

Towards inclusive equality:

10 years Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



CRPD 10 YEARS
disability rights are human rights

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Foreword and acknowledgement





Foreword and acknowledgement

The CRPD is the most swiftly ratified international human rights treaty, with as of August 2018 177 ratifications/accessions. The Committee has now monitored it for ten years. This report is a critical and timely document that will enable the readers to become familiar with the work of the Committee and better understand how provisions of the Convention must be interpreted. It aims at raising awareness about the human rights model of disability as enshrined in the CRPD and improving human rights education on the issue. It provides an overview of the work the Committee in relation to the convention and under its Optional Protocol. It offers analytic reports on our general comments and guidelines, our concluding observations, our individual communications and our activities in relation to the inquiry procedure. During the drafting of this report, when I had the opportunity to review our work and jurisprudence from more than 70 concluding observations, our 6 general comments, our more than 20 views on individual communications, and our two inquiry reports I asked myself: "So what was the main outcome of all this work? Why has it been necessary that this Committee was established ten years ago and the positions on this Committee filled with experts with disabilities?" There are many answers to the question, let me mention just four:

1. We have given life to the rights enshrined in the Convention and the many new legal concepts they entail. We have introduced a new concept of equality to international law that goes beyond formal and substantive equality and strives towards inclusive equality. We have challenged the legal concept of incapacity and started to banish it from modern international human rights law. We have set the path for a new freedom agenda, which is truly universal and opens the way for concepts of legal personhood that are inclusive and outlaws violence and forced treatment against persons with disabilities.

2. We impacted on our fellow treaty bodies and other human rights bodies and organizations, as well as other mandate holders, who start dealing with disabled persons as rights holders and understanding issues completely new to them, such as accessibility, reasonable accommodation, or supported decision-making.

3. Like no other human rights treaty body, we initiated national monitoring mechanisms in States parties and entered into dialogues with National Human Rights Institutions, Inde-

pendent Monitoring Mechanisms and Civil Society Organizations and thus helped in bringing the treaty home and mainstreaming disability into human rights laws and policies.

4. We helped to open the path for accessibility and diversity within the United Nations. Websites and buildings have started to become more accessible, captioning and Sign Language has been provided in all of our meetings and some of other UN meetings and now we are starting to introduce Plain English and Easy Read translations into the UN system.

None of this would have been possible without the support of a dedicated Secretariat. This report is also a report about the achievements of an exceptionally dedicated Secretariat under the leadership of Jorge Araya. I thank his team Harumi Fuentes, Catherinne Pedreros, Céline Georgi, and Caroline Harvey.

I further thank my former student Marine Uldry for helping us to write this report in a very short time under difficult circumstances. Next to Marine Uldry, there have been several people involved in this publication, whom I wish to thank: I thank my assistant Franziska Witzmann for managing this project with wisdom, patience and accuracy. I thank Alexia Black and People First New Zealand for translating the report into Easy Read, and I thank Stefanie Dahlhaus for taking special effort in providing us with her excellent design skills to make the publication a beautiful window into the life of the Committee.

I would like to acknowledge the generous support by the German Government, i.e., the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to printing this report and translating it into Easy Read. I thank the German Government for this support to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities!

I hope that this report will help us raise awareness about the human rights model of disability and about the unique work of the CRPD Committee, a work that could not have been done by any other human rights treaty body, which is why it must be strengthened and not undermined in the course of the treaty body reform after 2020!

Theresia Degener

I. Introduction



I. Introduction

1. October 2018 marks the 10th anniversary of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the “CRPD Committee”). This Committee composed of 18 elected and independent disability rights experts was established in October 2008 to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the “CRPD”) and its Optional Protocol both adopted on 13 December 2006 and in force since 3 May 2008.

2. The CRPD is the most swiftly ratified international human rights treaty with, as of May 2018, 161 signatories and 177 ratifications/accessions. Its Committee holds two regular sessions per year in Geneva during which it considers and reviews periodical reports of States parties, produces guidelines and general comments, and considers individual communications and inquiries related to violations of provisions of the Convention. Between February 2009 and March 2018, it has held nineteen sessions and reviewed the implementations of the CRPD by sixty-eight States parties. Once a year in New York, the Conference of States parties to the Convention convenes, where States who ratified the Convention meet to consider matters related to the implementation of the Convention. It is the most vivid and active Conference of States parties with more than 800 participants each year taking up many substantive issues in relation to the rights enshrined in the CRPD. Until 2017, the Chair of the CRPD Committee has participated in the Conference of States parties.

3. The work of the Committee is thus dense and diverse. This report gives an overview of the last ten years of work of the Committee and how the provisions of the CRPD must be understood.

II. Activities carried out by the CRPD Committee under the Convention



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II. Activities carried out by the CRPD Committee under the Convention

A. General comments and guidelines

4. In order to give guidance to States parties on how specific provisions of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities should be interpreted, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has adopted documents called “general comments”. The first general comments were adopted in April 2014, at the eleventh session of the Committee. As of July 2018, six general comments have been adopted. These general comments focus on the following provisions of the Convention: article 5 on equality and non-discrimination (CRPD/C/GC/6), article 6 on women and girls with disabilities (CRPD/C/GC/3), article 9 on accessibility (CRPD/C/GC/2), article 12 on equal recognition before the law (CRPD/C/GC/1), article 19 on living independently and being included in the community (CRPD/C/GC/5), and article 24 on the right to inclusive education (CRPD/C/GC/4). A draft general comment on articles 4 (3) and 33 (3) of the Convention was endorsed in April 2018, at the nineteenth session of Committee, and should be adopted in September 2018.

5. In parallel, the Committee adopted documents called “guidelines”, which are also useful tools for States parties, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to understand the Convention and their own engagements in the work of the Committee. As of July 2018, the following seven guidelines are available: reporting guidelines (CRPD/C/2/3; A/66/55, Annex V) and revised guidelines of periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3), guidelines on communication (CRPD/C/5/3/Rev.1), guidelines on the participation of disabled persons’ organizations and civil society organizations in the work of the Committee (CRPD/C/11/2, Annex II), guidelines on follow-up to concluding observations (CRPD/C/12/2, Annex II), guidelines on article 14 of the Convention on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), and guidelines on independent monitoring frameworks (CRPD/C/1/Rev.1, Annex).



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B. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties

6. One of the major and most consuming tasks of the Committee is to monitor the implementation of the Convention by States that ratified it. To do so, the Committee examines reports submitted by States parties, as required by article 35 of the CRPD, and adopts concluding observations that include recommendations for better implementation of the Convention. As of 9 March 2018, date on which the nineteenth session of the CRPD Committee closed, the Committee had considered sixty-eight reports of States parties, including one report of a regional integration organization, the European Union.¹ It produced an equal amount of lists of issues containing questions on substantive issues arising from the reports submitted by States parties, and concluding observations containing suggestions and general recommendations on the reports.²

7. The first review of all States parties by the Committee, called “first cycle of review,” is still on going. It is due to the growing number of States who ratified the Convention as well as late submission of reports by some States parties. The periodic review following the initial review of States parties may follow a “simplified reporting procedure” established by the Committee in 2013. In April 2017, at its seventeenth session, the Committee adopted the first list of issues prior to reporting in accordance to this procedure. During the periodic reporting, States parties report on the implementation of the recommendations issued in the Committee’s concluding observations and new development that have occurred. Further information can be found in the Committee’s 2009 reporting guidelines (CRPD/C/2/3; A/66/55, Annex V) and 2016 revised guidelines of periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3).

¹ These reports and the concluding observations adopted by the Committee are available on the website of the Committee at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/>.

² For more information see Rule No. 5 and Rule No. 42 (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/4/2), and paragraphs 5 and 13–16 of the Working methods of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/5/4).

C. Follow-up to concluding observations

8. In its concluding observations, the Committee identifies specific topics of concern on which States parties are requested to focus. To ensure adequate implementation, it may request the reviewed States parties to provide written information on the implementation of these recommendations as part of a follow-up procedure. This procedure is described in paragraphs 19–22 of the Working methods of the Committee (CRPD/C/5/4) and in the 2014 guidelines on the procedure for follow-up to concluding observations (CRPD/C/12/2, Annex II). These guidelines address the role of the country rapporteur vis-à-vis the rapporteur on follow-up, the criteria for identifying recommendations for follow-up and the criteria for



assessing the replies of States parties. The Committee may consider the replies “satisfactory”, “partially satisfactory” or “unsatisfactory”.

9. The Committee has only dealt with follow-up activities on two occasions: in a private meeting in April 2015 at its thirteenth session, and in February 2018 at its nineteenth session.³ In the report of the nineteenth session, the Committee noted that in the future, it foresees that the time allocated to consider follow-up activities to concluding observations of States parties will continue to be scarce, and reports on follow-up will be considered only once a year or every two years.



³ See Report on Follow-up to Concluding Observations (CRPD/C/19/R.2).

III. Activities carried
out by the CRPD
Committee under
the Optional Protocol



III. Activities carried out by the CRPD Committee under the Optional Protocol

A. Views on communications

10. Under the Optional Protocol of the CRPD, the Committee may receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals who are under the jurisdiction of States that ratified the Convention and its Optional Protocol.⁴ As of July 2018, the Committee had considered twenty-four communications under Article 5 of the Optional Protocol after submission by individuals or groups of persons alleging that a State Party violated their rights under the Convention. Among these twenty-four communications, two were discontinued and eight were deemed inadmissible. Another twenty-two cases are still waiting to be examined by the Committee.⁵

11. The majority of communications examined by the Committee concerned issues of discrimination (seven communications),⁶ accessibility (six communications),⁷ access to justice (five communications)⁸ and participation in political and public life (five communications)⁹. Other violations concerned the rights to equal recognition before the law, liberty and security, prohibition of torture/cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, integrity of the person, living independently and being included in the community, freedom of expression and opinion and access to information, health, habilitation and rehabilitation, and work and employment.

⁴ See Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

⁵ The State Party, communication number, subjects and articles of the Convention invoked are available on the website of the Committee at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Tablependingcases.aspx>.

⁶ See *H.M. v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/7/D/3/2011), *Jungelin v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/12/D/5/2011), *F. v. Austria* (CRPD/C/14/D/21/2014), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012), *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014).

⁷ See *Nyusti and Takács v. Hungary* (CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010), *X. v. Argentina* (CRPD/C/11/D/8/2012), *F. v. Austria* (CRPD/C/14/D/21/2014), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Bacher v. Austria* (CRPD/C/19/D/26/2014).

⁸ See *A.M. v. Australia* (CRPD/C/13/D/12/2013), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012), *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014), *Makarov v. Lithuania* (CRPD/C/18/D/30/2015).

⁹ See *Bujdosó et al. v. Hungary* (CRPD/C/10/D/4/2011), *A.M. v. Australia* (CRPD/C/13/D/12/2013), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Fiona Given v. Australia* (CRPD/C/19/D/19/2014).

B. Follow-up procedure for implementation of the views

12. In the same way the Committee follows-up concluding observations, it adopted a procedure to follow-up the implementation of its views on individual communications. Between September 2013 and March 2018, it adopted nine interim reports on follow-up to views on individual communications¹⁰ in which it established the measures to be taken by States parties to give effect to its views. The reports describe measures taken by the State and include authors' comments and recommendations from the Special Rapporteur for follow-up on views. It uses an assessment system to determine the effectiveness of the measures taken by the States concerned, from satisfactory (A), partially satisfactory (B1, B2), not satisfactory (C1, C2), no cooperation with the Committee (D1, D2), to contrary to the recommendations of the Committee (E).

13. As of the end of its nineteenth session, the Committee had followed-up the implementation of nine views on individual communications. It discontinued the follow-up procedure of two views on individual communications with in one case satisfactory measures taken by the State (Communication 08.2012) and in the other unsatisfactory measures (Communication 03.2011). In another case, the Committee discontinued the follow-up procedure regarding individual recommendation but not on implementation of general recommendations (Communication 02.2010).



¹⁰ See the following reports: CRPD/C/10/3, CRPD/C/11/3, CRPD/C/12/3, CRPD/C/13/4, CRPD/C/14/3, CRPD/C/15/3, CRPD/C/16/3, CRPD/C/17/3, and CRPD/C/19/3.

C. Inquiry procedure

14. Under the Optional Protocol, the Committee may also conduct inquiries with respect to States parties that have ratified the Optional Protocol, if it is provided with “reliable information indicating that the rights contained in the Convention it monitors are being systematically violated by the State party.”¹¹

15. As of July 2018, the Committee had examined two inquiries. In September 2016, at its sixteenth session, the Committee adopted a report on the inquiry against the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4) on alleged violation of articles 19, 27 and 28 of the CRPD. It concerned the alleged negative impact of social welfare reforms on the rights of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the society, to an adequate standard of living and social protection, and to work and employment. In March 2018, at its nineteenth session, it adopted a report on the inquiry against Spain (CRPD/C/18/R.2) on alleged violation of article 24 of the Convention regarding the alleged structural exclusion and segregation of persons with disabilities from the mainstream education system on the basis of disability. In both reports, the Committee found violations of the Convention with both States parties.



