



Australian Community Futures Planning

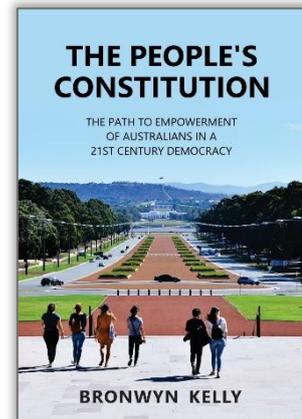
The People's Constitution – Appendix 3

Summary of human rights and obligations under international treaties

The following tables comprise Appendix 3 of the Kindle version of

The People's Constitution: the path to empowerment of Australians in a 21st century democracy.

Visit <https://www.austcfp.com.au/publications> for the full publication of *The People's Constitution*.



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If you would like to become involved in building a plan for a better Australia, visit the Australian Community Futures Planning website at www.austcfp.com.au
Everyone is welcome to participate.

Further questions may be forwarded to ACFP at info@austcfp.com.au

The People's Constitution

Appendix 3 – Summary of human rights and obligations under international treaties

The following tables provide a summary of rights and responsibilities conferred under core international treaties on human rights. These lists of rights and obligations of both citizens and their governments are provided to assist readers to examine for themselves whether enshrining the rights already conferred in the treaties directly into the Australian Constitution would impose unacceptable risks to the liberties of individuals or the security of the nation. They are designed to assist Australians to decide if they want these rights on an equal basis with all other people in the country and are prepared to accept the attendant responsibilities.

Readers are urged to consider each of the Covenants in full if concerns arise as to the wisdom of extension of any of these rights to people in Australia.

The tables below do not list the obligations of States Parties in reporting on compliance to any Human Rights Committee provided for under each Covenant.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ¹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
Article 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of self-determination. Right of all humans to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the realisation of self-determination.
Article 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rights to be applied without discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and ensure rights without discrimination. To adopt laws to give effect to rights. To ensure a competent judicial system and effective remedies for breaches of rights and enforcement of judicial remedies.
Article 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights are equal for all. Rights are for the equal enjoyment of all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake to ensure the equal right of all to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights.
Article 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection from loss of rights in certain circumstances. Responsibility to accept government's ability to curtail rights in emergencies which threaten the life of the nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure no derogation from Articles, 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 under this provision. No derogation is permissible if such measures are inconsistent with other obligations under international law. Governments may take measures to derogate from these rights in times of public emergencies which threaten the life of the nation but may derogate only to the extent

¹ [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ¹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>strictly required by the exigencies of the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments may not derogate on a discriminatory basis.
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of any state, group or person not to have a right or freedom (that is recognised in the Covenant) destroyed by any state, group or person or limited to a greater extent than is provided for in the Covenant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no restriction on rights already available in a country by reason of the possibility that the Covenant does not recognise the right or recognises it to a lesser extent.
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure capital punishment is not permitted. • To ensure that the crime of genocide is not committed. • To ensure anyone sentenced to death has the right to seek and may be granted pardon or commutation of sentence in all cases. • To ensure sentence of death is not imposed for crimes committed by persons below the age of 18.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or medical or scientific experimentation. 	
<p>Article 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right not to be held in slavery, servitude or forced/compulsory labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prohibit all forms of slavery. • Compulsory labour does not preclude imprisonment with hard labour if it is lawful, military service, any national service required by conscientious objectors, or any service required in emergencies threatening the life of the nation.
<p>Article 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to liberty and security of person. • Right not to be subjected to arbitrary detention. • Right not to be deprived of liberty except on grounds established by law. • Right in criminal cases to a trial within a reasonable time or to release. • Right to take proceedings in order that a court, without delay may decide the lawfulness of detention. • Right to compensation for unlawful arrest or detention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that anyone who is arrested or detained shall be brought promptly before an authorised judicial power. • To ensure persons awaiting trial shall not generally be detained in custody but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial and/or for sentencing.
<p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of accused persons to be segregated from convicted persons. • Right of accused and convicted juvenile persons to be separated from adults in the detention system. • Right to speedy justice for juveniles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat all persons deprived of their liberty with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. • To ensure the essential aim of the penitentiary system is reformation and social rehabilitation.
<p>Article 11</p>	

