

UN Disability Rights Convention

Signed by Turkey, which consists of a total of 50 states party to the matter and,
Eliminating discrimination against people with disabilities and raising their living standards
The full text of the contract that brings obligations such as:

AGREEMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED

START

States Parties to this Agreement,

- (a) All members of the human family, declared in the United Nations Charter,
the dignity, value, equal and inalienable rights they have from east have freedom in the world,
Recalling the principles that accept justice and peace,
- (b) The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Human Rights
With International Conventions, everyone is subjected to any discrimination in these documents.
Considering that it accepts and declares that it has the recognized rights and freedoms,
- (c) the universality, indivisibility of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,
the integrity and commitment of people with disabilities without discrimination from these rights
reaffirming that their use must be guaranteed,
- (d) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Civil and Political
International Convention on Rights, The Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
The International Convention on the Abolition of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
International Convention on Prevention, Torture and Other Cruel Inhumane or Humanitarian
Contract Against Minimizing Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and
International Convention for the Protection of All Immigrant Workers and Family Members
Recalling,
- (e) Disability is a given concept, and disability is the disability of people, their other
does not allow individuals to participate fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with individuals
Recognizing that it stems from its interaction with attitudes and environmental conditions,
- (f) Standard for the World Action Program for the Disabled and Equal Opportunity for Disabled
To ensure equality of opportunity for disabled people with the principles and policy recommendations in the Rules.
national, regional and international level policies, plans, programs and
considering its contribution to the development, design and evaluation of actions
Having,
- (g) Disability-related issues are an integral part of the strategies for sustainable development.
Emphasizing the importance of being considered as part of,
- (h) If a person is discriminated against because he / she is disabled,
Considering that it violates dignity and value,
- (i) In addition, by recognizing the diversity of the disabled,
- (j) All people with disabilities, including people with disabilities who need more intensive support,
Considering that their rights need to be strengthened and protected,
- (k) Despite various documents and obligations, as disabled members of society
that they continue to face obstacles in community participation and that people all over the world
taking into account that their rights have been violated,
- (l) Living conditions of people with disabilities in all countries, especially in developing countries.
Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in its development,
- (m) The contribution that people with disabilities can and may contribute to the welfare and diversity of society; and
to use the human rights and fundamental freedoms fully and to participate fully in society

that promoting will make them feel like they belong to society,
 contributes to humanitarian, social and economic development and poverty reduction
 recognizing that it will be found,

(n) Individual autonomy of persons with disabilities, including freedom to make their own choices; and
 Recognizing the importance of independence,

(o) decision-making of other policies and programs that directly concern the disabled.

Considering that they should be able to participate actively in their processes,

(p) Race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other idea, national, ethnic or social origin,
 for more than one reason in terms of ownership, birth, age or other status, or

Taking into account the difficult conditions faced by persons with severe discrimination,

(q) Violence against women and girls with disabilities both inside and outside the home,
 injury or abuse, neglect, negligent treatment, ill-treatment or exploitation

Considering that they are at a greater risk against,

(r) All human rights and fundamentals of children with disabilities equally with other children

Recognizing that they should take full advantage of freedoms and Children's Rights

Recalling the obligations undertaken by States Parties to the Convention, (s) Disability

efforts to encourage full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Emphasizing that it should include a gender perspective,

(t) Underlining that the majority of people with disabilities live in poverty conditions, and this

In this respect, it is critical to draw attention to the negative impact of poverty on people with disabilities.

accepting,

(u) the peace and security environment based on full respect for the objectives and principles contained in the Charter; and
 compliance with applicable human rights documents, in particular armed conflict and foreign

Keeping in mind that it is indispensable for the full protection of the disabled in case of occupation,

(v) Physical, social, economic and cultural environment, health and education services, information and
 full access to all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people with disabilities

Recognizing the importance of making use of it,

(w) The individual has duties towards other individuals and the society to which they belong and that

strengthening the individual's rights granted in the International Charter of Human Rights and this

Aware that he is under an obligation to strive to respect rights,

(x) A comprehensive international strengthening and protecting the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
 the convention eliminates the severe social disadvantages of the disabled and their

promoting participation in civil, political, economic, social and cultural environments with equal opportunities
 is convinced that it will make an important contribution to both developing and developing countries.

as,

(y) Disability is the natural and basic unit of society, and that society and the state
 and that the rights of the disabled and their family members, the disabled are fully and equal.

Convinced that they should have the necessary protection and support to ensure that they can use

They have agreed on the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1 - OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Convention is full and equal from all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people with disabilities.

Encouraging, protecting and ensuring their enjoyment and their dignity

is to strengthen respect. Persons with disabilities are confronted with others if they encounter various obstacles.

long-term physical, which prevents them from joining society fully and effectively,

are people with mental, mental and sensory disability.

ARTICLE 2 - DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Convention;

"Communication", languages including accessible information and communication technology, text display, Braille
 communication using the alphabet and touching, capital letters, written, audio and accessible
 multimedia, plain language, human reader, body language, other types and styles and different

Language includes verbal language, sign language and other non-verbal languages

“Disability-based discrimination” political, economic, social, cultural, civilized or any other equal use of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in one area with others or any kind that prevents or prevents the possibility of using them separation, exclusion or restriction is based on disability. Disability-based discrimination includes all forms of discrimination, including lack of reasonable accommodation.

