

Court File No.: C57714

COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO

BETWEEN:

**JENNIFER TANUDJAJA, JANICE ARSENAULT, ANSAR MAHMOOD,
BRIAN DUBOURDIEU, and
CENTRE FOR EQUALITY RIGHTS IN ACCOMMODATION**

Applicants
(Appellants)

-and-

**ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA and
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO**

Respondents
(Respondents on Appeal)

**FACTUM OF THE PROPOSED INTERVENER,
ARCH DISABILITY LAW CENTRE, THE DREAM TEAM, CANADIAN HIV/AIDS
LEGAL NETWORK AND HIV & AIDS LEGAL CLINIC ONTARIO**

ARCH Disability Law Centre
425 Bloor Street East, Suite 110
Toronto, ON M4W 3R4

Laurie Letheren (LSUC # 35968K)
Tel: 416-482-8255 ext. 232
Fax: 416-482-2981
Email: letherel@lao.on.ca

Lawyers for the Proposed Intervener,
ARCH Disability Law Centre, The
Dream Team, Canadian HIV/AIDS
Legal Network and HIV & AIDS Legal
Clinic Ontario

HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic Ontario
400-65 Wellesley Street East
Toronto, ON M4Y 3G7

Renée Lang (LSUC # 42051Q)
Tel: 416-340-7790
Fax: 416-340-7248
Email: langr@lao.on.ca

Lawyers for the Proposed Intervener,
ARCH Disability Law Centre, The
Dream Team, Canadian HIV/AIDS
Legal Network and HIV & AIDS Legal
Clinic Ontario

TO: ADVOCACY CENTRE FOR TENANTS ONTARIO
425 Adelaide Street West, Suite 500
Toronto, ON M5V 3C1

Tracy Heffernan (LSUC #: 37482C)
Tel: 416.597.5820
Fax: 416.597.5821

Lawyers for the Applicants

AND TO: ROACH SCHWARTZ & ASSOCIATES
688 St Clair Avenue West
Toronto, ON M6C 1B1

Peter Rosenthal (LSUC #: 330440)
Tel: 416.657.1475
Fax: 416.657.1511

Lawyers for the Applicants

AND TO: Fay Faraday
Barrister and Solicitor
860 Manning Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6G 1W8

Tel: (416) 389-4399
Fax: (647) 776-3147

Lawyer for the Applicants

AND TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CANADA
Ontario Regional Office
The Exchange Tower
130 King Street West
Suite 3400
Toronto, ON M5X 1K6

Gail Sinclair and Michael H. Morris
Tel: 416.973.9704 Tel: 416.954.8109
Fax: 416.952.4518 Fax: 416.952.4518

Lawyers for the Respondent,
Attorney General of Canada

AND TO: AG of Ontario
MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO
Constitutional Law Division
7th Floor, 720 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M5G 2K1

Janet Minor and Shannon Chace
Tel: 416.326.4137 Tel: 416.326.4468
Fax: 416.326.4015 Fax: 416.326.4015

Lawyers for the Respondent,
Attorney General of Ontario

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Applicants
(Appellants)

-and-

**ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA and
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO**

Respondents
(Respondents on Appeal)

APPLICATION UNDER Rule 13.03 of the *Rules of
Civil Procedure*, R.R.O. 1990, O. Reg. 194 and under the
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

**FACTUM OF THE COALITION OF ARCH DISABILITY LAW CENTRE, THE
DREAM TEAM, CANADIAN HIV/AIDS LEGAL NETWORK AND HIV/AIDS LEGAL
CLINIC ONTARIO FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE
PURSUANT TO RULE 13.02 OF THE *RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE***

PART I – STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Nature of the Motion

1. This is a motion of ARCH Disability Law Centre (“ARCH”), The Dream Team, the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network (“Legal Network”) and the HIV&AIDS Legal Clinic Ontario (“HALCO”) (hereinafter “the Coalition”) requesting leave to intervene in the appeal of the decision of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in *Tanudjaja v. Attorney General (Canada)*, pursuant to Rule 13.02 of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*.

Rules of Civil Procedure, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194, Rules 13.03 and Rule 37.

2. With his decision of the Superior Court of Justice dated September 6, 2013, Justice Lederer granted the Motion to Strike the Application. The Application claimed that the Respondents’ policies, programs and strategies have led to increased conditions of homelessness and have failed to adequately address the serious impact of these conditions for diverse residents of Ontario and Canada. The Applicants claim that these failures are contrary to sections 7 and 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Factum of the Appellants para.1-3.

3. The Coalition is asking for leave to intervene as a friend of the court. As an intervenor, we would share our experience and expertise as a group that represents the interests of people living with disabilities, including people living with HIV and mental health issues. We would assist the Court to understand why it was necessary for the lower court to have a full evidence-based appreciation of what homelessness means to the full diversity of people living in Canada, including the

particular needs and challenges of people with disabilities, before determining the Applicants' potential for successfully demonstrating that the Respondents' actions and inactions on homelessness in Canada violate sections 7 and 15 of the *Charter*.

