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Principles

3a

Convention on Disabilities (IDH= Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps) is evaluated *

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The isolation, discrimination, not giving autonomy, considering minor, inequality, not giving any opportunity, to handicapped person, and not confirm economically dependent person, for the disabilities one, is not ethical outcome. So, this convention is giving and maintaining the Rights as equal rights like Human Rights. So, for taking considerations, this Unit is discussed on this Convention.

In the Convention, disabilities are the only indicated ones. If we consider the Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps, thus, they must be also considered.

Impairments; considered as; damages, injuries, losses, deficiencies. Myopia is an impairment, thus, can be corrected by glasses.

Disabilities; incapacities, infirmities, frailties, debilities are the synonyms. When the myopia is not completely corrected, causing disabilities.

Handicaps; the damage is uncorrectable, so, the person is blind.

Conventions mainly considered on **Disabilities**, thus, be on three aspects: Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps.

Outline

Convention on Disabilities (IDH= Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps) is evaluated

AIM: The Convention on the Rights of Disability individuals, mainly configurate their equal Rights as the other civilians, thus, evaluated at this Unit.

Grounding Aspects: United Nations, *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* is mainly evaluated, Wikipedia indications by our Comment.

Introduction: There are 8 guiding principles as; 1) Respect for inherent dignity, individual [autonomy](#), 2) Non-discrimination, 3) Full and effective participation and [inclusion](#) in society, 4) [Respect for difference](#) and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human [diversity](#) and humanity, 5) [Equality of opportunity](#), 6) [Accessibility](#), convenience, openness, be on the truth and reality, suitability, 7) [Equality between men and women](#), 8) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

Notions: the main subject is establishing the equality, equal in Human Rights, as an also ethical considerations.

Conclusion: The availability of the Convention; a) physically, b) cooperation with the common, society, c) care, help and serve to them

Key Words: The Convention on the Rights of Disability

Özet

Sorunlu, Kusurlu ve Engelli olanların Anlaşması üzerine değerlendirme

Amaç: Engelli olanların Haklarının Anlaşmasının en önemli vurgusunun insanlar arasında eşit haklar olduğu, bu Bölümde vurgulanmaktadır.

Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar: Birleşmiş Milletlerin Engelli insanların Hakları Anlaşması, temel olarak incelenmekte, konu; Wikipedia ve yorumlar ile sunulmaktadır.

Genel Yaklaşım: Anlaşmanın 8 temel prensibi vardır, bunlar; 1) bireylerin otonomisine, onurları ile bağımsızlıklarına saygı gösterilmesi, 2) ayrımcılık yapılmaması, 3) topluma dahil olmaları ve etkin ve tam katkıları olmasını sağlanması, 4) bireylerdeki engellilik durumlarını insanlık ve insandaki doğal farklılıklar olarak kabul edilmeli, 5) fırsat eşitliği sağlanması, 6) gerçek ve doğru olarak tanımlanmasının sağlanması, 7) kadın ve erkek eşitliğini sağlanması, 8) kimliklerine saygı temelinde çocuklarında kendi insanlık yapısının sağlanması belirtilmektedir.

Sonuç: Tüm insanlık haklarının sağlanması ile etik ilkelerdeki bütünlük temin edilmelidir, burada bir ayrıcalık kabul edilemez.

Yorum: Anlaşmanın sağlanması gerekenler, a) fiziksel, b) toplumla iş birliği, c) bakım, hizmet ve destek verilmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Engellilere Hakları konusundaki Birleşmiş Milletler Anlaşması

Convention

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Wikipedia

The **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** is an [international human rights treaty](#) of the [United Nations](#) intended to protect the rights and dignity of persons with [disabilities](#). Parties to the Convention are required to promote, protect, and ensure the full enjoyment of [human rights](#) by persons with disabilities and ensure that they enjoy full [equality under the law](#). The Convention has served as the major catalyst in the global movement from viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity, medical treatment and social protection towards viewing them as full and equal members of society, with human rights. It is also the only UN human rights instrument with an explicit [sustainable development](#) dimension. The Convention was the first human rights treaty of the twenty-first century.^[1]

The text was adopted by the [United Nations General Assembly](#) on 13 December 2006,^[2] and opened for signature on 30 March 2007. Following ratification by the 20th party, it came into force on 3 May 2008.^[3] As of April 2018, it has 161 signatories and 177 parties, which includes 172 states and the [European Union](#) (which ratified it on 23 December 2010 to the extent responsibilities of the member states were transferred to the European Union).^[4] In December 2012, a vote in the United States Senate fell six votes short of the two-thirds majority required for ratification.^[5] The Convention is monitored by the [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#).