“Reasonable harmonization” means all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people with disabilities with others. Concrete case to ensure that it is used equally or benefits from it necessary and appropriate changes that do not require, impose or overshoot, and express adaptations.

“Universal design” and “inclusive design” mean products, environment, programs and services. everyone as much as possible, without the need for a special design or adaptation is designed to be used by. Universal design ”and“ inclusive design ”, If necessary, design the auxiliary devices for specially handicapped groups. covers.

ARTICLE 3- GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The principles of this Agreement are:

- (a) Individuals, including their freedom and independence to make their own choices respect for their dignity and individual autonomy;
- (b) No discrimination;
- (c) full and effective participation and involvement in society;
- (d) Respect for differences and disability is part of human diversity and humanity to be accepted as;
- (e) Equal opportunity;
- (f) Accessibility;
- (g) Equality between men and women;
- (h) Respect for the developing capacities of children with disabilities and children with disabilities respect for their rights so that they can protect their identity.

ARTICLE 4- GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

1. States Parties should consider all persons with disabilities without any discrimination based on disability. ensuring that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented and rights and it is under the responsibility of strengthening freedoms. To this end, States parties undertake

Are:

- (a) All legal, administrative and other necessary for the enforcement of the rights granted in this Convention. taking measures;

- (b) applicable legal rules and regulations that constitute discrimination against the disabled, legislative, necessary to change or eliminate traditions and practices to take all appropriate measures, including its activities;
- (c) Protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programs; and consider strengthening;
- (d) to take any action or practice that is not in line with this Agreement. avoid public authorities and institutions to comply with this Agreement. Supply;
- (e) Disability discrimination by any person, organization or private enterprise. to take all appropriate measures to eliminate its execution;
- (f) Utilization of universal design in the development of standards and guidelines; and It is universally designed to meet the special needs of disabled people and it is possible products, services, equipment that require substantial minimum modification and low cost, and ensure that facilities are researched, developed, available and available; or Support;

(g) Information and communication technologies, giving priority to affordable technologies, new technologies suitable for the disabled, including mobility aids, assistive technologies ensure their research, development, availability and availability, or

Support;

(h) Disabled persons, including new technologies, tools to assist the movement, assistive technologies and along with access to information about auxiliary, supportive services and facilities.

Provision,

(i) Regarding the rights granted by this Convention to professionals and staff working with the disabled. strengthening of education and thus the support secured by these rights and better provision of services;

2. Regarding economic, social and cultural rights, each State party, within its resources taking maximum measures and, if necessary, within the framework of international cooperation, In order to ensure the progressive utilization, the international and the Undertakes to fulfill obligations that can be applied immediately according to the law.

3. States Parties are concerned with the development of laws and policies to enforce this Convention; and including the children with disabilities in their implementation and other decision-making processes regarding the disabled. they will frequently consult people with disabilities through the organizations that represent them, and They will include it in the process.

4. No provision in this Agreement is to be used to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities. internationally available and in the laws of the State Party or in force for the State it will not affect the provisions in the legal rules.

Any of the States Parties to law, contracts, legal regulations, tradition any of the fundamental human rights that have been properly recognized or enforced On the grounds that the Convention does not recognize these rights or to a lesser extent. it is not possible to restrict or partially change it.

5. The provisions of this Agreement are federal without any restrictions or exceptions. it will be implemented in all regions of the states.

ARTICLE 5- EDUCATION AND DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITION

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1. States Parties should ensure that everyone is equal before the law and without discrimination that everyone has the right to equal protection and to enjoy equal law. accepts.

2. States Parties shall prohibit all forms of discrimination based on disability and ensuring equal and effective protection against discrimination based on any cause Will.

3. States Parties should retain persons with disabilities to ensure equality and eliminate discrimination. It will take all necessary steps to achieve reasonable harmonization.

4. Special measures to speed up or ensure the actual equality of persons with disabilities, this In terms of contract, discrimination will not be counted.

ARTICLE 6- DISABLED WOMEN

1. States Parties shall not be able to discriminate women and girls with disabilities for more than one reason. acknowledges that they are exposed to, and in this respect they are fully and fully they take measures to ensure their equal enjoyment.

2. States Parties shall consider the full development, progress and empowerment of women and this Convention. to use and enjoy the specified human rights and fundamental freedoms will take all necessary measures to ensure

ARTICLE 7- DISABLED CHILDREN

1. States Parties shall ensure that all children with disabilities are equally qualified with other children, will take all necessary measures to ensure that they enjoy their full freedom.

2. Prioritize the best interests of the child in all actions related to children with disabilities

It will be given.

3. States Parties should ensure that children with disabilities affect themselves equally with other children. have the right to express their views freely on the subject, their age and maturity the importance of their views according to their level and the obstacles for the recognition of this right. It will provide appropriate support for the variety and ages.

ARTICLE 8- RAISING THE CONSCIOUSNESS

1. States Parties (urgent, effective and appropriate measures (to achieve the following objectives) commit to take.

(a) Raising awareness and rights for people with disabilities in every segment of society, including the family; and encouraging respect for their dignity;

(b) In all areas of life, with disabilities, stereotypes, prejudices, damaging tackling discriminatory behaviors based on gender and age;

(c) To raise awareness about the capacities and contributions of people with disabilities.

