



OBSERVATORY ON THE RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN EUROPE

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Below are the main updates concerning case-law and acts relevant to the protection of fundamental rights, as published in the web site www.europeanrights.eu

For the acts of the **European Union** we have included:

- the European Parliament Resolution of 9.06.2015 on the EU strategy for equality between women and men post 2015;
- the European Parliament Resolution of 20.05.2015 on maternity leave;
- the European Parliament Resolution of 19.05.2015 on safer healthcare in Europe;
- the Study by the European Parliament of May 2015, "[The US legal system on data protection in the field of law enforcement. Safeguards, rights and remedies for EU citizens](#)";
- the Study by the European Parliament of May 2015, "[Privacy and Data Protection Implications of the Civil Use of Drones](#)";
- the Study by the European Parliament of March 2015, "Fundamental Rights in the European Union. The role of the Charter after the Lisbon Treaty";
- the Study by the European Parliament of March 2015, "Looking ahead: pathways of future constitutional evolution of the EU".

For the **Council of Europe** we would like to highlight the following resolutions and recommendations:

of the **Parliamentary Assembly**:

- the Resolution 2070 and the Recommendation 2077 of 26.06.2015, "Increasing co-operation against cyberterrorism and other large-scale attacks on the Internet";
- the Resolution 2069 of 26.06.2015, "Recognising and preventing neo-racism";
- the Resolution 2068 of 25.06.2015, "Towards a new European Social Model";
- the Resolution 2066 and the Recommendation 2075 of 24.06.2015, "Media responsibility and ethics in a changing media environment";
- the Resolution 2065 and the Recommendation 2074 of 24.06.2015, "Increasing transparency of media ownership";
- the Resolution 2060 and the Recommendation 2073 of 23.06.2015, "Improving the protection of whistle-blowers";
- the Recommendation 2071 of 22.05.2015, "Cultural heritage in crisis and post-crisis situations";
- the Resolution 2059 of 22.05.2015, "Criminalisation of irregular migrants: a crime without a victim";
- the Resolution 2056 of 22.05.2015, "The inclusion of children's rights in national

constitutions as an essential component of effective national child policies”.

For the **Court of Justice**, we added the decisions:

- 18.06.2015, C-535/14 P, *Ipatau v. Council*, on the restrictive measures taken against the Republic of Belarus, effective judicial protection and rights of the defence;
- 18.06.2015, C-9/14, *Kieback*, on freedom of movement for workers;
- 18.06.2015, C-586/13, *Martin Meat*, on temporary hiring out of workers and freedom to provide services;
- 16.06.2015, C-593/13, *Rina Services and others*, on the obligation for bodies responsible for verifying and certifying that undertakings carrying out public works comply with the conditions laid down by law to situate their registered offices in Italy and on freedom of establishment;
- 11.06.2015, C-98/14, *Berlington Hungary and others*, on national legislation prohibiting the operation of slot machines outside casinos and on freedom to provide services;
- 11.06.2015, C-554/13, *Z. Zh.*, on the return of illegally-staying third-country nationals;
- 11.06.2015, C-1/14, *Base Company and Mobistar*, on the “Universal Service Directive” and the protection of consumers with low income or particular social needs;
- 11.06.2015, joined cases C-226/13, C-245/13, C-247/13, C-578/13, *Fahnenbrock and others*, on legal actions against the State for the violation of the right to property;
- 04.06.2015, C-195/14, *Teekanne*, on the labelling of foodstuffs and consumer protection;
- 04.06.2015, C-497/13, *Faber*, on consumer protection in the matter of sales and guarantees of consumer goods;
- 04.06.2015, C-543/13, *Fischer-Lintjgen*, on social security for migrant workers;
- 04.06.2015, C-579/13, *P and S*, on the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents and the obligation to undergo an examination on civic integration in the Member State;
- 04.06.2015, C-399/13 P, *Stichting Corporate Europe Observatory v. European Commission*, on access to the documents of EU institutions;
- 21.05.2015, C-339/14, *Andreas Wittmann*, on mutual recognition of driving licences and freedom of movement;
- 21.05.2015, C-65/14, *Charlotte Rosselle*, on the right to maternity allowance;
- 21.05.2015, C-567/13, *Verder LabTec GmbH & Co. KG v. Finanzamt Hilden*, on freedom of establishment;
- 13.05.2015, C-392/13, *Rabal Cañas*, and C-182/13, *Lyttle and others*, both judgements on collective dismissals;
- 13.05.2015, C-516/13, *Dimensione Direct Sales Srl and Michele Labianca v. Knoll International Spa*, on copyright and distribution right;
- 05.05.2015, C-146/13, *Spain v. European Parliament and Council*, and C-147/13, *Spain v. Council*, both judgements on regulations for the implementation of enhanced cooperation for the creation of a unitary patent protection;