4. The Coalition would assist the Court by demonstrating how the Governments' choice of policies and programs, and in particular their lack of a cohesive strategy to address homelessness and inadequate housing, impact on the mental and physical health and human rights of people living with disabilities. People with disabilities are often homeless or inadequately housed and being homeless creates unique challenges and risks for them. By creating risks to health, well-being and human rights, the Governments' choices result in a deprivation to security of the person and equality rights.

5. In addition, the Coalition is uniquely positioned to make informed submissions regarding the Superior Court's error in failing to recognize the need to fully consider the Respondents' international human rights obligations to inform the *Charter* analysis. Again, this analysis could not be properly undertaken without a full examination of the evidence.

B. The Proposed Intervenor

6. The Coalition is comprised of four organizations who jointly bring legal expertise and lived experience on the impact of the Respondents' policies and programs on people with disabilities including those living with HIV and mental health issues who are among the most marginalized and discriminated individuals in our society. The Coalition's lived experience and expertise together with legal

argument enable it to aid the Court to develop a contextualized understanding of sections 7 and 15.

C. Coalition members' expertise and experience

7. ARCH Disability Law Centre was founded over thirty years ago as a charitable organization with an Ontario-wide mandate. ARCH provides legal services to Ontarians with disabilities in an effort to ensure dignity and full participation in society. Many of ARCH's clients experience homelessness which often has life-threatening impacts on their health and often impacts on their right to be included in society. ARCH has intervened and represented intervenors before the Supreme Court of Canada in numerous cases in which the Court conducted a *Charter* or human rights analysis. In a number of cases, ARCH has also addressed the role of Canada's obligations under the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* ("CRPD") in interpreting equality rights guaranteed under the *Charter*. In addition ARCH has made submissions to the United Nations and has delivered public legal education on the practical implications of the CRPD.

Affidavit of Ivana Petricone, Motion Record, pages 2-3 para. 5-9.

8. The Dream Team was founded in 2000 in response to the prejudice and discrimination that exists against people with mental health issues. Dream Team members are people who have experienced mental health and addiction issues and have been tangled in the mental health system. Each member has the lived experience of being at risk of homelessness. Together they are dedicated to demonstrating the life-altering benefits of supportive housing for people living with mental illness. Dream Team members have been at the forefront of

consumer-led advocacy for adequate housing and improved policies for individuals with mental health issues and addictions.

Affidavit of Ivana Petricone, Motion Record, pages 4-6 para. 10-13.

9. The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network (“Legal Network”) was founded in 1992 as a non-governmental organization, and federally incorporated as a not-for-profit organization in 1993. The Legal Network is the only national organization in Canada that works exclusively on legal and policy issues related to HIV and AIDS. This organization conducts research and analysis, publication education, community mobilization and advocacy to advance the rights of people living with or vulnerable to HIV. They also have an extensive history on a wide range of work internationally including being in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. The Legal Network has been involved in litigation on HIV-related human rights issues both internationally and domestically, including an intervention before both the European Court of Human Rights in the matter of *John Shelley v. United Kingdom*, 23800/06 [2008] 108. The Legal Network has intervened at the Supreme Court of Canada in *Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society*, 2011 SCC 44, *R. v. Clato Lual Mabior*, 2012 SCC 47 and *Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford*, 2013 SCC 72.

Affidavit of Ivana Petricone, Motion Record, pages 6-11 para. 14-27.

10. HIV/AIDS Legal Clinic Ontario (“HALCO”) is a community legal clinic founded in 1994, which provides legal services to individuals living with HIV in Ontario. HALCO is the only organization in Canada providing direct legal services exclusively to people living with HIV, and has responded to over 30,000

legal inquiries in various areas of laws since 2003 including human rights, housing, landlord and tenant and social assistance. People with HIV/AIDS require stable, safe, and affordable housing in order to maintain their health and well-being. In particular, those who must take HIV medications require housing in order to have a secure place to store and consume their medications. Stable, safe and affordable housing is key for people whose privacy and human rights are under constant threat. HALCO has been granted intervenor status by various levels of appellate courts in numerous cases which affect persons living with HIV/AIDS. HALCO and the Legal Network assisted the Supreme Court of Canada as intervenors *in Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford*, 2013 SCC 72 on issues of the constitutionality of Criminal Code provisions regarding sex work. HALCO and the Legal Network also intervened before the Supreme Court in both *R. v. Mabior*, 2012 SCC 47, and *R. v. D.C.*, 2012 SCC 48 which both addressed the criminalization of the non-disclosure of HIV-positive status.

Affidavit of Ivana Petricone, Motion Record, pages 11-13 para. 28-36.

PART II – ISSUES

11. The issue to be determined is whether the Coalition satisfies the requirements to be granted intervenor status in this appeal and whether the granting of intervenor status will result in any prejudice to the parties?

PART III – LAW AND ARGUMENT

12. Interventions to serve as a friend of this Court are governed by Rule 13.03 of the *Rules of Civil Procedure* which states that:

Leave to intervene as an added party or as a friend of the court in the Court of Appeal may be granted by a panel of the court, the Chief Justice or Associate Chief Justice of Ontario or a judge designated by either of them.

Rules of Civil Procedure, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 194 rule 13.03 (2).

13. On a motion for leave to intervene, the essential matters to be considered are: (1) the nature of the case; (2) the issues that arise; and (3) the likelihood of the moving party being able to make a useful contribution to the resolution of the appeal without causing injustice to the immediate parties.