2. Measures for this purpose include:

(a) Designing and launching effective campaigns to raise awareness in the community; and maintaining:

(i) Educating the public on the admissibility of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(ii) Strengthening positive approaches and social awareness towards the disabled;

(iii) the skills, qualifications, and abilities of the disabled to the workplaces and the labor market. to promote recognition of their contributions;

(b) at all stages of the education system, including all children from an early age.

to promote the respectful approach to human rights of people with disabilities;

(c) In all media organs of the disabled, with an approach appropriate for the purpose of this Convention.

encouraging its depiction;

(d) Promoting awareness raising training programs on the disabled and their rights.

ARTICLE 9- ACCESSIBILITY

1. States Parties are fully committed to the independent life of persons with disabilities and to all areas of society. ensuring the participation of the disabled people and the physical environment, transportation in a similar way with others, information and communication, including information and communication technology and system, both rural and urban access to other facilities and services that are open to the public or offered to the public in the regions take appropriate measures to ensure These measures will identify barriers to access and should also include its elimination. These measures are specified in the locations and services listed below.

It is also valid in terms of:

(a) Buildings, roads, means of transportation and other, including schools, homes, health facilities and workplaces indoor and outdoor facilities;

(b) Information and communication tools, including electronic services and emergency services; and other services.

2. States Parties should also take appropriate measures to achieve the following:

(a) Minimum standard of access to facilities and services that are public or available to the public and developing, declaring guidelines and monitoring their implementation;

(b) Private enterprises, persons with disabilities who operate public facilities or provide services to the public to ensure that they consider their accessibility in every respect;

(c) To educate the relevant people for the access problems faced by the disabled;

(d) Marking in Braille and easy-to-understand form in public buildings and other facilities provide;

(e) Guides, readers and facilitators to facilitate access to public buildings and facilities.

providing various live aids and means, including professional sign language interpreters;

(f) Help and support to people with disabilities in appropriate ways to ensure access to information.

to promote its presentation;

(g) Disability access to new information and communication technologies and systems, including the Internet.

to promote its access;

(h) the design, development and development of accessible information and communication technologies and systems; and to promote its distribution from the first stage and thus to these technologies and systems. ensuring that it can be reached at minimum cost.

ARTICLE 10- RIGHT TO LIFE

States parties reiterate that every person has the right to life from birth. and it ensures that people with disabilities enjoy this right effectively and equally with others. should take all necessary precautions.

ARTICLE 11- RISK SITUATIONS AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN HUMANITIES

States Parties are at risk, including armed conflict situations, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters. humanitarian law to ensure the protection and safety of people with disabilities

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obligations under international law, including international human rights law take all necessary precautions to fulfill.

ARTICLE 12- ETHIC RECOGNITION BEFORE THE LAW

1. States Parties have the right to be recognized as persons wherever they are reaffirms.
2. States Parties are entitled to all persons with disabilities equally in all areas of life He accepts that he has his license.
3. States Parties may require disabilities when using their qualifications. they should take appropriate measures to get support.
4. States Parties should take into account that all measures relating to the exercise of a competence are to provide appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse in accordance with their rights law should guarantee. The said safeguards should include measures for the use of respect for the rights, will and preferences of the person, independent of conflict of interest not to make an unfair intervention in the will of the person, the conditions of the person to be meticulously and to observe these conditions for the shortest possible time implementation by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body. as a review. These safeguards are based on it should be restrained to the extent that it affects its rights and interests.
5. States Parties, under the provisions of this article, possess disability or qualifying for inheritance, controlling financial affairs, and bank loans, mortgages and other financial all appropriate and effective to ensure that they have equal rights in accessing loans. take measures and ensure that people with disabilities are not arbitrarily deprived of their property It should provide.

ARTICLE 13 - ACCESS TO JUSTICE

1. States Parties should ensure that people with disabilities have effective access to justice in an equal manner with others. For this, procedural and age-appropriate harmonization should be made and investigation and other preparation directly and indirectly, including testimony in all legal proceedings including their participation should be facilitated.
2. States Parties to facilitate the effective access of persons with disabilities to justice necessary training for those working in the justice system, including police and prison staff should ensure that they receive.

ARTICLE 14 - FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF PROFIT

1. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the following rights in an equal manner with others.

It will provide:

- (a) the right to enjoy the right to liberty and security of person;
 - (b) not to be deprived of their liberty illegally or arbitrarily,
- the fact that freedom is restricted is based on law and disability, under no circumstances not to be cited as a reason for restriction of freedom.

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2. States Parties, if disabled, are deprived of their liberty after any process
If the; this is done equally with others; international human rights law
to ensure that persons with disabilities have safeguards and that disability is reasonably harmonized
Treatment in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Convention, including provisions
must see him.

ARTICLE 15- Torture or Persecution, Non-Humanity or Aggravating
NOT EXPOSED TO TREATMENT OR PENALTY

1. No one to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
should not be exposed. In particular, no one is subject to medical or scientific testing without consent.
should not be.

2. States Parties may not face torture or cruel, inhuman or humiliating disabilities.
effective to ensure that they are treated equally with others against treatment or punishment
it should take all legal, administrative, judicial and other measures.

ARTICLE 16- NOT EXPOSED TO EVALUATION, EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

1. States Parties shall not grant the exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities inside and outside the home.
any legal, administrative, appropriate to protect them from any form, including gender-oriented.
should take social, educational and other measures.

