THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Human rights and access to reproductive health information

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APP. A

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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Article 17

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression.

Article 18

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

2. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention.

Article 19

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right to freedom of scientific research and freedom to impart findings.

Article 22

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose one's place of residence.

2. Everyone has the right to freedom of choice of residence, employment, trade, profession or business.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of their interests.

2. Everyone has the right to form and join professional associations.

Article 24

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to the recognition everywhere of his or her professional and academic qualifications.

2. Everyone has the right to the recognition of the benefits he or she has obtained through his or her professional and academic qualifications.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education.

2. Everyone has the right to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care.

2. Everyone has the right to work and to the conditions and remuneration which enable him to maintain his health and support his family.

Article 28

1. Everyone is entitled to participate in cultural life and to the freedom to pursue the arts.

2. Everyone is entitled to the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Article 29

1. Everyone has the right to education.

2. Everyone has the right to the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Article 30

1. Everyone has the right to participate in cultural life and to the freedom to pursue the arts.

2. Everyone has the right to the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Article 31

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of biological diversity.

2. Everyone has the right to enjoyment of the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Article 32

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of the natural environment.

2. Everyone has the right to the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Note:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. It is the fundamental human rights document of the United Nations. It has been translated into over 300 languages and is widely recognized as a key international legal instrument.
and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

2. 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.

HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATIONS

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

... (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

THE PROCLAMATION OF TEHERAN

Proclaimed by the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran on 13 May 1968.

15. The discrimination of which women are still victims in various regions of the world must be eliminated. An inferior status for women is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is a necessity for the progress of mankind;

16. The protection of the family and of the child remains the concern of the international community. Parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children;

17. The aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement. It is imperative that youth participate in shaping the future of mankind; ...

VIENNA DECLARATION


Paragraph 18

The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.

Gender-based violence and all forms of exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice ..., are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures...
use of the right to receive or communicate information or ideas of any kind by any means whatever.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression.

3. Everyone shall have the right to the protection of the law against the arbitrary interference in this right and against abuse of this right.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to express his opinions and information freely regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in other manners.

Article 5

Everyone has the right to freedom of association, including the right individually and in common with others to form associations for the purpose of protecting and furthering the interests of the members, or any other purposes, subject to the laws relating to Associations.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against arbitrary interference and/or abuse of this right by public authorities or by any other persons.

Article 7

Every person has the right to freedom of movement and the right to choose his place of employment. No one may be compelled to perform forced labor.

Article 8

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against him.

Article 9

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and the right to leave any country, subject to limits imposed by law and to the conditions provided for in the law.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any civil rights and obligations against him.

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