

# PRIMERA PARTE DEL TERCER EJERCICIO. EXAMEN IDIOMAS. TURNO LIBRE. 15 DE OCTUBRE DE 2021

## **CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

(2016/C 202/02)

### Article 1

### **Human dignity**

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

#### Article 2

# Right to life

- 1. Everyone has the right to life.
- 2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.

#### Article 3

# Right to the integrity of the person

- 1. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity.
- 2. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular:
- (a)the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law;
- (b) the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons;
- (c) the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain;
- (d) the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.

# Article 4

# Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

No one 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 compulsory labour.



3. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.

#### Article 6

### Right to liberty and security

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

#### Article 7

# Respect for private and family life

Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.

#### Article 8

## Protection of personal data

- 1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.
- 2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.
- 3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.

## Article 9

# Right to marry and right to found a family

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.

### 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 religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.
- 2. The right to conscientious objection is recognised, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

#### Article 11

### Freedom of expression and information

- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.
- 2. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.

#### Article 12

### Freedom of assembly and of association

- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests.
- 2. Political parties at Union level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.

#### Article 13

#### Freedom of the arts and sciences

The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.

### Article 14

# Right to education

- 1. Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training.
- 2. This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education.
- 3. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions shall be respected, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.

## Article 15

## Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work

1. Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation.



- 2. Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services in any Member State.
- 3. Nationals of third countries who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.

#### Article 16

### Freedom to conduct a business

The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Union law and national laws and practices is recognised.

#### Article 17

### Right to property

- 1. Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. The use of property may be regulated by law in so far as is necessary for the general interest.
- 2. Intellectual property shall be protected.

### Article 18

# Right to asylum

The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as 'the Treaties').

### Article 19

### Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or 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 he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

# Article 20

### Equality before the law

Everyone is equal before the law.



## Article 21

## Non-discrimination

- 1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.
- 2. Within the scope of application of the Treaties and without prejudice to any of their specific provisions, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.