2. States Parties, gender and age to persons with disabilities, their families, their caregivers
how to prevent exploitation, violence and abuse by providing appropriate assistance and support,
by providing information and training on how to identify and report exploitation, violence and
take all appropriate measures to prevent any form of abuse. States Parties, protection
ensure that their services are sensitive to age, gender and disability issues.

3. States Parties should retain persons with disabilities to prevent any form of exploitation, violence and abuse.
effective use of all facilities and programs to serve
It should ensure that it is audited.

4. States parties, including those involved in the provision of protective services,
as well as the disabled who are victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse
physical, mental and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reconstruction
integration should take all appropriate measures.
integration should ensure that the person regains his health, self-esteem, dignity and autonomy; and
It should take into account its special needs in relation to age and gender.

5. States Parties are diagnosed with cases of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities,
women and children centered to ensure that they are investigated and prosecuted where necessary
enact effective laws and policies, including laws and policies.

ARTICLE 17 - PROTECTION OF WHOLE INTEGRITY Every person with a disability, body and soul
has the right to respect its integrity equally with others.

ARTICLE 18- FREEDOM OF TRAVEL AND NATIONALITY

1. States Parties shall choose the travel and residence of persons with disabilities equally with others acknowledge that he has the right to freedom and nationality; and the disabled should ensure their rights.

(a) have the right to nationality and change, and to be arbitrarily or handicapped not being deprived of nationality due to;

(b) Obtaining other documents regarding nationality or identity due to the person's disability. freedom to own, use, and use these documents or travel processes such as immigration, which may be necessary to facilitate not being deprived of the opportunity to benefit;

(c) The freedom to leave any country, including his own;

(d) Deprived of his right to enter his country based on his disability or arbitrarily Failure to leave.

2. Children with disabilities should be registered in the population immediately after birth and getting birth name, nationality and, as far as possible, knowing their own parents and by them should have the right to be cared for.

ARTICLE 19- INDEPENDENT LIVING AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIETY

States Parties to this Convention have equal options for all persons with disabilities. it recognizes that it has the right to live in the community and that people with disabilities to make it easier for them to benefit and participate and participate fully in society take effective and necessary measures. For this, the following will be provided:

(a) Persons with disabilities are able to equip others with their residence and where and with whom they have the opportunity to choose their own life and cannot be forced into a special living order;

(b) Living and involving people with disabilities, including personal support.

they need to be in-house, in-house and other social support services.

access should be ensured and the isolation and isolation of disabled people from society should be prevented;

(c) General public services and facilities should be equally open to persons with disabilities; and be able to respond to their needs.

ARTICLE 20- PERSONAL MOBILITY

States Parties should ensure that persons with disabilities can move to the maximum extent possible should take effective measures. These measures include:

(a) Acting as disadvantaged and at a reasonable cost as required by the disabled. to facilitate their ability to;

(b) Disabled people, quality tools and equipment that facilitate movement, assistive technologies, aid facilitating access to offering people and vehicles at an affordable cost;

(c) Disabled people and specialist staff working with disabled people, training on their development;

(d) Movement assistive tools and equipment, all those producing assistive technologies, encouraging them to take into account their needs.

ARTICLE 21- FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND FREEDOM AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

States Parties shall contact all persons with disabilities as defined in Article 2 of this Convention. to use the tools according to their preferences, to research, to receive and to give information and ideas

to enjoy the freedom of thought and expression, including freedom, equally with others to take all appropriate measures. These measures should include:

- (a) The information intended to be presented to the public is available in different formats for the disabled. Presenting the disabled people with the appropriate technologies, up-to-date and at no additional cost;
- (b) Sign language, Braille alphabet, body language and preference for disabled persons in official contacts. Agree to use all other accessible communication tools and formats they have and facilitating;
- (c) Private organizations that provide public services, including the Internet, Encouraging the provision of information and services so that they can be accessed and used;
- (d) Providing mass communication services, including those providing information through the Internet. to encourage institutions to offer their services in a way that people with disabilities can access them.
- (e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign language.

ARTICLE 22 - RESPECT FOR SPECIAL LIFE

1. Regardless of the residence and lifestyle, no disabled person's private life, family, arbitrary or unlawful interference with their home, communications and other forms of communication it cannot be committed against unlawful attacks against honor and dignity. Disabilities, has the right to be legally protected from such interference or attacks.
2. States Parties are concerned about the confidentiality of the personal, health and rehabilitation information of persons with disabilities. Protected equally with.

ARTICLE 23 - RESPECT FOR HOUSING AND FAMILY LIFE

1. States Parties to persons with disabilities in matters concerning marriage, family, parenting and private affairs Effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination are equal to others with disabilities. should be taking into consideration. In this framework, it should provide the following:
- (a) Recognition of the right to marriages and the right to start a family, and the use of the right in accordance with the free will and consent of spouses wishing to marry;
- (b) Deciding freely and responsibly on the number and range of children with disabilities access to information appropriate for their right to give and age, reproductive and family planning education creating the necessary tools for the recognition of the right and the exercise of these rights;
- (c) Disabled people, including children, are deprived of their fertility equally with others. It will be released.
2. States Parties, custody, guardianship, trustee, adoption or this in national legislation on institutions with similar concepts - in any case, children provided that the benefits are kept superior - safeguard the rights and responsibilities of people with disabilities It should take. States parties with disabilities in fulfilling their childcare responsibilities provide appropriate support.
3. States Parties have equal rights with respect to the family life of children with disabilities. should have it. States Parties, the realization of these rights and the disabled to prevent children from being hidden, abandoned, neglected and kept separate, comprehensive information, service and support to children with disabilities and their families at an early stage They must submit.