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)¹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right not to be imprisoned for failure to fulfil a contractual obligation. 	
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right and freedom to choose a place of residence. • Right to freedom of movement. • Right to leave a country. • Right of citizens to enter their own country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To apply no restrictions except lawful measures to “protect national security, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others”, consistent with the rights in the Covenant.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of lawful aliens not to be expelled unlawfully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a lawful alien can submit reasons against his/her expulsion before a competent authority. • Governments may derogate when there are compelling reasons of national security.
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to equality before the law. • Right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. • Right of presumption of innocence until proved guilty. • Right to be informed fully and promptly of the detail of charges. • Right to adequate time to prepare a defence and communicate with counsel of choice. • Right to be tried without undue delay. • Right of defendants to be present at their trial and to defend themselves or through their chosen counsel. • Right to legal aid and interpreter services. • Right to examine witnesses. • Right of defendants not to testify against themselves or to confess guilt. • Right to have criminal convictions reviewed. • Right to compensation for wrongful conviction. • Right not to be tried more than once for an offence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children. • The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (<i>ordre public</i>) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right not to be held guilty for an offence which was not a crime when the offence was committed. • Right not to have a penalty imposed beyond that applicable at the time of the offence. 	
<p>Article 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. 	
<p>Article 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to privacy. • Right to reputation and to protection from attacks on privacy and reputation. 	
<p>Article 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no coercion that would impair freedom to adopt a religion or belief of choice.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ¹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. • Right to manifest one’s religion and beliefs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have respect for the liberty of parents in choosing the religion and education of their children. • Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
Article 19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to hold opinions without interference. • Right to freedom of expression. • Right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds. • These rights carry special responsibilities and may be subject to restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These rights may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary: (a) for respect of the rights or reputations of others; (b) for the protection of national security or of public order (<i>ordre public</i>), or of public health or morals.
Article 20 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to peace.² • Right to protection from and prevention of racial hatred, hostility and violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prohibit by law any propaganda for war. • To prohibit by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination.
Article 21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to peaceful assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no restrictions are placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
Article 22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of association with others. • Right to form trade unions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no restrictions are placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
Article 23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to marriage by men and women of marriageable age. • Right to no forced marriage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acknowledge that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state. • To take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.
Article 24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of every child to protection of the state. 	

² The right to peace is implied rather than explicit in this Article. The right to peace may be reasonably inferred by the imperative in Article 20 to outlaw war propaganda and incitement to racial hatred, hostility and violence. It is also reasonably inferred from the objects of the Convention which state, among other things that the “equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family [are] the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ¹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to be registered and to have a name. Right of every child to acquire a nationality. 	
Article 25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives. Right of every citizen to vote and be elected in elections of universal and equal suffrage and with secret ballot. Right of every citizen to access, on general terms of equality, to public service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure elections with universal and equal suffrage and with secret ballot. To guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors.
Article 26 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to be equal before the law. Right to equal protection of the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit by law any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
Article 27 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of everyone to enjoy their own culture and religion. Right of minorities to use their own language. 	

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) ³	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
Article 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of self-determination. Right of all humans to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the realisation of self-determination.
Article 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rights to be applied without discrimination. All rights to be applied to the fullest extent possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and ensure rights without discrimination. To take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realisation of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.
Article 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights are equal for all. Rights are for the equal enjoyment of all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake to ensure the equal right of all to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights.
Article 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection from limitation of rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the state in conformity with the Covenant, the state may subject such rights