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¹¹ See article 6, paragraph 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.



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IV. Overviews of
the Committee's
opinions,
recommendations
and views



IV. Overviews of the Committee's opinions, recommendations and views

A. Understanding the rights of persons with disabilities

i. New understanding of disability: the human rights model of disability

16. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reflects the shift of understanding of disability from medical and charity models of disability that used to focus on personal impairments as the cause of social exclusion and persons with disabilities as objects to be “protected”, to the human rights model of disability. The preamble¹² and the definition of persons with disabilities in article 1 of the Convention¹³ reflect this new understanding according to which disability is a social construct and that it is the barriers within society, rather than personal impairments, that exclude persons with disabilities.

17. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities endorsed and stressed the importance of this new understanding. In its first statement, the Committee highlighted the importance of immediate transition from the medical model to the human rights model of disability.¹⁴ At several occasions, the Committee noted that the failure to understand and implement the human rights model of disability is the major cause of exclusion of persons with disabilities in society. For instance, this is reflected in the difficulties States parties have to ensure access to inclusive education for persons with disabilities.¹⁵ In General Comment No. 4 (2016) on the right to inclusive education (CRPD/C/GC/4), the Committee stressed that States parties should adopt the human rights model of disability,¹⁶ introduce or implement legislation based on the human rights model of disability,¹⁷ and organize trainings based on the human rights model of disability.¹⁸

¹² The preamble (e) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes 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.”

¹³ In article 1 CRPD, persons with disabilities are defined as persons with disabilities as “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.”

¹⁴ A/66/55, Annex IX, paragraph 3.

¹⁵ See General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 4 (a).

¹⁶ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 44.

¹⁷ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 62.

¹⁸ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 36.

18. Over time, the Committee brought specific clarification on how States parties must understand and implement the human rights model of disability. In General Comment No. 5 on living independently and being included in the community (CRPD/C/GC/5), it stressed that the human rights model of disability “does not allow the exclusion of persons with disabilities [from society] for any reason, including the kind and amount of support services required.”¹⁹ In General Comment No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination (CRPD/C/GC/6), the Committee reiterates its position from its 2014 views on communication *S.C. v. Brazil* (CRPD/C/12/D/10/2013) according to which the human rights based model of disability requires taking into account the diversity of persons with disabilities as “disability is one of several layers of identity.”²⁰

19. The human rights model of disability is consistently mentioned in the concluding observations of the Committee under articles 1–4 of the Convention, and more infrequently under article 8 on awareness-raising, article 14 on liberty and security of the person (in particular in relation to deinstitutionalization), article 25 on health and article 28 on adequate standard of living and social protection.²¹

ii. Application of a human rights based approach to disability

20. In parallel to the human rights model of disability, the Committee applies a human rights based approach to disability. While the human rights model focuses on the concept of disability, the human rights based approach focuses on persons with disabilities, acknowledging them as full rights-holders.²² Although there has been some confusion between these two concepts, as they both impact each other (i.e. because of the failure to adopt a human rights model of disability, persons with disabilities are not recognized as full rights-holders), the Committee continuously stressed the importance of applying a human rights approach to disability.

¹⁹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 60.

²⁰ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 9.

²¹ Other articles under which the Committee mentioned the human rights model of disability in one or a couple of concluding observations are articles 7, 12, 15, 19, 24, 27, 31 and 32.

²² General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 2.

21. The Committee stressed that States parties must apply the provisions of the Convention in line with the human rights based approach. In General Comment No. 3 on women and girls with disabilities (CRPD/C/GC/3), the Committee recalled the duty of States parties to promote, protect and fulfill the human rights of women and girls with disabilities from a human rights based approach and to recognize them as distinct rights holders.²³ It entails for instance promoting the participation of women with disabilities in public decision-making.²⁴ In both General Comments No. 5 and No. 6, the Committee refers to the application of the human rights based approach when States parties define eligibility criteria and procedures for accessing support services in a non-discriminatory way.²⁵

22. In the concluding observations of the Committee, the human rights based approach was mainly mentioned under articles 1–4, article 5 on equality and non-discrimination, article 8 on awareness-raising and article 31 on statistics and data collection. It is also mentioned more sporadically under articles 13 on access to justice, article 15 on freedom of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, article 19 on living independently and being included in the community, article 22 on respect for privacy, article 25 on health and article 29 on participation in political and public life. The 2016 revised guidelines on periodic reporting refer to the human rights based approach under articles 1, 8 and 19, and regarding the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (para. 1 (d)).

²³ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 7.

²⁴ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 23.

²⁵ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraphs 61 and 71;
General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 59.

B. Principal obligations of States parties

i. General obligations (article 4)

23. Article 4 of the CRPD addresses the general obligations of States parties under the Convention. These obligations can be divided in a duty to respect (i.e. modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities and refrain from engaging in act or practice inconsistent with the Convention), a duty to protect (i.e. take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise) and a duty to fulfill (e.g. adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention, provide accessible information, promote training etc.).

24. The Committee has made various recommendations in relation to the general obligations of States parties in its concluding observations. While in some cases recommendations might be of a general nature, for instance to “initiate a comprehensive cross-cutting review of its legislation and policies to bring them into line with the Convention,”²⁶ in many other cases the Committee suggests precise measures such as the abolishment or amendment of particular laws.²⁷

ii. Progressive realisation of economic, social and cultural rights (article 4.2)

25. Under Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Convention, States parties must take measures to the maximum of their available resources to achieve progressively the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights (such as the right to work, right to education, right to take part in cultural life, etc.) Over time the Committee explained how “progressive realisation” should be understood. In its 2009 guidelines on periodic reporting, the Committee requested States parties to mention in their initial report which rights they undertake to implement progressively, and which they commit to implement immediately. In its very first declaration, it stressed that States parties should refrain from letting economic and financial instabilities affect the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities.²⁸

²⁶ See for instance concluding observations on Haiti (CRPD/C/HTI/CO/1), paragraph 5.

²⁷ See for instance concluding observations on Oman (CRPD/C/OMN/CO/1), paragraph 10.

²⁸ See first declaration by the Committee “Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Looking forward” of 27 February 2009 (A/66/55, Annex IX), paragraph 6.

26. In General Comment No. 4 on inclusive education, the Committee specified that progressive realization means that States parties have a specific and continuing obligation to move as expeditiously and effectively as possible towards the full realization of the rights in question. It must be read in conjunction with the overall objective of the Convention to establish clear obligations for States parties in respect of the full realization of the rights in question.²⁹ Moreover progressive realization does not prejudice obligations that are immediately applicable, noting that States parties have a minimum core obligation to ensure the satisfaction of, at the very least, minimum essential levels of each aspect of the right in question.³⁰

27. In addition, the Committee later indicated that the duty of progressive realization entails a presumption against retrogressive measures, meaning measures that lower the level of existing rights.³¹ When retrogressive measures are adopted, States parties should demonstrate that they have been introduced after careful consideration of all alternatives and that they are duly justified in the context of the use of their maximum available resources.³² The Committee also clarified that progressive realization does not apply to the provisions of article 12 on equal recognition before the law³³ and to the States parties' duty to provide reasonable accommodation.³⁴

iii. National implementation and monitoring (article 33)

28. In order to ensure the full and adequate implementation of the Convention, article 33 requires States parties to designate focal points within government for matters related to the implementation of the Convention and to establish coordination mechanisms to facilitate action in different sectors and at different levels (article 33.1). Moreover, they have to establish a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, to promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the Convention (article 33.2), with the full involvement and participation of civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representatives organizations (article 33.3).

²⁹ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 40.

³⁰ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 41.

³¹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 44.

³² See Report on the Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4).

³³ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 30.

³⁴ Concluding observations on Spain (CRPD/C/ESP/CO/1), paragraph 44 in relation to inclusive education; General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 31; General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 46.

29. The Committee provided information on how to monitor specific articles of the Convention, such as article 9 on accessibility,³⁵ article 19 on living independently and being included in society,³⁶ and article 24 on inclusive education.³⁷ In 2016, the Committee published guidelines on independent monitoring frameworks and their participation in the work of the Committee (CRPD/C/1/Rev.1, Annex). Because monitoring frameworks must be fully independent, national human rights institutions have a crucial role in practice in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention.³⁸ The Committee held meeting with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and national independent monitoring mechanisms (NMMs),³⁹ and they have been encouraged to engage in the work of the Committee including in all stages of the reporting procedure, days of general discussion and general comments, communication and inquiry procedures under the Optional Protocol, and capacity-building activities.⁴⁰ As of the nineteenth session of the Committee, an annual interactive debate was undertaken in collaboration with GANHRI, the General Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

iv. Awareness-raising (article 8)

30. The Committee noted that awareness-raising is one of the preconditions for the effective implementation of the Convention.⁴¹ As such, it was addressed by the Committee countless times over the last ten years. In practice, it entails a variety of obligations for States parties, as it relates to raising awareness not only of persons with disabilities about their rights under the Convention, but also of professional and the general public to prevent and eliminate discrimination, and more generally to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices, including deep-rooted cultural beliefs, negative attitudes, bullying, cyber-bullying, hate crimes and discriminatory language.⁴²

³⁵ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 48.

³⁶ See “Joint statement CRPD-GANHRI on monitoring article 19 at the national level”, of March 2018.

³⁷ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 74.

³⁸ See Guidelines on independent monitoring frameworks (CRPD/C/1/Rev.1, Annex), paragraph 5.

³⁹ The Committee held its first ever meeting with NHRIs and NMMs in September 2014, at its twelfth session. See: Outcome of the meeting between the Committee and NHRIS (CRPD/C/12/2, Annex V).

⁴⁰ See Guidelines on independent monitoring frameworks (CRPD/C/1/Rev.1, Annex).

⁴¹ See General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 35.

⁴² See Guidelines on periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3), paragraph 10.

31. Awareness-raising is mentioned in all general comments adopted by the Committee. For instance, the Committee stressed that the insufficient or lack of awareness is one of the causes of lack of accessibility⁴³ and of structural or systemic discrimination⁴⁴ linked to stereotypes, misconceptions, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities.⁴⁵ Training of all relevant stakeholders on the rights of persons with disabilities and various aspects of the Convention, such as accessibility⁴⁶ or reasonable accommodation, is thus essential. The Committee repeatedly indicated that awareness-raising activities should be carried out in cooperation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations.⁴⁷ The Committee also encouraged the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the Convention and to modify harmful views of persons with disabilities.⁴⁸



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⁴³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 19.

⁴⁴ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 17 (e);
General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 39.

⁴⁵ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 48; General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 77.

⁴⁶ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraphs 19 and 35.

⁴⁷ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 35; General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 48;
General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 77; General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 73 (f).

⁴⁸ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 39.

v. Data collection (article 31)

32. The collection and analysis of disaggregated data and statistics by States parties is essential for the effective implementation and monitoring of the Convention.⁴⁹ The Committee requested States parties to collect disaggregated data on various issues and under different articles of the Convention. In its concluding observations, the Committee recommended States parties to collect data under articles 1–4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32 of the Convention.

33. The Committee noted that data might be collected using surveys and “other forms of analysis”,⁵⁰ and should be broad and cover statistics, narratives and other forms of data, such as indicators.⁵¹ Data should be disaggregated systematically on the basis of disability and of intersectional categories,⁵² including age, sex and other relevant factors.⁵³ In practice the Committee included race, ethnicity, religion, migratory status, geographic location, socio-economic status, employment status, income, place of residence, indigenous communities and sexual orientation. In General Comment No. 6, the Committee noted that differentiation should be made according to “impairment, gender, sex, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, age or other layers of identity”.⁵⁴ Representative organizations of persons with disabilities should be involved in the design, collection and analysis⁵⁵ and dissemination of data.⁵⁶ In 2017,⁵⁷ the Committee began recommending States parties to use the set of questions and tools developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics for the collection of comparable disability statistics.⁵⁸

⁴⁹ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 39; General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 62; General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 4 (d).

⁵⁰ See for instance General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 68.

⁵¹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 71.

⁵² General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 71.

⁵³ See Guidelines on periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3), paragraph 33 (e).

⁵⁴ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 34.

⁵⁵ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 71.

⁵⁶ See Guidelines on periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3), paragraph 33 (c).

⁵⁷ See for instance concluding observations on Jordan (CRPD/C/JOR/CO/1), paragraph 60.