4. States Parties should ensure that a child does not leave his family in violation of his family's will. It should provide. The exception is, provided that the competent authorities are subject to judicial review. that the child should be separated from his family, in accordance with applicable laws and procedures, The best advantage of the child is that it makes decisions accordingly. Under no circumstances should the child or mother and The child cannot be separated from his parents because one of his father has a disability.
5. States Parties should not give the child if the nuclear family of the child with disability cannot take care In a broad sense, family members will provide a family environment where this is not possible. should make every effort to provide alternative care in the social environment.

ARTICLE 24- EDUCATION

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. States Parties have the equal opportunity on all levels of the education system to ensure its basis and without discrimination

it should include the disabled and lifelong learning opportunities. For this, the following

goals should be pursued:

- (a) full development of human potential, dignity and sense of value, and human rights, fundamental strengthening respect for freedoms and human diversity;
- (b) personality, abilities, creativity and mental and physical disability. ensuring the highest degree of development of their skills;
- (c) Effective participation of people with disabilities in a free society.

2. For the realization of this right, States parties should ensure that:

- (a) Disabled people should not be excluded from the general education system because of their disability and children should not be excluded from free and compulsory primary and secondary education because of their disability;
- (b) Persons with disabilities are qualified and free of charge, including their disability in their environment. be able to access primary and secondary education equally with others;
- (c) Reasonable adaptation to the needs of individuals;
- (d) The general education system for the disabled to make effective use of general education. to receive the support they need;
- (e) In line with the target of inclusion of persons with disabilities in education, providing supportive measures in environments that maximize academic and social development.

3. States Parties should ensure that persons with disabilities participate in education fully and equally as members of society. to facilitate their acquisition of life and social development skills. This

To this end, States parties should take the appropriate measures as follows:

- (a) Learning the reading of the texts in Braille and other styles, body language, Alternative tools and forms of communication, getting used to the new environment and moving in this environment to help learning skills and providing peer support and guidance to be;
- (b) assist in learning the sign language and developing the linguistic identity of the deaf;
- (c) The most appropriate for the education of blind, deaf or blind and deaf, especially children. language, communication tools and forms that maximize their academic and social development to be presented in environments.

4. States Parties, including those with disabilities, to ensure that this right comes to life.

recruitment of teachers who know the sign language and the Braille alphabet, and

Appropriate measures should be taken to train specialists and staff working at the level of. Promise

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the subject of education, raising awareness of disability, appropriate alternative communication tools and forms, supportive training techniques and materials.

5. States Parties should take into account the general high school education, vocational education, equally with others, without discrimination to education and lifelong education

It must provide access. Therefore, States Parties are reasonably should ensure harmonization.

ARTICLE 25- HEALTH

States Parties can be reached without discrimination due to the disability of persons with disabilities.

they recognize the right to enjoy a high standard of health. States Parties,

access to gender-sensitive healthcare services, including related rehabilitation

take all appropriate measures to ensure

States Parties:

- (a) health care and programs provided at a cost or affordable cost, ensure that people with disabilities are provided in the same scope, quality and standard as those provided to others. and ensure that these services include sexual and public health programs;
- (b) Healthcare services that people with disabilities require, particularly because of their disability. It must be provided. These health services, early diagnosis and intervention, if possible, children and elderly people

to minimize or prevent disability, including should include the services designed;

(c) Health services, including rural areas, as far as possible.

it should be taken near the place where they live;

(d) Healthcare professionals offer medical care to people with disabilities to others.

the same quality of care and independence and informed consent of patients

private institutions and public institutions,

by publishing the ethical standards of health care offered by institutions

raise awareness of human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs;

(e) Where national legislation regulates health and life insurance, prohibits discrimination in terms of benefiting from insurance and fair and makes it reasonable;

(f) not providing health care or services based on disability or food and prevents drink.

ARTICLE 26- HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION

1. States Parties shall take the maximum independence of persons with disabilities into full physical, mental, social and professional peer to ensure that they acquire their skills and participate fully in all areas of life effective and appropriate measures, including support. In this regard, States parties, in particular, comprehensive habilitation in the fields of health, employment, education and social services, and offer rehabilitation services, strengthen and expand existing services. Its

They should follow a path for:

(a) Habilitation and rehabilitation services and programs as early as possible should begin and the multidisciplinary needs of individuals and their strengths should be based on evaluation;

(b) Habilitation that supports the participation and integration of people with disabilities; and Participation in rehabilitation services and programs is based on consent and these services and programs,

including rural areas, as far as possible the places where people with disabilities live Presented near.

2. States Parties, professionals working in habilitation and rehabilitation services, and It supports the development of training programs for staff, including continuing education.

3. States Parties, prepared for the disabled, assist with habilitation and rehabilitation the availability of devices and technologies, their knowledge and use of them It should develop.

