Scottish Human Rights Commission
Human Rights and Carers

How compliant is carer policy on human rights?

Who has the primary right?

Notes – definition
- Cannot be denied
- Fulfilling basic needs
- Safe and healthy, dignity
- Lack accountability when human rights are pushed back
- Fairness

Presentation
Presentation to carers provided information on human rights and where they came from.

- Protecting human dignity
- 1948 universal declaration of human rights
- Rule book – what can governments do and can’t do
- Council of Europe Convention
- International Treaties need to be translated into Domestic Law

Human Rights participant know
- Right to life
- Right to education
- Right to freedom of expression/speech
- Right to against torture
- Right to assembly/Trade Union/Protest
- Right to family right
- Right to health (but not in Human Rights Act)
- Right to housing
- Right to vote
- Right to liberty and security
- Right to religion
- Right to food/nutritious food
- Right to get married
- Right to enjoy your rights without discrimination

Which are really important for carers?
- Information
- Family right
- Assembly – carers groups/carers parliament
- Social security
- Work
- Participate in cultural rights and arts
- Rest/leisure

**How do we take rights into reality?**

*Human Rights based approach*
- Participation – to be involved
- Accountability – how to challenge
- Non-discrimination – how can we support
- Empowerment – how do people become informed
- Law – Legislation framework

**Participants listed issues under headings**
- Participation
- Accountability
- Non-discrimination
- Empowerment
- Law

**Accountable officers – governance focus – people should be fined if not delivering**

**Easy independent complaints procedure**

**Local Authority – hold to account for use of funds from Carers Act**
- Uplift in living wage vs cut in payment