Comment

The main Right is *the full quality under the law*.

The specifications as summaries:

- Some of the indications are as: recognize the inherent dignity and worth and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom,
- Justice and peace in the world
- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and Freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind,
- Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,
- Their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, since disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,
- Their individual autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make their own choices, decision-making processes about policies and programs, including those directly concerning them,
- They are at greater risk, both within and outside the home, of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or abuse/exploitation,
- We must promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities.

History

1981 to 1992 was the UN "Decade of Disabled Persons". In 1987, a global meeting of experts to review progress recommended that the UN General Assembly should draft an international convention on the elimination of discrimination against persons with disabilities. Draft convention outlines were proposed by [Italy](#) and subsequently [Sweden](#), but no consensus was reached. Many government representatives argued that existing human rights documents were sufficient. Instead, non-compulsory "Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities" were adopted by the General Assembly in 1993. In 2000, leaders of five international disability NGOs issued a declaration, calling on all governments to support a Convention. In 2001, the General Assembly, following a proposal by [Mexico](#), established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integral convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons

with disabilities, based on a holistic approach.^[6] Disability rights organisations, including the [International Disability Alliance](#) as coordinator of an ad hoc International Disability Caucus, participated actively in the drafting process, in particular seeking a role for disabled people and their organisations in the implementation and monitoring of what became the Convention.^[7]

Mexico initiated negotiations, with active support from [GRULAC](#) (the Latin American regional group). When support for a Convention was foundering in 2002 due to [WEOG](#) opposition, [New Zealand](#) played a pivotal role in achieving cross-regional momentum. Acting as facilitator from 2002–03, New Zealand eventually assumed the formal role of Chair of Ad Hoc Committee and led negotiations to a consensus agreement in August 2006, working closely with other Bureau members Jordan, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, and South Africa, as well as Korea and Mexico. The Convention became one of the most quickly supported human rights instruments in history, with strong support from all regional groups. 160 States have signed the Convention upon its opening in 2007 and 126 States ratified the Convention within its first five years. In recognition of its role in creating the Convention, as well as the quality of New Zealand's landmark national Disability Strategy, [Governor-General of New Zealand Anand Satyanand](#) received the 2008 World Disability Award on behalf of the nation.

As of 2015, for the first time in its history, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities opened an investigation into a signatory state for breaching their convention obligations. The investigation was triggered by article 6 of the optional protocol, which provides that an investigation will be carried out once the Committee receives "reliable information indicating grave and systematic violation" of the human rights of persons with disabilities. The [government of the United Kingdom](#) is being investigated, with the final report currently due to be released in 2017.^[8]

Comment

The Social and cultural concept before the Convention, has mainly isolated them, keep away of the community. Later, the equality perspectives are influenced the people, even from escaping the discrimination of black, race factor.

So, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** is widely accepted and try to be on real World.

Summary

The Convention follows the civil law tradition, with a preamble, in which the principle that "all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated" of [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action](#) is cited, followed by 50 articles. Unlike many UN covenants and conventions, it is not formally divided into parts.

Article 1 defines the purpose of the Convention:

to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent [dignity](#)

Articles 2 and 3 provide definitions and general principles including [communication](#), [reasonable accommodation](#) and [universal design](#).

Articles 4–32 define the rights of persons with disabilities and the obligations of states parties towards them. Many of these mirror rights affirmed in other UN conventions such as the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#), [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) or the [Convention Against Torture](#), but with specific obligations ensuring that they can be fully realised by persons with disabilities.

Rights specific to this convention include the rights to [accessibility](#) including the [information technology](#), the rights to live independently and be included in the community (Article 19), to personal mobility (article 20), habilitation and rehabilitation (Article 26), and to participation in political and public life, and [cultural life](#), [recreation](#) and [sport](#) (Articles 29 and 30).

