

## Our Inherent Rights

Article 1	Right to Equality
Article 2	Freedom of Discrimination
Article 3	Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
Article 4	Freedom from Slavery
Article 5	Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment
Article 6	Right to Recognition as a Person before Law
Article 7	Right to Equality before the Law
Article 8	Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
Article 9	Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
Article 10	Right to Fair Public Hearing
Article 11	Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty
Article 12	Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home & Correspondence
Article 13	Right to Free Movement in and out the Country
Article 14	Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution
Article 15	Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to change it
Article 16	Right to Marriage and Family
Article 17	Right to own Property
Article 18	Freedom of Belief and Religion
Article 19	Freedom of Opinion and Information
Article 20	Right to Peaceful Assembly and Association
Article 21	Right to Participate in Government and Free Elections
Article 22	Right to Social Security
Article 23	Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions
Article 24	Right to Rest and Leisure
Article 25	Right to Adequate living Standard
Article 26	Right to Education
Article 27	Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community
Article 28	Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document
Article 29	Community Duties essential to Free and Full Development
Article 30	Freedom from State or personal Interference in the Above Rights

## The Nine Core International Rights Instruments

<b>ICERD 1965 *</b>	International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
<b>ICCPR 1966</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>ICESCR 1966</b>	International Covenant on economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>CEDAW 1979*</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CAT 1984</b>	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>CRC 1989 *</b>	Convention to the Rights of the Child
<b>ICRMW 1990</b>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
<b>ICPED 2006</b>	International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
<b>CRPD 2006 *</b>	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

\* Ratified by Fiji

**United Nations (UN)** - [www.un.org/en](http://www.un.org/en)

**Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** - [www.ohchr.org/en](http://www.ohchr.org/en)

**Human Rights Council (HRC)** - [www2.ohchr.org/english](http://www2.ohchr.org/english)

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Citizens' Constitutional Forum

**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
come with responsibilities



**What are human rights?**

**Human rights are rights which are inherent to all human beings.**



## Human Rights - General

Human rights acknowledges that everyone is entitled to enjoy his or her human rights without distinction to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Human rights protect individuals and groups against actions that interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity.

Treaties and human rights law protect the rights of individuals and groups against violation by governments.

## International Human Rights Law

Human rights is expressed through international human rights law which consist of treaties, conventions, customary international law, declarations, guidelines, general principles, proclamations, standard rules and recommendations.

## Human Rights Responsibility

### Our Responsibility

You and I are responsible to teach and respect human rights, and to challenge institutions and individuals that abuse them.

### Government Responsibility

The implementation of human rights treaties is the prime responsibility of the state. They have the responsibility to respect, ro protect, and to fulfil human rights obligation.

### Universal Responsibility

Everyone, including cooperations, non-governmental organisations, foundations and educational institutions are responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights.

## The Main Principles of Human Rights

### EQUALITY

You and I are born free and equal

### NON-DISCRIMINATION

Rights and Responsibilities apply equally to everyone

### UNIVERSALITY

Human Rights are universal, as they are applied equally and without discrimination to all people. No one can have his or her human rights taken away. However in some situations rights can be limited. No human right is "less important" than others.

The different human rights are related to each other and are dependent.

The respect for some rights involves respecting others. The violation of one right affects respect for several others!