⁵⁸ See concluding observations on the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/GBR/CO/1), paragraph 65.

vi. International cooperation (article 32)

34. Under article 32 of the CRPD “States parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the [...] Convention.” International cooperation should be used as a tool to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and implement the Convention. In General Comment No. 2 on accessibility, the Committee indicated that international cooperation might be used as a tool in the promotion of accessibility and universal design.⁵⁹ For instance, international cooperation can be used to develop accessibility standards in collaboration with other States parties, international organizations and agencies.⁶⁰ It is also a way to exchange information and “know-how”, and to share good practices.⁶¹ The Committee mentioned the same points in General Comment No. 4 on inclusive education⁶² while General Comment No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination stresses that all international cooperation efforts must be inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities and be guided by the Convention.⁶³

35. The Committee stressed that international cooperation measures developed by States parties must fully comply with the Convention. Public funds cannot be used to perpetuate inequalities.⁶⁴ States parties must ensure that investments and projects undertaken as part of international cooperation do not contribute to the perpetuation of barriers.⁶⁵ For instance, in case of international cooperation following situations of disasters, States must ensure that investments are not used to rebuild barriers,⁶⁶ such as institutional settings for persons with disabilities.⁶⁷

⁵⁹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraphs 27 and 47.

⁶⁰ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 37.

⁶¹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 47.

⁶² General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 43.

⁶³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 72.

⁶⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 47.

⁶⁵ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 65.

⁶⁶ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 65.

⁶⁷ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 96.



C. Role of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations

i. Participation of persons with disabilities in implementation and monitoring of the Convention at national level (articles 4.3 and 33.3)

36. Since its establishment, the Committee repeatedly stressed the fundamental role of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention, and advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities.⁶⁸ Referring to article 4 (3) on implementation of the Convention and article 33 (3) on its monitoring, the Committee clarified States parties' duty to systematically consult and involve organizations of persons with disabilities

⁶⁸ The first statement of the Committee (A/66/55, Annex IX) refers twice to the importance of involving organizations of persons with disabilities, see preamble and paragraph 4.

in all decision-making processes on issues concerning them and in the monitoring of the Convention. By organizations of persons with disabilities, the Committee understands organizations comprising a majority of persons with disabilities (at least half their membership) and governed, led and directed by persons with disabilities.⁶⁹

37. In March 2018, the Committee started drafting a General Comment No. 7 on the participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention that is scheduled to be adopted in September 2018, at the twentieth session of the Committee.

Diverse range of persons with disabilities

38. The Committee requests States parties to ensure that diverse ranges of persons with disabilities are involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention.⁷⁰ In General Comment No. 3, the Committee noted that States must particularly promote the participation of organizations of women with disabilities, for instance “beyond disability-specific consultative bodies and mechanisms”,⁷¹ as they have been historically under-represented in the disability movement and encountered many barriers to participation in public decision-making.

39. The Committee has increased its references to diverse groups of persons with disability. In General Comment No. 5, the Committee noted that decision-makers at all levels must actively involve and consult the full range of persons with disabilities including organizations of women with disabilities, older persons with disabilities, children with disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.⁷² In General Comments No. 6, it referred to a wider variety of organizations of persons with disabilities, under articles 4 (3) and 33 (3), including children, autistic persons, persons with a genetic or neurological condition, persons with rare and chronic diseases, persons with albinism,

⁶⁹ Guidelines on the participation of disabled persons’ organizations and civil society organizations in the work of the Committee (CRPD/C/11/2, Annex II), paragraph 3.

⁷⁰ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 56; see also Guidelines on periodic reporting (CRPD/C/3), paragraph 7, which require States parties to report on the degree of involvement and the diversity of persons with disability involved.

⁷¹ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 23.

⁷² General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 70.

lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons, indigenous peoples, rural communities, older persons, women, victims of armed conflicts and persons with an ethnic minority or migrant background.⁷³

All matters concerning them

40. Active involvement of persons with disabilities is essential for the implementation of the Convention. The Committee extensively mentioned participation of organizations of persons with disabilities in its general comments. Besides the fact that States parties should systematically involve and consult persons with disabilities in the design, implementation and monitoring of all programs that have an impact on their lives, the Committee explicitly states that they must be consulted and involved in development and implementation of legislation, policies and other decision-making related to specific areas.⁷⁴

41. In its general comments and concluding observations, the Committee indicated numerous matters in which organizations of persons with disabilities should be involved. These include the development, implementation and monitoring of accessibility standards⁷⁵ at national and international level;⁷⁶ equality policy and strategy;⁷⁷ affirmative action measures;⁷⁸ deinstitutionalization strategies,⁷⁹ including the development of transitional plans;⁸⁰ support services and investing resources in support services within the community;⁸¹ legislation and policies related to all the stages of emergencies;⁸² awareness-raising programs and activities;⁸³ capacity-building programs;⁸⁴ collection and analysis of data;⁸⁵ monitoring of inclusive education;⁸⁶ political participation processes at the national, regional and international levels.⁸⁷

⁷³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 33.

⁷⁴ See for instance General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 50 (c).

⁷⁵ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 25.

⁷⁶ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 47.

⁷⁷ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 73 (j).

⁷⁸ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 29.

⁷⁹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 97.

⁸⁰ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 42.

⁸¹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 56.

⁸² General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 46.

⁸³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 30; General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 77.

⁸⁴ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 73 (f).

⁸⁵ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 71.

⁸⁶ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 12.

⁸⁷ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 70 (d).



Adequate funding and capacity-building

42. More recently the Committee noted that States parties should ensure the impartiality, autonomy and sustainable funding of organizations of persons with disabilities.⁸⁸ The funding should be adequate in order to enable them to fulfill their role under article 4 (3)⁸⁹ and article 33 (3) of the Convention⁹⁰ and the funding framework should not impact their independence.⁹¹ In addition, States parties should provide adequate funding for activities, projects and programs that are designed and implemented by representative organizations of persons with disabilities for the enhancement of their rights.⁹² In few instances the Committee specifically mentioned organizations to which States parties should provide fund-

⁸⁸ Concluding observations on Slovenia (CRPD/C/SVN/CO/1), paragraph 5 (c).

⁸⁹ Concluding observations on Hungary (CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1), paragraph 14.

⁹⁰ Concluding observations on Nepal (CRPD/C/NPL/CO/1), paragraph 50; concluding observations on the Federation of Russia (CRPD/C/RUS/CO/1), paragraph 67; concluding observations on the Republic of Moldova (CRPD/C/MDA/CO/1), paragraph 59.

⁹¹ Concluding observations on the Federation of Russia (CRPD/C/RUS/CO/1), paragraph 12.

⁹² Concluding observations on Latvia (CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1), paragraph 7 (e).

ing.⁹³ It also recently started to recommend States parties to support capacity-building of organizations of persons with disabilities.⁹⁴

New General Comment on the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations

At the nineteenth session, the Committee started the process of preparing a General Comment on articles 4 (3) and 33 (3) of the Convention which is expected to be adopted as General Comment No. 7.

ii. Participation of persons with disabilities in the work of the Committee

43. In 2014, the Committee published guidelines on the participation of disabled persons' organizations and civil society organizations in the work of the Committee (CRPD/C/11/2, Annex II). These guidelines provide detailed information on how organizations of persons with disabilities and civil society organizations can participate in the reporting procedure for the review of State parties' reports, in drafting of general comments, in days of general discussion, and in the procedures concerning communications and inquiries.

44. The Committee condemned all acts of intimidation and reprisals towards individuals and organizations for their contribution to the work of the Committee. It appointed, from among its members, a focal point on reprisals with the mandate to follow-up and to provide advice on situations involving such cases. In order to ensure the safety of human rights defenders, organizations may request their written submissions or participation in briefings to be confidential.⁹⁵

⁹³ Concluding observations on Slovenia (CRPD/C/SVN/CO/1), paragraph 5 (c); concluding observations on New Zealand (CRPD/C/NZL/CO/1), paragraphs 71–72.

⁹⁴ Concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 8; concluding observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina (CRPD/C/BIH/CO/1), paragraph 6; concluding observations on Turkmenistan (CRPD/C/TKM/CO/1), paragraph 12.

⁹⁵ Guidelines on the participation of disabled persons' organizations and civil society organizations in the work of the Committee (CRPD/C/11/2, Annex II), paragraph 33.

D. Main cross-cutting issues

i. Equality, non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation (article 5)

Inclusive equality and non-discrimination

45. Equality and non-discrimination are the basis and one of the main principles of the Convention.⁹⁶ According to the Committee, equality and non-discrimination constitute principles and rights, cornerstone of international protection guaranteed by the Convention and “interpretative tool for all other principles and rights enshrined” therein.⁹⁷ They constitute obligations of immediate application in both the public and the private sectors.⁹⁸

46. In March 2018, the Committee adopted General Comment No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination that is now the main interpretative document on article 5 of the Convention and that advances a concept of inclusive equality which “embraces a substantive model of equality and extends and elaborates on the content of equality in: (a) a fair redistributive dimension to address socioeconomic disadvantages; (b) a recognition dimension to combat stigma, stereotyping, prejudice and violence and to recognize the dignity of human beings and their intersectionality; (c) a participative dimension to reaffirm the social nature of people as members of social groups and the full recognition of humanity through inclusion in society; and (d) an accommodating dimension to make space for difference as a matter of human dignity.”⁹⁹

Prohibition of “all forms discrimination on the basis of disability”

47. Discrimination on the basis of disability is defined in article 2 of the Convention, which explicitly refers to “all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation.” The Committee elaborated on the various forms of discrimination on the basis of disability in its General Comment No. 3 on women with disabilities,¹⁰⁰ and General Comment

⁹⁶ Equality and equal treatment are mentioned in the preamble of the Convention and under articles 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation are mentioned in the preamble of the Convention and under articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29.

⁹⁷ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 12.

⁹⁸ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 12.

⁹⁹ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 11.

¹⁰⁰ See General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 17.

No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination.¹⁰¹ As such are prohibited as forms of discrimination: direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, discrimination by association,¹⁰² denial of reasonable accommodation,¹⁰³ structural or systemic discrimination,¹⁰⁴ harassment,¹⁰⁵ multiple discrimination and intersectional discrimination.¹⁰⁶

48. As of July 2018, among the twenty four individual communications examined by the Committee, seven constituted discrimination based on disability. The violations of article 5 concerned failures to provide reasonable accommodation,¹⁰⁷ denial of access to information and communication technologies and facilities and services open to the public on an equal basis with others,¹⁰⁸ arbitrary detention based on disability,¹⁰⁹ and failure to take all necessary measures to prevent, efficiently investigate and punish acts of violence.¹¹⁰

Reasonable accommodation

49. The Committee made important clarifications regarding the duty to provide reasonable accommodation. Reasonable accommodation is defined in article 2 of the CRPD¹¹¹ and mentioned under articles 5, 14, 24 and 27 of the Convention. The Committee also mentioned sporadically reasonable accommodation in its concluding observations under articles 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 28 and 29.

¹⁰¹ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 18.

¹⁰² General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 17 (c).

¹⁰³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 18 (c).

¹⁰⁴ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 17 (e).

¹⁰⁵ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 18 (d).

¹⁰⁶ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 19.

¹⁰⁷ *H.M vs. Sweden* (CRPD/C/7/D/3/2011), *Jungelin v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/12/D/5/2011), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013).

¹⁰⁸ *F. v. Austria* (CRPD/C/14/D/21/2014).

¹⁰⁹ *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012).

¹¹⁰ *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014).

¹¹¹ "Reasonable accommodation" means 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.

50. The Committee stressed the distinction between reasonable accommodation and accessibility,¹¹² procedural accommodation,¹¹³ “specific measures”, including “affirmative action measures”,¹¹⁴ and support measures, such as personal assistants,¹¹⁵ or support to exercise legal capacity.¹¹⁶ Contrary to the former measures, reasonable accommodation is an *ex nunc* (future) duty applicable directly to individuals and bound by a possible excessive or unjustifiable burden on the accommodating party.¹¹⁷

51. In General Comment No. 4 on inclusive education, the Committee provided information on how to interpret the “reasonableness of a measure”. It describes “reasonableness” as the result of a contextual test that involves an analysis of the relevance and the effectiveness of the accommodation and the expected goal of countering discrimination,¹¹⁸ also stressing that the proportionality depends on the context.¹¹⁹ Key elements guiding the implementation of the duty to provide reasonable accommodation are provided in General Comment No. 6.¹²⁰

ii. Accessibility (article 9)

52. Accessibility is a precondition for persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully and equally in society. As such, it is one of the main cross-cutting articles of

¹¹² See General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraphs 25–26, and General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 24.