In addition, parties to the Convention must raise awareness of the human rights of persons with disabilities (Article 8), and ensure [access](#) to [roads](#), [buildings](#), and [information](#) (Article 9).

Articles 33–39 govern reporting and monitoring of the convention by [national human rights institutions](#) (Article 33) and [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (Article 34).

Articles 40–50 govern ratification, entry into force, and amendment of the Convention. **Article 49** also requires that the Convention be available in accessible formats.

Comment

The preamble indicates the aim, the purpose, not for special care indications, just to give, to behave and have accepted them as unique Human being.

Second; must act them as a person, by relation, correlation and be a member of the common.

Third; Civil Rights as; Political, economic, Social, cultural so on. Not any oppression and torture, even the reasoning is help, care and other prevention, is not accepted.

More; developing and progression of the Rights, thus, controlling by institutions, ratification by governmentally

Core provisions

Guiding principles of the Convention

There are eight guiding principles that underlie the Convention:

1. Respect for inherent dignity, individual [autonomy](#) including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons
2. Non-discrimination
3. Full and effective participation and [inclusion](#) in society
4. [Respect for difference](#) and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human [diversity](#) and humanity
5. [Equality of opportunity](#)
6. [Accessibility](#)
7. [Equality between men and women](#)
8. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities

Comment

There are 8 principles:

- 1) Informative consent, autonomy
- 2) Equality in every manner, not making any group or discrimination
- 3) Be a member in the society, common
- 4) Everyone has a different looking, diversity of the nature, the creation, the living organism, the human, thus, all are Human being.
- 5) Perform and maintain and be get the same opportunity, by discussing the diversity
- 6) Accessibility; convenience, openness, be on the truth and reality, suitability
- 7) Equal description as Human being not considered the gender
- 8) Respect, by love

Definition of disability

Article 2 (Definitions) does not include a definition of disability. The Convention adopts a [social model of disability](#), but does not offer a specific definition. The Convention's preamble (e) explains that the Convention recognises:

"...that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others"

Article one (Purpose) further offers that:

"Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." However, the use of the term "include" should not be interpreted as excluding those who have short term or fluctuating conditions.

Comment

The definition of disability is widely defined, as; a) *hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others*", b) *long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers are the objective parameters*.

The only limitations are as long-term factor.

Principle of "reasonable accommodation"

The Convention defines "[reasonable accommodation](#)" to be "necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and [fundamental freedoms](#)" at the Article 2 and demands this all aspects of life including [inclusive education](#).

Comment

The accommodation parameter is; reasonable indication, placing not only medical thus, as social and personal choices.

Prevention of discrimination

The Article 8 of Convention stresses the [awareness raising](#) to foster respect for the rights and dignity against discrimination:

1. 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.
2. To combat [stereotypes](#), [prejudices](#) and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life.
3. To promote awareness of the capacities and contributions of persons with disabilities.
4. Initiating and maintaining effective public awareness campaigns designed: (i) to nurture receptiveness to the rights of persons with disabilities. (ii) to promote positive perceptions and greater social awareness towards persons with disabilities. (iii) to promote recognition of the skills, merits and abilities of persons with disabilities, and of their contributions to [workplace](#) and the [labour market](#).
5. Encouraging all organs of the [mass media](#) to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention.
6. Promoting awareness-training programmes regarding persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Comment

The awareness is going to be promoted and raised on society/family social-cultural level, overcoming the prejudices, active at social situations, encouraging the society for contribution, Education and training affinities, suitable each for them.

Accessibility

The Convention stresses that persons with disabilities should be able to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life. To this end, States Parties should take appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, to the physical environment, to transportation, to [information and communications technology](#), and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public. [Accessibility](#) can be grouped into three main groups. 1. physical accessibility 2. service accessibility 3. accessibility to [communication and information](#)

Comment

The availability must be on; 1) physical, b) relation and communication with community, c) care, help and serve to them, as requirements.

Situations of risk and humanitarian emergency

Article 11 of the Convention affirms that States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including [international humanitarian law](#) and [international human rights law](#), all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of [armed conflict](#), humanitarian [emergencies](#) and the occurrence of [natural disaster](#).