Regional Municipality of Peel and Attorney General of Ontario v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Co. of Canada Ltd., 74 O.R. (2d) 164 (CA) [*Peel v. Great Atlantic and Pacific*] at 3. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 23.

Reference re Workers Compensation Act, 1983 (Nfld.), 1989 SCC 23, [1989] 2 S.C.R. 335 [*Re Workers Compensation Act*] at 339. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 22

A. Intervening in Constitutional Application

14. On a motion for leave to intervene in a matter involving claims of *Charter* violations, at least one of three criteria must be met by the intervenor: (1) it has a real substantial and identifiable interest in the subject matter of the proceedings; (2) it has an important perspective distinct from the immediate parties; or (3) it is a well recognized group with a special expertise and a broadly identifiable membership base. The Coalition submits that it meets not one, but each of these criteria.

Bedford et al. v. Attorney General of Canada, 98 O.R. (3d) 792 at para 2. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 3.

15. Additionally, leave to intervene should be more readily granted when constitutional issues are involved.

Peel v. Great Atlantic and Pacific, *supra* at pg 3.

B. The Coalition has a Clear Interest in this Appeal

16. Canadian Courts have recognized that in legal proceedings involving matters of public importance, a court should have before it different perspectives from organizations or groups representing substantial public interests and having a clear interest in the issue between the parties.

Re workers Compensation Act, supra at para.335.

17. This appeal raises fundamentally important issues for the Coalition. People with disabilities, including those living with HIV and mental health issues, are a socially and economically disadvantaged group who often rely on the *Charter* to advance their right to be respected as full and equal members of society. In cases such as this Application, it is necessary for a court to conduct a full review of the evidence presented by claimants. Without an understanding of the evidence, courts fail to fully consider the “situation of being a person with a disability in Canada”. People with disabilities have succeeded in advancing their Charter rights once the courts understood their particular experiences of “exclusion and marginalization”. If courts are allowed to strike out *Charter* applications before all evidence is reviewed, people with disabilities will be barred from appropriately advancing their Charter rights and our understanding of *Charter* rights will be shielded from expanding and advancing.

Eldridge v. British Columbia (Attorney General), 1997 SCC 327, [1997] 3 SCR 624 at para 56. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 10.

C. The Coalition will Provide a Unique Perspective that will Assist the Court

18. With respect to the issue of useful and different submissions, Sopinka, J. held in the *Reference Re Workers Compensation Act*:

This criteria is easily satisfied by an applicant who has a history of involvement in the issue, giving the applicant an expertise which can shed fresh light or provide new information on the matter.

19. This is particularly true in case such as the present one, which raise important public policy concerns.

Re workers Compensation Act, supra at 339.

20. If granted leave to intervene, the Coalition's submissions will provide the Court with the unique perspective of people with disabilities, including people living with HIV/AIDS and mental health issues whose lives are at risk when they experience homelessness. Through this perspective, the Coalition will make important and useful submissions. The Coalition intends to focus its submissions on the following issues:

- Justice Lederer errs in narrowly considering access to affordable, adequate and accessible housing as an issue of poverty and economic status.

Tanudjaja v. Attorney General (Canada) (Application), 2013 ONSC 5410 at para. 53-57. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 25.

- In doing so, he fails to understand that for people with disabilities it is not only about the ability to financially afford adequate shelter. For people with disabilities having accessible, affordable and adequate housing means having life, liberty and security of the person. There are many reasons why people with disabilities may not have access to adequate housing including discrimination and lack of appropriate facilities. For people with HIV, it can mean a safe place to store and consume medication needed to survive. For

people with physical disabilities, it can mean a home that allows for the use of a wheelchair rather than having to drag oneself up a flight of stairs several times a day. For persons with mental health and intellectual disabilities it can mean a stable home where one can be well and included in one's community rather than being forced into an institution.

- The Supreme Court has determined that “where law creates a risk to health by preventing access to health care, a deprivation of the right to security of the person is made out ... Where the law creates a risk not just to the health but also to the lives of the claimants, the deprivation is even clearer.” A finding on the facts of this case could result in a similar determination. Homelessness creates a risk to the health and dignity of people with disabilities. The Respondents failure to address those risks could be found to violate the Applicants' rights to life, liberty and security of the person. A clear understanding of these risks and thus a proper Charter analysis could only be achieved after a court heard all the evidence.

Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society, 2011 SCC 44, [2011] 3 SCR 134 at para 93. Joint Book of Authorities Tab 4.

- Justice Lederer errs in applying a mirror comparator analysis under section 15 of the *Charter* when he narrows the analysis to a consideration of whether the government programs deny people who are homeless a benefit that is provided to others or treat persons who are homeless differently.

Tanudjaja v. Attorney General (Canada), *supra* at para. 105-109

- The Supreme Court has determined that a section 15 analysis “involves looking at the circumstances of members of the group and the negative impact of the law on them. The analysis is contextual, not formalistic, grounded in the actual situation of the group and the potential of the impugned law to worsen their situation.” Without a full review of the evidence, a proper section 15 analysis could not be achieved. The true distinction or disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities, as a result of the Respondents’ failures to address the homelessness situation in Canada, could only be fully achieved after the Court has gained an understanding of the actual situation of the claimants.