¹¹³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 25 (d).

¹¹⁴ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 25 (c).

¹¹⁵ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 25 (c).

¹¹⁶ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 34.

¹¹⁷ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 25 (b).

¹¹⁸ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 28.

¹¹⁹ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 30.

¹²⁰ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 26.

the Convention.¹²¹ The Committee addressed accessibility in all its general comments and concluding observations, as well as in six views on communication.¹²² General Comment No. 2 adopted in April 2014 at the eleventh session of the Committee is the principal document elaborating on accessibility.

Accessibility, universal design and reasonable accommodation

53. The Committee noted that accessibility must be addressed in all its complexity, encompassing the physical environment, transportation, information and communication, and services.¹²³ The approach adopted stems from the prohibition to non-discrimination: persons with disabilities should have equal access to all goods, products and services that are open or provided to the public in a manner that ensures their effective and equal access and respects their dignity. As such, products and services open to the public must be accessible to all, regardless of whether they are owned and/or provided by a public authority or a private company.¹²⁴ Further, the Committee noted that the right to access is ensured through strict implementation of accessibility standards. Barriers to access should be removed gradually in a systematic and continuously monitored manner, with the aim of achieving full accessibility.¹²⁵

54. Universal design is an important component of accessibility; its application would make society accessible for all human beings.¹²⁶ It is defined by article 2 of the Convention as “the design of products, environments, programs and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.” In General Comment No. 2, the Committee noted that the strict application of universal design to all new goods, products, facilities, technologies and services should ensure full, equal and unrestricted access for all potential consumers, including persons with disabilities, and

¹²¹ Accessibility is mentioned in the preamble of the Convention and in article 2 on definitions, article 3 on general principles, article 4 on general obligations, article 21 on freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information, article 24 on inclusive education, article 27 on work and employment, article 30 on participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport and article 31 on data collection.

¹²² *Nyusti and Takács v. Hungary* (CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010), *X. v. Argentina* (CRPD/C/11/D/8/2012), *F. v. Austria* (CRPD/C/14/D/21/2014), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Bacher v. Austria* (CRPD/C/19/D/26/2014).

¹²³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 13.

¹²⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 13.

¹²⁵ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 14.

¹²⁶ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 16.

contribute to the creation of an unrestricted chain of movement for an individual from one space to another, including movement inside particular spaces, with no barriers.¹²⁷ It noted that accessibility is related to groups and, contrary to reasonable accommodation, the duty to provide accessibility is an ex ante duty and is unconditional.¹²⁸

55. In addition to ensuring the universal design of new goods, products, facilities, technologies and services, accessibility entails the removal of remaining barriers. States parties should establish definite time frames and allocate adequate resources for their removal.¹²⁹ States parties should adopt legal provisions on accessibility or review their current accessibility legislation in line with the Convention¹³⁰ as well as their law on public procurement to incorporate accessibility requirement,¹³¹ establish minimum standards on accessibility¹³² and develop an effective monitoring framework with efficient monitoring bodies with adequate capacity and appropriate mandates to make sure that plans, strategies and standardization are implemented and enforced.¹³³

56. In General Comment No. 2, the Committee stressed that States parties often fails to include ICT¹³⁴ (umbrella term that includes any information and communication device or application and its content) in its disability laws. It stressed the importance to review this law to include ICT which encompasses a wide range of access technologies, such as radio, television, satellite, mobile phones, fixed lines, computers, network hardware and software.¹³⁵ For instance, since 2014, the Committee recommended to States parties to be in compliance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.¹³⁶ It also continuously underlined that all information and communications should be provided in accessible formats including Braille, sign language, captioning, Easy Read and augmentative and alternative modes of

¹²⁷ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 15.

¹²⁸ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 25. See also General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 29.

¹²⁹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 24.

¹³⁰ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 31.

¹³¹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 32.

¹³² General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 30.

¹³³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 33.

¹³⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 28.

¹³⁵ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 5.

¹³⁶ See for instance concluding observations on Ecuador (CRPD/C/ECU/CO/1), paragraph 23; concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 25.

communication. Since 2014, the Committee consistently recommended States parties to take the appropriate steps to ratify and implement the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled in its recommendations under article 30 on participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport.¹³⁷

Accessibility of the work of the CRPD Committee

57. The Committee commissioned an External Accessibility Team of Researchers from AbilityNet, Microsoft, and Middlesex University to draft a report on accessibility to the meetings of the Committee (2012).

58. The Committee included accessibility in its working methods of 2012. It states that its documents will be disseminated in all accessible formats.¹³⁸ The Committee's regular budget provides for the provision of sign language interpretation, captioning, and, to a limited extent, Braille. Documentation in Plain Language and Easy Read has not been included in the budget of the Committee by the UN General Assembly. At the end of 2017, the United Nations Office in Geneva conducted a pilot project to produce some of the core documents of the Committee in Plain English.¹³⁹

iii. Diversity of persons with disabilities

59. In line with the preamble of the Convention, States parties should recognize the diversity of persons with disabilities.¹⁴⁰ The Committee recognizes this diversity by addressing the multitudes of barriers faced by various groups of persons with all types of impairment.

¹³⁷ See for instance concluding observations on Costa Rica (CRPD/C/CRI/CO/1), paragraph 62.

¹³⁸ See Working methods of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted at its fifth session (11–15 April 2011) (CRPD/C/5/4).

¹³⁹ See: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/GC.aspx> (see "all CRPD General Comments").

¹⁴⁰ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Preamble (i).

Persons with all types of impairment

60. The new human rights model of disability is based on a new understanding of disability that contrary to the outdated medical model does not reduce persons with disabilities to their impairment. However, this does not preclude recognizing that persons with different impairments may face different barriers in society. In that context, the Committee stressed that the classification of disability shall be human rights based and shall not exclude certain groups of persons with disabilities.¹⁴¹

61. Since the beginning of its work, the Committee addressed principally four groups of persons with disabilities according to impairment: persons with physical disabilities/mobility impairment, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities and persons with sensory impairments, including persons with hearing impairment (deaf or hard of hearing), persons with visual impairment and more sporadically blind¹⁴² or deaf-blind persons.¹⁴³ The diversity of these groups is also present in the variety of communication received by the Committee. Among the decisions on communication adopted by the Committee, two cases concern persons with hearing impairments,¹⁴⁴ three cases concern persons with visual impairment,¹⁴⁵ three cases concern persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities,¹⁴⁶ four cases concern persons with mobility impairment,¹⁴⁷ one case concerns a person with albinism,¹⁴⁸ one other case concerns a person with multiple impairments¹⁴⁹ and finally another case concerns a person with degenerative illness.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴¹ See for instance concluding observations on Nepal (CRPD/C/NPL/CO/1), paragraph 8.

¹⁴² See for instance concluding observations on Kenya (CRPD/C/KEN/CO/1), paragraph 44.

¹⁴³ See for instance General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 6; concluding observations on Argentina (CRPD/C/ARG/CO/1), Uganda (CRPD/C/UGA/CO/1) or Belgium (CRPD/C/BEL/CO/1).

¹⁴⁴ *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013).

¹⁴⁵ *Nyusti and Takács v. Hungary* (CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010), *Jungelin v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/12/D/5/2011), *F. v. Austria* (CRPD/C/14/D/21/2014).

¹⁴⁶ *Bujdosó et al. v. Hungary* (CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010), *Noble v. Australia* (indigenous person with intellectual disability) (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012), *Bacher v. Austria* (down syndrome and autism) (CRPD/C/19/D/26/2014).

¹⁴⁷ *A.F. v. Italy* (CRPD/C/13/D/9/2012), *Fiona Given v. Australia* (CRPD/C/19/D/19/2014), *Bacher v. Austria* (CRPD/C/19/D/26/2014), *Makarov v. Lithuania* (CRPD/C/18/D/30/2015).

¹⁴⁸ *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014).

¹⁴⁹ *X. v. Argentina* (cognitive disorder, partial loss of vision and mobility problems) (CRPD/C/11/D/8/2012).

¹⁵⁰ *H.M. v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/7/D/3/2011).



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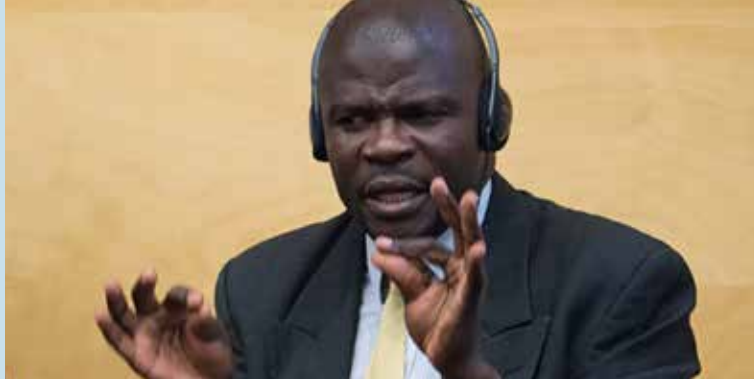
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62. Over time, the Committee also referred to other groups in its general comments or during its periodic review of States parties' reports. It referred for the first time to persons with autism in its General Comment No. 4¹⁵¹ on the right to education and its concluding observations of 2014¹⁵² and to persons with albinism in its General Comment No. 3 on women with disabilities¹⁵³ and in its concluding observations of 2016.¹⁵⁴ It also mentioned occasionally "complex physical disabilities",¹⁵⁵ cognitive impairment,¹⁵⁶ motor impairment,¹⁵⁷ multiple forms of disabilities,¹⁵⁸ neurological and cognitive conditions,¹⁵⁹ people with leprosy,¹⁶⁰ and persons with neurodegenerative conditions, including Alzheimer, dementia and multiple sclerosis.¹⁶¹

Intersectionality: various groups of persons with disabilities

63. As disability is one of several layers of identity,¹⁶² recognizing various groups of persons with disabilities has also been important to address intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination. While the preamble of the Convention notes the "difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, indigenous or social origin, property, birth, age or other status", the Committee has over the years added new grounds that it understood under "other status", or referred to in General Comment No. 6 as "other layers of identity".¹⁶³

¹⁵¹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraphs 6 and 35.

¹⁵² See concluding observations on New Zealand (CRPD/C/NZL/CO/1), paragraph 7.

¹⁵³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraphs 5 and 30.

¹⁵⁴ See concluding observations on Uganda (CRPD/C/UGA/CO/1), paragraphs 8, 15 and 51.

¹⁵⁵ Concluding observations on Slovakia (CRPD/C/SVK/CO/1), paragraph 60.

¹⁵⁶ See concluding observations on Brazil (CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1), paragraph 54.

¹⁵⁷ See for instance concluding observations on El Salvador (CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1), paragraph 11, and concluding observations on Oman (CRPD/C/OMN/CO/1), paragraph 48.

¹⁵⁸ See General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 6; concluding observations on Turkmenistan (CRPD/C/TKM/CO/1), paragraph 24, and concluding observations on Ukraine (CRPD/C/UKR/CO/1), paragraph 22.

¹⁵⁹ Concluding observations on the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/GBR/CO/1), paragraphs 23 and 55.

¹⁶⁰ Concluding observations on China (CRPD/C/CHN/CO/1), paragraphs 31 and 32.

¹⁶¹ Concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraph 12.

¹⁶² General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 9.

¹⁶³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 34.

64. Namely the Committee had referred to: women;¹⁶⁴ girls and boys; children; young people; older people; minority, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic groups (including Roma people);¹⁶⁵ indigenous people; migrants, refugees and asylum seekers; non-national;¹⁶⁶ people living in remote or rural areas; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender,¹⁶⁷ queers¹⁶⁸ and intersex people with disabilities;¹⁶⁹ afro-descendent with disabilities¹⁷⁰ and other relevant very specific groups of people, for instance Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people with disabilities in Australia¹⁷¹ and Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio people in Ecuador.¹⁷²

iv. Gender

65. Gender perspectives have increasingly been included into the work of the CRPD Committee over the years. The Committee recognizes gender as a component of the diversity of persons with disabilities¹⁷³ and a ground of intersectional or multiple discrimination, particularly affecting women with disabilities.¹⁷⁴ The Committee stressed that women and girls with disabilities face barriers in most areas of life,¹⁷⁵ in particular gender based discrimination¹⁷⁶ and violence,¹⁷⁷ including forced sterilization, sexual and physical abuse, and isolation.¹⁷⁸

66. The Committee adopted an advanced definition of gender. In 2016, it adopted General Comment No. 3 on women and girls with disabilities where it distinguishes sex and gender stating that “sex refers to biological differences and gender refers to the characteristics that a society or culture delineates as masculine or feminine.”¹⁷⁹ General Comment No. 5 and

¹⁶⁴ Understood in a wide sense, see General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 5.

