

CENSORSHIP

Human Rights - the Right to uphold Opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart Information and Ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

WHEREAS, Article 19 of the UDHR states:

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

WHEREAS, Article 19 of the UDHR is enshrined in Article 19 of the ICCPR, which states:

"Article 19.

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.";

WHEREAS, Article 19 of the UDHR is enshrined in the ECHR in Article 10. the "Right of Freedom of Expression":

"Article 10.

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression.

This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

This includes the right to express opinions, verbally or in writing or by protesting or through art or music or other such forms of expression without interference from teachers and the school's employees and agents. This also includes the right to receive ALL the information about the alleged benefits, efficacy, risks, harms and funding sources and conflicts of interests surrounding the so-called COVID-19 pandemic measures, both domestically and internationally without interference, censorship, reputational attacks, blocking of information and other such measures. Any information provided by the teachers, the school and its' employees and agents which does NOT provide both sides of the debate of the risk/benefit analysis of such COVID-19 pandemic measures, will likely amount to an "interference" and will be a prima facie breach of Article 19 of the UDHR and Article 10 of the ECHR;

WHEREAS, in the case of Kimber, the court held that all Australians, including those who hold or are suspected of holding "anti-vaccination sentiments" are entitled to the protection of the rule of law, stating inter alia:

"[184] Finally, all Australians, including those who hold or are suspected of holding "anti-vaccination sentiments", are entitled to the protection of our laws..."

- Kimber v Sapphire Coast Community Aged Care Ltd (C2021/2676) Australian Fair Work Commission, Sydney, 27th September 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Rome Declaration contains allegations by Physicians that they are being discouraged from engaging in open professional discourse and the exchange of ideas about new and emerging diseases - endangering the essence of the medical profession and the lives of Patients. The Rome Declaration contains the following Declaration, inter alia:

"WHEREAS, physicians are increasingly being discouraged from engaging in open professional discourse and the exchange of ideas about new and emerging diseases, not only endangering the essence of the medical profession, but more importantly, more tragically, the lives of our patients." -

<https://stateofthenation.co/?p=86476>

Such censorship is a prima facie breach of Article 19 and Article 10 of the ECHR. The same applies to a child/children, their parents/grandparents, teachers or staff or others who are being discouraged from engaging in open professional discourse and the exchange of ideas and information.; and

WHEREAS, in the case of Kimber, the court held that Australians should "*vigorously oppose*" the "*ongoing censorship of any views that question the current policies regarding COVID-19*", stating, inter alia:

["183] Australians should also vigorously oppose the ongoing censorship of any views that question the current policies regarding COVID. Science is no longer science if a person is not allowed to question it."

- Kimber v Sapphire Coast Community Aged Care Ltd (C2021/2676) Australian Fair Work Commission, Sydney, 27th September 2021;and

WHEREAS, Article 10 of the ECHR provides for a *limited* right to derogate from the right to freedom of expression as follows:

"The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties **as are prescribed by law** and are **necessary in a democratic society**, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary."; and