³ [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)³

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government may derogate from the obligations in the Covenant solely for the purpose of, and only to the extent necessary for, promoting the general welfare in a democratic society. [In other words limiting economic, social and cultural rights would only be lawful if it could be lawfully argued that the rights did not promote their general welfare.]
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of any state, group or person not to have a right or freedom (that is recognised in the Covenant) destroyed by any state, group or person or limited to a greater extent than is provided for in the Covenant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure no restriction on rights already available in a country by reason of the possibility that the Covenant does not recognise the right or recognises it to a lesser extent.
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to work. Right to free choice of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take steps that shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve full realisation of the right to steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of all workers to just and favourable conditions of work. Right of all workers to fair remuneration which provides as a minimum a decent living for workers and their families. Right of all workers to equal pay for work of equal value. Right to safe and healthy working conditions. Right to equal opportunity for promotion. Right to rest, leisure, reasonable limitation of working hours, and periodic holidays with pay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure laws consistent with these rights.
<p>Article 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to form and join trade unions. Right of trade unions to federate and join international unions. Right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than laws necessary in a free and democratic society. Right to strike provided that it is exercised in conformity with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure no restrictions are placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. These rights may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
<p>Article 9</p>	

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)³

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of everyone to social security including social insurance. 	
<p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to marriage by free consent. • Right to no forced marriage. • Right of mothers to special protection during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. • Right to paid maternity leave with adequate social security benefits. • Right of children and young persons to freedom from economic or social exploitation. • Right of children and young persons to protection from employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acknowledge that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state. • To ensure the employment of children and young adults in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development is punishable by law. • To ensure age limits are set below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.
<p>Article 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family, including adequate food, clothing and housing. • Right to the continuous improvement of living conditions. • Right of everyone to freedom from hunger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take appropriate steps to ensure the realisation of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent. • To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. • Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of everyone to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve the full realisation of this right by provisions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child; ○ the improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; ○ the prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases; and ○ the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of everyone to education. • Right of free primary and secondary education. • Right of equal access to higher education on the basis of capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. • To ensure that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) ³	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide free primary and secondary education. • To ensure equal access to higher education and progressively introduce free higher education. • To develop a system of schools. • To continuously improve the conditions of teachers. • To have respect for the liberty of parents in choosing schools for the education of their children and any religious teaching.
<p>Article 14 [No additional right is conferred under this clause.]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure provision of primary education free of charge.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of everyone to take part in cultural life. • Right of everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications. • Right of authors to the benefit of the moral and material interests of their scientific, literary or artistic productions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realisation of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. • To undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) ⁴	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. • Also contains definitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no discrimination against a particular nationality in matters of citizenship and naturalisation. • To ensure enjoyment of everyone on an equal footing of human rights, fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of life, regardless of race, colour, descent, and national or ethnic origin. • Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead

⁴ [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)⁴

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.
<p>Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To condemn racial discrimination. To pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms. To promote understanding among all races. To engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions. To ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation. To not sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations. To review governmental, national and local policies. To amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists. To prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization. To encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races. To discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.
<p>Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To condemn racial segregation and apartheid. To prevent, prohibit and eradicate racial segregation and apartheid.
<p>Article 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form. To adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination. To declare the following an offence punishable by law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination,

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)⁴

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, ○ provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof. ● To declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination and to recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law. ● To not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice. ● Right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution. ● Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage. ● Right to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service. ● Other civil rights. ● Right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State. ● Right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country. ● Right to nationality. ● Right to marriage and choice of spouse. ● Right to own property alone as well as in association with others. ● Right to inherit. ● Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. ● Right to freedom of opinion and expression. ● Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. ● Economic, social and cultural rights. ● Rights to work, to free choice of employment. ● Right to just and favourable conditions of work. ● Right to protection against unemployment. ● Right to equal pay for equal work. ● Right to just and favourable remuneration. ● Right to form and join trade unions. ● Right to housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms. ● To guarantee these rights without discrimination.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) ⁴	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services. • Right to education and training. Right to equal participation in cultural activities. • Right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and parks. 	
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ⁵	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of sex. • Right of all women to protection from any distinction, exclusion or restriction which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women – irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women – of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure enjoyment of all women, on an equal footing with men, of human rights, fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of life.