¹⁶⁵ See concluding observations on Hungary (CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1), paragraph 42, and concluding observations on Serbia (CRPD/C/SRB/CO/1), paragraph 59.

¹⁶⁶ Concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 16.

¹⁶⁷ Concluding observations on Colombia (CRPD/C/COL/CO/1), paragraph 57.

¹⁶⁸ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 23.

¹⁶⁹ Concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraph 20.

¹⁷⁰ Concluding observations on Brazil (CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1), paragraph 13.

¹⁷¹ Concluding observations on Australia (CRPD/C/AUS/CO/1), paragraph 12.

¹⁷² Concluding observations on Ecuador (CRPD/C/ECU/CO/1), paragraph 53.

¹⁷³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 29.

¹⁷⁴ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 35.

¹⁷⁵ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 2.

¹⁷⁶ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 72.

¹⁷⁷ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 74.

¹⁷⁸ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 83.

¹⁷⁹ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 4 (b).

General Comment No. 6 refer further to “gender identity”,¹⁸⁰ and to “gender expression”.¹⁸¹ As such, gender equality and references to women with disabilities must be understood in a progressive fashion. The Committee explicitly stated that women with disabilities are not a homogenous group and that they include, among others, transgender women and intersex persons with disabilities.¹⁸²

67. To ensure gender equality and the rights of women and girls with disabilities,¹⁸³ the Committee noted that States parties should take into account gender when developing accessibility measures,¹⁸⁴ providing health care, particularly reproductive care, including gynaecological and obstetric services,¹⁸⁵ addressing stigma, prejudice and violence,¹⁸⁶ ensuring the realization of the right to education¹⁸⁷ and to independent living and being included in the community.¹⁸⁸ In that context, all measures and their monitoring¹⁸⁹ must be gender sensitive. The Committee also emphasized that women and girls with disabilities should be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of all programs which have an impact on their lives.¹⁹⁰ In 2017, it called on States parties to be mindful of the need to promote the inclusion of women with disabilities in future elections of the Committee.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁰ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraphs 8 and 60; General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 34.

¹⁸¹ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 21.

¹⁸² General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 5.

¹⁸³ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 72.

¹⁸⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 29.

¹⁸⁵ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 40; General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 66.

¹⁸⁶ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 46; General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 35.

¹⁸⁷ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 46.

¹⁸⁸ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 23.

¹⁸⁹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraphs 83 and 86.

¹⁹⁰ General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 62 (a) (iii).

¹⁹¹ Statement of the CRPD Committee “Achieving gender balance and equitable geographical representation in the elections of members of the Committee”, adopted during the Committee’s seventeenth session (20 March–12 April 2017).



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E. Topics addressed by the Committee

i. Adequate standard of living and social protection (article 28)

68. In few occasions, the Committee addressed the obligation of States parties to provide an adequate standard of living and social protection for persons with disabilities, as enshrined in article 28 of the Convention.

69. In General Comment No. 2, it specified that both mainstream and disability-specific social protection measures and services must be provided in an accessible manner, and social housing programs should offer housing that is accessible for persons with disabilities.¹⁹² In General Comment No. 6, it noted that States parties have the obligation to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for impairment-related requirements, especially for those persons with disabilities living in poverty.¹⁹³ It considers contrary to the Convention for persons with disabilities to pay for disability-related expenses by themselves.¹⁹⁴

70. In 2017, further clarification was provided on article 28 in the Committee's report on the inquiry concerning the United Kingdom.¹⁹⁵ In particular, it noted that the obligation to ensure access of persons with disabilities to quality, adequate, acceptable and adaptable social protection programs¹⁹⁶ is of immediate effect.¹⁹⁷ It stressed that measures aimed at facilitating the inclusion in the labour market of beneficiaries of social security should include transitional arrangements, to ensure income protection while they reach a certain threshold and sustainability in their wages, and that they should become eligible again without delay if they lose their jobs.¹⁹⁸ Reforms of the welfare system and austerity measures must not disproportionately and/or adversely affect the rights of persons with disabilities.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹² General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 42.

¹⁹³ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 92.

¹⁹⁴ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 92.

¹⁹⁵ Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland carried out by the Committee under article 6 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention (CRPD/C/15/4*).

¹⁹⁶ Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 33.

¹⁹⁷ Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 36.

¹⁹⁸ Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 42.

¹⁹⁹ Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 114.

71. In its concluding observations, the Committee issued very specific recommendations reflecting on the welfare system of the States parties being reviewed. For instance, it recommended that family-based assessments for application and eligibility to receive social security assistance be replaced by an individual-based assessment²⁰⁰ and that discriminatory criteria based on the cause of the impairment (war-related and non war-related disabilities) be repealed.²⁰¹

ii. Access to justice and procedural accommodation (article 13)

72. States parties have an obligation to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to justice on an equal basis with others. The Committee mentioned this obligation in five of six of its general comments,²⁰² in five views on communications²⁰³ and extensively in its concluding observations under article 13 of the Convention.

73. The Committee stressed that ensuring accessibility and procedural and reasonable accommodation²⁰⁴ as well as the right to legal capacity (article 12)²⁰⁵ is essential for access to justice. In General Comment No. 1, it noted that, beyond recognition to legal capacity, States parties must ensure that persons with disabilities have access to legal representation²⁰⁶ and that their complaints and statements are given the same weights by police officers, social workers and other first responders.²⁰⁷ In its view on communication *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012), the Committee affirmed that the State Party's decision to declare a defendant in a trial "unfit" to plead on the basis of intellectual disability, and lack of support or accommodation to exercise his legal capacity²⁰⁸ constituted a violation of article 13.

²⁰⁰ Concluding observations on China (CRPD/C/CHN/CO/1), paragraph 80.

²⁰¹ Concluding observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina (CRPD/C/BIH/CO/1), paragraph 51.

²⁰² All general comments, except General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4) on inclusive education.

²⁰³ *A.M. v. Australia* (CRPD/C/13/D/12/2013), *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013), *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013), *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012), *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014), *Makarov v. Lithuania* (CRPD/C/18/D/30/2015).

²⁰⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 37.

²⁰⁵ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 38.

²⁰⁶ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 38.

²⁰⁷ See General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 39. In addition, General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 52 notes that women with disabilities face barriers to accessing justice which can lead to their credibility being doubted and their accusations being dismissed.

²⁰⁸ *Noble v. Australia* (CRPD/C/16/D/7/2012).

74. The Committee emphasized the distinction between reasonable accommodation and procedural accommodations.²⁰⁹ Contrary to reasonable accommodation, procedural accommodation and age-appropriate accommodation are not limited by a proportionality of the measure.²¹⁰ States parties must ensure accessibility, procedural accommodation and reasonable accommodation,²¹¹ as well as other forms of support, so that persons with disabilities have full access to the justice system. Procedural accommodation may include recognition of diverse communication methods, allowing video testimony in certain situations, as well as providing professional sign language interpretation and other assistive methods.²¹² In its jurisprudence the Committee condemned the failure of States parties to provide sign language interpretation²¹³ and real-time steno-captioning²¹⁴ to deaf persons summoned as juror.

iii. Rights to liberty and security (article 14) and living independently and being included in the community (article 19): the road to deinstitutionalization

75. All persons with disabilities, including persons with intellectual and persons with psychosocial disabilities, are entitled to liberty and security pursuant to article 14 of the Convention. The right to liberty is one of the most precious rights to which everyone is entitled.²¹⁵ The Committee affirmed its importance in a statement on article 14 (CRPD/C/12/2, Annex IV) delivered in 2014 and in guidelines on the rights to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex) adopted in 2015. In these documents, the Committee stressed the absolute prohibition of detention on the basis of actual or perceived disability, including on the basis of perceived danger to themselves or to others.²¹⁶ This includes detention in mental health or other types of institutions, including detention based on declarations of “unfitness to stand trial” or incapacity to be found criminally responsible in the justice system.²¹⁷ When persons with disabilities are detained, States parties must ensure that places

²⁰⁹ Also called “procedural adjustments” in some older concluding observations. See for instance concluding observations on Panama (CRPD/C/PAN/CO/1), paragraph 33.

²¹⁰ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 51.

²¹¹ Concluding observations on Costa Rica (CRPD/C/CRI/CO/1), paragraphs 26 and 28.

²¹² General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 39.

²¹³ *Beasley v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/11/2013).

²¹⁴ *Lockrey v. Australia* (CRPD/C/15/D/13/2013).

²¹⁵ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraph 3.

²¹⁶ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraphs 6–9.

²¹⁷ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraph 16.

of detention are accessible, provide humane living conditions²¹⁸ and implement monitoring and review mechanisms of their conditions.²¹⁹

76. Regarding institutionalization, the Committee stressed the relationship of the right to liberty with the right of living independently and being included in society enshrined in article 19 of the Convention.²²⁰ During the periodic review of States parties, it expressed strong concerns about the institutionalization of persons with disabilities and requested States to adopt deinstitutionalization strategies and programs (principally in its recommendations under article 14). In General Comment No. 5 on living independently and being included in the community adopted in 2017, the Committee defined institutionalization settings²²¹ and stressed that deinstitutionalization measures must be accompanied by comprehensive services and community development programs.²²²

iv. Equal recognition before the law and supported decision-making (article 12)

77. Equal recognition before the law is a basic general principle of human rights protection, indispensable for the exercise of other human rights.²²³ This right and what it entails for States parties is explained in the first general comment adopted by the Committee in 2014. It stressed that article 12 does not set out additional rights for persons with disabilities but describes elements that States must take into account when ensuring equal recognition before the law, specifying this article is subject of immediate application.²²⁴ The Committee emphasized that denial of the right to legal capacity based on disability, in particular under guardianship, conservatorship and mental health laws, is discriminatory and thus prohibited. States parties must ensure that in all areas of law that the right of persons with disabilities to legal capacity is not restricted on an unequal basis with others.²²⁵ As such, all persons with disabilities, including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, have the same legal capacity to exercise their rights as others, in particular the rights to vote, to mar-

²¹⁸ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraph 17.

²¹⁹ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraph 19.

²²⁰ Guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (A/7255, Annex), paragraph 9.

²²¹ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 16.

²²² General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 33.

²²³ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 1.

²²⁴ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 30.

²²⁵ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 7.

ry and found a family, reproductive rights, parental rights, rights to give consent for intimate relationship and medical treatment, and the right to liberty.²²⁶

78. The right of equal recognition before the law implies a shift from the substitute decision-making paradigm²²⁷ to one that is based on supported decision-making,²²⁸ a recommendation that the Committee also made systematically in its concluding observations to States parties.²²⁹ In General Comment No. 1, the Committee explained that States have an obligation to provide to persons with disabilities access to support in the exercise of their legal capacity,²³⁰ respecting their rights, will and preferences.²³¹ For example, persons with disabilities may choose one or more trusted support persons to assist them in exercising their legal capacity for certain types of decisions, or may call on other forms of support, such as peer support, advocacy (including self-advocacy support), or assistance with communication. This also includes measures relating to accessibility and universal design, such as providing information in an understandable format, and development and recognition of diverse, non-conventional methods of communication.²³² The Committee also determined that if it is not practicable to determine the will and preferences of an individual after significant efforts have been made, the “best interpretation of will and preferences” must replace the “best interests” determination from a third party’s perspective.²³³

79. Finally, it stressed that States parties must create appropriate and effective safeguards for the exercise of legal capacity, which should include protection against undue influence.²³⁴

²²⁶ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraphs 8 and 31.

²²⁷ The Committee describes different forms of substitute decision-making regimes in paragraph 27 of General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1).

²²⁸ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 3. The Committee provides detailed information on the key provisions supported decision-making regimes should contain in paragraph 29 of the General Comment.

²²⁹ See for instance the very first concluding observations of the Committee: concluding observations on Tunisia (CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1), paragraph 23.

²³⁰ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 16.

²³¹ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 17.

²³² General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 17.

²³³ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 21.

²³⁴ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraphs 20 and 22.

v. Right to life and freedom from abuses, violence and harmful practices

in all settings (articles 10, 16, 17)

80. In its concluding observations, the Committee strongly recommended States parties to take measures to eliminate practice of “compassionate” or “honour killings”²³⁵ and ritual crimes²³⁶ perpetrated against children²³⁷ and adults with disabilities, as well as violent crimes perpetrated against persons with albinism.²³⁸ States parties should adopt, monitor and enforce all possible measures to identify causes of death, including suicide,²³⁹ and measures to ensure that persons with disabilities are not subject to arbitrary deprivation of life.²⁴⁰ It encouraged to replace death penalty by other criminal sanctions,²⁴¹ noting that in practice persons with psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities may face a greater risk of death penalty due to lack of procedural accommodations in criminal proceedings.²⁴²

81. In relation to termination or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment and care, the Committee underlined that the application of substitute decision-making mechanisms is inconsistent with the right to life of persons with disabilities.²⁴³ States parties should ensure that people who seek “assisted death” have access to alternative courses of action and to a dignified life made possible with appropriate palliative care, disability support, home care and other social measures that support human flourishing.²⁴⁴ States should also prevent, identify and address situations of risk of suicide of persons with disabilities.²⁴⁵

²³⁵ Concluding observations on Oman (CRPD/C/OMN/CO/1), paragraph 22.

