statusu

Konvenzioni ta’ Ģinevra (dwar l-Istatus tar-Rifuġjati)

Konvenzjoni dwar l-Istatus tar-Rifugjati

Konvenzjoni tar-Rifugjati tal-1951

Verdrag van Genève betreffende de status van vluchtelingen

Verdrag betreffende de status van vluchtelingen

Vluchtelingenverdrag

Konwencja genewska dotycząca statusu uchodźców

Konwencja dotycząca statusu uchodźców

Convenção de Genebra (relativa ao estatuto dos refugiados)

Convenção relativa ao Estatuto dos Refugiados

Convenção de Genebra de 1951

Convenţia de la Geneva privind statutul refugiaţilor

Convenţia privind statutul refugiaţilor

Dohovor o právnom postavení utečencov

Ženevska konvencija z dne 28. julija 1951 o statusu beguncev

Ženevska konvencija o statusu beguncev

Konvencija o begunčih iz leta 1951

Genèvekonventionen angående flyktingars rättsliga ställning

konventionen angående flyktingars rättsliga ställning

1951 års flyktingkonvention

flyktingkonventionen
United Nations Committee against Torture (CAT)

UN body of independent experts established pursuant to Article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to supervise the implementation of the Convention.
| MT | Kumitat tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti kontra t-Tortura  
Kumitat kontra t-Tortura | CAT |
| NL | VN-Comité tegen Foltering  
Comité tegen Foltering | |
| PL | Komitet ONZ przeciwicko torturom  
Komitet przeciwicko Torturom | CAT |
| PT | Comité contra a Tortura | CCT |
| RO | Comitetul contra torturii | |
| SK | Výbor proti mučeniu | |
| SL | Odbor Združenih narodov proti mučenju | |
| SV | Förenta nationernas kommitté mot tortyr  
kommittén mot tortyr \n | CAT |
Contact Details

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Fax: +352-4300-24762

Email: dgtrad.termcoord@europarl.europa.eu

EP Intranet: tradportal.ep.parl.union.eu/terminology

Web: termcoord.wordpress.com
Drafting legislation with the right terminology

Terminology in the European Institutions is produced to assure accurate legislative drafting and consistent translation in all official languages of the European Union.

Consult the public European terminology database, IATE, at: iate.europa.eu