Withler v. Canada (Attorney General), 2011 SCC 12, [2011] 1 SCR 396 at para.37.

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (*CRPD*) imposes very defined legal obligations on Canada. The *CRPD* engages obligations to provide affordable, accessible and adequate housing to people with disabilities. Contrary to what Justice Lederer states, the Respondents failure to fulfill these obligations could inform the *Charter* analysis.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, GAOR, 61st Sess., 76th Mtg., UN Doc. GA/10554 (2006) [*CRPD*].

Tanudjaja v. Attorney General (Canada), supra at para 150

- Article 28 of the *CRPD*, obligates Canada to take measures to achieve the full realization of these rights. Article 4 directs that Canada’s obligation be assessed relative to the available resources and stage of development of institutions and programs within Canada.

- By signing and ratifying international human rights treaties, Canada assumed the responsibility of ensuring respect for its obligations. The Supreme Court of Canada has held that the Charter should generously be presumed to provide protection at least as great as that afforded by similar international documents which Canada has ratified. An analysis of the Respondents' international human rights obligations and an examination of the evidence on whether they are meeting those obligations, is essential to the determination of whether it is plain and obvious that this Application which raises issues of Charter violations has no reasonable prospect of success.

D. No Prejudice to the Parties

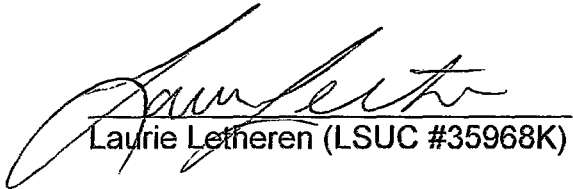
21. The Coalition makes no attempt to present new evidence for the record, but rather to provide the Court with a different perspective from that of the parties and from the other proposed intervenors. If granted leave to intervene, the Coalition will not create any delay in the hearing of the motion to dismiss or cause any other prejudice to the parties.

PART IV – ORDER REQUESTED

22. ARCH, The Dream Team, The Legal Network and HALCO collectively seek an order granting the Coalition leave to intervene as a friend of the court in this appeal. The Coalition requests that it be permitted to file a factum not exceeding 15 pages, and to present oral argument not exceeding 20 minutes at the hearing of the appeal.

23. The Coalition does not seek costs and requests that, in the event the motion is dismissed, no costs be awarded against it.

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 7th day of March , 2014.



Laurie Letheren (LSUC #35968K)

ARCH Disability Law Centre
425 Bloor Street West, #110
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3R5

Tel. (416) 482.8255
Fax. (416) 482.2981

Renée Lang (LSUC # 45051Q)

HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic (Ontario)
400 - 65 Wellesley Street East
Toronto, ON M4Y 1G7
Tel. (416) 340-7790
Fax (416) 340-7248

Counsel for the Proposed Intervenor, the Coalition

SCHEDULE A – LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Bedford et al. v. Attorney General of Canada, 98 O.R. (3d) 792

Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society, 2011 SCC 44, [2011] 3 SCR 134

Eldridge v. British Columbia (Attorney General), 1997 SCC 327, [1997] 3 SCR 624

Regional Municipality of Peel and Attorney General of Ontario v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Co. of Canada Ltd., 74 O.R. (2d) 164 (CA)

Reference re Workers Compensation Act, 1983 (Nfld.), 1989 CanLII 23 (SCC) [1989] 2 S.C.R. 335.

Tanudjaja v. Attorney General (Canada) (Application), 2013 ONSC 5410

Withler v. Canada (Attorney General), 2011 SCC 12, [2011] 1 SCR 396

SCHEDULE B – STATUTES RELIED UPON

Rules of Civil Procedure, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 194, Rules 1.04, 13.02, 21, 37.

RULE 1 CITATION, APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

General Principle

1.04 (1) These rules shall be liberally construed to secure the just, most expeditious and least expensive determination of every civil proceeding on its merits. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194, r. 1.04 (1).

RULE 13 INTERVENTION

LEAVE TO INTERVENE IN DIVISIONAL COURT OR COURT OF APPEAL

13.03 (1) Leave to intervene in the Divisional Court as an added party or as a friend of the court may be granted by a panel of the court, the Chief Justice or Associate Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice or a judge designated by either of them. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194, r. 13.03 (1); O. Reg. 292/99, s. 4; O. Reg. 186/10, s. 2.

(2) Leave to intervene as an added party or as a friend of the court in the Court of Appeal may be granted by a panel of the court, the Chief Justice or Associate Chief Justice of Ontario or a judge designated by either of them. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194, r. 13.03 (2); O. Reg. 186/10, s. 2; O. Reg. 55/12, s. 1

RULE 37 MOTIONS — JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE

NOTICE OF MOTION

37.01 A motion shall be made by a notice of motion (Form 37A) unless the nature of the motion or the circumstances make a notice of motion unnecessary. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194, r. 37.01.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11, ss. 7, 15.