⁵ [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also contains definitions. <p>Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of sex. • Right of all women to enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To condemn discrimination against women in all its forms. • To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation. • To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women. • To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination. • To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation. • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise. • To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women. • To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.
<p>Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of sex. • Right of all women to enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.
<p>Article 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of sex. • Right of all women to enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure enjoyment of all women, on an equal footing with men, of human rights, fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of life. • Temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards. • These measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved. • Adoption of special measures, including those measures contained in the Convention, aimed

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of sex. • Right of all women to enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women. • To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to protection from human trafficking, exploitation and prostitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take appropriate measures to protect all women from human trafficking, exploitation and prostitution.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to participate in the public life of the country on equal terms with men. • Right to vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies. • Right to participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government. • Right to participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, to ensure enjoyment of these rights by women on equal terms with men.
<p>Article 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to the opportunity to represent their governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.
<p>Article 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to acquire, change or retain their nationality. • Right of all women to retain nationality. • Right of all women equal with men with respect to the nationality of their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. • To ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband. • To grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.
<p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to education on an equal basis with men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women on an equal basis with men to the same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas. • Right to equality in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training. • Right of all women to access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality. • Right to the elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education. • Right of all women on an equal basis with men to the same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants, the same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, and the same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education. • Right of all women to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and wellbeing of families, including information and advice on family planning. 	<p>ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure women the same conditions for career and vocational guidance as men. • To ensure women, on an equal basis with men, access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training. • To ensure women, on an equal basis with men, have access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality. • To eliminate any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods. • To ensure that women on an equal basis with men have the same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants, the same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes. • To ensure the reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely. • To provide women, on an equal basis with men, the same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education. • To provide women with access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and wellbeing of families, including information and advice on family planning.
<p>Article 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to employment on a basis of equality of men and women. • Right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings. • Right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment. • Right to free choice of profession and employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights. • To ensure the right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings. • To ensure access to and the opportunity for realisation of all rights under this Article. • To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service. • Right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training. • Right to equal remuneration, including benefits. • Right to equal pay and treatment in respect of work of equal value. • Right to equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work. • Right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work. • Right to paid leave. • Right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction. • Right of all women to protection from discrimination on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work. • Right to protection from the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status. • Right to maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances. • Right to the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life. • Right to special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them. 	<p>discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances. • To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities. • To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them • To institute protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article and to reviewed it periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and to revise, repeal or extend this legislation as necessary.
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to health care appropriate to women, including care and services in family planning, pregnancy, confinement, post-natal periods and nutrition. • Right to free services in this area where necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning. • To ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.
<p>Article 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women on an equal basis with men to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit. • Right of all women to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life. 	<p>a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights.</p>
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of women in rural areas, on a basis of equality of men and women, to participate in and benefit from rural development. • Right of rural women to participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels. • Right of rural women to have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning. • Right of rural women to benefit directly from social security programmes. • Right of rural women to obtain all types of training and education. • Right of rural women to organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment. • Right of rural women to participate in all community activities. • Right of rural women to have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes. • Right of rural women to enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy. • To take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention to women in rural areas.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women to equality with men before the law. • Right of women on an equal basis with men to conclude contracts and to administer property. • Right of women to equal treatment in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals. • Right, on an equal basis with men, to movement and to freedom of choice in their residence or domicile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. • To treat women equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals. • To ensure that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void. • To accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.
<p>Article 16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of women, on a basis of equality with men to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the same right to enter into marriage; ○ the same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent; ○ the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution; ○ the same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children (in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount); ○ the same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights; ○ the same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation (in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount); ○ the same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation. 	<p>relating to marriage and family relations and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, all the rights conferred in this Convention.</p>

International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)⁶

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. • Includes definitions. 	
<p>Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. • No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.

