

CONVENTION on the Rights of the Family

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PRAWICA 
Rzeczypospolitej

 DLA POLSKI
I CYWILIZACJI
CHRZESCJANSKIEJ
CHRYSTOWA WARTOSC PRACY



Convention on the Rights of the Family was created by the initiative of Marek Jurek, Member of the European Parliament, the President of the Right of the Republic and drafted by experts of Ordo Iuris Institute for Legal Culture. It is the first act of international law in the world that comprehensively captures the rights of families, including the rights of parents, spouses and their children. The solutions adopted in the Convention are a response to contemporary problems and struggles that many families have been experiencing for many years. It is mainly about the discrimination of marriages and large families, increasing propaganda presenting families as a source of pathology and violence, questioning parents' right to bring up children in accordance with their beliefs, using public institutions to ideologically indoctrinate minors, promoting pathological forms of social intercourse such as homosexual relationships, the escalation of gender ideology blurring the natural differences between the sexes, disrespect for the dignity of people at the earliest stage of their lives, or the consolidation of the mentality against the conception of new life.

Convention on the Rights of the Family codifies the eternal, fundamental principles that underlie all civilized societies, of which only a few now enjoy the protection of international law and national constitutions. These principles include treating the family as the basic foundation of society, protecting human life from conception to natural death, supporting large children, recognizing the family as the best development environment for the child, protecting the identity of a marriage understood as a permanent and consensual relationship between a woman and a man. Unfortunately, although many of these principles have been enshrined in the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Human Rights, these provisions often remain empty declarations. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a new global agreement on a global scale that will raise current standards and provide families with real guarantees to protect their rights.

It should be emphasized that the Convention is not a particular work, detached from international reality - many rights and principles expressed in the Convention were inspired by solutions already functioning in in-

ternational agreements protecting human rights, as well as in the constitutions of countries of all continents. The Convention on the Rights of the Family is an opportunity for a fair and dignified treatment of families and detention of harmful ideologies. It is also a viable alternative to the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (misleadingly the „anti-violent Convention”) which, under the pretense of combating violence against women, recognizes natural differences between the sexes as „stereotypes” as source of violence and orders states to combat traditional social culture and to treat families as the main causes of pathology.

Convention on the Rights of the Family Summary

In chapter I it adopts definitions of marriage, family, sex, child’s best interest and violence.

In chapter II it regulates the general principles of family protection, in particular the principle of subsidiarity, the principle of special legal protection of the child during each stage of development and the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of performing unpaid work of raising children.

In chapter III it guaranties the rights of the spouses, in particular the right to marry and found a family, the right to equal treatment of spouses, and the prohibition of discrimination against marriages.

In chapter IV it guaranties the rights of parents, of which the freedom of parents to exercise parental authority over their children deserves special attention. The Convention protects parents from inconsiderate intervention by overzealous state officials, introducing a comprehensive catalog of strictly defined cases in which state intervention into the family environment may take place.

In chapter V it guarantees rights of children, in particular the right of the child to know his parents, the right of the child to be raised by the mother and father, the right of the child to be treated friendly by the judiciary, and the right of the child separated from one of the parents to maintain contact with the other parent and the prohibition to obstruct him communicate with the parent in his mother tongue (lex Jugendamt - the last solution is a response to the unacceptable practices of the German youth office, which forbidden to communicate with a Polish parent to children from broken Polish-German marriages).

In chapter VI it defines rules to counteract all forms of violence, including domestic violence. It contains numerous provisions that require criminals to be prosecuted and provide real assistance to victims (eg access to nationwide, 24-hour helplines).

In chapter VII its provisions create is an International Family Rights Committee, a collegial institution composed of representatives of the Member States, whose task will be to monitor the activities of States Parties in the implementation the Convention's provisions.

In chapter VIII i IX there are provisions of a technical and organizational nature related to the administrative support of the International Family Rights Committee and the process of signing and ratifying the Convention

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