and the conclusions of the **Advocate General**:

- 04.06.2015, C-299/14, *Garcia-Nieto and others*, according to which EU citizens, who move to a Member State of which they are not nationals, may be excluded from entitlement to certain social benefits during the first three months;

and for the **General Court** the decision:

- 12.05.2015, T-623/13, *Unión de Almacenistas de Hierros de España v. European Commission*, according to which documents exchanged between the European Commission and a national competition authority in proceedings concerning an infringement of the competition rules are not, in principle, accessible to the public.

For the **European Court of Human Rights** we would like to highlight the judgments:

- 30.06.2015, Grand Chamber judgment, *Khoroshenko v. Russia* (n. 41418/04), on the right to family life of prisoners subjected to the regime provided for life prisoners;
- 30.06.2015, *A.S. v. Switzerland* (n. 39350/13), in which the Court held that there was no violation of the ECHR in the case of an asylum applicant, who should have been removed to Italy, pursuant to the Dublin II Regulation;
- 30.06.2015, *Peruzzi v. Italy* (n. 39294/09), on the non-violation of the right to freedom of expression in the case of a lawyer sentenced for libel against a judge;
- 16.06.2015, Grand Chamber judgment, *Sargsyan v. Azerbaijan* (n. 40167/06), on the impossibility for an Armenian refugee to have access to his property in Azerbaijan: the Court found that the Convention was violated;
- 16.06.2015, *Schmid-Laffer v. Switzerland* (n. 41269/08), on the fairness of the criminal proceeding and the privilege against self-incrimination;
- 16.06.2015, *Lebedinschi v. Republic of Moldova* (n. 41971/11), on the fairness of the proceeding in relation to the insufficient reasoning in the decisions of the courts;
- 16.06.2015, Grand Chamber judgment, *Delfi AS v. Estonia* (n. 64569/09), according to which the owner of an internet news portal is liable for the offensive online comments of its readers;
- 5.06.2015, Grand Chamber judgment, *Lambert and others v. France* (n. 46043/14), according to which executing the decision of the Council of State to discontinue artificial nutrition and hydration of the applicant would not amount to the violation of article 2 of the Convention;
- 4.06.2015, *Chitos v. Greece* (n. 51637/12), according to which the procedure imposed on a resigned army officer for buying back his remaining years of service was contrary to the Convention: for the first time the Court rules on this matter and states the violation of article 4 §2 (prohibition of forced labour);
- 28.05.2015, *Y v. Slovenia* (n. 41107/10), on the lack of protection of the applicant's personal integrity in the criminal investigation and trial on sex assault: in particular the authorities should have prevented the alleged assailant from being so aggressive towards the victim during the cross-examination;
- 26.05.2015, *Lhermitte v. Belgium* (n. 34238/09), according to which the lack of reasons in a jury's guilty verdict did not breach the right to fair trial;
- 21.05.2015, *Zavodnik v. Slovenia* (n. 53723/13), on the lack of a proper notification of the hearing within a bankruptcy proceeding;
- 21.05.2015, *Yengo v. France* (n. 50494/12), which sentences France for not providing, at the relevant time, an effective remedy to address inhuman and degrading detention conditions in New Caledonia;
- 7.05.2015, *S.L. and J.L. v. Croatia* (n. 13712/11), according to which the Croatian authorities failed to protect the child's best interests in a property deal;
- 7.05.2015, *Emin Huseynov v. Azerbaijan* (n. 59135/09), on the ill-treatment suffered by a journalist following an unlawful police raid on a private party, which had been organized in Baku to celebrate Che Guevara's birthday, in violation of articles 3, 5 §1 and 11 of the ECHR;
- 7.05.2015, *Ilievska v. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* (n. 20136/11), on the violation of article 3 of the ECHR, because of the applicant's handcuffing during her transfer to the psychiatric hospital;
- 7.05.2015, *Identoba and others v. Georgia* (n. 73235/12), on the State's failure to protect the participants in march against homophobia from the violent attacks of counter-demonstrators, in violation of articles 3, 11 and 14 of the ECHR;