⁶ [Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)⁶

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.
<p>Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of any person not to be refouled to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that a person is not expelled, returned ("refouled") or extradited to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture. • To take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.
<p>Article 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all acts of torture are offences under criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. • To make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 4 in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State; ○ when the alleged offender is a national of the state; ○ when the victim is a national of the state. • To take such measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to any of the states mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. • Right of any person charged with an offence under Article 4 to be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of legal proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take into custody a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4, (upon being satisfied after an examination of information available to it, that the circumstances so warrant), or take other legal measures to ensure the person's presence. • To ensure that the custody and other legal measures shall be as provided in the law of the state but may be continued only for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. • To immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts. • To ensure any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)⁶

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the state of which he is a national, or, if he is a stateless person, with the representative of the state where he usually resides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To immediately notify the states referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. • To promptly report its findings to the said states and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. • Right of any person charged with an offence under Article 4 to be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of legal proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that anyone alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 shall in the cases contemplated in article 5 (if it does not extradite him) submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. • To ensure these authorities take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. To ensure the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.
<p>Article 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. • Right of any person charged with an offence under Article 4 to be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of legal proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure extradition treaties include offences in article 4 as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties.
<p>Article 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) of all persons to the benefit of laws protecting them from torture. • Right of any person charged with an offence under Article 4 to be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of legal proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To afford other states the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the offences referred to in article 4, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.
<p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment. • To prohibit torture in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such person.
<p>Article 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)⁶

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. 	<p>well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture.</p>
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right (implied) to protection from torture by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. Right to complain of torture. Right to have complaints promptly and impartially examined by competent authorities. Right to protection for complainants and witnesses against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of the complaint or any evidence given. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by competent authorities. To ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of victims of torture to redress and compensation. Right of families of victims of torture to redress and compensation when torture has resulted in the death of the victim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of torture victims that a statement made by them under torture cannot be used in evidence against them in any proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made.
<p>Article 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right (implied) to protection from acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by a public official or any person acting in an official capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure prevention of other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in Article 1, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ⁷	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes definition of “child” as every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. [In Australia a child becomes an adult at the age of 18.] 	
<p>Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of any child to all protections of the Convention without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect and ensure the rights in the Convention to each child without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. To take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.
<p>Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of all children to be protected as the primary human interest in legal actions – i.e., the rights, best interests and wellbeing of the child are paramount. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. To ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her wellbeing, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, to take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures. To ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.
<p>Article 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of any child to all protections of the Convention without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention. To undertake, with regard to economic, social and cultural rights such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources

⁷ [Convention on the Rights of the Child- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.
Article 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of any child to all protections of the Convention without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the Convention.
Article 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to life of every child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.
Article 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to protection of the state. Right of every child to be registered immediately after birth and to have a name. Right of every child to acquire a nationality. Right of every child (as far as possible) to know and be cared for by his or her parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.
Article 8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to the preservation of his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference. To ensure, where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, that he or she shall be provided appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.
Article 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child not to be separated from his or her parents against their will (except when a competent judicial authority determines that the separation is in the best interests of the child). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. To ensure all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in proceedings and make their views known. To respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.
Article 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child whose parents reside in different states to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ⁷	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognised in the Convention.
<p>Article 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to be protected from illicit transfer abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting the child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. To provide a child the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of all children to freedom of expression, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect the right of the child to freedom of expression. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary: (a) for respect of the rights or reputations of others; or (b) for the protection of national security or of public order (<i>ordre public</i>), or of public health or morals.
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. To respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
<p>Article 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of the child not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
<p>Article 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right (implied) of the child to information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize the important function performed by the mass media and to ensure the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral wellbeing and physical and mental health. To encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of Article 29. To encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources. To encourage the production and dissemination of children's books. To encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is Indigenous. To encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her wellbeing, bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 13 and 18.
<p>Article 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of children to the benefit of their parents' care. Right of children to benefit from childcare facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. To ensure, for the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the Convention, that all appropriate assistance is rendered to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and to ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ⁷	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.
<p>Article 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of all children to protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
<p>Article 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child deprived of family to special protection and assistance provided by the State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure alternative care for such a child. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafalah of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.
<p>Article 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child in adoption to protection in their best interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize and/or permit a system of adoption that shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration. To ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary. To ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption. To take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it. To promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of child refugees to protection and humanitarian assistance. • Right of child refugees to all rights in the Convention and all other human rights instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties. • To provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organisations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the Convention.
<p>Article 23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of a mentally or physically disabled child to enjoy a full and decent life in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child. • To recognize the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services. To pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, to take appropriate measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diminish infant and child mortality; ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care; combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution; ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers; ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents; develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services. To take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.
<p>Article 25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.
<p>Article 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to benefit from social security, including social insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance. To take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.
<p>Article 27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Obligation of parents or others responsible for the child to take primary responsibility to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. To take, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, appropriate measures