Comment

The applications must be on law order, not as demand o society, but on civil liberties.

Recognition before the law and legal capacity

Article 12 of the Convention affirms the equal recognition before the law and [legal capacity](#) of the persons with disabilities.

States Parties should:

1. reaffirm that persons with disabilities have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

2. recognize that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life.
3. take appropriate measures to provide access by persons with disabilities to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity.
4. 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](#). Such safeguards shall ensure that measures relating to the exercise of legal capacity respect the rights, will and preferences of the person, are free of [conflict of interest](#) and undue influence, are proportional and tailored to the person's circumstance, apply for the shortest time possible and are subject to regular [review](#) by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body. The safeguards shall be proportional to the degree to which such measures affect the person's rights and interests.

Access to justice

Article 13 of the Convention affirms the effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, stating that:

1. States parties shall 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 a direct and indirect participants, including as [witnesses](#), in all legal proceeding, including at investigative and other preliminary stages.
2. In order to help to ensure effective access to [justice](#) for persons with disabilities, states Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including [police](#) and prison staff. This Article together with the Article 12 are cited by the "Handbook on prisoners with special needs"^[9] by [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#).

Comment

The individual Right, on civil liberties, must be considered as primum and protected from governmental rules, intuitions and other constitutions.

Right to education

The Convention states that persons with disabilities should be guaranteed the right to [inclusive education](#) at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity.

States Parties should ensure that:

1. children with disabilities are not excluded from [free](#) and compulsory [primary education](#), or from [secondary education](#);
2. adults with disabilities have access to general tertiary education, [vocational training](#), [adult education](#) and [lifelong learning](#);
3. persons with disabilities receive the necessary support, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education; and
4. effective individualized support measures are put in place to maximize academic and social development.

States Parties should take appropriate measures, such as:

1. endorsing the learning of Braille, alternative script, [augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication](#) and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating [peer support](#) and mentoring;
2. supporting the learning of sign language and promoting the linguistic identity of the deaf community;
3. advocating that education of persons, particularly children, who are blind and/or deaf, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and means of communication for the individual; and
4. employing teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train education professionals and staff about disability [awareness](#), use of augmentative and alternative modes and formats of communication, and educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

Comment

The Education in Meaning of: under the Children Rights: 1) aiming the free personal value perceiving, at the liberties, by gaining respect, to each cultural value. Developed and progress their individual capacities, physically and mentally as possible as it can be.

Right to health

Article 25 specifies that "persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the [highest attainable standard of health](#) without discrimination on the basis of disability."^[10]

Protecting the integrity of the person

Article 17 of the Convention states that every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental [integrity](#) on an equal basis with others.

Respect for the family

Article 23 of the Convention prohibits [compulsory sterilization](#) of disabled persons^[11] and guarantees their right to [adopt children](#).

Habilitation and rehabilitation

Article 26 of the Convention affirms that "States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures, including through [peer support](#), to enable 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. To that end, States Parties shall organize, strengthen and extend comprehensive [habilitation](#) and [rehabilitation](#) services and programmes, particularly in the areas of health, [employment](#), [education](#) and [social services](#), in such a way that these services and programmes:

1. Begin at the earliest possible stage, and are based on the [multidisciplinary](#) assessment of individual needs and strengths;
2. Support participation and inclusion in the community and all aspects of society, are voluntary, and are available to persons with disabilities as close as possible to their own communities, including in rural areas.
3. States Parties shall promote the development of initial and continuing training for professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation service.
4. States Parties shall promote the availability, knowledge and use of [assistive devices](#) and technologies, designed for persons with disabilities, as they relate to habilitation and rehabilitation.

Participation rights

The Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities recognised that "disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" and that "persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society."

The Convention makes participation of the disabled one of its principles, stating "The principles of the present Convention shall be...Full and effective participation and [inclusion](#) in society", subsequently enshrining the right of disabled to participate fully and equally in the community, education, all aspect of life (in the context of habilitation and [rehabilitation](#)), political and public life, [cultural life](#), leisure and sports.^[12]

States Parties should take appropriate measure such as:

1. To enables 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.
2. In accordance with [international law](#), to ensure that law protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.
3. So that persons with disabilities should be entitled, on an equal basis with others, to recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including [sign languages](#) and [deaf culture](#).

