



# The Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

A Longitudinal Study Project by Aktion Mensch Based on the Concluding Observations Reports of 16 Member States.

Dr Fiona MacDonald

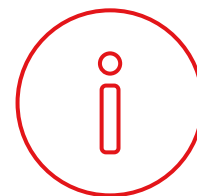
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**Dr Fiona MacDonald** is a Lecturer in Law, at The Open University in the United Kingdom. She is a qualified lawyer. Her Ph.D. focused on international children's rights, and the comparison of UNCRC Concluding Observation reports.

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# Foreword

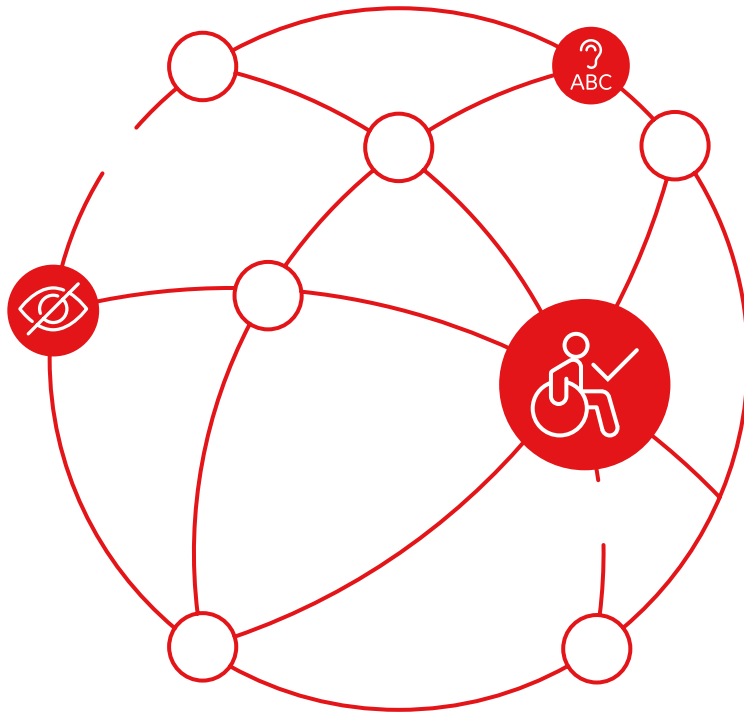
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**For everyone concerned about inclusion**, and especially about the equal social participation of people with disabilities, the second state report review of Germany and four other States by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in August and September was one of the key events of 2023. The Committee's recommendations were published in October in the form of concluding observations.

By then, a total of 16 States had undergone a second state review, which opened up the prospect of using the recommendations in the concluding observations to compare the extent to which these States have implemented the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In this study, the two concluding observations for each State Party were also compared, so as to measure the progress made in the eight years between the first and second state reviews.

The sample had to be reduced from 16 to 13 States for the current state review period, since the concluding observations for three of the States were still only available in Spanish by the end of the period, not English.

Aktion Mensch is extremely grateful to Dr Fiona MacDonald for undertaking this research project, so demanding in terms of content and time. In just a few months she took 29 concluding observations relating to 16 States Parties from two state reporting periods, tabulated them article by article, coded key terms, analysed them for content and substance, evaluated them statistically, graded them, correlated them and produced this research report. This publication by Aktion Mensch is the first scientifically based work on the current state of implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 13 States Parties.



Far from seeking to vilify any particular State or encourage a deconstructive sense of competition, its aim is to help each State achieve the best outcome. Its results are designed to help the States recognise where they stand in inclusion internationally, where they have catching up to do, and what their next strategic and political steps should be. It will be published in the original English version and in a German translation to enable its results to be used internationally.

Aktion Mensch hopes that this study will encourage the States concerned not just to file away the recommendations of the UN Committee, but to convert them into action, bring them quickly to life and therefore speed up the spread of inclusion in every place.

**Sascha Decker**  
Bereichsleiter  
Förderung und Aufklärung  
Aktion Mensch

**Stefan Sandner**  
Leiter  
Sozialforschung  
Aktion Mensch

# 1. Introduction

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**This report summarises the main** findings from a study into the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Nations 2007). The study set out to answer four questions by investigating 29 concluding observations reports from the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Committee) for 16 States Parties, covering 16 reports for the first review process of 2011–2015 and 13 from the second review process of 2019–2023 due to the availability of reports in the same language.

This investigation included content and thematic analysis, and aimed to grade each report. The research questions were:

1. Are there differences in the grade of implementation of the UNCRPD between the States Parties?
2. Are there differences between the States in the progress / regress of implementation of the UNCRPD between the two periods?
3. Can States Parties be ranked in terms of the grade or progress of implementation?
4. Is it possible to identify thematic focal points in which the concluding observations reports of certain States Parties differ from those of other States?

Concerning the first and third questions, as to whether States Parties can meaningfully be compared to each other and then ranked, the study has demonstrated that this is possible. However, the final overall grades are remarkably similar in this sample, most likely due to the small sample size of only 13 States Parties at the second report stage. Despite this similarity between overall grades, the individual articles demonstrate considerable variation, enabling respective States Parties to identify areas of weakness where improvements are most needed. With a larger sample size, ideally including all States Parties that have received concluding observations reports (whether first or second cycle), the overall ranking should theoretically

be more meaningful because, in recent years, concluding observations reports have become increasingly standardised and therefore easier to compare.

In relation to the second research question of whether reports can be compared longitudinally, the answer for this set of reports is no. This is because the sample comprises those States Parties whose initial concluding observations reports were very early in the Committee's monitoring process. For this sample, all of the States Parties appear to have regressed significantly, whereas in reality the change lies in the Committee's growing understanding and increasingly deep analysis of the implementation of rights. This development in the understanding of rights-related issues and expansion of knowledge is evident in the general comments and guidelines published over this period.

Finally, regarding the fourth question of whether themes were identifiable within the sample, the answer is yes, with 'intersectional discrimination' and 'deinstitutionalisation' as examples of discernible themes. Where these themes were evident, particularly when the Committee made repeated comments about them, this impacted the grade the State Party received for each article that contained a reference to one of these issues, and it therefore significantly affected the States Parties' overall grades. If States Parties were to eliminate these barriers to the full implementation of article rights, the concerns raised by the Committee would thus be greatly reduced, reflecting an improved implementation of rights and consequently significantly improving the grading in this type of analysis.

## 2. Background

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### 2.1 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted by the UN on 12 December 2006 (published in 2007). Once a sufficient number of States Parties had signed and ratified the Convention, it came into force in May 2008. To date, 186 States Parties are recorded as having ratified the Convention. (United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner n.d.)

The Convention has a total of 50 articles. Articles 1–4 and 31–50 are essentially procedural, setting out the structures necessary for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention, including creating the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Articles 5–30 set out the individual functional rights recognised in the Convention. A complete list of all article titles is in Annex 1.

### 2.2 The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities includes 18 experts elected for a maximum of two terms of four years (UNCRPD, Art. 34). States Parties are expected to submit their initial progress report for review by the Committee two years after ratification and, theoretically, every four years after that (UNCRPD, Art. 35). However, in recent years UN Committees have allowed States Parties longer between reporting dates by requesting combined reports. The 16 States Parties that have submitted reports more than once all submitted a combined second and third periodic report.

### 2.3 The monitoring process

The monitoring process follows two forms, the standard being a process with four stages of documents between the State Party and the Committee. The first stage is the submission of the State Party report. Secondly, the Committee issues a 'list of issues'. Then, thirdly, the State Party replies to the list of issues. Fourthly and finally, the Committee publishes its concluding observations report (UNCRPD, Art. 36). States Parties can now sign up for a streamlined process, starting with the Committee's list of issues, and the State Party's report addresses these. In addition to the State Party's reports, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs) and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) can submit reports to the Committee about progress within a State Party; these are commonly referred to as shadow reports.

