



FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Further developing the universal declaration of human rights with special regard to the LGBTQIA+ communities

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INTRODUCTION:

“So long as people face criminalization, bias and violence based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics, we must redouble our efforts to end these violations,”

Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General, 25. September 2018.

1. WHAT IS THE DECLARATION OF HUMANRIGHTS (UDHR)?

The most important work in the development of human rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The Declaration, which was written by representatives from all over the world with diverse legal and cultural backgrounds, was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948 as a benchmark of success for all peoples and all countries.

It has been translated into more than 500 languages and for the first time lays out the need for all people to have access to basic human rights protections.

More than 70 human rights treaties, all of which contain references to the UDHR in their preambles, are currently in force on a global and regional level as a result of the UDHR's inspiration and paving of the way for their adoption.

Every person in the world, from conception to death, is entitled to certain fundamental freedoms and rights.

They hold true no matter who you are, what you believe, or how you live your life. While they may at times be restricted, such as when someone breaks the law or for reasons of national security, they can never be taken away.

These fundamental rights are founded on universal principles like independence, fairness, equality, respect, and dignity.

These principles are outlined and safeguarded by law.

All human rights are interdependent and indivisible. This implies that without the other, one set of rights cannot be fully exercised.

2. WHO IS PART OF THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY?

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people are collectively referred to as the LGBT community (also known as the LGBTQ+ community, LGBTQIA+ community, gay community,

or queer community) because of their shared social movements and cultural practices. These groups typically value individuality, sexuality, diversity, and pride.

3. WHY IS THE UDHR THREATENED BY THE VIOLATION OF LGBTQIA+ RIGHTS?

Prejudice and violence directed at members of the LGBTIQ+ community are all too frequent. Numerous cultures around the world continue to be deeply rooted in homophobic, biphobic, and transphobic attitudes.

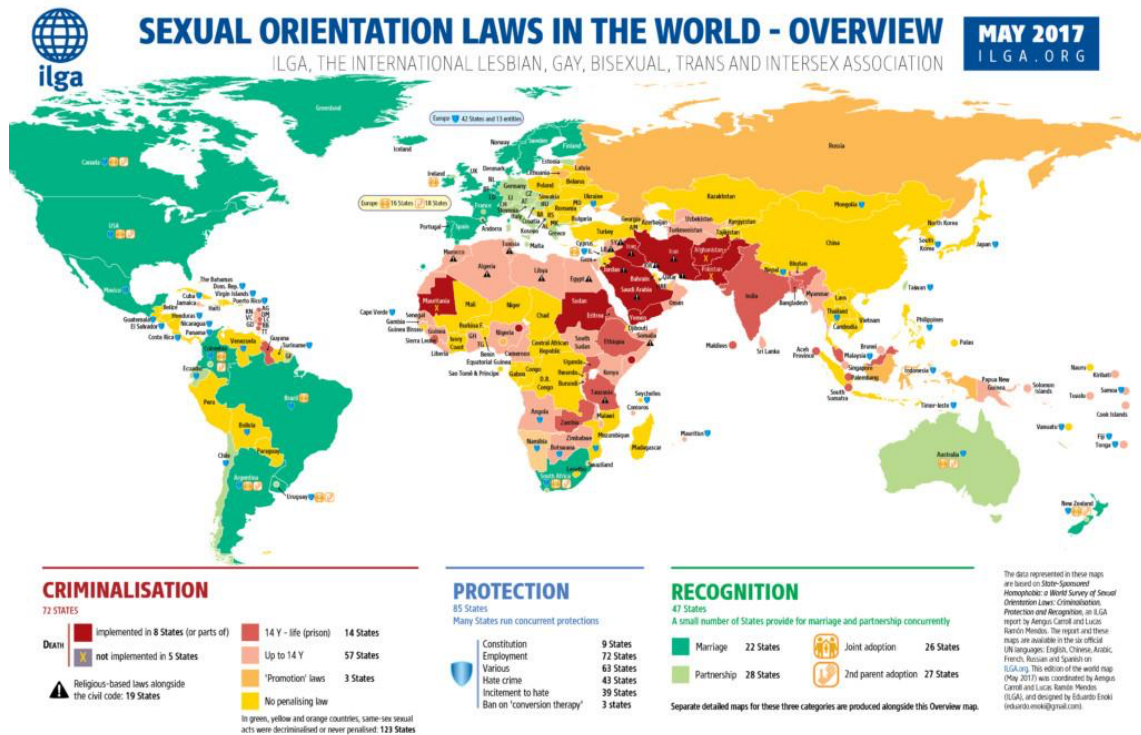
The violation of LGBTQIA+ rights puts the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in risk because it explicitly states that everyone has the right to the same freedoms and rights, free of any form of discrimination. However, because of their sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, LGBTQIA+ people frequently experience discrimination, persecution, and human rights violations.

4. SEXUAL ORIENTATION LAWS IN THE WORLD

<https://thewire.in/external-affairs/lgbtq-gay-rights>

While some nations have laws that uphold and advance the rights of LGBTQ+ people, other nations have laws that criminalize same-sex relationships or discriminate people based on their sexual orientation.

5. FORM OF DISCRIMINATION PEOPLE OF THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY



5.1 Marriage

The main form of marriage discrimination against gay people is refusing to grant them legal permission to get married or failing to recognize their marriages as legal. Laws historically defined marriage as a union between a man and a woman in many nations and regions. Same-sex relationships were not included in this definition of marriage. Due to this lack of recognition, they were not granted the legal privileges and advantages that come with marriage, including the right to inherit property, access to health care, and immigration advantages.

5.2 Changing gender

The legal situation regarding the legal recognition of gender changes (often referred to as gender reassignment or transgender rights) varies significantly around the world. In some countries, laws allow transgender people to change their gender on birth records or official identification documents. This may be

regulated differently from country to country and requirements may vary, for example in relation to medical or legal requirements.

5.3 LGBT rights for adoption

The legal situation regarding the adoption of people from the LGBTQ+ community varies significantly around the world and can differ greatly from country to country. These differences depend on various factors, including cultural, religious, political and social influences. In countries where marriage equality exists, LGBTQ+ couples generally have the same rights and responsibilities regarding adoption as heterosexual couples. This means that they can adopt children together. Countries like Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and many others have introduced marriage equality.

5.4 Employment discrimination

The issue of workplace discrimination against members of the LGBTQ+ community is a serious problem worldwide. Although some nations have made strides in recognizing and defending the rights of LGBTQ+ people, many other nations still tolerate widespread workplace discrimination and unfair treatment based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