ARTICLE 27- WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work equally; and this right, In an open, inclusive and accessible labor market and working environment for the disabled, it includes the opportunity to earn a living in a job of their choice freely. States Parties, the implementation of the right to work of all disabled people, including those who are injured while working, legislative should take all appropriate measures, including the measures, to secure them. In addition:

(a) in employment and employment conditions, while employment continues, career development and healthy and Disability-based in every aspect of employment, including safe working conditions prohibits discrimination;

(b) The rights of persons with disabilities regarding the provision of fair and appropriate working conditions. it should be protected equally with others. This equates the opportunity for an equally valuable business. including equal pay for people with disabilities and protection from harassment and relief Includes safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) Enables persons with disabilities to exercise their labor and trade union rights in an equal manner with others;

(d) General technical and vocational guidance programs of people with disabilities equally with others, Provides effective access to placement services, on-the-job continuing education,

(e) To support the employment opportunities and career development of the disabled in the labor market, and disability search for jobs and starting work, continue working and return to work helps them return;

(f) Opportunities for freelance work, entrepreneurship, establishing a cooperative and starting your own business. Of development;

- (g) Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;
- (h) appropriate policy, which may include positive action programs, incentives and other measures; and
It supports the employment of disabled people in the private sector with measures;
- (i) It ensures reasonable harmonization in the workplaces where the disabled work;
- (j) Enables people with disabilities to gain work experience in the open job market;
- (k) Vocational and professional rehabilitation, work compliance and return to work for the disabled
executes programs.

2. States Parties should ensure that persons with disabilities are not kept as slaves, and force persons with disabilities
It must be protected against work and compulsory work equally with others.

ARTICLE 28- SUFFICIENT LIFE STANDARD AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. States Parties are for the disabled and for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and shelter.
the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to continual improvement of living conditions
recognizing this right without discrimination due to their disability.
to take the necessary steps.

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2. States Parties, without social discrimination based on social protection and disability of persons with disabilities
recognizes the right to enjoy this right and grants this right, including the measures listed below.
take the necessary steps to ensure and develop:

- (a) To provide equal access to the clean water services of the disabled and to be eligible and affordable.
access to services, tools and other assistance related to the needs of the device and disability.
provide:
- (b) Social disabilities, especially for women and girls with disabilities, and elderly people with disabilities
ensuring access to conservation programs and poverty reduction programs;
- (c) Disability-related people and their families living in poverty conditions.
government in spending (including appropriate education, counseling, financial aid and care)
ensuring access to assistance;
- (d) To ensure the access of persons with disabilities to social housing programs;
- (e) Equal access to benefits and programs, such as retirement pay, pension for people with disabilities.
provide.

ARTICLE 29- PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

States Parties shall take into account the political rights of persons with disabilities and equally
ensure the opportunity to benefit and to fulfill the following;

- (a) Among others, people with disabilities in an equal way with others, as described below.
effective and full involvement in political and public life, including the right to vote and to be elected.
providing directly or through freely chosen representatives;
- (i) appropriate, accessible and understandable selection procedures, facilities, materials; and
by ensuring that it is easy to use;
- (ii) Disabled people use secret ballot in non-digestible elections and public referendums; and
being a candidate and actively working in a position, all levels of the state
Helping and maintaining new rights, while retaining their right to
facilitating the use of technologies;
- (iii) Ensuring that people with disabilities can express their preferences freely as voters
and for this purpose, when necessary, a person of their own choice when voting, if requested.
allowing them to get their support,
- (b) In the administration of public affairs, without discrimination of the disabled, equally with others.
the creation of an environment where they can function effectively and fully and including:
Encouraging their participation in public affairs, including:
- (i) Non-governmental organizations, associations and political parties related to the public and political life of the country.
participation in the activities and management of parties;
- (ii) Disability representing persons with disabilities at international, national, regional and local levels
establishment and membership of their organizations.

ARTICLE 30- CULTURAL LIVING, RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS

1. States Parties have the right of persons with disabilities to participate in cultural life equally with others. recognizes and takes all necessary steps to ensure that persons with disabilities benefit from:
takes measures:
(a) Take advantage of cultural materials through their accessible forms;
(b) Television programs, films, theater and other cultural events can be accessed accessing forms;

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(c) Cultural activities such as theater, museum, cinema, library and touristic services are held. or access to places where services are provided and to the extent possible, national culture Access to important monuments and areas.

2. States Parties should enrich the society, not only for their own benefit. have the opportunity to develop and use their creative, artistic and intellectual capacities. should ensure that the necessary measures are taken.

3. States Parties, in accordance with international law, protect intellectual property rights unreasonable or discriminatory in the accessibility of laws to cultural materials for people with disabilities take all appropriate precautions to avoid obstacles.

4. People with disabilities, in a way equal to others, are private, including sign languages and deaf culture. it has the right to recognize and support cultural and linguistic identities.

5. States Parties shall enjoy the recreation, recreation and sporting activities of persons with disabilities equal to others. In order to ensure its participation in the form, it should take the following written measures:
(a) The full participation of persons with disabilities in general sporting events at all levels as much as possible. encouraging and improving;
(b) Organizing, developing and developing the disability-specific sports and entertainment activities and ensuring that he has the opportunity to participate in events, and therefore an equal To provide them with appropriate information and training and to provide resources. encourage;
(c) To provide access for persons with disabilities to sports, entertainment and touristic areas; (d) Disabled equal to children's play, entertainment, recreation and sports activities, including activities at schools To ensure that it can participate;
(e) Services provided by those organizing recreational, touristic, recreational and sports events ensuring that people with disabilities have access.