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.</p>	<p>to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and to, in case of need, provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child.
<p>Article 28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of every child to education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognize the right of the child to education with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity. • To make primary education compulsory and available free to all. • To encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need. • To make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means. • To make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children. • To take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates. • To take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the Convention. • To promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods.
<p>Article 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of the child to education likely to ensure their development to their fullest potential within their society and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the education of the child shall be directed to: (a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential; (b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; (c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living,

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own; (d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of Indigenous origin; (e) The development of respect for the natural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No part of the present article or Article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present Article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the state.
<p>Article 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of the child to enjoy his or her own culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that no child shall be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.
<p>Article 31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and to encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.
<p>Article 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. • To provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment. • To provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment. • To provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present Article.
<p>Article 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children to protection from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.
<p>Article 34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children to protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. • To take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; (b) The

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.
Article 35 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children to protection from human trafficking, exploitation and prostitution. • Right of all children to protection from abduction and sale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.
Article 36 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children to protection against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.
Article 37 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children to protection from torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. • Right of all children not to be imprisoned for life and not to receive capital punishment. • Right of all children not to be deprived of liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. • Right of a child lawfully deprived of liberty to be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. • Right of every child deprived of liberty not to be imprisoned with adults unless it is in the child's best interests. • Right of every child deprived of liberty to maintain contact with his or her family. • Right of every child deprived of his or her liberty to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age. • To ensure that no child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. • To ensure that every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. • To ensure that every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances. • To ensure every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.
Article 38 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of every child under the age of 15 not to take part in armed conflicts. • Right of all children to care and protection in an armed conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities in an armed conflict. • To refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)⁷

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.
<p>Article 39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of the child to recovery and reintegration after abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.
<p>Article 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society. Right of the child to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law. Right of the child to be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence. Right of the child to have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians. Right of the child not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt. Right of the child to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality. Right of the child, if considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that no child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed. To promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law. To establish a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law. To ensure, whenever appropriate and desirable, provision of measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected. To provide that a variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their wellbeing and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) ⁷	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of the child to have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used. • Right of the child to have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings. 	

International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) ⁸	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities. • Includes definitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote respect for the inherent dignity of persons with disabilities.
<p>Article 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscellaneous definitions. 	
<p>Article 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights for all persons with disabilities in accordance with principles of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons; ○ non-discrimination; ○ full and effective participation and inclusion in society; ○ respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; ○ equality of opportunity; ○ accessibility; ○ equality between men and women; ○ respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities; and ○ respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To observe principles of the Convention.
<p>Article 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of persons with disabilities to full realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention. • To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities.

⁸ [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities- external site](#)

