ANNEX 1

EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE RIGHT TO HEALTH¹

I. Selected excerpts from international human rights treaties

II. Regional human rights instruments

III. Selected excerpts from constitutional provisions and national legislation that confirm the right to health

IV. International instruments relating to specific groups

V. International instruments relating to specific contexts

VI. Selected international conference outcomes, and their follow ups, that relate to the right to health

VII. Other international documents that provide standards for the right to health

I. SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICCPR)

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

Article 7

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

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ICESCR)

Article 12

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:
   (a) The provision for the reduction of the still-birth rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;
   (b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;
   (c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;
   (d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical services and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Note: CESCR General Comment 14 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health (2000) provides the most detailed interpretation to date of state obligations and internationally accepted standards and principles arising from the right to health.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (ICERD)

Article 5

(e) . . . State Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

   ...
   (v) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services