

# Disability Rights Convention



# UngFunk

# Disability Rights Convention

<b>1. Purpose</b> <p>The Disability Rights Convention shall ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy the same human rights as everyone else. It is an agreement to be followed up by governments.</p>	<b>2. Definitions</b> <p>Read definitions of the terms used by the Convention at <a href="http://ungfunk.no">ungfunk.no</a></p>	<b>3. Fundamental principles of the Convention</b> <p>The basic principles of the Convention are self-determination, independence, participation, inclusion, no discrimination, respect for diversity, equal opportunities, accessibility, adaptations, gender equality, and respect for children.</p>	<b>4. Government responsibilities</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy the same human rights as everyone else and must follow this up.</p>	<b>5. No discrimination</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to equal protection and equal treatment under the law without discrimination or unfair treatment.</p>	<b>6. Women</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that women and girls with disabilities can enjoy the same human rights as others, as they are more often treated unfairly.</p>
<b>7. Children</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that children with disabilities are granted their human rights. The best interests of the child must be a priority, and children have the right to express their opinions and to be heard.</p>	<b>8. Knowledge of The Disability Rights Convention</b> <p>The human rights of persons with disabilities must be made known to everyone.</p>	<b>9. Accessibility</b> <p>Society must be made accessible, and governments must remove obstacles so that everyone can participate and be included in society.</p>	<b>10. Right to life</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the inherent right to life, on an equal basis with others.</p>	<b>11. Situations of risk</b> <p>Governments must protect persons with disabilities in situations such as war, emergencies, and disasters.</p>	<b>12. Everyone is equal before the law</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to make their own decisions and to be treated equally under the law.</p>
<b>13. Access to the legal system</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to participate and be treated equally in the legal system.</p>	<b>14. Freedom and security</b> <p>No one should be deprived of their right to freedom and security because of a disability or chronic illness.</p>	<b>15. Freedom from torture</b> <p>Persons with disabilities must not be subjected to torture or similar punishment and must never be treated inhumanely.</p>	<b>16. Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse</b> <p>Governments must protect persons with disabilities from violence, abuse, and exploitation.</p>	<b>17. Respect</b> <p>Persons with disabilities must be respected for who they are.</p>	<b>18. Freedom of movement</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to a nationality, to move freely and to choose where they want to live. Children with disabilities have the right to a name, to know their parents and to be cared for by them.</p>
<b>19. Equal opportunities</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to decide how they wish to live their lives, and to have the same opportunities as everyone else.</p>	<b>20. Personal mobility</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that persons with disabilities can move freely and independently in society.</p>	<b>21. Freedom of expression</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to information and can freely express their own opinions.</p>	<b>22. Privacy</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have a right to privacy, regardless of where they live.</p>	<b>23. Family</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to decide over their own family life. Children with disabilities have the right to live with their parents, unless this is not in the best interests of the child.</p>	<b>24. Education</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to attend school and get an education.</p>
<b>25. Health</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to good health and access to health services.</p>	<b>26. Habilitation and rehabilitation</b> <p>Governments must ensure that persons with disabilities receive the training they need to become as independent as possible in their daily lives.</p>	<b>27. Work and employment</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the same right to work and be employed as everyone else.</p>	<b>28. Living conditions</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to good living conditions.</p>	<b>29. Participation in political life</b> <p>Governments have a responsibility to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate in politics on an equal basis with others.</p>	<b>30. Leisure</b> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to participate in cultural, sports and recreational activities. Persons with disabilities must be accepted for their cultural identity and language on an equal basis with others.</p>