Legal Rights

Life, liberty and security of person

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Equality Rights

Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without

discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

La Charte canadienne des droits et libertés, Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 (R-U), constituant l'annexe B de la Loi de 1982 sur le Canada (R-U), 1982, c 11

Garanties juridiques
Vie, liberté et sécurité

7. Chacun a droit à la vie, à la liberté et à la sécurité de sa personne; il ne peut être porté atteinte à ce droit qu'en conformité avec les principes de justice fondamentale.

Droits à l'égalité
Égalité devant la loi, égalité de bénéfice et protection égale de la loi

15. (1) La loi ne fait acception de personne et s'applique également à tous, et tous ont droit à la même protection et au même bénéfice de la loi, indépendamment de toute discrimination, notamment des discriminations fondées sur la race, l'origine nationale ou ethnique, la couleur, la religion, le sexe, l'âge ou les déficiences mentales ou physiques.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, GAOR, 61st Sess., 76th Mtg., UN Doc. GA/10554 (2006)

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

- a. Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations which recognize the inherent dignity and worth and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
- b. Recognizing that the United Nations, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, has proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind,
- c. Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,
- d. Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

- Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,
- e. Recognizing 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,
 - f. Recognizing the importance of the principles and policy guidelines contained in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and in the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in influencing the promotion, formulation and evaluation of the policies, plans, programmes and actions at the national, regional and international levels to further equalize opportunities for persons with disabilities,
 - g. Emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development,
 - h. Recognizing also that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,
 - i. Recognizing further the diversity of persons with disabilities,
 - j. Recognizing the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including those who require more intensive support,
 - k. Concerned that, despite these various instruments and undertakings, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations of their human rights in all parts of the world,
 - l. Recognizing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries,
 - m. Recognizing the valued existing and potential contributions made by persons with disabilities to the overall well-being and diversity of their communities, and that the promotion of the full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and of full participation by persons with disabilities will result in their enhanced sense of belonging and in significant advances in the human, social and economic development of society and the eradication of poverty,
 - n. Recognizing the importance for persons with disabilities of their individual autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make their own choices,
 - o. Considering that persons with disabilities should have the opportunity to be actively involved in decision-making processes about policies and programmes, including those directly concerning them,
 - p. Concerned about 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,

- q. Recognizing that women and girls with disabilities are often at greater risk, both within and outside the home of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation,
- r. Recognizing that children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, and recalling obligations to that end undertaken by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- s. Emphasizing the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all efforts to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities,
- t. Highlighting the fact that the majority of persons with disabilities live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,
- u. Bearing in mind that conditions of peace and security based on full respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and observance of applicable human rights instruments are indispensable for the full protection of persons with disabilities, in particular during armed conflicts and foreign occupation,
- v. Recognizing the importance of accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- w. Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he or she belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the International Bill of Human Rights,
- x. Convinced that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, and that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute towards the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities,
- y. Convinced that a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities will make a significant contribution to redressing the profound social disadvantage of persons with disabilities and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities, in both developing and developed countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1 - Purpose

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Persons with disabilities include 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.

Article 2 - Definitions

For the purposes of the present Convention:

- "Communication" includes languages, display of text, Braille, tactile communication, large print, accessible multimedia as well as written, audio, plain-language, human-reader and augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, including accessible information and communication technology;
- "Language" includes spoken and signed languages and other forms of non spoken languages;
- "Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation;
- "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;
- "Universal design" means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. "Universal design" shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed.

Article 3 - General principles

The principles of the present Convention shall be:

- a. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- b. Non-discrimination;
- c. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- d. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- e. Equality of opportunity;

- f. Accessibility;
- g. Equality between men and women;
- h. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

Article 4 - General obligations

1. States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake:

- a. To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention;
- b. To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- c. To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;
- d. To refrain from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the present Convention and to ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the present Convention;
- e. To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise;
- f. To undertake or promote research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, which should require the minimum possible adaptation and the least cost to meet the specific needs of a person with disabilities, to promote their availability and use, and to promote universal design in the development of standards and guidelines;
- g. To undertake or promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, including information and communications technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost;
- h. To provide accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, including new technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support services and facilities;
- i. To promote the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in this Convention so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights.

2. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving

progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law.

3. In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

4. Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and which may be contained in the law of a State Party or international law in force for that State. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Convention pursuant to law, conventions, regulation or custom on the pretext that the present Convention does not recognize such rights or freedoms or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

5. The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to all parts of federal states without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 5 - Equality and non-discrimination

1. States Parties recognize that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law.

2. States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds.

3. In order to promote equality and eliminate discrimination, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided.

4. Specific measures which are necessary to accelerate or achieve de facto equality of persons with disabilities shall not be considered discrimination under the terms of the present Convention.

Article 6 - Women with disabilities

1. States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

Article 7 - Children with disabilities

1. States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children.

2. In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

3. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right.

Article 8 - Awareness-raising

1. States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:

- a. To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;
- b. To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;
- c. To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities.

