



CHARTER OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION CIVIS LIBERATEM

Preamble

The members of the organization decided to share a peaceful future based on common values by establishing a closer union among themselves.

Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the organization is based on the indivisible and universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is founded on the principle of democracy and the rule of law.

It places the individual at the heart of its action by establishing citizen independence and by creating an environment of freedom, security and justice. The organization contributes to the preservation and development of these common values while respecting the diversity of cultures and traditions of people, as well as the organization of their public authorities at the international, national, regional and local levels; it seeks to promote balanced and sustainable development and ensures the free movement of persons, services, goods and capital, as well as the freedom of establishment.

To this end, it is necessary, by making them more visible in a Charter, to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in the light of the evolution of society, social progress and economic, ecological, scientific, and technological developments.

The present Charter reaffirms, while respecting the competences and tasks of the organisation, as well as the principle of subsidiarity, the rights which result notably from the European Convention for the Safeguard of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, from the Social Charters adopted by the United Nations and by the Council of Europe.

In this context, the Charter will be interpreted by the jurisdictions of the Civis Libertatem organization and its members taking into due consideration the explanations established by the European Convention on Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The possession of these rights entails responsibilities and duties both towards others and towards the human community and future generations.

Consequently, the International Organization Civis Libertatem recognizes the following rights, freedoms and principles.

TITLE I: DIGNITY

Article 1: Human Dignity

Human dignity is inviolable. It shall be respected and protected.

Article 2: Right to life

1. Everyone has the right to live.
2. No one shall be sentenced to death or executed.

Article 3: Right to personal integrity

1. Everyone has the right to physical and mental integrity.
2. In the medical and biological field, the following must be respected:
 - a) the free and fully informed consent of the person concerned.
 - b) the prohibition of eugenic practices, particularly those aiming at human selection.
 - c) the prohibition of making the human body and its parts as such a source of profit.
 - d) the prohibition of the cloning of human beings.

Article 4: Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

No living being shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 5: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or mandatory labour.
3. The trading of all living beings is forbidden.

TITLE II: LIBERTIES

Article 6: Right to liberty and safety

Everyone has the right to liberty and security.

Article 7: Respect of private and family life

Everyone has the right of respect for his private and family life, his private domicile and his communications.

Article 8: Protection of personal data

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him.
2. Such data must be handled faithfully, for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or on another legitimate basis provided for by law. Any person has the right to access and rectify the data collected about them.
3. The respect of these rules is subject to the control of an independent authority.

Article 9: Right to get married and right to build a family

The right to get married and the right to build a family from the nubile age in the free and enlightened consent of both spouses.

Article 10: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change one's religion or belief, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief by worship, teaching, practice and observance, with due respect for others.
2. The right to conscientious objection is recognized as a fundamental right; everyone is free to act according to their own conscience with respect for human life and dignity.

Article 11: Freedom of expression and information

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right includes freedom to express opinions and to receive and transmit information and ideas free from any form of interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.
2. The media shall be free and pluralist.

Article 12: Freedom of Meeting and Association

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful meeting and to freedom of association at all levels, including political, labour and civic life, which includes the right of everyone to form and join labour unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 13: Art and Science Freedom

Arts and scientific research are free. Academic freedom is respected. Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to participate in scientific progress and its benefits.

Article 14: Right to education

1. Everyone has the right to education, as well as the right of access to professional and continuing education.
2. This right includes the right to receive free mandatory education.
3. The freedom to establish educational institutions in accordance with democratic principles, as well as the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in accordance with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions. This shall be done with respect to the proper development of the child.

Article 15: Professional freedom and right to work

1. Everyone has the right to work and to exercise a profession freely chosen or accepted.
2. Every human being shall have the freedom to seek employment, to work, to settle or to provide services.
3. Every human being has the right to just and favourable conditions of work without any discrimination and to equal remuneration for equal work.

Article 16: Freedom of Enterprise

The freedom of enterprise is recognized and respected by the organization in accordance with the fundamental laws.

Article 17: Right of ownership

1. Everyone has the right to enjoy, use, dispose of and bequeath their lawfully acquired property. No one may be deprived of his property.
2. Intellectual property is protected.

Article 18: Right to asylum

The right to asylum is guaranteed in accordance with the rules of the Geneva Convention of July 28, 1951 and the Protocol of January 31, 1967 related to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty on European Union and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 19: Protection in case of deportation, expulsion and extradition

1. Collective expulsions are prohibited.
2. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that they would be subjected to death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

TITLE III: EQUALITY**Article 20: Legal equality**

All people are treated equally before the law.

Article 21: Non-discrimination

1. Any discrimination based on sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation is prohibited.
2. Any discrimination due to nationality is prohibited.

Article 22: Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity

The Organization respects cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

Article 23: Gender Equality

Equality between women and men must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and remuneration.

Article 24: Children's rights

1. Children have the right to the protection and care necessary for their well-being. They shall be free to express their opinions. These opinions shall be taken into consideration in matters that concern them, depending on their age and maturity.
2. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public authorities or private institutions, the best interests of children shall be a primary consideration.
3. Every child shall have the right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except when it is contrary to his best interests.

Article 25: Rights of Elderly

The organization recognizes and respects the right of the elderly to live a decent and independent life and to participate in social and cultural life.

Article 26 Integration of disabled persons

The organization recognizes and respects the right of disabled persons to benefit from measures aimed at ensuring their independence, social and professional integration and participation in the life of the community.