The structure of this process by which the implementation of the Convention is monitored is essential to this study, because the study focuses on the final stage: the Committee's concluding observations reports. Specifically, it analyses the reports for those States Parties that have submitted both their initial report and their second periodic report (combining reports 2 and 3). Therefore, it is the Committee's words, views and observations that are analysed as a means of gauging the State Party's implementation of the Convention, not the State Party's report itself. The concluding observations reports follow a standard layout, starting with preliminary paragraphs and followed by paragraphs titled for each substantive Convention article. Generally, for each article, the Committee begins with any positive comments relating to improvements, followed by its concerns and, finally, its recommendations. The following is an example of a comment expressing a concern followed by a recommendation:

## **‘Respect for home and the family (art. 23)**

- 41.** The Committee is concerned at the lack of express recognition in the State party’s laws of the right of persons with disabilities to marry or of respect for home and the family.
- 42.** The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the State party amend its legislation so that it explicitly recognizes the right of persons with disabilities, including those with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, to marry, found a family, exercise parental responsibilities and adopt children on an equal footing with others.’ (UNCRPD 2019b, paras. 41–42 Ecuador)

The replicable structure of the concluding observations reports is critical to this study.

## **2.4 Committee guidance**

To assist States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, the Committee ‘provides authoritative guidance about the provisions of the Convention’ (United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities n.d.). This comes in the form of ‘general comments’ and ‘guidance’. Each general comment is a thematic document focused on a specific aspect of the rights of persons with disabilities. For instance, General Comment No.4 (GC No. 4) focuses on the ‘right to inclusive education’. The first two general comments were adopted in 2014 – which, crucially, was after the States Parties included in this study had submitted their first reports. The most recent general comment adopted was Number 8, in September 2022. General comments reflect the the Committee’s evolving understanding and interpretation of the rights encompassed by the Convention. As a consequence, concluding observations reports reflect an increased understanding over time, as contained in the guidance.

## **2.5 States Parties selected for the study**

As already noted, the States Parties whose concluding observations reports were analysed for the study are those 16 States Parties that have been through the monitoring process twice. These States Parties are shown in Table 1. This table covers the years critical to the reporting process for each State Party in the study. These include the year of signature and ratification of the UNCRPD, the years of Concluding Observations Report No.1 and Concluding Observations Report No. 2–3, and finally, the year of the next expected submission by the State Party.



**Table 1:**  
Critical reporting years for the 16 States Parties in the study.

State Party	Signed/ ratified	Concluding Observations Report No. 1	Concluding Observations Report No. 2–3	Next State Party submission date*
Argentine Republic (Argentina)	2007/2008	2012	2023**	2030
Commonwealth of Australia	2007/2008	2013	2019	2026
Republic of Austria	2007/2008	2013	2023	2030
People’s Republic of China	2007/2008	2012	2022	2026
Republic of Ecuador	2007/2008	2014	2019	2026
Republic of El Salvador	2007/2007	2013	2019	2026
Federal Republic of Germany	2007/2009	2015	2023	2031
Hungary	2007/2007	2012	2022	2025
United Mexican States (Mexico)	2007/2007	2014	2022	2028
Mongolia	NA/2009	2015	2023	2031
New Zealand	2007/2008	2014	2022	2030
Republic of Paraguay	2007/2008	2013	2023**	2030
Republic of Peru	2007/2008	2012	2023**	2030
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	2007/2008	2014	2022	2031
Kingdom of Spain	2007/2007	2011	2019	2025
Republic of Tunisia	2007/2008	2011	2023	2030

\* As stated in the closing of the CO2-3 report.

\*\* At the time of the analysis, the second concluding observations report was only available in Spanish without an official English language version; it was therefore not included in the analysis.

# 3. Method of study

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## 3.1 Size of sample

The study involved performing content and thematic analysis on 29 concluding observations reports. Sixteen are from the first set of concluding observations reports and 13 are from the second set of reports. There are fewer in the second set because three State Party reports did not have official translations into the English language at the time of the analysis. The sample size was dictated by the number of States Parties that had gone through the monitoring process twice. Because this is a small sample, the results must be treated as indicative rather than indisputable.

## 3.2 Analysis process

There are two primary stages in the analysis process. Firstly, the coding of the documents using MAXQDA (VERBI GmbH), a qualitative data analysis application. Secondly, the comparison, article by article, counting and grading issues identified by the Committee and recording these in spreadsheets.

This type of analysis is inherently iterative and develops as the analyst becomes increasingly familiar with the data set. The coding starts looking for specific terms deductively, such as references to legislation, or a particular use of language, such as where the Committee notes that it is 'reiterating' a comment it has previously made to the State Party. As familiarity with the data set increases, inductively identified themes may also be coded.

Having prepared the concluding observations documents by coding them, the second stage in identifying States Parties with better implementation is to use a

method to 'grade' the reports using the framework of the specific functional Convention articles. Two primary variables need to be considered: the number of issues raised and the severity of those issues. To reflect this, a 'seriousness factor' was employed to enable recognition of specific issues that contain particularly serious elements, in addition to recognising particular kinds of language used by the Committee, such as where it noted that it was 'deeply' concerned about an issue or called for the State Party to make improvements 'urgently'. Each article was focused on in turn and graded for all of the States Parties and for both sets of reports, to ensure consistency. The grade for each article was obtained by classifying the number of separate issues the Committee had identified for each State Party, then adding any 'seriousness factor' identified. The grades awarded run from 'A', where no issues are recorded, to 'H', where seven or more issues and seriousness factors exist. For the purpose of numerical analysis, figures were attributed to these letters, 'A' being equivalent to '0', 'B' being '1' and so on, all the way to 'H', which is equivalent to 7. Within the sample, one State Party's concluding observations report was a blended report covering three regions,<sup>1</sup> submitted as separate reports. To ensure that issues were not double-counted, if the same issues were repeated in the paragraphs aimed at the respective regions, they were only counted once, so as to avoid an unduly harsh grade. Despite this precaution, the structure of this type of combined report could disadvantage a State Party with this kind of regional structure, due to the report's inevitable complexity.

This method is not a statistical comparison of quantitative data creating a clear league table. It is qualitative and, as such, indicative and illustrative rather than unequivocally conclusive. The method therefore has limitations. Despite this, it is capable of producing replicable data, reliable information and interesting

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<sup>1</sup> The three regions were China, Hong Kong and Macau.

observations and insights. This innovative approach of using content and thematic analysis on UN Committee concluding observations reports to grade and rank States Parties was developed for a PhD thesis, and a more detailed description of its method and methodology is available therein (MacDonald 2021, chap. 3).

### 3.3 Future improvements

Ideally, this study would be expanded to include all concluding observations reports, both initial and periodic. Doing so would enable the creation of a database of themes and issues and support States Parties in evaluating longitudinal progress in the future. It would also assist in identifying better (or improved) implementation of specific rights, both globally and within particular parameters such as geographic regions.

If a more extensive set of reports were to be analysed, it would also be beneficial to undertake a more detailed calibration of the recognition of the varying seriousness of issues with a team of analysts, enabling the grading process to reflect more accurately the complexities of such a large range of concerns and to make the study even more reproducible.

# 4. Results

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## 4.1 Comparison of the sample of the initial concluding observations reports (CO1).

There was considerable variation in the layout and content of the initial concluding observations reports (CO1) for the 16 States Parties in the sample. This included the Committee commenting less frequently on some articles. For instance, Tunisia had only 12 articles commented on, whereas El Salvador had 24 of the 26 articles commented on. This variation in the number of articles commented on gave the grading totals a large distribution, from 25 to 64. For these initial reports, it is difficult to be confident that the absence of a comment is a genuine indication that there were no issues with that article. For the later concluding observations reports, however, it is more likely that an absence of concerns indicates an actual lack of issues around a particular article.