and the inadmissibility decisions:

- 25.06.2015, *Canonne v. France* (n. 22037/13), on the judicial declaration of paternity based on a refusal to undergo a genetic testing, which was deemed not in breach of the Convention;
- 4.06.2015, *Ljubljanska banka d.d. v. Croatia* (n. 29003/07), in which the Court deemed that the Bank was government-controlled and had no standing to lodge an application;

- 21.05.2015, *S.S. v. the United Kingdom and F.A. and others v. the United Kingdom* (n. 40356/10 and 54466/10), in which the Court stated the inadmissibility of an application on social security benefits for convicted prisoners.

For the **extra-European area** we have included:

- the decision of the *United States District Court Eastern District of Louisiana* of 02.07.2015, which stated the constitutional illegitimacy of all the norms of the State prohibiting the recognition of same-sex marriages and the obligation, for public officials, to grant homosexual couples marriage licences;
- the decision of the *Supreme Court of the United States* of 26.06.2015, case *Obergefell v. Hodges*, which established that the right to marry is a fundamental right intrinsic to the person's freedom and, therefore, it must be applied, with no exceptions, also to homosexual couples: for such reason, the Court stated the invalidity, for violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the State, of the national norms prohibiting same-sex marriages and the recognition of such marriages celebrated in other States;
- the decision of the *Supreme Court of Canada* of 11.06.2015, which declared null and void the norms limiting the possession of medical marijuana to the "dried" form, for the violation of article 7 of the Charter of Rights: according to the Court, such restriction limited in an arbitrary way the right of the patient (who is legally authorized for such therapy) to choose how to consume marijuana (not only smoking it) in more effective and less harmful ways for his health;
- the decision of the *United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit* of 09.06.2015, which upheld the Texan law on abortion (2013 Texas House Bill No. 2), stating that Texas can require all abortion clinics to meet the same building, equipment and staffing standards that hospital-style surgical centres must meet;
- the order of the *Circuit Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas, Fifth Division* of 09.06.2015, which ordered the recognition of all same-sex marriages (and consequent rights and benefits) which were celebrated between 10 May 2014 and 16 May 2014, i.e. in the period of application of the order of the Court, which recognized the legitimacy of such marriages;
- the order of the *United States District Court for the Territory of Guam* of 08.06.2015, which stated the constitutional illegitimacy of the norms of the Territory prohibiting same-sex marriages, in the light of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit in the case *Latta v. Otter*;
- the decision of the *United States Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit* of 29.05.2015, which confirmed the first instance Court's decision on the constitutional illegitimacy of certain norms of the Idaho law on abortion (Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act);
- the decision of the *United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit* of 27.05.2015, which confirmed the constitutional illegitimacy of the Arkansas Human Heartbeat Protection Act, where it prohibited (apart from some exceptions) abortion after the first 12 weeks of pregnancy;
- the decision of the *Inter-American Court of Human Rights* of 17.04.2015, case *Cruz Sánchez y otros vs Perú*, which pronounces itself on the responsibility of the State, according to the right to life, to an effective judicial remedy and to the integrity of the person, with regard to the alleged summary execution of three members of the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) during the "Chavín de Huántar" operation of 22 April 1997, planned after the "seizure" of the Japanese ambassador's residence by the MRTA in December 1996 and aimed at the liberation of the hostages.