Measures to this end include:

- a. Initiating and maintaining effective public awareness campaigns designed:
 - i. To nurture receptiveness to the rights of persons with disabilities;
 - ii. To promote positive perceptions and greater social awareness towards persons with disabilities;
 - iii. To promote recognition of the skills, merits and abilities of persons with disabilities, and of their contributions to the workplace and the labour market;
- b. Fostering at all levels of the education system, including in all children from an early age, an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities;

- c. Encouraging all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention;
- d. Promoting awareness-training programmes regarding persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Article 9 - Accessibility

1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia:

- a. Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;
- b. Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to:

- a. Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public;
- b. Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- c. Provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities;
- d. Provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms;
- e. Provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public;
- f. Promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information;
- g. Promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet;
- h. Promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost.

Article 10 - Right to life

States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

Article 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.

Article 12 - Equal recognition before the law

1. States Parties reaffirm that persons with disabilities have the right to recognition everywhere as persons before the law.
2. States Parties shall recognize that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life.
3. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to provide access by persons with disabilities to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity.
4. States Parties shall ensure that all measures that relate to the exercise of legal capacity provide for appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse in accordance with international human rights law. Such safeguards shall ensure that measures relating to the exercise of legal capacity respect the rights, will and preferences of the person, are free of conflict of interest and undue influence, are proportional and tailored to the person's circumstances, apply for the shortest time possible and are subject to regular review by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body. The safeguards shall be proportional to the degree to which such measures affect the person's rights and interests.
5. Subject to the provisions of this article, States Parties shall take all appropriate and effective measures to ensure the equal right of persons with disabilities to own or inherit property, to control their own financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, and shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not arbitrarily deprived of their property.

Article 13 - Access to justice

1. States Parties shall ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages.

2. In order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, States Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff.

Article 14 - Liberty and security of the person

1. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others:

- a. Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person;
- b. Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and that the existence of a disability shall in no case justify a deprivation of liberty.

2. States Parties shall ensure that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law and shall be treated in compliance with the objectives and principles of this Convention, including by provision of reasonable accommodation.

Article 15 - Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

2. States Parties shall take all effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, from being subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 16 - Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and

outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.

2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.

3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse, including through the provision of protection services. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment that fosters the health, welfare, self-respect, dignity and autonomy of the person and takes into account gender- and age-specific needs.

5. States Parties shall put in place effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted.

Article 17 - Protecting the integrity of the person

Every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others.

Article 18 - Liberty of movement and nationality

1. States Parties shall recognize the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality, on an equal basis with others, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities:

- a. Have the right to acquire and change a nationality and are not deprived of their nationality arbitrarily or on the basis of disability;
- b. Are not deprived, on the basis of disability, of their ability to obtain, possess and utilize documentation of their nationality or other documentation of identification, or to utilize relevant processes such as immigration

- proceedings, that may be needed to facilitate exercise of the right to liberty of movement;
- c. Are free to leave any country, including their own;
 - d. Are not deprived, arbitrarily or on the basis of disability, of the right to enter their own country.

2. Children with disabilities shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by their parents.

Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community

States Parties to this Convention recognize the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live in the community, with choices equal to others, and shall take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of this right and their full inclusion and participation in the community, including by ensuring that:

- a. Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement;
- b. Persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community;
- c. Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.

Article 20 - Personal mobility

States Parties shall take effective measures to ensure personal mobility with the greatest possible independence for persons with disabilities, including by:

- a. Facilitating the personal mobility of persons with disabilities in the manner and at the time of their choice, and at affordable cost;
- b. Facilitating access by persons with disabilities to quality mobility aids, devices, assistive technologies and forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including by making them available at affordable cost;
- c. Providing training in mobility skills to persons with disabilities and to specialist staff working with persons with disabilities;
- d. Encouraging entities that produce mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies to take into account all aspects of mobility for persons with disabilities.

Article 21 - Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, including by:

- a. Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost;
- b. Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions;
- c. Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities;
- d. Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities;
- e. Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.

Article 22 - Respect for privacy

1. No person with disabilities, regardless of place of residence or living arrangements, shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence or other types of communication or to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. Persons with disabilities have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

2. States Parties shall protect the privacy of personal, health and rehabilitation information of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

Article 23 - Respect for home and the family

1. States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that:

- a. The right of all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age to marry and to found a family on the basis of free and full consent of the intending spouses is recognized;

- b. The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided;
- c. Persons with disabilities, including children, retain their fertility on an equal basis with others.

2. States Parties shall ensure the rights and responsibilities of persons with disabilities, with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship, adoption of children or similar institutions, where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the best interests of the child shall be paramount. States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities.

3. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life. With a view to realizing these rights, and to prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities, States Parties shall undertake to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families.

4. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. In no case shall a child be separated from parents on the basis of a disability of either the child or one or both of the parents.

5. States Parties shall, where the immediate family is unable to care for a child with disabilities, undertake every effort to provide alternative care within the wider family, and failing that, within the community in a family setting.

Article 24 - Education

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and life long learning directed to:

- a. The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;
- b. The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;
- c. Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society.

2. In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that:

- a. Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability;
- b. Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;
- c. Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided;
- d. Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education;
- e. Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.

3. States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including:

- a. Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring;
- b. Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community;
- c. Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development.

4. In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

5. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.