The variation in these earlier reports appears to be because of the newness of the Convention and the monitoring process. For instance, general comments had yet to be released that might develop an understanding of article rights and define the issues States Parties should address in their reports.

Consequently, when looking at overall scores for the States Parties, two different averages are shown in Figure 1. Firstly, the overall average grade for each State Party (the total divided by the number of possible articles). Secondly, the average grade for only the number of articles commented on. The average for articles actually graded ranged from 2 to over 3. The three States Parties with fewer issues commented on by the Committee are New Zealand, Tunisia and Hungary. However, as described, these early reports need to be viewed in light of the newness of the monitoring process.

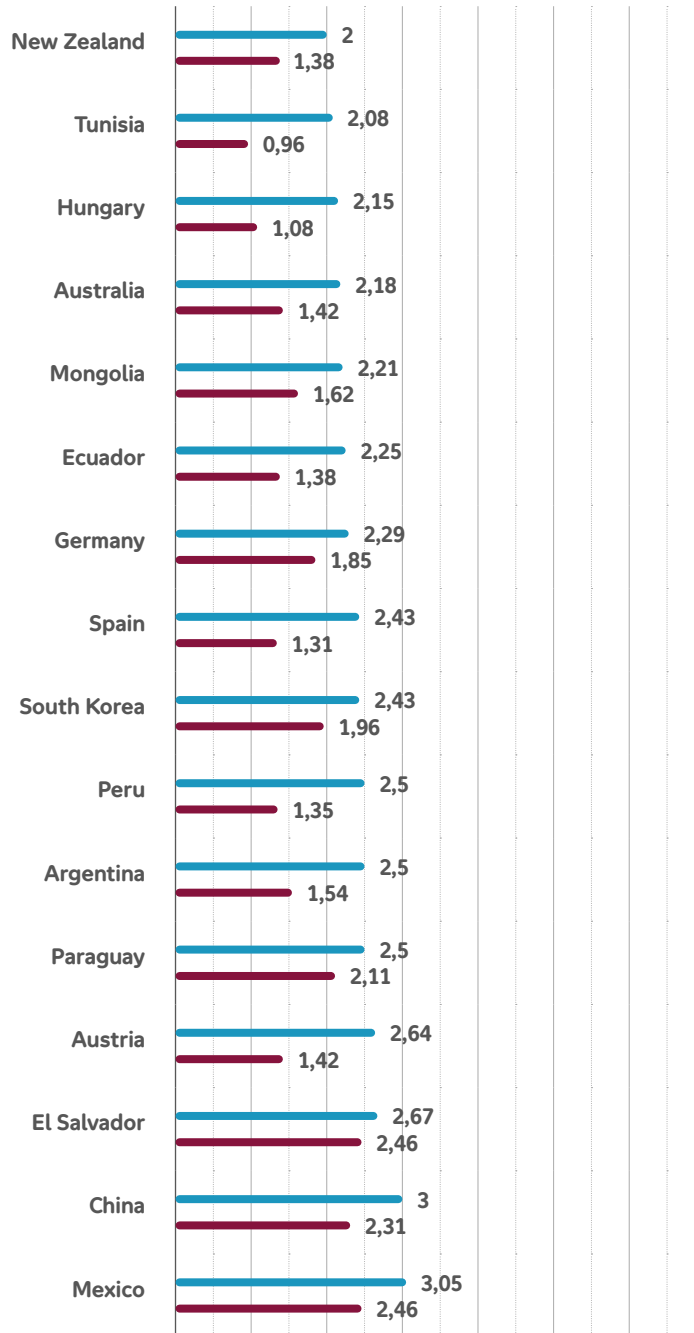
In Figure 1, a greater difference between the average of the articles actually graded and the average grade over all 26 articles indicates that more articles were not commented on in the CO1 report, such as for Tunisia and Hungary.

## 4.2 Comparison of the combined second and third concluding observations reports.

Compared to the initial reports, the combined second and third concluding observations reports (CO2-3) had fewer articles for which some States Parties did not receive comments. This means that the absence of a comment by the Committee is more likely to indicate that it was not aware of the existence of any issues relating to that article.

As a consequence, the difference between the average grade over 26 articles and the actual articles graded is much smaller than for the CO1 set of reports. This is shown in Figure 2.

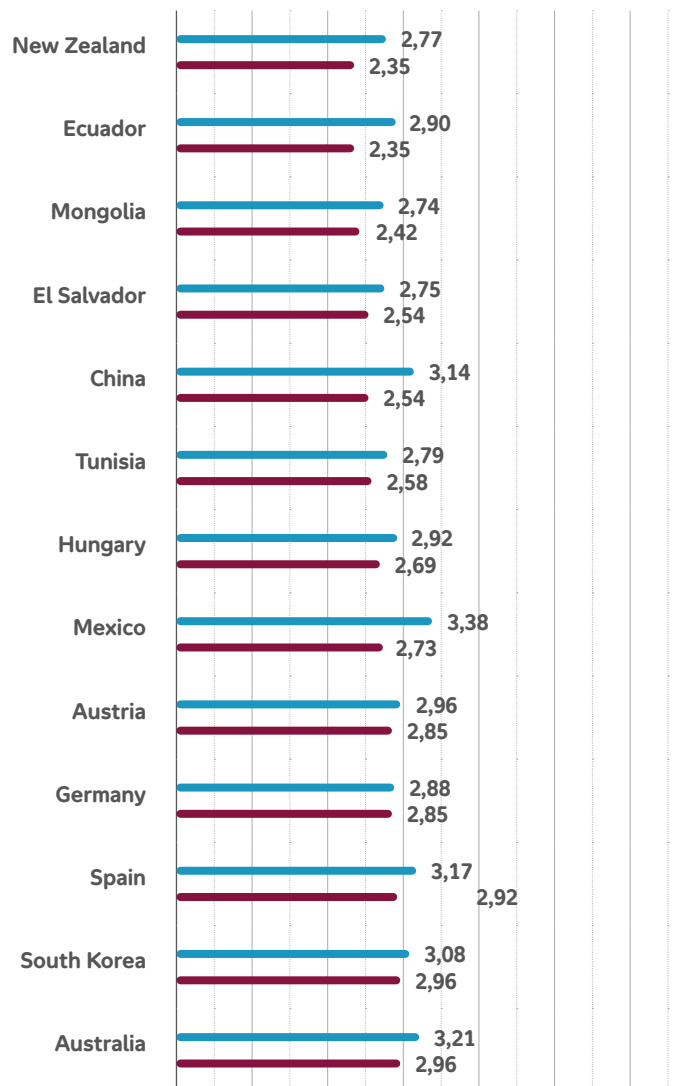
**Figure 1:**  
States Parties' average grades for CO1



Best grade = 0, worst grade = 7 ● Average grade of articles graded ● Average grade of 26 articles

**Figure 2:**

States Parties' average grades for CO2-3 in order of lowest (best) to highest average for the full 26 articles.



