

**Barbara Lochbihler/Silke Voß-Kyeck: Professionelle Menschenrechtsarbeit**

In addition to the obvious human rights professions, „professional human rights workers“ also contribute to the realisation of human rights. In this paper, „human rights professionals“ are those who dedicate their professional lives to human rights in NGOs, in academia, at the United Nations and elsewhere, who act as multipliers across society and advocate for human rights-based policies. There is neither a specific job title nor exclusively qualifying courses of study for them. However, the core qualification includes high resilience and considerable frustration tolerance. This is especially true when insufficient laws, lack of resources and political discourses hostile to human rights make professional human rights work difficult or even impossible.

**Wolfgang Kaleck: Menschenrechtsanwalt? Wie wird man das? Was bedeutet das eigentlich?**

Based on his own biography the author outlines how the engagement for human rights created new professional work opportunities over the last decades, in his case as a human rights lawyer. Furthermore, he provides a short insight in the practical work of human rights lawyers in Germany.

**Tanjev Schultz: Journalismus und Menschenrechte. Zur Rolle von Pressefreiheit, Demokratie und kritischer Öffentlichkeit**

Journalism can play an important role in the protection and enforcement of human rights. Freedom of the press is constitutive for modern democracies. In a normatively demanding understanding of journalism, its achievements include the criticism and control of the government and the powerful. In the article, this connection is discussed and it is emphasized that the digitalization of social communication by no means makes professional journalism unnecessary.

**Hartmut Aden, Sabrina Schönrock, Sonja John, Milan Tahraoui, Steven Kleemann: Accountability-Vorkehrungen für die Erfüllung von Menschenrechtspflichten der Polizei bei der Nutzung Künstlicher Intelligenz**

This paper addresses the ambivalence of the police as an institution that protects against human rights violations, but that may also endanger human rights. This ambivalence is particularly relevant when police agencies use the states' monopoly to

exert legitimate force, but also when they use new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) applications, to analyse large amounts of data (“Big Data”). The external oversight mechanisms (accountability forums) that have been established to prevent human rights violations by the police tend to be fragmented. For everyday policing, external oversight bodies have been established in many countries, including an increasing number of German Länder. By contrast, the task to oversee the use of AI for policing has been primarily attributed to the data protection authorities. A comprehensive perspective on potential human rights violations by the police is therefore missing.

### **Sandra Reitz/Ruth Billen: Rassismuskritische Menschenrechtsbildung für die Polizei: Anforderungen, Schwierigkeiten und Ausblicke**

Racist and right-wing extremist incidents within the police have been intensively discussed in recent years and they show that the police must deal with racism also in education and training. In this article, requirements for anti-racist human rights education are presented, as they result from various human rights treaties as well as from principles of anti-racist (human rights) education. Then, points of contact for anti-racist human rights education in existing training and further education are outlined. The experiences of the German Institute for Human Rights will be used to point out challenges and ideas for implementation. Finally, further recommendations are formulated – with reference to the Cabinet Committee’s catalogue of measures to combat rightwing extremism and racism.

### **Mareike Niendorf: Damit Menschenrechte in den Lebensrealitäten aller wirksam werden. Menschenrechtliche Anforderungen an die Arbeit mit Personen in vulnerablen Lebenslagen**

Based on the human rights obligations from the human rights conventions and the recommendations to Germany from the most recently completed reporting cycles of human rights treaty bodies, this article identifies the roles of the professional groups for the implementation and protection of human rights, their function regarding the human rights of their addressees and what requirements result from this for the professional groups’ training and further education practice which aim to ensure that human rights affect the everyday reality of all people – also and significantly in that of those who are particularly at risk of having their human rights violated.

**Markus Andrä/Jens Wetzel: Von der Metaphysik der Sitten zur Praxis der Menschenrechtsprofession. Versuch einer Wegbeschreibung**

Referring to human rights is an essential tradition in the discipline and in the profession of social work. Nevertheless, dealing with this topic reveals far-reaching contradictions. Can human dignity be adequately justified as the foundation of human rights? Can a standard for the practice of social work be derived from this, which can also be taught within a study program? The article reflects the attempt of the two authors, as representatives of the discipline on the one hand and the profession of social work on the other, to constructively turn their dissent in this regard in order to achieve opportunities for the development of a human rights-oriented identity in the academic education of social workers.

**Simone Danz/Rolf Ahlrichs: Menschenrechte und Soziale Arbeit. Solidarität und Demokratiefähigkeit als Professionsanforderungen**

Debates on human rights and democracy are currently ubiquitous in social work, while the relationship between human rights and democracy is left strangely undefined. The social work profession in particular is dependent on such a definition of the relationship if the professional's ethical self-mandate as a human rights profession is to be combined with strong civil and human rights for its addressees. Civil and human rights ensure participation in democratic opinion-forming and decision-making processes – also in the field social work. A fundamental education in human rights and democracy with the goal of a solidary and democratic attitude of the future professionals is therefore essential for the studies of social work. The article outlines the requirements and conditions for a successful education in this field.

**Sylvia Losansky: Menschenrechtsorientierung kirchlicher Sozialarbeit: Entwicklungslinien und Spannungsfelder**

Whereas social work has been designed as a human rights profession over the past decades, church-based institutions obviously still find it difficult to align themselves with human rights. This is shown not only by the current reports on sexual abuse in church institutions, but also – especially in relation to the Catholic Church – by the way the role of women and same-sex partnerships are dealt with. But more fundamental questions of how to deal with plurality should also be considered here. There seems to be a factual tension between church-based social work and human rights, which this article approaches.

### **Helga Riedl: Menschenrechtsbildung in der Kommunalverwaltung**

In local administration, there are diverse human rights-related tasks to be dealt with. In the process, administrative employees are obligated to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all residents. Simultaneously, they have the potential power to violate these rights. Furthermore, they are, like every human being, right-holders of human rights. All this requires knowledge and awareness; that is why national as well as international documents explicitly list employees in the public sector as addressees of human rights education. It is the duty but also the right of administrative staff to receive a human rights education that empowers them to live up to their human rights responsibility.

### **Laura Kunzendorf: Kriminalisierung von Journalismus in der Türkei. Eine Analyse von Medienprozessen zwischen 2019 und 2021**

Numerous journalists did and continue to stand trial in Turkey. While observers consider the use of judicial proceedings against journalists as a tool of intimidation, the Turkish authorities claim that freedom of expression and the press are protected. In an attempt to shed light on these contradictory positions, this paper outlines major tendencies in media trials in Turkey with the help of trial monitoring data gathered between 2019 and 2021. Based on a descriptive analysis of the charges, evidence, detention practices and trial outcomes, the paper illustrates that contrary to the claims put forward by the government, the criminalization of journalistic activities in Turkey continues and indeed has become more sophisticated. It concludes that judicial proceedings are being used to penalize journalists and deter them from reporting in a manner deemed undesirable by the government and its circles.