As far as **case law of national courts** is concerned, the following decisions must be highlighted:

- **Austria:** the decision of the *Verfassungsgerichtshof* (Constitutional Court) of 11.3.2015, in the matter of freedom of expression and respect for religious holidays, which recalls the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg;
- **Belgium:** the decision of the *Cour Constitutionnelle* n. 91/2015 of 18.06.2015, which judges on the requirements for the cohabitation in social housing, with particular regard to asylum seekers, recalling the norms of the ECHR and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; the decision n. 89/2015 of 11.06.2015, which rejects the claim based on the constitutional illegitimacy of article 11 of the law of 8 May 2013, in the matter of return of the irregular foreigner, whose claim for asylum or for subsidiary protection was rejected or not even taken into consideration, recalling the norms of the ECHR and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; the decision n. 84/2015 of 11.06.2015, which quashed the law of 30 July 2013, which partially transposed Directive 2006/24/EC (Data Retention Directive), in the light of the decision of the Court of Justice in the joined cases C-293/12 and C-594/12 *Digital Rights Ireland Ltd. v. Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources and others and Kärntner Landesregierung and others*; the decision n. 60/2015 of 21.05.2015, in the matter of teaching at home, in the light of the right to education, which recalls the norms of the 2nd Additional Protocol to the ECHR and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; the decision n. 59/2015 of 21.05.2015, on the legitimacy of the denial of allowances for disabled to foreigners authorized to stay according to article 9-ter of the law of 15 December 1980, in the light of the norms of Directive 2004/83/EC and the jurisprudence of the Courts of Strasbourg and Luxembourg; the decision n. 50/2015 of 30.04.2015, in the matter of freedom to conduct a business and to provide services, which recalls EU law and the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice; and the decision n. 44/2015 of 23.04.2015, which rejected (except a different possible interpretation) the claim lodged against the law of 24 June 2013, regarding an autonomous regime of administrative sanctions issued by the local town hall, recalling the norms of the ECHR and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg;
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** the decision of the *Ustavni sud* (Constitutional Court) of 26.03.2015, which, recalling a consolidated jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg, stated the constitutional illegitimacy of some norms of the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Constitution of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Election Law; according to the Court, the norms which allowed only the members of the Bosnian, Croatian and Serb community ("the constituent peoples") to stand for President and Vice-President of the Entities, limiting the access of the "Others" (persons belonging to ethnic minorities or not belonging to any group), amounted to an unjust discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin, in violation of Protocol n. 12 to the ECHR;
- **France:** the decision of the *Cour de cassation* n. 2715/2015 of 3.6.2015, which, in a case of protection of a refugee, applies article 8 of the ECHR and the International Convention on Childhood; the decision n. 2238/2015 of 2.6.2015, which, in a case of partially unsound of mind person, assesses whether article 6 of the ECHR was violated or not; and the decision n. 424/2015 of 5.5.2015, which finds the violation of article 6 of the ECHR in a case of obligation to pay a deposit;
- **Germany:** the decision of the *Bundesverfassungsgericht* (Constitutional Court) of 4.5.2015, in the matter of procedural subsidiary, with references to the jurisprudence of the ECHR; the decision of 30.4.2015, on the legitimacy of the return of a Syrian family to Italy, which recalls supranational law and the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice; and the decision of 21.4.2015, in the matter of non-discrimination on grounds of age with regard to the military service, which recalls EU law;
- **Great Britain:** the decision of the *United Kingdom Supreme Court* of 13.05.2015, which pronounces itself on the possibility for the Police of Northern Ireland to keep for indefinite time the biometric data (fingerprints, DNA samples, photographs) of a person sentenced for a crime, in the light of article 8 of the ECHR and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; and the decision of 29.04.2015, on the interpretation of articles 13, 22 and 23 of Directive 2008/50/EC (on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe) in the event of non-conformity of the State, in the light of the decision of the Court of Justice in the case *The Queen v. The Secretary of State for the Environment*,