²³⁶ Concluding observations on Gabon (CRPD/C/GAB/CO/1), paragraph 25.

²³⁷ See for instance concluding observations on Bolivia (CRPD/C/BOL/CO/1), paragraph 23.

²³⁸ See for instance concluding observations on Kenya (CRPD/C/KEN/CO/1), paragraph 20.

²³⁹ See for instance concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 30.

²⁴⁰ Concluding observations on Iran (CRPD/C/IRN/CO/1), paragraph 23.

²⁴¹ Concluding observations on Iran (CRPD/C/IRN/CO/1), paragraph 23.

²⁴² Concluding observations on Iran (CRPD/C/IRN/CO/1), paragraph 22.

²⁴³ Concluding observations on the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/GBR/CO/1), paragraph 26;

concluding observations on Spain (CRPD/C/GESP/CO/1), paragraphs 29–30.

²⁴⁴ Concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraph 24.

²⁴⁵ Concluding observations on Sweden (CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1), paragraph 30;
concluding observations on China (CRPD/C/CHN/CO/1), paragraphs 63–64.

82. The Committee condemned all types of violence against persons with disabilities and recommended States parties to adopt measures to prevent, investigate, and sanction acts of violence. Such acts encompass harassment,²⁴⁶ including bullying²⁴⁷ and cyber-bullying,²⁴⁸ corporal punishment on adults²⁴⁹ and children with disabilities,²⁵⁰ sexual violence,²⁵¹ including marital rape and incest,²⁵² and violence taking place in institutional settings.²⁵³ While the Committee used to refer mostly to domestic violence,²⁵⁴ it now refers more frequently to “violence within and outside the home”,²⁵⁵ as not all cases of violence within the home are domestic violence. As noted in the case *X. v. Tanzania* (CRPD/C/18/D/22/2014), States parties must take all necessary measures to prevent, efficiently investigate and punish acts of violence against persons with disabilities. On that matter, the Committee found that the State’s failure to take necessary measures in the case of a Tanzanian national with albinism who had one of his arms cut off by two strangers due to his albinism constituted a failure to protect his physical and mental integrity. Moreover, the Committee recommended States parties to ensure accessible and inclusive support services, including confidential complaint mechanisms, as well as shelters and other support measures. It encouraged Member States of the Council of Europe to ratify the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, most commonly referred to as the “Istanbul Convention”.²⁵⁶

²⁴⁶ See for instance concluding observations on Montenegro (CRPD/C/MNE/CO/1), paragraph 13 (d).

²⁴⁷ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 51.

²⁴⁸ Concluding observations on New Zealand (CRPD/C/NZL/CO/1), paragraphs 49–50.

²⁴⁹ See for instance concluding observations on Qatar (CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1), paragraph 28.

²⁵⁰ Concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraph 24.

²⁵¹ See for instance concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 40.

²⁵² Concluding observations on United Arab Emirates (CRPD/C/ARE/CO/1), paragraphs 31–32.

²⁵³ See for instance concluding observations on Latvia (CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1), paragraphs 28–29; concluding observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina (CRPD/C/BIH/CO/1), paragraphs 30–31.

²⁵⁴ See concluding observations on Denmark (CRPD/C/DNK/CO/1), paragraph 40.

²⁵⁵ Concluding observations on Luxembourg (CRPD/C/LUX/CO/1), paragraph 33.

²⁵⁶ See for instance concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 40; concluding observations on Italy (CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1), paragraph 44.

vi. Health (article 25), habilitation and rehabilitation (article 26) and prohibition of forced placement and treatment (articles 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17)

Access to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, and habilitation and rehabilitation

83. Under article 25 of the CRPD, persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. This means that States parties cannot deny access to healthcare, and habilitation and rehabilitation to persons with disabilities, including in relation to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as their mental health.

84. In General Comment No. 2, the Committee noted that healthcare services must be accessible to persons with disabilities and take into account the gender dimension of accessibility.²⁵⁷ Later on, in General Comment No. 5, it indicated that general health facilities and services must not only be accessible, but also available, adaptable and acceptable for persons with disabilities in their communities, and include the support required by some persons with disabilities during hospitalizations, surgeries and medical consultations. It noted that the provision of nurses, physiotherapists, psychiatrists or psychologists, in hospitals as well as at home, is a part of the fulfillment of States parties' obligations under article 25.²⁵⁸ In the case *H.M. v. Sweden*, the Committee found that the local municipality's refusal to grant a building permit to a woman with a degenerative illness, who could not leave her home without great risk, for installation of a hydrotherapy pool on her property for the purposes of rehabilitation and maintaining her health, violated the CRPD.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁷ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 40. This includes accessible reproductive health care for women and girls with disabilities, including gynaecological and obstetric services.

²⁵⁸ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 89.

²⁵⁹ *H.M. v. Sweden* (CRPD/C/7/D/3/2011). In particular, the State failed to provide reasonable accommodation and to fulfil its obligations concerning non-discrimination, the right of living independently and being included in the community, the rights to health and rehabilitation, in violations of articles 5 (1), 5 (3), 19 (b), 25 and 26, read alone and in conjunction with articles 3 (b), (d) and (e), and 4 (1) (d) of the Convention.

85. “Reproductive rights” are mentioned in the first general comment of the Committee,²⁶⁰ which then successively referred to “sexual and reproductive health and rights” in its following concluding observations and general comments.²⁶¹ The Committee noted that ensuring such rights, especially to women with disabilities is particularly important, as they are often victims of stereotypes that portray them as asexual or hyper sexual,²⁶² or not able to consent to sexual intercourses.²⁶³ States parties should ensure both reproductive and sexual health and rights of persons with disabilities. For instance, they should ensure that information on sexual and reproductive health and rights are provided to persons with disabilities, including information on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections,²⁶⁴ and that women with disabilities can access services for safe abortion on an equal basis with others.²⁶⁵

Prohibition of involuntary treatment and placement

86. In line with articles 12, 14 and 15 of the Convention, the Committee prohibits all forms of involuntary treatments and detention in health facilities based on the alleged dangerousness of the person, or other elements based on the person’s impairment. In General Comment No. 1 on equal recognition before the law, the Committee emphasized that forced treatment by psychiatric and other health and medical professionals constitute a violation of the rights to equal recognition before the law (article 12),²⁶⁶ personal integrity (article 17), freedom from torture (article 15), freedom from violence, exploitation and abuse (article 16).²⁶⁷ The Committee also condemned involuntary and non-consensual commitment in mental health institutions and non-consensual treatment during deprivation of liberty in its guidelines on article 14.²⁶⁸ These last years, the Committee opposed the adoption of an additional protocol to the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (Oviedo Convention) concerning the “pro-

²⁶⁰ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraphs 8, 29 and 35.

²⁶¹ See for instance General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraphs 28 and 38–46.

²⁶² General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 40. See also concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraph 45.

²⁶³ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 35.

²⁶⁴ See for instance concluding observations on Haiti (CRPD/C/HTI/CO/1), paragraph 45.

²⁶⁵ Concluding observations on Canada (CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1), paragraphs 45–46.

²⁶⁶ It denies the legal capacity of a person to choose medical treatment in violation of article 12 of the Convention, see reference below.

²⁶⁷ General Comment No. 1 (CRPD/C/GC/1), paragraph 42.

²⁶⁸ Guidelines on article 14 (A/7255, Annex), paragraphs 10 and 11.

tection of human rights and dignity of persons with mental disorder with regard to involuntary placement and involuntary treatment” that is contrary to the letter and spirit of the CRPD.²⁶⁹

87. Further, the Committee recommended States parties to prohibiting all forms of forced sterilization and medical or hormone-based interventions (e.g. lobotomy or the Ashley treatment), forced and coerced abortion, non-consensual birth control, forced drugging, including of drugs to “control sexual behaviour”,²⁷⁰ and forced electroshocks.²⁷¹ It also condemned female genital mutilations, and surgeries, or treatments performed on intersex children without their informed consent.²⁷² In many cases, it considered that these practices amounted to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.²⁷³

vii. Inclusive education (article 24)

88. Article 24 of the Convention requires States parties to ensure an “inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning”. The Committee provided additional guidance on States parties’ obligation under this article in General Comment No. 4 on inclusive education adopted in 2016.

89. In its oldest concluding observations, the Committee did not explicitly prohibit all forms of segregated education and there was some confusion on whether specialized schools for children with disabilities could be acceptable in some situations.²⁷⁴ Since then, the Committee has explicitly stated that exclusionary and segregated education constitutes a form of discrimination based on disability²⁷⁵ in violation with the Convention. In General Comment No. 4, the Committee defined the right to inclusive education in details,²⁷⁶ noting that

²⁶⁹ See for instance concluding observations on Slovenia (CRPD/C/SVN/CO/1), paragraph 24.

²⁷⁰ Concluding observations on the Russian Federation (CRPD/C/RUS/CO/1), paragraph 34.

²⁷¹ See General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 61; General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 7; concluding observations on the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/BGR/CO/1), paragraph 37.

²⁷² General Comment No. 3 (CRPD/C/GC/3), paragraph 44. Regarding corrective surgery on intersex people see also concluding observations on Morocco (CRPD/C/MAR/CO/1), paragraphs 36–37.

²⁷³ See concluding observations of the Committee under articles 15 and 17.

²⁷⁴ See for instance concluding observations on Spain (CRPD/C/ESP/CO/1), paragraph 44 (b) recommending to “ensure that the decisions to place children with a disability in a special school or in special classes, or to offer them solely a reduced-standard curriculum, are taken in consultation with the parents.”

²⁷⁵ See for instance concluding observations on Croatia (CRPD/C/HRV/CO/1), paragraph 36.

²⁷⁶ See General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraphs 10–12.

it requires an in-depth transformation of education systems in States' legislation, policies and mechanisms for financing, administering, designing, delivering and monitoring education.²⁷⁷ It recommended States to fully replace segregated education by inclusive education,²⁷⁸ stressing that while this obligation is subject to progressive realization, States parties must immediately ensure non-exclusion of children with disabilities from enrolling in regular schools and provide them with reasonable accommodation.²⁷⁹

90. In June 2018, the Committee published a report on an inquiry concerning Spain (CRPD/C/20/3) where it found that the State Party perpetuated a structural pattern of discriminatory exclusion and educational segregation on ground of disability, disproportionately affecting persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and persons with multiple disabilities. It stressed that an inclusive system based on the right to non-discrimination and equal opportunities requires the abolition of the separate education system for learners with disabilities.²⁸⁰

viii. Situation of risks and emergencies (article 11)

91. The Committee has been particularly reactive in addressing the situation of persons with disabilities in situations of risks and emergencies in line with article 11 of the Convention. It adopted eight statements in relation to article 11, six of them regarding the specific situations of persons with disabilities in countries affected by past or ongoing disasters²⁸¹ or armed conflicts.²⁸² At the international level, it advocated for disability inclusion in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Beyond²⁸³ and in the World Humanitarian Summit.²⁸⁴

²⁷⁷ General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraph 9.

²⁷⁸ For instance concluding observations on Cyprus (CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1), paragraph 50.

²⁷⁹ See General Comment No. 4 (CRPD/C/GC/4), paragraphs 40–41, and concluding observations on Kenya (CRPD/C/KEN/CO/1), paragraph 44.

²⁸⁰ Inquiry concerning Spain (CRPD/C/20/3), paragraph 82.

²⁸¹ Statement of the CRPD Committee on the situation in Haiti (A/66/55, Annex XI); Statement on the earthquake and tsunami in Chile (A/66/55, Annex XII); Statement on the earthquake in Qinghai (A/66/55, Annex XIII); Joint statement CRPD/CRC/CEDAW on the Pakistan Floods (A/66/55, Annex XIV); Statement on the situation of persons with disabilities affected by disasters in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

²⁸² Statement on persons with disabilities being forgotten victims of the Syrian conflict.

²⁸³ Statement on Disability Inclusion in the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Beyond (2014).

²⁸⁴ Statement on disability inclusion for the World Humanitarian Summit (September 2015).

