

## PRIVACY

**Human Rights - the Right not to be subjected to arbitrary interference with an individual's privacy, family or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.**

**WHEREAS**, Article 12 of the UDHR states:

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation."

This includes the right not to have live human medical treatments or medical procedures or experiments conducted on a person without their fully informed consent, freely given. This also includes the right to privacy including **the right not to be required to provide medical information to another without consent**. This also includes the right not to have an individual's honour or reputation to be attacked in any way e.g. by calling them "anti-vaxxers" or "anti-maskers" or "conspiracy theorists" or other such derogatory, inappropriate and discriminatory terms.

**Human Rights - the Right to be protected by law from such interference or attacks.**

**WHEREAS**, Article 12 continues:

"Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

Requiring/encouraging/mandating that an individual wear a mask, take a test or take an experimental COVID-19 vaccine or provide vaccine certificates, test results or exemption certificates or mandating isolation, social distancing and quarantining of a person amounts to an "arbitrary interference" with a person's privacy, family and correspondence in prima facie breach of Article 12 of the UDHR. These measures are "arbitrary" as they are not based on the available scientific evidence which show that these measures are unscientific, irrational, unreasonable, disproportionate and unnecessary and are causing significant harm, loss, suffering, disability and/or death. ; and

**WHEREAS**, Article 12 of the UDHR is enshrined in Article 17 of the ICCPR, which states:

"Article 17.

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour or reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."; and

**Human Rights - the Right to respect for Private and Family Life shall not be interfered with by a public authority.**

**WHEREAS**, Article 12 of the UDHR is enshrined in Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights ("the ECHR"). Article 8 of the ECHR states:

"Article 8. the "Right to respect for private and family life":

"Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except upon such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of healths or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

**WHEREAS**, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights establishes that the provision of medical treatment without consent constitutes an interference with article 8 of the ECHR as held in the case of *Pretty v United Kingdom* (2002) 35 EHRR 1 (EctHR), in which the court held, inter alia:

*"the imposition of medical treatment, without the consent of a mentally competent adult patient, would interfere with a person's physical integrity in a manner capable of engaging the rights protected under article 8 (1) of the Convention [the ECHR]."*

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