- Food and Rural Affairs*; the decision of the England and Wales High Court of 19.06.2015, which stated the incompatibility with articles 3 and 8 of the ECHR of the measures applied to the claimant pursuant to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Act 2011; the decision of 18.06.2015, on the (non) correctness of the procedures followed by the authorities, in order to reach the conclusion that there were not "reasonable bases" for considering the claimant as a victim of human trafficking, in the light of article 4 of the ECHR; the decision of 17.06.2015, on the compatibility of the execution of a European arrest warrant with article 3 of the ECHR, in the light of the detention conditions in Romania, which recalls the guidelines of the Court of Strasbourg in such matter; and the decision of 12.06.2015, which rejects the request of the claimants, who are Chechen nationals, not to be transferred into Sweden, according to the "Dublin II" Regulation, in the face of the risk of violation of the principle of non-refoulement, recalling the norms of the ECHR and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the jurisprudence of the Courts of Strasbourg and Luxembourg;
- **Ireland:** the decision of the Supreme Court of 26.03.2015, in the matter of "Belief Evidence", pursuant to Section 3(2) of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act 1972, and article 6 of the ECHR, which recalls the decision of the Court of Strasbourg in the case *Donohoe v. Ireland*; the decision of the High Court of 21.05.2015, according to which the possible extradition of a person accused of international terrorism to the United States with the concrete possibility of being detained in the top security prison of "ADX" (U.S. Penitentiary, Administrative Maximum, Florence, Colorado), would involve the risk of being subjected to inhuman and degrading treatments, considering the specific detention conditions of such prison; the decision of 29.04.2015, which pronounces itself on a claim for extradition lodged by the Russian authorities, examining the relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg on such State; the decision of 17.04.2015, on the compatibility of article 9(4) of the Refugee Act 1996, which denies asylum claimants the research of a job or a job until the procedure is defined, with EU law, the norms of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; the decision of 15.04.2015, which states the inadequate transposition of Directive 2011/36/EU (on the prevention and repression of human trafficking and the protection of the victims), with regard to the procedure followed by the authorities in the case of a person who was charged with a crime but, at the same time, alleged victim of the crime of human trafficking; and the decision of 20.03.2015, which states the obligation for the authorities to assess the possible consequences of their decisions on claims for renewal or variation of a permit of stay, according to article 4(7) of the Immigration Act 2004, on the rights provided for by the Constitution and the ECHR;
 - **Italy:** the decision of the Corte costituzionale n. 109/2015 of 15.06.2015, which states the constitutional illegitimacy of some norms of the criminal procedure code, in the matter of publicity of the hearing, for violation of article 6 of the ECHR; the decision n. 97/2015 of 5.6.2015, which deems constitutionally illegitimate, because in contrast with the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg, some norms of the criminal procedure code, where they do not allow a public hearing before the court of execution (within its jurisdiction), when the parties ask for it; and the decision n. 96/2015 of 5.6.2015, which states the constitutional illegitimacy of some norms, where they do not allow medically assisted procreation techniques in favour of fertile couples carrier of a serious genetic transmissible disease, recalling the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; the decision of the Corte di cassazione n. 24630/2015 of 10.6.2015, in the matter of absolute nullity of the service to the defending counsel, which recalls the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; and the order n. 8606/2015 of 28.4.2015, on the possible use in a revenue proceeding of the so-called "*lista Falciani*", which recalls the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice and the Court of Strasbourg; the decision of the Consiglio di Stato of 28.4.2015, which states again that the sentences of the Court of Strasbourg do not amount to enforcement orders in the Italian national legal system; the decrees of the Tribunale di Palermo of 1.6.2015 and of the Tribunale di Roma of 30.5.2015, which examine the right of a prisoner to compensation for the inhuman and degrading detention conditions, in the light of the Court of Strasbourg's guideline; the order of the Tribunale di Roma of 30.5.2015, which deems discriminatory the decision