Best grade = 0, worst grade = 7 ● Average grade of articles graded ● Average grade of 26 articles

On the face of it, these results may not appear to tell us much, since the average grades for the combined CO2-3 look very similar, ranging only between 2 and 3.5. And yet the closeness of these overall averages is important, since it demonstrates that within this small sample, despite there being considerable variation in the physical size, population, geographic region, political system and economic situation of the States Parties, it is hard to pinpoint a State Party that implements these rights significantly more effectively than the others. There is no one State Party that stands

out as achieving a significantly higher or lower grade overall, and yet a critically important finding is that comparisons between individual articles demonstrate greater variation and can indicate better or worse performance in two salient ways. Firstly, focusing on a specific State Party can highlight which articles' rights that State Party appears to have greater difficulty implementing. For instance, in Table 2, which shows a selection of ten articles, Australia has consistently achieved a D for all but one article, where an F has been recorded. This allows us to theorise that Austra-

lia needs to focus on improving the implementation of rights relating to that article. Secondly, by focusing on a specific article, it is possible to identify which States Parties appear to be implementing those particular rights more effectively. For instance, in Table 2, Article 25 has four States Parties graded at E, four at D and five at C. This should allow other States Parties that are focusing on improving the implementation of this article to investigate how these five States Parties are achieving as well as they are.

The entire table showing all 13 States Parties' grades for individual articles from the combined second and third concluding observations reports is included in Appendix 2.

Individually, a State Party can also use this data to assess its implementation of articles against the average.

Figure 3 is a bar chart showing the average grade per article compared against an example State Party.<sup>2</sup> This visualisation can be used to identify those articles for which the example States Party's grade is below average, here demonstrated by a higher number (taller bar). In this example, the articles where the State Party performs worse than average are articles 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30, with articles 24, 25, 26 and 30 noticeably further from the average.

<sup>2</sup> The State Party used as an example for this chart was Germany and the concluding observations report was on its combined second and third periodic report 2023.

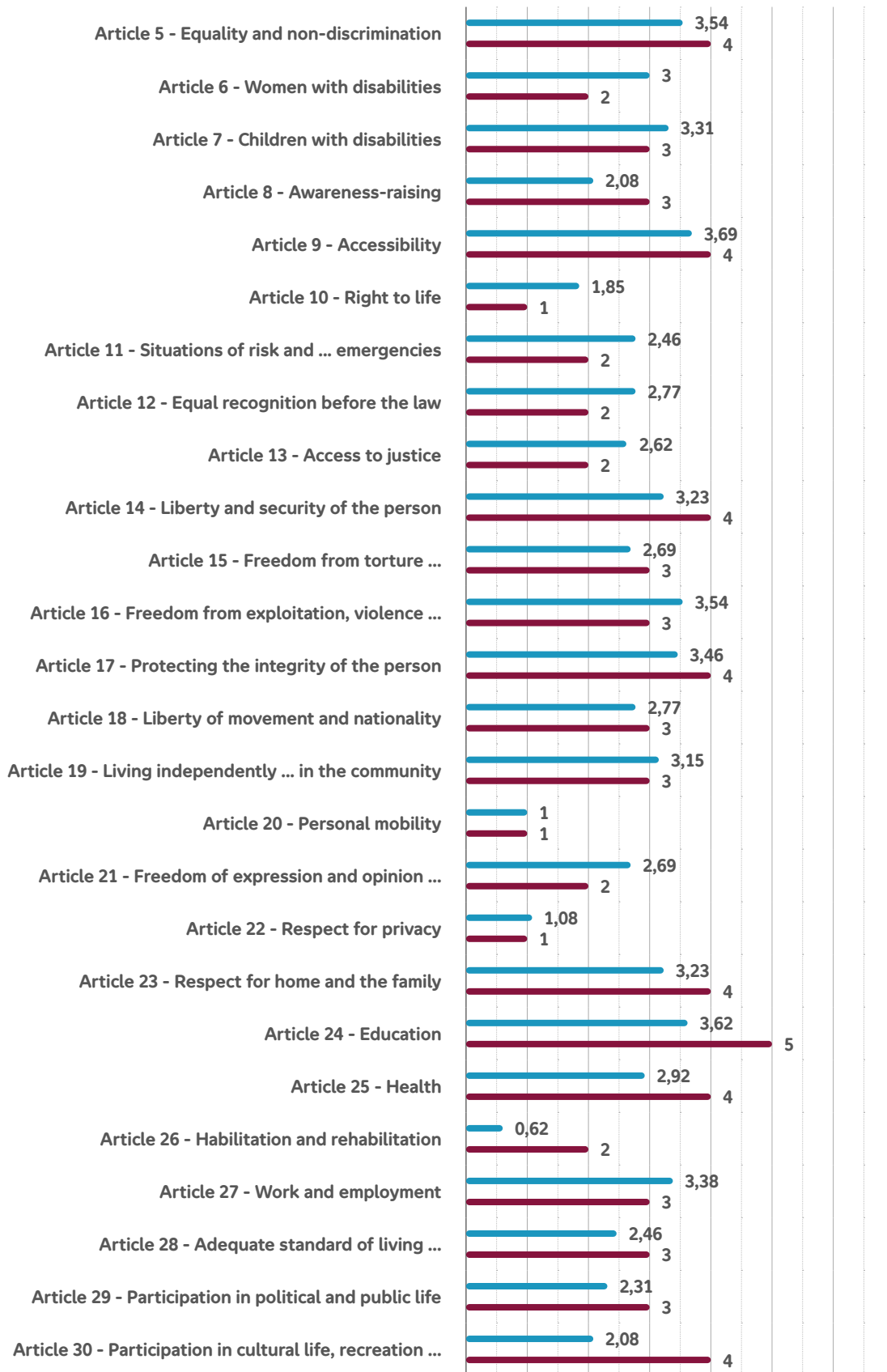
**Table 2:**  
A selection of articles graded for States Parties for the second and third combined CO report.

State Party / Year of CO2-3	Art. 5	Art. 7	Art. 9	Art. 15	Art. 19	Art. 23	Art. 24	Art. 25	Art. 27	Art. 28
Australia 2019	D	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Austria 2023	C	C	D	D	E	D	G	E	E	C
China 2022	E	C	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	A
Ecuador 2019	E	E	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	D
El Salvador 2019	D	E	D	D	D	D	D	C	D	D
Germany 2023	E	D	E	D	D	E	F	E	D	D
Hungary 2022	D	D	E	D	E	E	E	C	E	D
Mexico 2022	E	F	D	D	C	D	E	E	F	C
Mongolia 2023	E	B	F	C	D	D	D	C	D	C
New Zealand 2022	D	C	E	C	D	F	D	C	D	E
South Korea 2022	F	E	E	D	E	D	D	C	D	D
Spain 2019	D	D	E	E	D	C	E	D	E	C
Tunisia 2023	E	F	F	C	D	C	D	D	D	C

Grading from best to worst: ○ A=0 ● B=1 ● C=2 ● D=3 ● E=4 ● F=5 ● G=6 ● H=7

**Figure 3:**

Bar chart of the average grade per article compared against an example State Party for CO2-3.



Best grade = 0, worst grade = 7 ● Average ● Example State Party



#### 4.2.1 Comparing grades for thematic clusters of articles

The concluding observations reports for the UNCRPD are set out so that they consider each functional article in turn. Other UN Committees<sup>3</sup> have created thematic ‘clusters’ of articles and combined comments on relevant topics. Human rights are ‘indivisible and interdependent’; nevertheless, analysing the implementation of thematic groups of rights can be a useful way of identifying important areas in need of improvement. Within the articles for this Convention, there are some that relate to quite specific aspects of life, such as childhood (Art. 7) and ‘freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse’ (Art. 16). Some articles can be described as focusing on legal interests and freedoms or on aspects of everyday life. Analysing the comments and hence the grades States Parties receive for these two groups or clusters of rights can assist in understanding where a State Party’s strengths and weaknesses are. It is also interesting to see how States Parties move and even swap places within tables focused on different thematic clusters of rights. To begin with, Table 3 illustrates the grades and totals achieved by the States Parties in order of their grades for eight articles chosen to demonstrate ‘legal interests and freedoms’:

- Article 10 – Right to life
- Article 12 – Equal recognition before the law
- Article 13 – Access to justice
- Article 14 – Liberty and security of person
- Article 15 – Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- Article 16 – Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse
- Article 21 – Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information
- Article 22 – Respect for privacy

The results and the rankings reflect that, particularly for articles 10 and 22, but also 15, 16, and 21, some States Parties did not receive a comment, which impacted their overall result. However, there is often similarity across the grades for individual States Parties. The grades and totals for articles relating to ‘legal interests and freedoms’ can be compared against grades and totals for articles relating to aspects of

‘everyday life’. When considering these different ways of assessing, grading, and ranking States Parties, it is critical to remember that this method does not actually grade the implementation of rights by a State Party. What it grades is the Committee’s comments about the implementation of rights in a State Party, which it uses to infer levels of implementation. Nonetheless, focusing on thematic groups of articles such as these helps in understanding the realisation of rights.