ARTICLE 31- STATISTICS AND DATA COLLECTION

1. States parties should formulate the policies necessary to implement this contract; and appropriate for their development, including statistical data and research. guarantees that they will collect the information. The process of collecting and protecting this information,
(a) Concerning the protection of data in order to protect security and the private life of persons with disabilities. comply with legally established protective measures, such as legal regulations;
(b) internationally recognized in protecting all human rights and statistics. Should be in accordance with the norms.

2. Information collected under this article, fulfillment of the obligations of the contract during the exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities. It should reveal the obstacles they face.

3. States parties should undertake the publication of the data they collect and ensure that it will ensure its accessibility.

ARTICLE 32 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. States Parties shall meet the objectives and obligations of international cooperation and contract. recognizes the importance of its contribution, which will be reflected in the national studies to be carried out during its introduction.

Therefore, states, relevant international and regional organizations and primarily in the field of disabled people
 Effective measures for cooperation among non-governmental organizations, including employees
 Will. These measures are:

- (a) International cooperation, including programs developed, ensures that they do not stay out and are suitable for the access of persons with disabilities;
 - (b) Including exchange of views and exchange on issues such as knowledge, experience and training program. facilitates and supports capacity building;
 - (c) Research, scientific knowledge, and facilitates cooperation in technical areas;
 - (d) facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies;
- Provides economic and technical support to help transfer technologies.

2. The provisions of this article, without affecting the responsibilities of each State party,
 Helps fulfill responsibilities according to contract terms.

ARTICLE 33 - NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND INSPECTION

1. States parties, government agencies on issues related to the implementation of the contract
 Within its body, it should authorize at least 1 unit according to national organization systems.

2. Establishing a mechanism to facilitate activities between different sectors and levels
 or to be appointed, the state must be appointed within the state. States parties,
 Depending on the legal and management systems, the developer and protector of the implementation of the contract
 must support, strengthen and engage at least 1 mechanism, including:
 or install it. National level human rights when commissioning or establishing an institution
 It should also consider the functions, status and principles of its institutions.

3. NGOs and their representatives, primarily those working in the field of the disabled
 be involved in the audit process.

ARTICLE 34 - COMMITTEE OF THE DISABLED RIGHTS

1. A disability rights committee is established to carry out the duties given in this contract.

2. The Committee is composed of 12 experts after the contract comes into force. 60 more states
 After signing, the number of members of the committee is increased by 6 and 18 is reached, and this number is
 becomes the number of members.

3. Committee members; They should work within their personal capacities and be bound by moral values,
 Accepting their success and experience in the fields covered by the contract,
 should benefit. When States parties determine their candidates, Article 4 of this Convention
 be warned that they should consider the provisions in the clause.

4. States Parties may choose the geographic representation of different disability groups in the selection of committee members.
 distribution, representation of major legal systems, balanced male-female representation and
 It should be fair in the participation of specialists with disabilities.

5. Committee members, by determining at the national meetings of the States Parties to this Convention
 It is elected by secret ballot from a list of candidates. States parties in elections
 2/3 of them should be present, absolute votes of the states with the highest number of votes and represented
 People who reach the majority must win the election.

6. The first selection is made within 6 months of the entry into force of the contract. United Nations Secretariat General sent a letter to States parties at least 4 months before each election, within 2 months asks them to approve the candidates. Secretariat General, contracted by States Parties lists the candidates' names, in alphabetical order.

7. Committee members are elected for a 4-year term. Members eligible to be elected once more should be. However, immediately after the first election, it is mentioned in paragraph 5 of this article. The term of office of 6 members whose names are determined by the votes of all the chairmen of the meetings, ends 2 years after the election.

8. The election of the new member shall be made regularly according to the relevant provisions of this article. It is made by choices.

9. One of the committee members, before death, resignation or any other reason expires. If he leaves his position, the State Party he represents represents the qualifications sought in the relevant provisions of this article. and appoints another expert with qualifications. The new member completes the remaining time.

10. The Committee determines its own rules regarding its work.

11. In order to effectively fulfill the duties of the Committee given in this contract United Nations Secretariat General for personnel and other needs provided by. In addition, the General Secretariat will meet to the committee for the first meeting. should invite.

12. The members of the committee established in accordance with the provisions of this contract, upon the decision of the general assembly, The United Nations receives a fee from its resources, the general assembly decides on issues related to this fee. Be able to give.

13. Members of the committee shall call the experts of the United Nations "the priorities of the United Nations and to be able to enjoy the rights regulated in the relevant sections of the "immunity" should be named as the staff of the Secretary General.

ARTICLE 35 - REPORTS OF THE PARTY STATES

1. United Nations General Secretariat 2 years after the convention enters into force States parties through a national level to fulfill their obligations to the committee. A comprehensive report explaining the works and developments in this period. It should offer.

2. After that, they should submit their reports whenever the committee requests, at least once every 4 years.

3. The Committee may identify key points for the content of the reports.

4. Old information from the second report of a State party submitting its first broad report to the Committee need not contain. States parties should have a clear and understandable follow the procedure and consider the provisions of article 4, paragraph 3, of this contract It should take.

