

ARTICLES

of

HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION

PART 1: ARTICLES

Human and Civil Rights Convention 2017, as amended 2019, hereinafter called or referred to as HACRC adopts the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a Declaration proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217A in Paris on the 10th December 1948, as a common standard of achievements for all and hereby sets out in full, Such articles and/or fundamental human rights of which HACRC agrees to work with or help protect universally.

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, nationals, organizations, authorities etc.

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Whereas United Nation Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human and fundamental freedoms.

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

Whereas **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY** proclaims **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS** as a common standard of achievement for all peoples.

Whereas on or about December 23rd 2017,
David Abiodun Kolawole Gbolahan Babatunde Onafeko, using **"DAKGB ONAFEKO Human Rights, known and addressed as Human and Civil Rights Convention"**:

tried to use a company limited by guarantee status, through the United Kingdom Companies House under registration number 11124361, but due to inappropriate behaviour of some individuals un-connected with the organization, the said limited liability status was removed (meaning that organization became unlimited)

again tried to use a company limited by guarantee status, through same United Kingdom Companies House under registration number 12087642, but due to inappropriate behaviour of individuals un-connected with the organization, it is considered that such behaviour; which is outside of the control of HACRC is sufficient to cease relationship with the said United Kingdom Companies House and/or or continue trying to make this organization limited liability under the said United Kingdom Companies House.

this organization therefore remains in original form, name, title etc. of

DAKGB ONAFEKO Human Rights

known as

Human and Civil Rights Convention

Whereas and In view of the fact that this organization has had no income to date, or really started operations, removal and/or withdrawal from limited liability register and registration process, makes no real difference to HACRC, except the unnecessary additional administrative work involved for the HACRC.

Human and Civil Rights Convention proclaimed Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples, all nations, all sovereigns, all authorities etc., to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States

themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction. The said Universal Declaration of Human Rights now forms, hereinafter, Articles 1 to 35 of **Human and Civil Rights Convention 2017 as amended 2019**.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the rights to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed, Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

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

Article 13.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

- (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and dissolution of marriage,

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses,

(3) The family is a natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society or the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching,
practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works, has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of 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, widow hood, 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.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect

for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Article 31.

HACRC may amend the contents of paragraphs 1 to 30 hereinbefore to comply with any change(s) in the United Nations Universal declaration of Human Rights. The HACRC President will monitor or supervise the necessary changes or amendments to the said paragraphs 1 to 30 hereinbefore and publish same promptly,

Article 32.

HACRC President may set up, dissolve or make changes to the constituents of internal bodies, to be responsible for developing criteria, conditions, rules, procedures. HACRC President also responsible for:

(a) Formulating HACRC Rules, which any and/or all using or wanting to use service(s) must comply with

(b) Drafting, preparing and publication of HACRC Articles, including any necessary amendment(s) thereafter

(c) Developing useful relationships with other international bodies, third parties and representing HACRC worldwide

(d) Determine when it is no longer useful for HACRC to be present or engage HACRC activities or duties within a country or with another organization or body, due to human and/or civil rights violation in that country or body, including for any restriction, freedom or curtailment issues. In these type of case(s), the HACRC President may cease operations in such country or countries or body or bodies, for any reason(s), including for reason of security risks. If these steps result in changes to HACRC official address, country of jurisdiction etc., then the HACRC President will be at liberty to carry out such reforms, amendments, changes etc and publicize such changes or amendment as soon as practicable.

Article 33.

WHEREAS David Abiodun Kolawole Gbolahan Babatunde ONAFEKO's image is hereinafter displayed



is the Founder or Pioneer of the said **DAKGB ONAFEKO Human Rights,** known and addressed as **Human and Civil Rights Convention**

(HACRC), effectively the HACRC Chairman, President or Chief Executive, he:

a) May at any time by deed poll, pass on his role to a successor of his choice, or for a short period during any period of his absence or sickness or death etc. There be no restriction to the HACRC President's choice of successor, which may include member of his family or child, but such appointment or succession shall be published with his written authority and consent promptly.

b) May at any time, appoint, remove or limit the role of a deputy President (if any) for specific period. There be no restriction to the HACRC President's choice of successor, which may include member of his family or child, but such appointment or succession shall be published with his written authority and consent promptly.

c) The post of Deputy president does not lead to Presidency of the organization. This provision does not restrict the President in his role under Article 33 (b) hereinbefore.

d) As soon as possible, will develop appropriate legal system or framework, legal procedures, HACRC location(s) etc. and published such information or cause anyone he may authorize in writing to so do

e) May develop any necessary provision(s) for effective and smooth running of HACRC, block any loophole within these articles to avoid any internal or external fraudulent activities.

Article 34.

Where there exists any limitation period with respect to the rights afforded by this convention:

(a) There be postponement of limitation period in case of fraud, concealment or mistake where

(i) the action is based upon the fraud or concealment of the defendant, or

(ii) any relevant fact to the Plaintiffs right of action has been deliberately concealed from him by the defendant, or

(iii) the action is for relief from the consequence of a mistake.

The period of limitation shall not begin to run until the Plaintiff or victim has discovered the fraud, concealment or mistake (as the case may be) or could with reasonable diligence have discovered it. References in this subsection to the defendant, include references to the defendant's agent and to any person through whom the defendant claims as his agent.

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a) above, deliberate commission of a breach of duty in circumstances in which it is unlikely to be discovered for some time amounts to deliberate concealment of the facts involved in that breach of duty.

Article 35.

Further to the Preamble and Articles hereinbefore, HACRC President is empowered to carry out complete overhaul of HACRC procedures, rules, articles etc. as soon as possible or yearly or as may be required.



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Signed By:

David Abiodun Kolawole Gbolahan Babatunde ONAFEKO

For & On Behalf of

DAKGB ONAFEKO Human Rights

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