Some articles by their very nature impact the daily lives of persons with disabilities and therefore represent a thought-provoking cluster of rights for a focused analysis. The grades of the Committee’s comments relating to this group of ‘everyday life’ articles for the States Parties are shown in Table 4. The articles included in this analysis are:

- Article 5 – Equality and non-discrimination
- Article 9 – Accessibility
- Article 19 – Living independently and being included in the community
- Article 20 – Personal mobility
- Article 23 – Respect for the home and family
- Article 24 – Education
- Article 25 – Health
- Article 27 – Work and employment
- Article 28 – Adequate standard of living and social protection
- Article 30 – Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

It is important to bear in mind that the Committee’s statements are not about the overall quality of life and the implementation of these aspects of human rights generally in a State. Rather they are about the difference in the realisation of these rights which the disabled population experiences compared with the general population, and the level of discrimination apparent.

As with the ‘legal interests and freedoms’ articles group, the results and the rankings for this group of articles again reflect that for some articles, in this case numbers 20, 28 and 30, some States Parties did not receive comments, which impacted their overall result. In the CO2-3 set of reports, eight States Parties received comments regarding Article 20, whereas in the CO1 set of reports, only three States Parties

<sup>3</sup> For instance, the reports from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child group the articles into nine thematic ‘clusters’.

**Table 3:**

States Parties' grades for the 'legal interests and freedoms' group of articles for the CO2-3 reports.

State Party	Total	Art. 10 Right to Life	Art. 12 Equal recognition before the law	Art. 13 Access to justice	Art. 14 Liberty and security of person	Art. 15 Freedom from torture ...	Art. 16 Freedom from exploitation...	Art. 21 Freedom of expression...	Art. 22 Respect for privacy
Mongolia 2023	13	A	E	D	D	C	A	B	A
Ecuador 2019	15	A	C	D	C	A	E	E	A
New Zealand 2022	16	A	C	C	D	C	D	E	A
Austria 2023	17	A	D	C	C	D	D	C	C
Tunisia 2023	17	A	C	C	D	C	E	C	C
Germany 2023	18	B	C	C	E	D	D	C	B
Hungary 2022	18	C	C	C	F	D	D	B	A
Mexico 2022	19	C	F	E	C	D	D	A	A
Australia 2019	24	D	C	E	F	D	E	D	A
South Korea 2022	24	E	E	D	C	D	E	D	B
El Salvador 2019	25	F	D	C	D	D	G	D	A
China 2022	29	D	D	C	D	E	E	H	D
Spain 2019	31	E	C	D	F	E	F	D	F

Grading from best to worst: ○ A=0 ● B=1 ● C=2 ● D=3 ● E=4 ● F=5 ● G=6 ● H=7

received comments. For Article 30 in CO1, only five States Parties received comments, so in relation to these articles at CO2-3, the additional factor of 'reiterating' a concern is removed.

This analysis of 'everyday life' articles ranks the States Parties quite differently from the 'legal interests and freedoms' articles. Spain, for instance, moves from the bottom of the 'legal interests and freedoms' table to the top three for 'everyday life' articles. Germany and

Austria, however, having been in the top half for 'legal interests and freedoms', drop to the bottom of the table for 'everyday life' articles.

In addition, the results for focused groups of articles can be compared with the overall grades and rankings shown in Figure 2, and some States Parties have very different grades and rankings for this group of articles. Australia, for example, received the worst average grade overall, whereas here it achieved a far

**Table 4:**  
States Parties' grades for the 'everyday life' articles in the CO2-3 reports.

State Party	Total	Art. 5 Equality and non-discrimination	Art. 9 Accessibility	Art. 19 Living independently	Art. 20 Personal mobility	Art. 23 Respect for home and family	Art. 24 Education	Art. 25 Health	Art. 27 Work and employment	Art. 28 Standard of living	Art. 30 Cultural life
China 2022	24	E	D	D	A	E	D	E	D	A	A
El Salvador 2019	25	D	D	D	B	D	D	C	D	D	B
Spain 2019	26	D	E	D	A	C	E	D	E	C	B
Mexico 2022	27	E	D	C	A	D	E	E	F	C	A
New Zealand 2022	28	D	E	D	B	F	D	C	D	E	A
South Korea 2022	28	F	E	E	A	D	D	C	D	D	B
Australia 2019	29	D	D	D	B	D	D	D	D	D	E
Ecuador 2019	29	E	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	E
Mongolia 2023	30	E	F	D	C	D	D	C	D	C	D
Tunisia 2023	30	E	F	D	D	C	D	D	D	C	C
Hungary 2022	33	D	E	E	C	E	E	C	E	D	D
Austria 2023	34	C	D	E	C	D	G	E	E	C	E
Germany 2023	35	E	E	D	B	E	F	E	D	D	E

Grading from best to worst: ○ A=0 ● B=1 ● C=2 ● D=3 ● E=4 ● F=5 ● G=6 ● H=7

better result; and Ecuador, which achieved the joint best average grade overall in this group of articles, performed worse. While acknowledging that human rights are 'indivisible and interdependent', these articles relate to the realisation of rights in everyday lives, so they are some of the articles that will have a perceivable impact daily and will therefore matter greatly in the lives of persons with disabilities.

### 4.3 Results: grade and the progress of implementation

Returning to the first two research questions:

1. Are there differences in the grade of implementation of the UNCRPD between the States Parties?
2. Are there differences between the States in the progress/regress of implementation of the UNCRPD between the two periods?

The answer to the first question is fundamentally ‘yes’. However, it is more complex than a simple ‘yes’ alone, because the sample of reports for this study was relatively small. A larger sample is likely to have produced a wider range of overall implementation grades. However, the study has shown significant differences in the grade of implementation of the UNCRPD between the States Parties for individual rights articles.

The answer to the second question is also complex, and for this study, the answer is in the negative because comparing CO1 and CO2-3 reports does not reliably show progress or regression. For most articles, all of the Parties appear to show regression; this is likely because the Committee’s (and the State Parties’) understanding of the complexity of the numerous issues that need to be assessed within each article has increased significantly during this time. This increase in knowledge is partly due to how early in the Committee’s activities the CO1 reports for this sample were produced. More recent CO1 reports, on the other hand, are as complex and detailed as the more recent CO2-3 reports. Therefore, future concluding observation reports may be similar enough to make progress or regress meaningfully quantifiable.

Turning to question three, ‘Can States Parties be ranked in terms of the grade or progress of implementation?’ The answer to this is linked to the main research question, where the overall average grades were relatively similar. In comparison to this average grade (Figure 2), the overall score shown in Table 5 demonstrate a wider range of scores, through all States Parties overall scores are in the 60–80 range for CO2-3.

If the articles on which the Committee did not comment are excluded, the average score per article changes,

resulting in the ranking order changing slightly, as shown in Table 6 (and illustrated by the chart in Figure 2 above).