5. Report, difficulties in fulfilling the terms of the contract at the desired level and factors.

ARTICLE 36 - MATTERS TO BE KEPT IN REPORTS

1. The committee should examine each report carefully, adding suggestions and general comments, if any. send it back to the relevant state. State party, any matter determined by the committee can respond to the committee about. The Committee, from the States parties, in place of the contract may request to be given more information about the introduction of.

2. If the Committee finds that there is considerable exaggeration in a report, reviews of the studies for the fulfillment of the provisions, on the basis of trust, may request to be passed. If a new report is not submitted within the next 3 months, the committee should invite the relevant state to participate in an audit. Timely presentation of the report If so, the provisions of the first paragraph of this article should be applied.
3. The availability of reports from States parties is undertaken by the United Nations General Secretariat. It must be provided.
4. In their own country, including suggestions and comments about the report, It is the responsibility of States parties to ensure accessibility.
5. If any request, technical tool or support requirement is specified in a report, the committee is the subject. by adding his own observations and comments about the report, it should deliver its private agencies to other authorized units with its funds and programs.

ARTICLE 37 - COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE AND PARTY STATES

1. Each of the States parties should cooperate with the committee and should help in bringing.
2. Within the framework of its relationship with States parties, the committee is at the point of conforming to a state and convention. it can give responsibilities to develop its national capacity, including international cooperation. can.

ARTICLE 38 - COMMITTEE AND OTHER ORGANS

Strengthening the effective fulfillment of the contract provisions and the area covered
In terms of promoting relevant international cooperation:

1. Special agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, the contract itself as a representative to follow up on the fulfillment of the provisions in their fields It must be assigned. The committee, its private agents and other competent authorities shall not call on the expert opinion on how to fulfill it. Committee, private agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, in their areas of activity ask them to submit a report on the fulfillment of the provisions.
2. In line with its instructions, the committee; in reports, guides, suggestions and general comments In order to ensure consistency and to avoid conflict of jurisdiction and duties, Human It should consult the units formed with the Declaration of Rights.

ARTICLE 39 - COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Committee, every 2 years, about its activities, to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Board. submit a report; in line with the examination of the reports and the information received from the states it should also include emerging suggestions and general comments. These suggestions and evaluations It can be interpreted from the report of one of the states or it can be found in all reports.

ARTICLE 40 - PARTY STATES CONFERENCE

1. States parties should be able to discuss issues related to the fulfillment of the contract provisions. To meet at regular "Conference of States Parties".
2. The first conference of the United Nations within 6 months of the entry into force of the contract It should convene upon the call of the General Secretariat. Subsequent meetings either every 2 years It is done by the Secretariat General or by the decision of the Conference of the States Parties.

ARTICLE 41 - EXECUTION

Secretariat affairs of the contract are executed by the United Nations General Secretariat.

ARTICLE 42 - SIGNATURE

The contract presented, at the United Nations Presidency in New York, states and was opened to the signature of regional integration organizations.

ARTICLE 43 - BINDING

The provisions of this contract; It connects states and regional integration organizations. It is also open to unsigned participating state and regional integration organizations.

ARTICLE 44 - REGIONAL INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS

1. Regional integration organization; as an administrative region by a sovereign state is a structure that has been established but has management authority in matters related to this contract. These organizations that they have the power to decide on matters covered by the contract and it states that the authority will not be restricted.

2. Reference can be made to the reference of States parties on the scope of the powers of these organizations.

3. Regarding article 45, paragraph 1, article 47, paragraphs 2 and 3, regional integration organizations it does not need to reveal any instruments.

4. Regional integration organizations, issues at the conference of the States Parties can vote on. The vote is included in the number of votes of the states which are parties to this agreement. It is equal. If one of the States parties within its body votes, these organizations are entitled to vote. not use.

ARTICLE 45- ENFORCEMENT

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1. This agreement enters into force 30 days after 20 parties sign and approve it. 20 After the participant, each state or regional integration signing and ratifying the contract The organization begins in 30 days.

ARTICLE 46- CONDITIONS

1. It is unacceptable to put forward conditions regarding its scope and objectives, and by contract It is incompatible. 2. Conditions can never be withdrawn.

ARTICLE 47- AMENDMENTS

1. A State party may propose an amendment to the contract, and this should be done by the United Nations. It reports to the Secretary General. The Secretariat, by notifying the proposal to the States parties, was discussed and discussed. In order to decide, he asks his views on the convening of the conference. Follow the notification If at least 3/1 of the States Parties within the 4 months of the time declared an opinion since the conference, The Secretariat invites States parties to the meeting. In order for a change to be accepted 2/2 of the participating and voting states, the General Secretariat It has to be submitted to the General Assembly and approved there. So all applies to the parties.

2. A change is due to the adoption and approval of 2/2 of the States Parties under paragraph 1. takes effect after days. After that, it follows its own signature and approval for each state. It comes into force on the 302th day. A change only binds parties that accept it.

3. Acceptance of a change directly related to Articles 34, 38, 39 and 40 unanimously at the conference If so, 30/3 of the States Parties agree and ratify the amendment applies to all parties.

ARTICLE 48- TERMINATION

A State party by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations in writing may terminate the agreement. This termination takes effect 1 year after notification.

ARTICLE 49- ACCESSIBLE FORMAT

This contract is prepared in an accessible format.

ARTICLE 50- ORIGINAL TEXTS

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this contract
It is the same.

Translated by: Lütfiye KELLEÇİ BİNER

This document was taken from the TGNA archives.