- taken by the Town Hall of Rome to put in a village only Roma people, recalling articles 14 of the ECHR and 31 of the European Social Charter, the norms of the EU Treaties, the directives against discrimination and the Convention of New York; and the order of 22.4.2015, on the case of embryos exchanged during the treatment for medically assisted procreation, which recalls article 8 of the ECHR; the order of the *Tribunale di Alessandria* of 22.5.2015, which deems discriminatory the denial of allowances for the children of a Moroccan citizen, in the light of the equalization provided for by the Union legislation between EU and non EU nationals; and the order of the *Tribunale di Pisa* of 16.4.2015, which, in the matter of dismissal of a disabled worker, recalls the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice and EU directives against discrimination;
- **Lithuania:** the decision of the *Konstitucinis Teismas* (Constitutional Court) of 26.02.2015, which stated the constitutional illegitimacy of paragraph 2 of article 99 of the Code for the Execution of Sanctions, where it provided for the general prohibition of correspondence between prisoners who are neither married nor close relatives, recalling the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg;
 - **Portugal:** the decision of the *Tribunal Constitucional* n. 296/2015 of 25.05.2015, which, also recalling the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, stated the constitutional illegitimacy of articles 6(1)(b) and 6(4) of Law 13/2003, as recently modified by the Decree 133/2012, where they requested for foreigners (with the exception of citizens of a European Union Member State, a State of the European Economic Area or a State which subscribed with the EU an agreement on freedom of movement) and for stateless persons a period of minimum 3 years' residence in the national territory, in order to have access to the Minimum Integration Income (*Rendimento Social de Inserção*), for violation of the principle of proportionality;
 - **Spain:** the decision of the *Tribunal Constitucional* n. 66/2015 of 13.04.2015, which pronounces itself in the matter of age discrimination with regard to a procedure of collective dismissal, also mentioning the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights; and the decision n. 54/2015 of 16.03.2015, which quashed a merits decision issued within a revenue proceeding for violation of the right to the inviolability of the domicile and of the privilege against self-incrimination, recalling the jurisprudence of the Court of Strasbourg; and the decision of the *Tribunal Supremo* of 19.05.2015, which, within a proceeding for a judicial revision, pursuant to article 954(4) of the Criminal Procedure Law, and in virtue of a sentence by the Court of Strasbourg for violation of the right to a fair trial, defines the scope and the consequences of the judgments of the European Court on the decisions issued by national courts.

For what concerns **comments**, we have included the following texts:

Articles:

[Robert Badinter e Antoine Lyon-Caen](#) "For a Declaration of labour rights"

[Giuseppe Bronzini](#) "Employment relationship, social rights and European Charters of Rights. Rules of Engagement, level of protection, relations between the two Charters"

[Vincenzo De Michele](#) "Dialogue between the Constitutional Court and the Court of Justice on State employees' rights, *in absentia legum et contra legem*"

[Agnieszka Piasna and Anke Plagnol](#) "Job quality and women's labour market participation"

[Maria Giulia Putaturo Donati](#) "Principle of non-discrimination according to art. 14 of the ECHR: consequences on international and national law"

[Martin Richer](#) "Taylorism 2.0: how can we measure work in a digital economy?"

Notes and comments:

[Marcello Basilio](#) "It is not possible to dismiss a disabled worker without adopting every reasonable measure to protect him"

[Pierre Defraigne](#) "Three objections and an alternative to the Transatlantic Treaty (TTIP)"

[Sergio Galleano](#) "Looking for the lost certainty: some considerations on the order of the Court of Tivoli of 09.1.2014 on the "*default de securité juridique*" of the Italian law in violation of the norms of the ECHR"

Gina Turatto ""Swiss pensions" on the background of the tensions between the Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights and the intervention of the Court of Cassation"

Reports:

[Roberto Cosio](#) "Protection of dismissals in the primary law of the European Union"

[Vincenzo De Michele](#) "(In)compatibility of the reform of dismissals in the Jobs Act 2 in the light of the European Union law"

[Domenico Moro](#) "The "Transatlantic Treaty" (TTIP): hard core or obstacle of a new economic-monetary world asset?"

[Rita San Lorenzo](#) "Null dismissal between the protection against discrimination and cases expressly provided for by the law"

[Lucia Tria](#) "Health and occupation"

Documents:

Report by Amnesty International "[She is not a criminal – the impact of Ireland's abortion law](#)", published in June 2015

Report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) "[In It Together: Why Less Inequality Benefits All](#)", of 21 May 2015

Report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) "[The changing nature of jobs – World Employment and Social Outlook 2015](#)", of 19 May 2015

[Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression](#), of 22 May 2015