TITLE IV: SOLIDARITY

Article 27: Right to information and consultation of workers within the company.

Workers or their representatives must be guaranteed prompt information and consultation at appropriate levels.

Article 28: Right to collective negotiation and action

Workers and employers – or their respective organizations – have, in accordance with the fundamental right, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action in case of conflicts of interest.

Article 29: Right to an adequate standard of living

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services.

Article 30: Protection in case of unjustified dismissal

Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with the fundamental right.

Article 31: Fair and Equal Working Conditions

1. Every worker has the right to working conditions that respect his health, safety and dignity.
2. Every worker has the right to a limitation of maximum working hours and to daily and weekly rest periods, as well as to an annual period of paid vacations.

Article 32: Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work

Child labour is prohibited.

The minimum age for admission to work may not be lower than the age at which the period of compulsory schooling ends, without prejudice to rules more favourable to young people, and subject to limited exceptions. Young people admitted to work must benefit from working conditions that are appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation or any work that is likely to harm their safety, health, physical, mental, moral or social development or to compromise their education.

Article 33: Family life and professional life

1. The family is legally, economically and socially protected.
2. In order to be able to reconcile family and professional life, every person has the right to be protected against dismissal for reasons related to maternity, as well as the right to paid maternity and paternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

Article 34: Social security and social assistance

1. The organization recognizes and respects the right of access to social security provisions and social services.
2. Everyone has the right to social security services and social benefits, in accordance with fundamental law.

Article 35: Health protection

Everyone has the right to access to preventive health care and to receive unrestricted medical care.

Article 36: Access to services of economic interest

The organization recognizes and respects the access to services of economic interest within its development and the free access of every citizen to its use.

Article 37: Environmental Protection

A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of its quality must be integrated in all states for the general sake.

Article 38: Consumer Protection

Ensure a shared high level of protection to all consumers against risks and threats to their safety and economic interests, and strengthen the ability of consumers to defend their own interests.

TITLE V: CITIZENSHIP**Article 39: Free and equal in rights.**

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
2. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 40: Right of the citizen to dispose of himself

Every individual has the right to life, liberty and security of his person.
He is entitled to choose to live free and independent in accordance with the fundamental laws, and therefore has the right to enjoy his own sovereignty.

Article 41: Rights and duties

1. The individual has duties towards the community in which only the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to limitations established by fundamental laws with a view to securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

Article 45: Freedom of circulation and residence

1. Every independent citizen has the right to circulate and reside freely on the European territory.
2. Freedom of circulation and residence is granted, in accordance with the European treaties, to European citizens in the territory of a member state of the European Union.

Article 46: Nationality

1. Every individual has the right to a nationality.
2. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality or of the right to change their nationality.

TITLE VI: JUSTICE

Article 47: Everyone is equal before the law

Everyone is equal before the law and is entitled without any distinction to equal protection of the law. Everyone is entitled to equal protection against any discrimination that would violate this Charter and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 48: Right to an effective appeal and to a fair trial

Everyone whose rights and freedoms as guaranteed by fundamental rights have been violated has the right to an effective appeal by a court in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this article.

Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law.

Every person shall have the right to counsel, defence and representation. Legal aid shall be granted to those who do not have sufficient resources, to the extent that such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice.

Article 49: Arbitrary arrest

No one may be arbitrarily arrested, detained or exiled.

Article 50: Presumption of innocence and rights of defence

1. Any accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.
2. The respect of the rights of the defence is guaranteed to any accused person.
3. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, which shall determine either his rights and obligations, or the validity of any criminal charge held against him.

Article 51: The right to protection of these fundamental rights

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private life, family, private residence or correspondence, nor to attacks on his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or prejudices.

GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CHARTER

Article 52: Extent and interpretation of rights and principles

1. Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognized by this Charter shall be provided for by law and shall respect the essential content of those rights and freedoms. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, limitations may only be made if they are necessary and effectively meet objectives of general interest recognized by the organization or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.
2. The rights recognized by the present Charter which are the subject of provisions in the treaties shall be exercised under the conditions and within the limits defined by those treaties.
3. Inasmuch as this Charter contains rights corresponding to rights guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, they shall have the same meaning and scope as those conferred by that Convention. This provision shall not prevent the law of the organization from granting more extensive protection.
4. Inasmuch as this Charter recognizes fundamental rights as they result from constitutional traditions, these rights shall be interpreted in harmony with those traditions.
5. The provisions of this Charter which contain principles may be implemented by legislative and executive acts of the institutions, organs and bodies of the organization, and by acts of the members when they apply the fundamental rights in the exercise of their respective competences. They may be invoked before the courts only to interpret and review the legality of such acts.

Article 53: Protection level

Nothing in this Charter shall be interpreted as restricting or affecting universal human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in their respective fields of application by the law of the organization, international law and international conventions to which the European Union or all the member states are parties, and in particular the European Convention for the Safeguard of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Article 54: Prohibition of abuse of rights

None of the provisions of this Charter shall be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aiming at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized in this Charter or at their limitation to a greater extent than the ones stipulated in this Charter.

Written on September 07, 2021 in Valloriate by the General Council of the International Organization Civis Libertatem.

This Charter has been adopted and signed by his president; Mr. Matthieu Poulain.

The sitting was adjourned at 6 p.m.