The consequence of comparing these two results is that it is possible to identify States Parties that rank highly in both categories, such as New Zealand. However, it is fair to say that none of the States Parties assessed could be described as implementing the rights for persons with disabilities well, according to the Committee’s comments.

The ranking of the total scores displayed in both Table 5 and Figure 2, where the seven lowest-ranking States Parties are all OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) members, raises a possible future research question into the depth and quality of the complete information the Committee is basing its concluding observations on. The potential research enquiry here would focus on the quantity and quality of submitted reports, notably shadow reports. Are the concluding observation reports affected by strong, in-depth shadow reports highlighting issues? Could it be that in highly developed liberal states, with a free and differentiated press, an active civil society and strong self-advocacy organisations, the Committee gains a broader and more diverse knowledge base on which to found its assessments? Does a more robust representation in the shadow reports lead to the inclusion of more critical views in the concluding observations reports and, therefore, influence the implementation grade negatively? To explore this research enquiry, if further content analysis were to be undertaken on a larger sample (as mentioned in 3.3), a more in-depth analysis of the entire review process and all of the documents and statements on which it is based would be essential.

**Table 5:**  
**States Parties by overall score range for CO2-3**

Score range	States Parties
60–64	New Zealand, Ecuador, Mongolia
65–69	El Salvador, China, Tunisia
70–74	Hungary, Mexico, Austria
75–79	Germany, Spain, South Korea, Australia

**Table 6:**  
States Parties by average grade of articles graded for CO2-3

Average grade of articles graded	State Party
2.74	Mongolia
2.75	El Salvador
2.77	New Zealand
2.79	Tunisia
2.88	Germany
2.90	Ecuador
2.92	Hungary
2.96	Austria
3.08	South Korea
3.14	China
3.17	Spain
3.21	Australia
3.38	Mexico

## 4.4 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis of the articles was conducted as a means to answer the fourth question: ‘Is it possible to identify thematic focal points in which the concluding observations reports of certain States Parties differ from those of other States?’ For each article, in addition to grading the State Party’s implementation, the topics the Committee frequently referred to were recorded. Some of these topics are naturally specific to individual articles. Others, however, are overarching issues relevant to many articles. Consider Article 5 on ‘Equality and non-discrimination’ as an example. It can be described as cross-cutting and a foundation for implementing other rights. In the CO1 set of reports, the grades achieved by States Parties ranged from B to F. In the CO2-3 set of reports, from C to F. Three topics were noted as frequent within the two sets of reports: intersectional discrimination, the recognition of reasonable accommodation, and issues with complaints procedures and the remedies available. Of these three themes, intersectional discrimination is particu-

larly interesting as it was an issue that appeared in the comments concerning many articles. In contrast, the other two issues are more article-specific. Another theme that was repeatedly evident in the Committee’s comments was that of ‘deinstitutionalisation’. Intersectional discrimination and deinstitutionalisation will be explored further in turn.

### 4.4.1 Intersectional discrimination

The importance of intersecting vulnerabilities and the resulting intersectional discrimination is described by the United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

‘Intersectionality is a concept and theoretical framework that facilitate[s] recognition of the complex ways in which social identities overlap and, in negative scenarios, can create compounding experiences of discrimination and concurrent forms of oppression.’ (2022)

The way that combining multiple discriminations compounds and exacerbates the effect of discrimination should not be underestimated, and investigating where the Committee identifies intersectional discrimination within their concluding observations to a State Party should assist in pinpointing areas in which improving implementation has the potential to create real-life positive impact. Examples of comments relating to intersectional discrimination for Article 5 include general ones such as:

‘The Committee is concerned that there is no effective legislative framework to protect persons with disabilities from systemic, intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination,...’  
(UNCRPD 2019a, para. 9, Australia)

Some comments specified forms of intersectional discrimination, such as gender discrimination:

‘The Committee observes with concern the lack of: Recognition of multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, including gender-based discrimination against women with disabilities, in the anti-discrimination legislation of the State Party’.  
(UNCRPD 2022, para. 10(a), Hungary).

Another form of intersectional discrimination frequently mentioned relates to race. For instance:

‘... there is lack of recognition and prohibition of multiple and intersectional discrimination, especially against women, indigenous persons and persons of African descent with disabilities.’  
(UNCRPD 2019c, para. 8, El Salvador).

Other forms of intersectional discrimination noted relate to migrant status, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation and persons with disabilities with HIV.

For example, for Article 5, in both the CO1 and CO2-3 sets of reports, there were explicit comments about intersectional discrimination in 18 of the 29 reports, and more than half of the articles contained concerns about intersectional discrimination. The significance of the intersectionality of multiple vulnerabilities is described by the then Special Rapporteur on the

rights of persons with disabilities in focusing on how poverty intersects with disability:

‘[...] poverty is multidimensional in nature and is compounded across the lifespan. Intersectional factors such as gender, ethnic or minority origin, rural and peri-urban residence and old age lead to further, disproportionate poverty among persons with disabilities. These factors often function in a negative feedback loop: children and adolescents with disabilities are denied education or face limited educational and skills training opportunities; adults with disabilities, lacking marketable education and skills, face disproportionately high rates of unemployment and underemployment, all the more so in difficult economic times.’  
(Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities 2021, para. 71)

The significance of intersectional discrimination is clear when reading multiple concluding observations reports. It is apparent that most (if not all) States Parties need to improve in this area. If they do, this will significantly improve their implementation of rights for persons with disabilities. Variations of the final quotation on this theme were conveyed to most States Parties. This recommendation can be considered to be relevant to all States Parties in that they need to:

‘Ensure that [their] laws, policies and strategies for eliminating discrimination include an explicit definition and prohibition of disability-based discrimination and that they incorporate, on a cross-cutting basis, a recognition of multiple and intersectional discrimination, particularly in the case of women, children, indigenous persons, persons of African descent, [...] asylum seekers, migrants and refugees with disabilities, in all areas of life.’  
(UNCRPD 2019b, para. 14(a) Ecuador)

#### **4.4.2 Deinstitutionalisation**

One of the critical themes apparent in the concluding observations reports is ‘deinstitutionalisation’. This theme includes comments about and references to the use of ‘institutions’, ‘involuntary detention’ and ‘deprivation of liberty’. In 2022 the Committee released its ‘Guidelines on deinstitutionalisation, inclu-

ding in emergencies' (UNCRPD 2022)<sup>4</sup> where it was noted that:

'Despite obligations under international law, persons with disabilities worldwide continue to be placed in institutions under life-threatening conditions.'  
(UNCRPD 2022, para. 4)

In all 29 reports on the 26 articles reviewed, 16 included references to 'institutionalisation' in some form. In neither the CO1 nor the CO2-3 set of reports did any State Party escape criticism regarding the use of institutions. The range of issues and forms of discrimination relating to institutionalisation described in the concluding observations reports is highly varied. For example, the following shocking comment was found under Article 12 on 'Equal recognition before the law':

'The Committee is concerned at reports that a number of persons with disabilities, especially those living [...] in long-term institutional settings, do not have identity cards and, sometimes, have no name.'  
(UNCRPD 2012, para. 22 Peru).

Further, under Article 23, 'Respect for home and the family', the Committee raised a concern that:

'children with disabilities living in poverty are at greater risk of abandonment and placement in institutions.'  
(UNCRPD 2022b, para. 45 Mexico)

The frequency of relevant comments increased in the second set of reports. Table 7 maps which States Parties received comments on institutional use in relation to each Convention article.

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<sup>4</sup> These are to be read 'in conjunction with the Committee's general comment No. 5 (2017) on living independently and being included in the community (art. 19 of the Convention) and the Committee's guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities (Art. 14). (UNCRPD 2022, para.1).'

