

# Human Rights Summary

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## Slavery

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Banned by the 1926 Slave Convention, last country to enforce this was Mauritania in 2007. Still exists in the form of sex trafficking and forced labour.

## Trade Unionism

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Unionism is the association of workers with the aim of having a larger bargaining power regarding pay and working conditions. Guided by the International Labour Organisation, and a results of the abolition of slavery.

## Universal Suffrage

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The right of all adults to participate in government (i.e. right to vote). NZ was the first to achieve this. Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders were not allowed to vote in Aus until 1962.

## Universal Education

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Right to free, accurate, and accessible education. Compulsory for ages 6-17 in NSW, resulting in a 99% literacy rate.

## Self-Determination

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Right to autonomy, i.e. having a say in your own life. Currently an issue for Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders in most of Aus.

## International Protections

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Conventions	Courts	Organisations
UDHR ICCPR ICESCR	ICC ICJ ECHR	OHCHR ICRC Amnesty International

## Domestic Protections

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Federal/State law, Separation of powers, appellate courts, common law precedent, AHRC.

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# Case Study - Freedom from Discrimination

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## International

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- UDHR Article 7 outlines the right to Freedom from Discrimination.
- 1969 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination [ICERD] - 88 signatories, 27 ratifications
- International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination [IDERD] 1966 - made by OHCHR endorsed by UN for awareness

## Domestic

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- Racial Discrimination Act 1975, Racism No Way (NGO), Reconciliation Australia (NGO)

## Charter of Rights

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Prevents the creation of laws that violate rights, mandates equal rights for marginalised groups, prevents amendments from changing social values, prevents separation of powers from being erased.