Comment

The person as an individual one, be united with the community, with the civil liberties under Human Rights.

Work and employment

Article 27 requires that States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis of 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. And that States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the [right to work](#), including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to inter alia:

1. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;
2. Protect the 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;
3. Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and [trade union](#) rights on an equal basis with others;
4. Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and [vocational](#) and continuing training;
5. Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;
6. Promote opportunities for [self-employment](#), [entrepreneurship](#), the development of cooperative and starting one's own business.
7. Ensure that [reasonable accommodation](#) is provided to persons with disabilities in the [workplace](#).
8. Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open [labour market](#).

- Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from [forces or compulsory labour](#).

Adequate standard of living and social protection

Article 28 requires that States Parties recognize the 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, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this rights without discrimination on the basis of disability.

States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to [social protection](#) and to the enjoyment of that rights without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of the rights, including measures;

- To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water service, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable service, [device](#) and other [assistance](#) for disability-related needs.
- To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and [poverty reduction](#) programmes.
- To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, [counselling](#), financial assistance and respite care.
- To ensure access by persons with disabilities to [public housing](#) programmes.
- To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to retirement benefits and programmes.

Right to vote

Article 29 requires that all Contracting States protect "the right of persons with disabilities to vote by [secret ballot](#) in [elections](#) and public [referendums](#)".^[13] According to this provision, each Contracting State should provide for voting equipment which would enable disabled voters to vote independently and secretly. Some democracies, e.g., the US, Japan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Albania or India allow disabled voters to use electronic [voting machines](#) or electronic aides which help disabled voters to fill the paper ballot. In others, among them Azerbaijan, Kosovo, Canada, Ghana, United Kingdom, and most of African and Asian countries, visually impaired voters can use ballots in [Braille](#) or paper ballot templates. Many of these and also some other democracies, Chile for example, use adjustable desks so that voters on wheelchairs can approach them. Some democracies only allow another person to cast a ballot for the blind or disabled voter. Such arrangement, however, does not assure secrecy of the ballot.

Article 29 also requires that Contracting States ensure "that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use." In some democracies, i.e. Sweden and the US, all the polling places already are fully accessible for disabled voters

Comment

The adequate Social standards and income be spontaneously by the Government, according the personal needs. Elections and voting is basic rights, and even to be a prime-minister or a president is fundamental right.

International human rights Organisations and institutions

Types

- [Human rights group](#)
- [Human rights commission](#)
- [Human rights institutions](#)
- [Truth and reconciliation commission](#)

International institutions

- [Committee on the Rights of the Child](#)
- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- [International Criminal Court](#)
- [Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)
- [UN Human Rights Committee](#)
- [UN Human Rights Council](#)
- [UN Security Council](#)

Regional bodies

- [African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights](#)
- [African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights](#)
- [African Court of Justice](#)
- [European Court of Human Rights](#)
- [European Committee for the Prevention of Torture](#)
- [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights](#)

- [Inter-American Court of Human Rights](#)
- Multi-lateral bodies
 - [European Union](#)
 - [Council of Europe](#)
 - [Organisation of American States \(OAS\)](#)
 - [UN High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)
 - [UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(UNOCHA\)](#)
 - [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#)
 - [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)
 - [UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#)
 - [Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS \(UNAIDS\)](#)
 - [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#)
 - [Commission on the Status of Women \(CSW\)](#)
 - [UN Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#)
 - [UN Children's Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)
 - [UN Development Fund for Women \(UNIFEM\)](#)
 - [UN Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#)
 - [Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN \(FAO\)](#)
 - [UN Human Settlements Programme \(UN-HABITAT\)](#)

Comment

The intuitions are widely for developing and progress of the Rights, sure, to be controlling and making a standardized under the Convention indications.

Last Word/Conclusion

The main concept is on equality as a community member. Awareness as a Human being, free, autonomy, unification, get together with community, opportunity to live in safe and healthy, as possible as it can be.



From M. A. Akşit Collection's