**Table 7:****Map of comments relating to institutions and deinstitutionalisation for the CO2-3 set of documents.**

	CO 2-3 Australia 2019	CO 2-3 Austria 2023	CO 2-3 China 2022	CO 2-3 Ecuador 2019	CO 2-3 El Salvador 2019	CO 2-3 Germany 2023	CO 2-3 Hungary 2022	CO 2-3 Mexico 2022	CO 2-3 Mongolia 2023	CO 2-3 New Zealand 2022	CO 2-3 South Korea 2022	CO 2-3 Spain 2019	CO 2-3 Tunisia 2023	Total
Article 5 - Equality and non-discrimination														0
Article 6 - Women with disabilities		✓												1
Article 7 - Children with disabilities		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		6
Article 8 - Awareness-raising														0
Article 9 - Accessibility														0
Article 10 - Right to life							✓	✓			✓			3
Article 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓			5
Article 12 - Equal recognition before the law								✓						1
Article 13 - Access to justice							✓	✓						2
Article 14 - Liberty and security of the person	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
Article 15 - Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		7
Article 16 - Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		10
Article 17 - Protecting the integrity of the person		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			6
Article 18 - Liberty of movement and nationality														0
Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
Article 20 - Personal mobility														0
Article 21 - Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information														0
Article 22 - Respect for privacy		✓				✓						✓		3
Article 23 - Respect for home and the family		✓	✓				✓			✓				4
Article 24 - Education							✓							1
Article 25 - Health	✓	✓												2
Article 26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation														0
Article 27 - Work and employment							✓		✓		✓			3
Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection														0
Article 29 - Participation in political and public life														0
Article 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport														0
<b>Total number of articles with references for each State party</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	



This mapping of comments shows that for both Article 14 on ‘Liberty and security of person’ and Article 19 on ‘Living independently and being included in the community’, all States Parties received comments on the issue of ‘institutions’, demonstrating that this is not an isolated issue facing individual States Parties, and that there is therefore potential for regions or groups of States Parties to work together to improve the issue. Examples of comments under Article 14, ‘Liberty and security of person’, used terms such as ‘involuntary detention’ and ‘deprivation of liberty’. For instance:

‘The Committee is concerned that the State Party’s mental health legislation is largely based on a medical model of disability and that it allows for involuntary detention and compulsory treatment.’  
(UNCRPD 2023b, para. 33 Austria)

A further example is where the Committee was:

‘...deeply concerned:  
About the forced institutionalisation and forced treatment of persons with disabilities on the basis of impairment in care and integration assistance facilities and other institutions, psychiatric institutions and forensic psychiatric care facilities;’  
(UNCRPD 2023a, para. 29(a) Germany)

Examples of comments under Article 19, ‘Living independently and being included in the community,’ include:

‘The Committee is concerned about:  
(a) The perpetuation of institutionalisation of children with disabilities by the refurbishing and building of new institutionalised settings and by placing children with disabilities who require higher levels of support in institutions for adult persons with disabilities;  
(b) The lack of an independent monitoring mechanism for the deinstitutionalisation of children;’  
(UNCRPD 2022a, para. 40(a) and (b) Hungary)

Comments under this article also included reference to strategies (or lack thereof) for deinstitutionalisation, such as:

‘The Committee is concerned about the lack of a federal and state strategy for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society and their ability to live

independently, and about the absence of a specific and effective strategy for the deinstitutionalisation of persons with disabilities.’  
(UNCRPD 2022b, para. 50 Mexico)

The mapping of relevant comments in Table 7 illustrates that deinstitutionalisation is more than just an issue for these two articles, for which comments would be expected due to the articles’ subject matter. Many other articles also contained comments under this theme. For instance, under Article 24 on ‘Education’:

‘The Committee notes with concern that children with disabilities are excluded from the general education system. In particular, it is concerned about:  
(a) The Public Education Act, which provides for segregated education and omits the obligation to admit children with disabilities into general education schools, as provided in the Convention, and legitimises both the education of children with high support requirements in residential institutions and at home and a reduced number of teaching hours for children with disabilities;’  
(UNCRPD 2022a, para. 48(a) Hungary)

Or Article 27 on ‘Work and employment’ where the concern was linked to the ramifications of deinstitutionalisation, the State Party was advised to:

‘Strengthen measures to ensure that persons with disabilities, including persons with disabilities taking part in deinstitutionalisation processes, [...] have access to work and employment in the open labour market and to inclusive work environments;’  
(UNCRPD 2022c, para. 56(c) South Korea)

Within this sample, Hungary had the most references to institutions or deinstitutionalisation. Austria, Germany, Mexico, Mongolia, South Korea, and Spain also received six or more references identified as relating to the use of institutions. In contrast, Tunisia, Australia, Ecuador and New Zealand all had notably fewer relevant comments. The frequency with which institutions and deinstitutionalisation are referred to in the concluding observations reports demonstrates how significant an issue this is from the perspective of the Convention and the Committee, and is an area which, if a State Party focused on improving it, would significantly improve their implementation of many individual Convention rights.

# 5. Conclusions

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**This study set out to explore** four research questions:

1. Are there differences in the grade of implementation of the UNCRPD between the States Parties?
2. Are there differences between the States in the progress / regress of implementation of the UNCRPD between the two periods?
3. Can States Parties be ranked in terms of the grade or progress of implementation?
4. Is it possible to identify thematic focal points in which the concluding observations reports of certain States Parties differ from those of other States?

Of these four questions, only the second – attempting to analyse the progress or regress of implementation – was unable to generate meaningful results. This was because of the understandable rate of development of the Committee’s comprehension of the nuances of the issues relating to articles. As the Committee produced guidance for States Parties on the provisions of the Convention, its concluding observations reports became increasingly standardised, and States Parties were able to focus their requests for information, further standardising the concluding observations reports. This increased standardisation is likely to enable longitudinal analysis in the future.

As to the linked questions of whether it is possible to assess ‘differences in the grade of implementation of the UNCRPD between the States Parties’ and whether ‘States Parties can be ranked in terms of the grade or progress of implementation’, the answer was yes, though recommendations for improving the analysis process are mentioned in Section 3.3. The analysis results showed a greater variation in individual grades for Convention articles than in the overall grade for this sample. The results of grading the combined second and third concluding observations reports are shown in full in Annex 2. The State Party with the

best grade overall was New Zealand. There were some articles, however, (specifically Article 17 ‘Protecting the integrity of the person’ and Article 23 ‘Respect for home and the family’) about which the Committee still raised significant concerns.

This study also revealed that by comparing the Committee’s comments about States Parties for each article, individual States Parties can analyse their implementation against the average grade for each article and identify which articles they most need to improve.

The question of whether it was possible to identify themes within the sample for which certain States Parties differ from others is answered positively, both for the identification of critical themes and for the prevalence of comments linked to a theme for different States Parties, as shown in Table 7.

Although individual articles do have their own themes, overarching themes are identifiable. Within this set of reports, intersectional discrimination and deinstitutionalisation emerged as repeated themes throughout the rights-based articles. This study demonstrates how references to a theme, such as the use of institutions and deinstitutionalisation, can vary from State Party to State Party. Bringing these comments together could potentially enable a detailed analysis of a theme and consequently build a more holistic understanding of the nuances of the issues within that theme, and that in turn may help to identify solutions and improve the implementation of rights.

The United Nations describes human rights as ‘universal and inalienable’ and as ‘indivisible and interdependent’. Notwithstanding, some UN Committees have set a precedent of bringing rights together in thematic groups to aid understanding and help assess rights implementation. In this study, some of the Convention rights have been focused on in two thematic clusters, enabling these clusters to be analysed and highlighting the difference in their implementation by States

Parties. If a particular State Party receives far fewer comments of concern about one cluster than about another, this can help it to focus on which areas need more urgent improvement.