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes. • To refrain from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the Convention and to ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the Convention. • To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise. • To undertake or promote research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, as defined in Article 2 of the Convention, which should require the minimum possible adaptation and the least cost to meet the specific needs of a person with disabilities, to promote their availability and use, and to promote universal design in the development of standards and guidelines. • To undertake or promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, including information and communications technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost. • To provide accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, including new technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support services and facilities. • To promote the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in the Convention so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights. • To take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law. • To closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations. • Nothing in the Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<p>realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and which may be contained in the law of a State Party or international law in force for that State. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized or existing in any State Party to the Convention pursuant to law, conventions, regulation or custom on the pretext that the Convention does not recognize such rights or freedoms or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provisions of the Convention shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.
<p>Article 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all persons with disabilities to equality before and under the law. • Right of all persons with disabilities to equal protection and equal benefit of the law. • Right to protection from discrimination on the basis of disability. • Right of all persons with disabilities to effective legal protection against discrimination of all kinds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognize that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law. • To prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds. • Specific measures which are necessary to accelerate or achieve de facto equality of persons with disabilities shall not be considered discrimination under the terms of the Convention.
<p>Article 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all women and girls with disabilities to the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Convention.
<p>Article 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all children with disabilities to the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination, on an equal basis with other children. • Right of all children with disabilities to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, on an equal basis with other children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that in all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. • To ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realise that right.
<p>Article 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of persons with disabilities to full realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind, including discrimination based on sex and age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, • To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of persons with disabilities to live independently. • Right of persons with disabilities to participate fully in all aspects of life. • Right of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities. • To take measures which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia: (a) buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces; (b) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services. • To develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public. • To ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities. • To provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities. • To provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms. • To provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public. • To promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information. • To promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet. • To promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost.
<p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life of persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To affirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.
<p>Article 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters. 	<p>humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</p>
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to equality before the law. Right of persons with disabilities to enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life. Right of persons with disabilities to own or inherit property, to control their own financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit. Right of persons with disabilities not to be arbitrarily deprived of their property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take appropriate measures to provide access by persons with disabilities to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity. To ensure that all measures that relate to the exercise of legal capacity provide for appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse in accordance with international human rights law. To take all appropriate and effective measures to ensure the equal right of persons with disabilities to own or inherit property, to control their own financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit. To ensure that persons with disabilities are not arbitrarily deprived of their property.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to justice on an equal basis with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages.
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to liberty and security of person. Right of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, not to be deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others: (a) Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person; (b) Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and that the existence of a disability shall in no case justify a deprivation of liberty. To ensure that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law and shall be treated in compliance with the objectives and principles of the Convention, including by provision of reasonable accommodation.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, from being subjected to torture or cruel,

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation. 	<p>inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>Article 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse. Right of persons with disabilities to recovery and reintegration after abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. To ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive. To ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities. To take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse, including through the provision of protection services. To put in place effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted.
<p>Article 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to right respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others. 	
<p>Article 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to liberty of movement; to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality; to acquire and change a nationality; to not be deprived of their nationality arbitrarily or on the basis of disability; to not be deprived, on the basis of disability, of their ability to obtain, possess and utilize documentation of their nationality or other documentation of identification, or to utilize relevant processes such as immigration proceedings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize the rights of persons with disabilities that may be needed to facilitate exercise of all these rights.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to leave any country, including their own; ○ to not be deprived, arbitrarily or on the basis of disability, of the right to enter their own country. ● Right of children with disabilities to be registered immediately after birth. ● Right of children with disabilities to a name. ● Right of children with disabilities to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by their parents. 	
<p>Article 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recognize the equal right of all persons with disabilities to these rights. ● To take all effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of these rights. ● To ensure that persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement. ● To ensure access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community, ● To ensure community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.
<p>Article 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of person with disabilities to mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To take effective measures to ensure personal mobility with the greatest possible independence for persons with disabilities.
<p>Article 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of persons with disabilities to freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, as defined in Article 2 of the Convention.
<p>Article 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of persons with disabilities to privacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure persons with disabilities have the right to the protection of the law against interference in or attacks on their privacy on an equal basis with others.
<p>Article 23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of persons with disabilities, on a basis of equality with all others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to be protected from discrimination in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to found a family; ○ to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education. ● Right of persons with disabilities, including children, to retain their fertility on an equal basis with others. ● Right of children with disabilities to enjoy family life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To take the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights. ● To ensure the rights and responsibilities of persons with disabilities, with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship, adoption of children or similar institutions, where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the best interests of the child shall be paramount. ● To render appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities. ● To ensure that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life. With a view to realizing these rights, and to prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities, to undertake to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families. ● To ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. In no case shall a child be separated from parents on the basis of a disability of either the child or one or both of the parents. ● To undertake, where the immediate family is unable to care for a child with disabilities, every effort to provide alternative care within the wider family, and failing that, within the community in a family setting.
<p>Article 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to education likely to ensure their development to their fullest potential within their society and culture, the sense of dignity and self-worth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. ● To ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability. ● To ensure persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live. ● To ensure reasonable accommodation of the individual’s requirements is provided and persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁸

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others.
<p>Article 25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation.
<p>Article 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organize, strengthen and extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes, particularly in the areas of health, employment, education and social services.
<p>Article 27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others. Right of persons with disabilities to be protected from discrimination in relation to work and all matters of employment. Rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances. Right of all persons with disabilities not to be held in slavery, servitude or forced/compulsory labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. To safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment. To prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions. To ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour.
<p>Article 28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability. To recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and to take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right.
<p>Article 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right of persons with disabilities to political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and

Summary of rights and responsibilities – International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) ⁸	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected.
Article 30 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life. • Right of persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society. • To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) ⁹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
Article 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law. 	
Article 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples and individuals, on a basis of equality with all other peoples and individuals, to be free from any kind of discrimination in the exercise of their rights and in particular that based on their Indigenous origin or identity. 	
Article 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to self-determination. • Right of Indigenous peoples to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. 	
Article 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions. 	
Article 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while 	

⁹ [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), 2007.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) ⁹	
Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.	
Article 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to a nationality. 	
Article 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous individuals to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. • Right of Indigenous peoples collectively to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples. • Right of Indigenous peoples not to be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group. 	
Article 8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples and individuals not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; ○ any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources; ○ any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights; ○ any form of forced assimilation or integration; ○ any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.
Article 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples and individuals to belong to an Indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure in law that no discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of this right.
Article 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure no relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the Indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.
Article 11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, including the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies. • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites. • Right of Indigenous peoples to the use and control of their ceremonial objects. • Right of Indigenous peoples to the repatriation of their human remains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with Indigenous peoples concerned.
<p>Article 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that Indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.
<p>Article 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning. • Right of Indigenous individuals, particularly children, to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for Indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.
<p>Article 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the Indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among Indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.
<p>Article 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-Indigenous media without discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect Indigenous cultural diversity. • To encourage, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, privately owned media to adequately reflect Indigenous cultural diversity.
<p>Article 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous individuals and peoples to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law. • Right of Indigenous individuals not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take specific measures, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, to protect Indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions. 	
<p>Article 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (implied) to an Indigenous Voice in the Constitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.
<p>Article 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. • Right of Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development, to just and fair redress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise and ensure Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.
<p>Article 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of Indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.
<p>Article 22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure particular attention is paid to the rights and special needs of Indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration. • To take measures, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, to ensure that Indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
<p>Article 23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. • Right of Indigenous peoples to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise and ensure Indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. • Right of Indigenous individuals to access, without any discrimination, all social and health services. • Right of Indigenous individuals, on an equal basis with non-Indigenes, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.
<p>Article 25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. 	
<p>Article 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. • Right of Indigenous peoples to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the Indigenous peoples concerned.
<p>Article 27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to participate in a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to Indigenous peoples’ laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish and implement, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to Indigenous peoples’ laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of Indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.
<p>Article 28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide, unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation in the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish and implement assistance programmes for Indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. • To take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of Indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. • To take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of Indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.
<p>Article 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples not to have military activities take place in their lands or territories, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the Indigenous peoples concerned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of Indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the Indigenous peoples concerned. • To undertake effective consultations with the Indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.
<p>Article 31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. • Right of Indigenous peoples to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples, take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.
<p>Article 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities. • To ensure appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.
<p>Article 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of Indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live. • Right of Indigenous peoples to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures. 	
<p>Article 34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that Indigenous peoples can promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.
<p>Article 35</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities. 	
<p>Article 36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.
<p>Article 37</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of Indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the establishment, recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with Indigenous people or their successors and honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
<p>Article 38</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Summary of rights and responsibilities – United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁹

Rights and responsibilities	Government obligations
<p>Article 39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure provision of financial and technical assistance for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.
<p>Article 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of Indigenous peoples to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the Indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the Indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Further questions may be forwarded to ACFP at info@austcfp.com.au