92. General Comments No. 2 on accessibility, No. 5 on living independently and being included in the community and No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination particularly elaborated on article 11. The Committee stressed that the principle of non-discrimination must be ensured in all situations of risk and humanitarian emergency,²⁸⁵ in particular regarding equal access to basic necessities, such as water, sanitation, food and shelter.²⁸⁶ Emergency services must be accessible to persons with disabilities²⁸⁷ and support services must be included in all disaster risk management activities.²⁸⁸ Moreover, accessibility must be incorporated as a priority in post-disaster reconstruction efforts.²⁸⁹ Since September 2015, the Committee recommends systematically that States parties implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.²⁹⁰

ix. Work and employment (article 27)

93. The Committee made some references to article 27 on work and employment in its General Comment No. 2 on accessibility,²⁹¹ General Comment No. 3 on women with disabilities,²⁹² General Comment No. 5 on living independently and being included in the community²⁹³ and General Comment No. 6 on equality and non-discrimination,²⁹⁴ especially in relation to accessibility, reasonable accommodation and support measures necessary to enable persons with disabilities to fully access work and employment. In General Comment No. 6, the Committee stressed that States parties should facilitate the transition away from segregated work environments and ensure that persons with disabilities are paid no less than the minimum wage and do not lose the benefit of disability allowances when they start working.

²⁸⁵ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 43.

²⁸⁶ General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 44.

²⁸⁷ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 36.

²⁸⁸ General Comment No. 5 (CRPD/C/GC/5), paragraph 79.

²⁸⁹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 36.

²⁹⁰ See for instance concluding observations on the European Union (CRPD/C/EU/CO/1), paragraph 33; concluding observations on Serbia (CRPD/C/SRB/CO/1), paragraph 19.

²⁹¹ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 41.

²⁹² General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 58.

²⁹³ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 91.

²⁹⁴ General Comment No. 2 (CRPD/C/GC/2), paragraph 67.

94. The Committee recommended that States parties adopt affirmative action measures, and incentives to employment to increase the employment of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors,²⁹⁵ for instance through the adoption quota systems with effective mechanism and sanctions for non-compliance.²⁹⁶ They must ensure that affirmative measures such as integration subsidies do not turn into indirect discrimination, for instance when difficulties for the employers to claim the subsidies put applicants with disabilities in a disadvantageous position.²⁹⁷

95. The Committee also emphasised that persons with disabilities should be protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced and compulsory labour,²⁹⁸ as well as exploitation and harassment in the workplace.²⁹⁹

F. Leaving no one behind: the rights of persons with disabilities in the international development agenda

96. In the discussions on the post 2015 development agenda, the Committee advocated for the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities. In a statement of May 2013, it stated that, in order to be sustainable, development goals should be rooted in a human rights based approach and take into account the enjoyment by all persons with disabilities of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.³⁰⁰ In January 2014, it stressed similar points when addressing the Member States of the United Nations participating at the Eighth Session of Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

97. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the Committee includes references to the agenda and its sustainable development goals

²⁹⁵ See for instance inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 22; concluding observations on Paraguay (CRPD/C/PRY/CO/1), paragraph 64; concluding observations on Croatia (CRPD/C/HRV/CO/1), paragraph 42.

²⁹⁶ Concluding observations on Kenya (CRPD/C/KEN/CO/1), paragraph 48.

²⁹⁷ See *Liliane Gröninger v. Germany* (CRPD/C/D/2/2010).

²⁹⁸ See for instance inquiry concerning the United Kingdom (CRPD/C/15/4*), paragraph 25.

²⁹⁹ Concluding observations on Mexico (CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1), paragraph 52.

³⁰⁰ See Statement of the CRPD Committee on „Including the rights of persons with disabilities in the post 2015 agenda on disability and development“ (May 2013).

in its latest general comments and concluding observations. It recommends in particular that States parties mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in implementation and monitoring of the agenda at all levels,³⁰¹ and ensure that disability-inclusive indicators be developed and used in a manner consistent with the 2030 Agenda.³⁰² In its concluding observations, the Committee refers to the 2030 Agenda by alluding to specific goals and targets, namely: Goal 1 on ending poverty and targets 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4;³⁰³ Goal 3 on good health and well being and target 3.7 and 3.8;³⁰⁴ Goal 4 on quality education and target 4.1, 4.5, 4.a;³⁰⁵ Goal 5 on gender equality and targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 and 5.6;³⁰⁶ Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth and target 8.5;³⁰⁷ Goal 9 on industry innovation and infrastructure;³⁰⁸ Goal 10 on reducing inequalities and targets 10.2 and 10.3;³⁰⁹ Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities and target 11.2 (transport system for all) and 11.7 (access to public spaces);³¹⁰ Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions and target 16.2, 16.3 and 16.7;³¹¹ and Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals and target 17.18.³¹²

³⁰¹ See for instance concluding observations on Panama (CRPD/C/PAN/CO/1), paragraph 63.

³⁰² General Comment No. 6 (CRPD/C/GC/6), paragraph 71.

³⁰³ Under article 28 CRPD.

³⁰⁴ Under articles 23 and 25 CRPD.

³⁰⁵ Under article 24 CRPD.

³⁰⁶ Under articles 6, 16, 17 and 25 CRPD.

³⁰⁷ Under article 27 CRPD.

³⁰⁸ Under article 9 CRPD.

³⁰⁹ Under articles 5 and 28 CRPD.

³¹⁰ Under articles 9 and 30 CRPD.

³¹¹ Under articles 7 and 13 CRPD.

³¹² Under article 31 CRPD.

Easy Read

United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



**Report on the work of the Committee
over the last 10 years:**

2008–2018

Before you start



This is a long document.



While it is written in Easy Read it can be hard for some people to read a document this long.



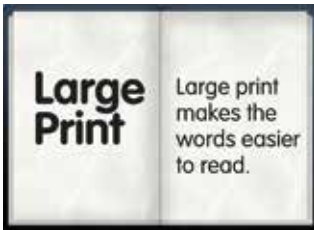
Some things you can do to make it easier are:

- read it a few pages at a time
- have someone help you to understand it.

Hard words



There are some words in this document that might be hard to read or understand.



Hard words in this document will be in **large blue writing like these words.**



If you want to know what these words mean you can go to the **List of hard words** in this document on **page 108.**

What is this report about?

The United Nations



The **United Nations** is a place where all countries of the world come together.



The United Nations is also called the **UN**.



The UN meets to:

- talk about what is happening in the world
- try to agree how to make the world a better and safer place for everyone.



The Convention



The UN has made an agreement called the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**.



In this document we will call it the **Convention**.



The Convention is about **human rights** for persons with disabilities.

The Convention says persons with disabilities:

- have the same rights as persons who do not have disabilities
- should get their rights.





The Convention does not give persons with disabilities any **new rights**.



The Convention was made because sometimes persons with disabilities **do not get their rights**.



Nearly every country in the world has signed the Convention.



That means these countries have agreed to try and make sure persons with disabilities in their countries get their rights.



You can find Easy Read information about the **Convention** on this website:

http://www.fedvol.ie/_fileupload/Next%20Steps/EasyReadUNConvention.pdf



The Committee

There is a United Nations **Committee** that looks after the Convention.



The Committee:

- checks that persons with disabilities all over the world get their rights
- helps countries understand what to do to make sure persons with disabilities get their rights.



The countries of the world vote for who will be on the Committee.



There are 18 people on the Committee.

They are from all over the world.



The people on the Committee know a lot about disability.

They are **experts** on disability.

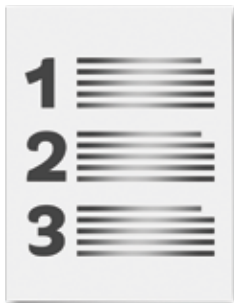


In October 2018 it will be the 10 year **anniversary** of the Committee!



This report is about the work of the Committee over the last 10 years.

What is the job of the Committee?



The Committee has **3 main jobs**.



Job number 1 is to:

- look at reports about the rights of persons with disabilities from countries that have signed the Convention
- ask questions about how countries are making sure persons with disabilities in their countries are getting their rights.





Job number 2 of the Committee is to make **documents** to help the world understand the Convention.



These documents are called:

- **guidelines**

or

- **general comments.**

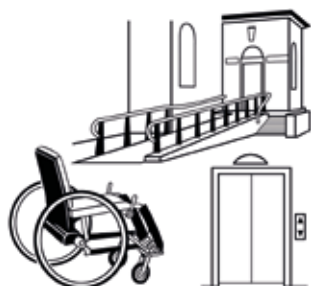


The Committee has made general comments about 6 parts of the Convention:



1. **General comment number 1** is about:

- persons with disabilities being able to make **legal** choices for themselves
- **supported decision making.**



2. **General comment number 2** is about **accessibility.**



3. **General comment number 3** is about women and girls with disabilities.



4. **General comment number 4** is about **inclusive education**.



5. **General comment number 5** is about:

- being able to live in the **community**

- having **independence**.



6. **General comment number 6** is about **equality** and **discrimination**.



Now the Committee is making **general comment number 7**.



General comment number 7 is about countries working together with **Organisations** of Persons with Disabilities.



General comment number 7 is also about how countries should check if persons with disabilities in their country are getting their rights or not.



Job number 3 of the Committee is to make decisions by looking into **cases** called:

- **communications**

or

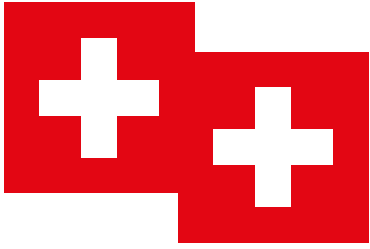
- **inquiries.**



The Committee has made 24 decisions about communications.



The Committee has made 2 reports on inquiries.



The Committee has 2 meetings every year in Geneva in Switzerland.

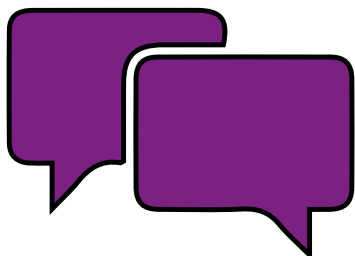


The Committee also takes part in 1 meeting every year in New York in the United States of America.



This is a meeting that all countries can go to.

The ideas the Committee follows



The Committee follows 2 big **ideas** that are in the Convention.



Idea number 1 is called the **human rights model of disability**.



This idea says:

- persons with disabilities have rights



- it is never ok to **exclude** persons with disabilities from the community.



Idea number 1 also says:

- it is not the **impairment** a person has that makes it hard for them to be part of their community



- the world puts up **barriers** that make it hard for persons with disabilities to live how they want.



Idea number 2 is called the **human rights-based approach to disability**.



This idea says persons with disabilities:

- have rights that must be respected
- are not people to look down on or feel sorry for.

What the Committee has said about what countries need to do



The Committee has worked hard to explain to countries that have signed the Convention what they need to do to make sure persons with disabilities get their rights.



There are many different parts in the Convention.

These parts are called **articles**.



The Committee has been working to tell countries how to understand some of the articles.



Article 8

The Committee has said that Article 8 of the Convention means countries should:



- make sure persons with disabilities know their rights



- make sure that other people in their countries also know that persons with disabilities have rights



- hold **workshops** to teach people about the Convention
- run **awareness campaigns** to teach people about the Convention.

Article 32



The Committee has said Article 32 means countries that have signed the Convention should try to work together.



Working together is a good way to share ideas about how to do things well.



When these countries work together they should make sure:

- to follow the ideas of the Convention
- persons with disabilities can be part of the work.





Sometimes countries get money to work together on **projects**.



This money is called **funding**.



The Committee has also said that countries must not use this funding on projects that do not follow the ideas of the Convention.



Article 33

The Committee has said Article 33 means countries need to have an **Independent Monitoring Mechanism**.



The Committee has also made some guidelines for how an **Independent Monitoring Mechanism** should work.



Independent Monitoring Mechanisms should be made up of 3 parts:



1. the government of that country

2. a human rights organisation that is not part of the government



3. Organisations of Persons with Disabilities.



There is more information about **Organisations of Persons with Disabilities** on the next page.

Organisations of Persons with Disabilities



The Committee has always said how important **O**rganisations of **P**ersons with **D**isabilities are.



These organisations are also called **OPDs**.



The Committee has said OPDs are organisations that:

- are run by and for persons with disabilities
- have mostly persons with disabilities as their members.



2



The Convention talks about OPDs in 2 places:

- **article 4 point 3**
- **article 33 point 3.**



Article 4 point 3 is written like this:

Article 4.3



Article 33 point 3 is written like this:

Article 33.3



Article 4.3 of the Convention says governments should work together with OPDs.



This means governments should work together with OPDs when they:

- make **laws**
- use their laws
- make any decisions that affect persons with disabilities.





Article 33.3 of the Convention says

it is important for countries to **check**:

- if persons with disabilities in their country are getting their rights or not
- how their country is going with making the rights in the Convention real.