The prevalence of comments relating to ‘intersectional discrimination’ and ‘deinstitutionalisation’ points towards these themes, being issues that are critical for improving the implementation of the Convention rights. If States Parties were to significantly improve on these issues or even manage to eliminate them completely, then not only would the concerns raised by the Committee be greatly reduced, but the actual implementation of many, if not all, rights would improve significantly.

This study has shown that examining concluding observations reports from the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities can assist in the identification of cross-cutting themes that undermine the realisation of rights. Further, this investigation has the potential to assist States Parties in identifying which articles need additional work to better implement the rights of persons with disabilities.

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# Concluding observations reports

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**United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 2012.** “Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Peru CRPD/C/PER/CO/1.”

— 2019a. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Australia CRPD/C/AUS/CO/2–3.”

— 2019b. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Ecuador CRPD/C/ECU/CO/2–3.”

— 2019c. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of El Salvador CRPD/C/SLV/CO/2–3.”

— 2022a. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Hungary CRPD/C/HUN/CO/2–3.”

— 2022b. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mexico CRPD/C/MEX/CO/2–3.”

— 2022c. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of the Republic of Korea CRPD/C/KOR/CO/2–3.”

— 2023a. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Germany CRPD/C/DEU/CO/2-3.”

— 2023b. “Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Austria CRPD/C/AUT/CO/2–3.”

## **Annex 1:**

### **The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006 list of Articles:**

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- Article 1 – Purpose
- Article 2 – Definitions
- Article 3 – General principles
- Article 4 – General obligations
- Article 5 – Equality and non-discrimination
- Article 6 – Women with disabilities
- Article 7 – Children with disabilities
- Article 8 – Awareness-raising
- Article 9 – Accessibility
- Article 10 – Right to life
- Article 11 – Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies
- Article 12 – Equal recognition before the law
- Article 13 – Access to justice
- Article 14 – Liberty and security of person
- Article 15 – Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- Article 16 – Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse
- Article 17 – Protecting the integrity of the person
- Article 18 – Liberty of movement and nationality
- Article 19 – Living independently and being included in the community
- Article 20 – Personal mobility
- Article 21 – Freedom of expression and opinion and access to information
- Article 22 – Respect for privacy
- Article 23 – Respect for home and the family
- Article 24 – Education
- Article 25 – Health
- Article 26 – Habilitation and rehabilitation
- Article 27 – Work and employment
- Article 28 – Adequate standard of living and social protection
- Article 29 – Participation in political and public life
- Article 30 – Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport
- Article 31 – Statistics and data collection
- Article 32 – International cooperation
- Article 33 – National implementation and monitoring
- Article 34 – Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Article 35 – Reports by States Parties
- Article 36 – Consideration of reports
- Article 37 – Cooperation between States Parties and the Committee
- Article 38 – Relationship of the Committee with other bodies
- Article 39 – Report of the Committee
- Article 40 – Conference of States Parties

Article 41 – Depositary  
Article 42 – Signature  
Article 43 – Consent to be bound  
Article 44 – Regional integration organisations  
Article 45 – Entry into force  
Article 46 – Reservations  
Article 47 – Amendments  
Article 48 – Denunciation  
Article 49 – Accessible format  
Article 50 – Authentic texts

**Annex 2:**

**Table of States Parties' grades for individual articles for the combined second and third report.**

Article number		New Zealand 2022	Ecuador 2019	Mongolia 2023	El Salvador 2019	China 2022	Tunisia 2023	Hungary 2022	Mexico 2022	Austria 2023	Germany 2023	Spain 2019	South Korea 2022	Australia 2019
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
Art. 5	grade	D	E	E	D	E	E	D	E	C	E	D	F	D
	points	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	5	3
Art. 6	grade	C	C	E	C	D	E	B	E	F	C	D	E	D
	points	2	2	4	2	3	4	1	4	5	2	3	4	3
Art. 7	grade	C	E	B	E	C	F	D	F	C	D	D	E	F
	points	2	4	1	4	2	5	3	5	2	3	3	4	5
Art. 8	grade	C	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	D	D	D	D	B
	points	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	1
Art. 9	grade	E	D	F	D	D	F	E	D	D	E	E	E	D
	points	4	3	5	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
Art. 10	grade	A	A	A	F	D	A	C	C	A	B	E	E	D
	points	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	2	0	1	4	4	3
Art. 11	grade	B	B	E	C	D	D	D	D	C	C	B	E	D
	points	1	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	4	3
Art. 12	grade	C	C	E	D	D	C	C	F	D	C	C	E	C
	points	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	5	3	2	2	4	2
Art. 13	grade	C	D	D	C	C	C	C	E	C	C	D	D	E
	points	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	4
Art. 14	grade	D	C	D	D	D	D	F	C	C	E	F	C	F
	points	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	2	2	4	5	2	5
Art. 15	grade	C	A	C	D	E	C	D	D	D	D	E	D	D
	points	2	0	2	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Art. 16	grade	D	E	A	G	E	E	D	D	D	D	F	E	E
	points	3	4	0	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	4
Art. 17	grade	G	D	D	D	B	C	D	F	D	E	E	D	F
	points	6	3	3	3	1	2	3	5	3	4	4	3	5

Grading from best to worst: ○ A=0 ● B=1 ● C=2 ● D=3 ● E=4 ● F=5 ● G=6 ● H=7



Article number		New Zealand 2022	Ecuador 2019	Mongolia 2023	El Salvador 2019	China 2022	Tunisia 2023	Hungary 2022	Mexico 2022	Austria 2023	Germany 2023	Spain 2019	South Korea 2022	Australia 2019
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
Art. 18	grade	D	D	C	C	A	C	F	D	E	D	D	C	E
	points	3	3	2	2	0	2	5	3	4	3	3	2	4
Art. 19	grade	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	C	E	D	D	E	D
	points	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	3
Art. 20	grade	B	A	C	B	A	D	C	A	C	B	A	A	B
	points	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
Art. 21	grade	E	E	B	D	H	C	B	A	C	C	D	D	D
	points	4	4	1	3	7	2	1	0	2	2	3	3	3
Art. 22	grade	A	A	A	A	D	C	A	A	C	B	F	B	A
	points	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	5	1	0
Art. 23	grade	F	D	D	D	E	C	E	D	D	E	C	D	D
	points	5	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	2	3	3
Art. 24	grade	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	G	F	E	D	D
	points	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	6	5	4	3	3
Art. 25	grade	C	D	C	C	E	D	C	E	E	E	D	C	D
	points	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	2	3
Art. 26	grade	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	C	A
	points	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
Art. 27	grade	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	F	E	D	E	D	D
	points	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	3
Art. 28	grade	E	D	C	D	A	C	D	C	C	D	C	D	D
	points	4	3	2	3	0	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
Art. 29	grade	B	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	C	D	C	D	D
	points	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
Art. 30	grade	A	E	D	B	A	C	D	A	E	E	B	B	E
	points	0	4	3	1	0	2	3	0	4	4	1	1	4

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## **Scientific analysis / author**

Dr Fiona MacDonald  
e-mail: [femacdonald26@gmail.com](mailto:femacdonald26@gmail.com)

---

## **Study manager**

Stefan Sandner

---

## **Editorial team**

Robert Fechner, Stefan Sandner

---

## **Graphics, layout and typesetting**

Nicole Schmitz  
[www.subgrafix.de](http://www.subgrafix.de)

---

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**Aktion Mensch e.V.**  
Heinemannstr. 36  
53175 Bonn  
Phone: +49 228 2092-0  
[info@aktion-mensch.de](mailto:info@aktion-mensch.de)