Article 25 - Health

States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall:

- a. Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;
- b. Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons;
- c. Provide these health services as close as possible to people's own communities, including in rural areas;
- d. Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;
- e. Prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the provision of health insurance, and life insurance where such insurance is permitted by national law, which shall be provided in a fair and reasonable manner;
- f. Prevent discriminatory denial of health care or health services or food and fluids on the basis of disability.

Article 26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation

1. States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures, including through peer support, to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life. To that end, States Parties shall organize, strengthen and extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes, particularly in the areas of health, employment, education and social services, in such a way that these services and programmes:

- a. Begin at the earliest possible stage, and are based on the multidisciplinary assessment of individual needs and strengths;
- b. Support participation and inclusion in the community and all aspects of society, are voluntary, and are available to persons with disabilities as close as possible to their own communities, including in rural areas.

2. States Parties shall promote the development of initial and continuing training for professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation services.

3. States Parties shall promote the availability, knowledge and use of assistive devices and technologies, designed for persons with disabilities, as they relate to habilitation and rehabilitation.

Article 27 - Work and employment

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:

- a. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;
- b. Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;
- c. Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;
- d. Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training;
- e. Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;
- f. Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business;
- g. Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;
- h. Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures;
- i. Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;
- j. Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market;

- k. Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

2. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour.

Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability.

2. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures:

- a. To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs;
- b. To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes;
- c. To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care;
- d. To ensure access by persons with disabilities to public housing programmes;
- e. To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to retirement benefits and programmes.

Article 29 - Participation in political and public life

States Parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake to:

- a. Ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected, inter alia, by:

- i. Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use;
 - ii. Protecting the right of persons with disabilities to vote by secret ballot in elections and public referendums without intimidation, and to stand for elections, to effectively hold office and perform all public functions at all levels of government, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate;
 - iii. Guaranteeing the free expression of the will of persons with disabilities as electors and to this end, where necessary, at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice;
- b. Promote actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs, including:
- i. Participation in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country, and in the activities and administration of political parties;
 - ii. Forming and joining organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at international, national, regional and local levels.

Article 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities:

- a. Enjoy access to cultural materials in accessible formats;
- b. Enjoy access to television programmes, films, theatre and other cultural activities, in accessible formats;
- c. Enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance.

2. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate steps, in accordance with international law, to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.

4. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled, on an equal basis with others, to

recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including sign languages and deaf culture.

5. With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

- a. To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels;
- b. To ensure that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities and, to this end, encourage the provision, on an equal basis with others, of appropriate instruction, training and resources;
- c. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues;
- d. To ensure that children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system;
- e. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities.

Article 31 - Statistics and data collection

1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:

- a. Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;
- b. Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

2. The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties' obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

3. States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others.

Article 32 - International cooperation

1. 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 present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia:

- a. Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;
- b. Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices;
- c. Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge;
- d. Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies.

2. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the obligations of each State Party to fulfil its obligations under the present Convention.

Article 33 - National implementation and monitoring

1. States Parties, in accordance with their system of organization, shall designate one or more focal points within government for matters relating to the implementation of the present Convention, and shall give due consideration to the establishment or designation of a coordination mechanism within government to facilitate related action in different sectors and at different levels.

2. States Parties shall, in accordance with their legal and administrative systems, maintain, strengthen, designate or establish within the State Party, a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate, to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the present Convention. When designating or establishing such a mechanism, States Parties shall take into account the principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights.

3. Civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, shall be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process.

Article 34 - Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereafter referred to as “the Committee”), which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist, at the time of entry into force of the present Convention, of twelve experts. After an additional sixty ratifications or accessions to the Convention, the membership of the Committee shall increase by six members, attaining a maximum number of eighteen members.

3. The members of the Committee shall serve in their personal capacity and shall be of high moral standing and recognized competence and experience in the field covered by the present Convention. When nominating their candidates, States Parties are invited to give due consideration to the provision set out in article 4.3 of the present Convention.

4. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems, balanced gender representation and participation of experts with disabilities.

5. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties from among their nationals at meetings of the Conference of States Parties. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of entry into force of the present Convention. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit the nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the State Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

7. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election once. However, the term of six of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these six members shall be chosen by lot by the chairperson of the meeting referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.

8. The election of the six additional members of the Committee shall be held on the occasion of regular elections, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this article.

9. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause she or he can no longer perform her or his duties, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert possessing the qualifications and meeting the requirements set out in the relevant provisions of this article, to serve for the remainder of the term.

10. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention, and shall convene its initial meeting.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

13. The members of the Committee shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 35 - Reports by States Parties

1. Each State Party shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a comprehensive report on measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the present Convention and on the progress made in that regard, within two years after the entry into force of the present Convention for the State Party concerned.

2. Thereafter, States Parties shall submit subsequent reports at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

3. The Committee shall decide any guidelines applicable to the content of the reports.

4. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports, repeat information previously provided. When preparing reports to the Committee, States Parties are invited to consider doing so in an open and transparent process and to give due consideration to the provision set out in article 4.3 of the present Convention.

5. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 36 - Consideration of reports

1. Each report shall be considered by the Committee, which shall make such suggestions and general recommendations on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned. The State Party may respond with any information it chooses to the Committee. The Committee may request further information from States Parties relevant to the implementation of the present Convention.
2. If a State Party is significantly overdue in the submission of a report, the Committee may notify the State Party concerned of the need to examine the implementation of the present Convention in that State Party, on the basis of reliable information available to the Committee, if the relevant report is not submitted within three months following the notification. The Committee shall invite the State Party concerned to participate in such examination. Should the State Party respond by submitting the relevant report, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article will apply.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall make available the reports to all States Parties.
4. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries and facilitate access to the suggestions and general recommendations relating to these reports.
5. The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, and other competent bodies, reports from States Parties in order to address a request or indication of a need for technical advice or assistance contained therein, along with the Committee's observations and recommendations, if any, on these requests or indications.

Article 37 - Cooperation between States Parties and the Committee

1. Each State Party shall cooperate with the Committee and assist its members in the fulfilment of their mandate.
 2. In its relationship with States Parties, the Committee shall give due consideration to ways and means of enhancing national capacities for the implementation of the present Convention, including through international cooperation.
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Article 38 - Relationship of the Committee with other bodies

In order to foster the effective implementation of the present Convention and to encourage international cooperation in the field covered by the present Convention:

- a. The specialized agencies and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;
- b. The Committee, as it discharges its mandate, shall consult, as appropriate, other relevant bodies instituted by international human rights treaties, with a view to ensuring the consistency of their respective reporting guidelines, suggestions and general recommendations, and avoiding duplication and overlap in the performance of their functions.

Article 39 - Report of the Committee

The Committee shall report every two years to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council on its activities, and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 40 - Conference of States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in a Conference of States Parties in order to consider any matter with regard to the implementation of the present Convention.
 2. No later than six months after the entry into force of the present Convention, the Conference of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations biennially or upon the decision of the Conference of States Parties.
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Article 41 - Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 42 - Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States and by regional integration organizations at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007.

Article 43 - Consent to be bound

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States and to formal confirmation by signatory regional integration organizations. It shall be open for accession by any State or regional integration organization which has not signed the Convention.

Article 44 - Regional integration organizations

1. "Regional integration organization" shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region, to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention. Such organizations shall declare, in their instruments of formal confirmation or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention.

Subsequently, they shall inform the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

2. References to "States Parties" in the present Convention shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence.

3. For the purposes of article 45, paragraph 1, and article 47, paragraphs 2 and 3, any instrument deposited by a regional integration organization shall not be counted.

4. Regional integration organizations, in matters within their competence, may exercise their right to vote in the Conference of States Parties, with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 45 - Entry into force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State or regional integration organization ratifying, formally confirming or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth such instrument, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own such instrument.

Article 46 - Reservations

1. Reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
2. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time.

Article 47 - Amendments

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to the present Convention and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall communicate any proposed amendments to States Parties, with a request to be notified whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the States Parties present and voting shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval and thereafter to all States Parties for acceptance.
2. An amendment adopted and approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the number of instruments of acceptance deposited reaches two thirds of the number of States Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any State Party on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its own instrument of acceptance. An amendment shall be binding only on those States Parties which have accepted it.
3. If so decided by the Conference of States Parties by consensus, an amendment adopted and approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article which relates exclusively to articles 34, 38, 39 and 40 shall enter into force for all States Parties on the thirtieth day after the number of instruments of acceptance deposited reaches two thirds of the number of States Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment.

Article 48 - Denunciation

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 49 - Accessible format

The text of the present Convention shall be made available in accessible formats.

Article 50 - Authentic texts

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the present Convention shall be equally authentic.

JENNIFER TANUDJAJA, JANICE ARSENAULT, ANSAR MAHMOOD, BRIAN DUBOURDIEU, AND CENTRE FOR EQUALITY RIGHTS IN ACCOMMODATION

-and-

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA and
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO

Applicants
(Appellants)

Respondents
(Respondents on Appeal)

COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO

PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT TORONTO

**FACTUM OF THE PROPOSED INTERVENER
ARCH DISABILITY LAW CENTRE, THE DREAM TEAM, CANADIAN
HIV/AIDS LEGAL NETWORK AND HIV & AIDS LEGAL CLINIC ONTARIO**

ARCH Disability Law Centre

425 Bloor Street East, Suite 110
Toronto, ON M4W 3R4

Laurie Letheren (LSUC # 35968K)
Tel: 416-482-8255 ext. 232
Fax: 416-482-2981
Email: letherel@lao.on.ca

Lawyers for the Proposed Intervener,
ARCH Disability Law Centre, The
Dream Team, Canadian HIV/AIDS
Legal Network and HIV & AIDS Legal
Clinic Ontario

HIV & AIDS Legal Clinic Ontario

400-65 Wellesley Street East
Toronto, ON M4Y 3G7

Renée Lang (LSUC # 42051Q)
Tel: 416-340-7790
Fax: 416-340-7248
Email: lanqr@lao.on.ca

Lawyers for the Proposed Intervener,
ARCH Disability Law Centre, The
Dream Team, Canadian HIV/AIDS
Legal Network and HIV & AIDS Legal
Clinic Ontario

**Counsel for the Proposed Intervener, ARCH Disability Law Centre, The
Dream Team, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network and HIV & AIDS Legal
Clinic Ontario**