Making the rights in the Convention real means making sure that persons with disabilities are getting the rights that are in the Convention.

4 ideas the Committee thinks are very important



There are 4 ideas that the Committee has said are important to remember when any work on the Convention is done.



1. **Equality, non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation**



The Committee has said it is never ok to treat persons with disabilities badly because they have impairments.

2. Accessibility



It should be easy for persons with disabilities to:

- use things in their community
- get around their community.



The Committee has explained that changes should be made so communities are accessible.



Changes can be things like making:

- information easy to read and understand



- buildings easy to get into
- buses and trains easy to use.

3. Not all persons with disabilities are the same



Persons with disabilities can be from every different kind of **background**.



Persons with disabilities do not all need the same things.



The Committee speaks up about this all the time.



4. Gender

Women and girls with disabilities face more discrimination than men and boys with disabilities.



The Committee has been speaking up about this more and more.

Things the Committee has spoken up about



Here is a quick look at some of the things the Committee has spoken up about over the last 10 years.



Most of these things link to:

- 1 article of the Convention

or



- more than 1 article of the Convention.



Many of the articles in the Convention work together.



Support from the government

This links to Article 28 of the Convention.



The Committee has said that governments need to make sure that it is easy for persons with disabilities to get and use support services from their governments.



This includes support with:

- money
- housing that meets the needs of persons with disabilities
- **equipment**
- **personal assistance.**



Access to justice



This links to Article 13 of the Convention.



The Committee has said governments need to make sure that:

- it is easy for persons with disabilities to get justice
- persons with disabilities using the justice system can get the reasonable accommodations they need
- all persons with disabilities have the right to make legal choices for themselves.



Closing down institutions



This links to Articles 14 and 19 of the Convention.



The Committee has said governments need to make sure **all** persons with disabilities can:

- be safe
- be free
- have independence
- live in the community with who they want.



This is also true for persons with:

- intellectual disability
- **psychosocial disability.**

Supported decision making



This links to Article 12 of the Convention.



The Committee has said governments need to make sure that:

- all persons with disabilities have the right to make legal choices for themselves



- there are supported decision making tools

- they listen to the choices of persons with disabilities



- they try to understand what persons with disabilities want for themselves.



The right to be free from
abuse.

The right to life.



These link to Articles 10, 16, and 17 of the Convention.



The Committee has said governments need to do things to **protect** persons with disabilities from being:

- hurt
- killed.



This includes persons living with
albinism.



Access to good healthcare

This links to Articles 12, 14, 15, 16, 25, and 26.



The Committee has said that governments need to make sure that it is easy for persons with disabilities to get and use health services.



Persons with disabilities have the right to:

- **sexual and reproductive health services**
- be able to make **informed** choices about their healthcare
- be safe from being treated without their **informed consent**.



Inclusive education



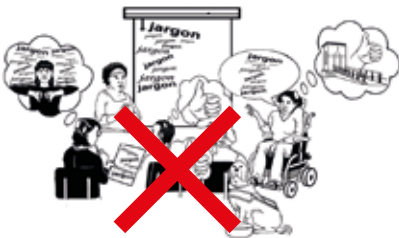
This links to Article 24 of the Convention.



The Committee has said it is never ok for schools to say that students with disabilities cannot study there.



The Committee has also said that it is not ok to have schools that are just for students with disabilities.



Schools need to make changes so that students with disabilities can get the support they need to get a good education.

When there is danger



This links to Article 11 of the Convention.



The Committee has said that services for helping people who are in danger must be easy for persons with disabilities to get to and use.



For example:

- fire services
- services to help when there is a **natural disaster.**





Work

This links to Article 27 of the Convention.



The Committee has said:

- paid work is an important right for persons with disabilities
- governments need to work towards closing down workplaces that are just for persons with disabilities
- persons with disabilities should not be paid less than everyone else just because of their impairments
- persons with disabilities should not lose the disability support they get from the government when they get paid work
- persons with disabilities should be safe from **forced work** and abuse.



Making sure persons with disabilities are part of international development work

This links to Article 32 of the Convention.



The Committee has made sure that the rights of persons with disabilities are part of important work being done around the world to meet the:

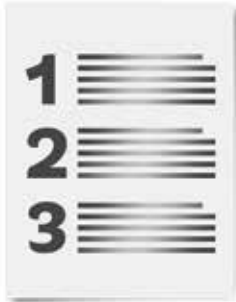
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



You can find Easy Read information about the **Sustainable Development Goals** on this website:

<https://www.iddcconsortium.net/resources-tools/agenda-2030-sdgs-easy-read-version>

List of hard words



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This is a document that was made in 2015.



The document has 17 goals for the world to try and reach by the year 2030.



These goals are also called the Sustainable Development Goals.



The goals are all about people around the world having things like:

- food and water



- peace
- equal rights.



Abuse

Treating someone in a bad way.

There are many different kinds of abuse.



Access or accessibility

Being able to use something, like:

- buildings
- transport.

Access also means:

- being able to get the information you need
- getting information in a way you can understand.





Albinism

This is a condition people can be born with.

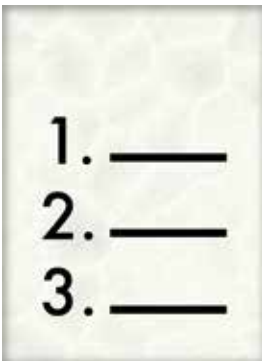
It affects the colour of peoples':

- hair
- eyes
- skin.



Anniversary

An anniversary is when you celebrate how many years have passed since something started or happened.



Article

United Nations conventions have lots of parts.

Many of the parts are called articles.



Awareness campaigns

This is when work is done to make sure more people understand about an issue.



For example:

A TV campaign to raise disability awareness may show more ads about the rights of persons with disabilities.



Background

Your background can mean:

- where you have come from
- what has happened in your life
- things about you, like your gender.



Barrier

A barrier is something that makes it hard for persons with disabilities to take part in everyday life.

Not all persons with disabilities face the same barriers.



For example:

Women and girls with disabilities can face different **barriers** than men and boys with disabilities.



Cases

Cases are real stories about problems that people are dealing with.



Cases can be about:

- 1 person
- groups of people.



Convention

A convention is an agreement about something.

The UN has many conventions.



Committee

A group of people who work together on something.



Communications

These are complaints that have been sent to the UN Disability Committee.

These complaints say the Convention has been broken by a country that has signed the Convention.



The Committee looks into these complaints to see if they are true.



Community

Living in the community means:

- not living in an institution
- living where you want
- living with who you want.



Discrimination

Being treated badly because of something like:

- your disability
- your age
- your gender
- your culture or skin colour.



Document

Something that has been written.



Equality

Having the same rights as other people.



Equipment

Things that persons with disabilities sometimes use to:

- get things done
- get around and about.



Examples of equipment are things like:

- wheelchairs
 - computers that talk.
-



Exclude

This means leaving someone out.



Experts

People who know a lot about something.



Forced work

This is when someone is made to do work when they do not want to.



It may mean they are not paid for their work.

It may also mean they will be hurt if they do not do the work.



Funding

Money that is given to an organisation or person to do something.



Gender

How a person feels about whether they are:

- male
- female
- a mix of male and female
- not male or female.



General comments

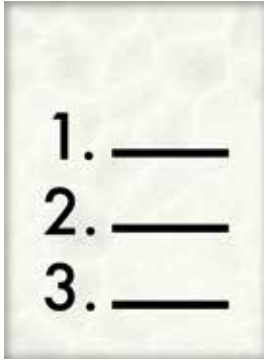
United Nations Committees make general comments to help explain the hard parts of conventions.



General comments:

- give people a better idea about what conventions mean
- help countries understand what to do to make conventions real.





Guidelines

Documents that tell people or countries how to do something.

The Committee makes guidelines to tell countries how to make the rights in the Convention real.



Human Rights

All people have human rights.

Governments need to make sure that people can get their human rights all the time.



Human rights are things like:

- the right to food and water
- the right to housing
- the right to be safe from abuse.





Human rights-based approach

This means a way of working that makes sure people get their rights.



Idea

A thought about a way to do something.



Impairment

This is about the way your:

- body works
- or
- brain thinks.



There is more about this on the next page.



The word **impairment** is used when your body or brain have a hard time:

- doing some things
- and it will go on for a long time – like years or for your whole life.

Some examples of impairments are things like not being able to:

- hear
- talk.

It can also mean having a harder time than other people with:

- understanding
- making choices
- learning new things.



Inclusive education

Children with disabilities going to school together with children who do not have disabilities.



Inclusive schools:

- welcome children with disabilities
- teach children with disabilities in ways that work for them.



Independence

This means being able to:

- make your own choices
- do things for yourself whenever you can.



It does not mean always doing things by yourself.



Independent Monitoring Mechanism

This is a group of people.

The job of this group is to:

- check how its country is treating persons with disabilities
- tell the Committee the truth about what is happening in their country.



Informed

This means that you have got the information you need to understand something.



Informed consent

This means:

- you have got the information you need to understand something
- you have said **yes** to it.





Inquiries

Sometimes the Committee gets complaints that countries are doing things that do not fit with the rights in the Convention.



When the Committee gets a complaint like this they may choose to do an inquiry.



This means the Committee:

- looks into the complaint
- may visit the country
- will say if the country is breaking the rights in the Convention.





Justice

Having your legal rights.



Being treated:

- fairly
- equal to other people.



Laws

Laws are like rules for countries.



People may get in trouble if they do not follow the laws of the country they are in.



Legal

This is to do with the laws of a country.

If someone makes a **legal choice** that means:

- they are making a very big decision about something in their life
- the choice does not break the law.



Natural disaster

This is when something bad is caused by nature, like a:

- flood
- earthquake
- storm.



Non-discrimination

Not being treated badly because of something like:

- your disability
- your age
- your gender
- your culture or skin colour.



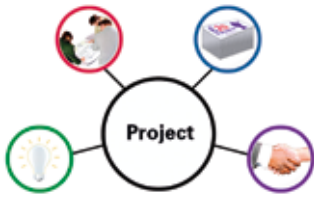
Organisations

Groups that are set up to work together on something.



Personal Assistance

Having a paid person to assist you with the parts of your life where you need support.



Project

Projects:

- are when people are working on getting something done
- have goals
- go for a short time.



Protect

To stop something or someone from being hurt.



Psychosocial disability

This is a type of disability.



Here is a list of impairments that people with psychosocial disability may have:

- Depression
- Bi-Polar disorder
- Schizophrenia
- eating disorders.



People with psychosocial disability may or may not have the impairments that are in this list.



There is more about this on the next page.

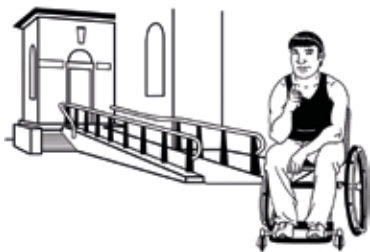


Psychosocial disability is about how a person's life is affected by living with these kinds of impairments.



Reasonable accommodation

Making changes so that persons with disabilities have the same chance to take part as persons without disabilities.

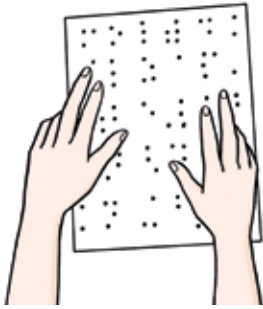


People should be able to:

- get into buildings
- get information
- use technology.



There is more about this on the next page.



A reasonable accommodation could be doing things like:

- putting in a ramp to get into a building
- making information in braille, sign language or Easy Read
- making websites that are easy for people to use.



Sexual and reproductive health services

These are services that give advice or treatment about being healthy and safe when you are:

- having sex
- going to have a baby.



Supported decision making

Having the support you need to make decisions.



This may mean having:

- people you trust to talk to about your choices
- getting information in a way that works for you
- enough time to think about your choices.



Workshop

A meeting where people:

- talk
- come up with ideas
- make a plan to do something.



**This information has been translated into Easy Read by
People First New Zealand Inc. Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi**

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mit geistiger Behinderung Bremen e.V.,
Illustrator Stefan Albers, Atelier Fleetinsel, 2013**

Towards inclusive equality:

10 years Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the most swiftly ratified international human rights treaty, with as of May 2018, 161 signatories and 177 ratifications/accessions. This report is a critical and timely document that will enable the readers to become familiar with the work of the Committee and better understand how provisions of the Convention must be interpreted. It aims at raising awareness about the human rights model of disability as enshrined in the CRPD and improving human rights education on the issue.

Please visit the CRPD website (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx>) or scan the QR Code for an accessible format of this report.

