

**1. Who is "human" in the concept of modern human rights?**

'Human' refers to every human being irrespective of the person's background, be it social, political, racial, religious, descent, ethnic, gender, sex/sexual orientation and other status.

**2. How is carried out of the protection of a right which is not regulated in the Constitution in your legal system? What kind of balancing is done when a right uncounted in the Constitution is conflicted with a constitutional right?**

The first part of the question is not clear. With respect to the second part, the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution provides specifically for certain rights, including the rights of persons with disability, women and children. Article 33(5) seeks to cover for other rights which may not be directly recognized in the constitution thus:

The rights, duties, declarations and guarantees relating to the fundamental human rights and freedoms specifically mentioned in this Chapter shall not be regarded as excluding others not specifically mentioned which are considered to be inherent in a democracy and intended to secure the freedom and dignity of man.

**3. Do International Human Rights Documents applied in your country represent minimum standards that are already provided or the must-reach aims? Are there any regulations in your legal system above international human rights standards? If there are, would you please explain?**

Most of the human rights provisions in the country's constitution constitute the minimum standard to the international human rights provisions. I do not know of any regulations which are higher than the international human rights standards.

**4. In your legal system, is the jurisdiction an actor itself to move forward human rights standards? If it is, would you please explain?**

Sorry but the question is not clear.

**5. Are there values and issues in your country that are not covered by human rights documents but need to be protected under the**

**concept of human rights? If your answer is yes, would you please explain?**

One can talk of degrading practices that some women are subjected to when their husbands die (widowhood rites), witchcraft (where certain women are banned from the community for allegedly being labelled as witches by witch doctors) and property rights of spouses.

**6. Are there such human right regulations in the legal system of your country that is protected by the constitution but contradicts social reality and justice?**

No. I don't know of any.

**7. Are there any social realities contradicting international human rights concept based on individualism?**

One can talk of LGBT rights.

**8. In your legal system, are there legal mechanisms to protect human rights if fundamental rights are violated by private persons? Are these mechanisms effective?**

Yes. They are effective but slow and expensive for many a disenfranchised or poor person to access.

**9. Are there groups in your country who have their own national, ethnical, religious and linguistic identities? Could you please give some information about them (especially if you feel yourself one of them)?**

Not directly but one can talk of persons of northern extraction who come down south to work as labourers, domestics and carriers.

**10. What is the definition of the notion "minority" according to your constitutional system? What is your opinion on this concept? Do you think that minority rights should be protected broadly by the constitutional level? Do you think that constitutional regulations that would broaden the rights of minorities will solve the conflicts between majorities and minorities?**

Ghana's constitution does not directly recognize minority rights. Minority rights are meant to protect groups who have non-dominant status in the society and are discriminated against on grounds of descent, national, ethnic or racial identity. Ghana does not strictly have a minority rights issue in the country. One can, however, talk about discrimination based on ethnicity that certain groups of people from the northern part of the country who are uneducated face when they migrate to the southern part of the country to seek greener pastures. However, there is a provision in the constitution that prohibits discrimination and promotes affirmative action, which could be used to promote 'minority rights' issues in the country.

- 11. What do you think on the notion and the concept of minority rights in international law? Could the international regulations/treatments be a response to the reality and problems of the peoples in your country? In other words, do they cover the reality in your country from the view of the state and the view of peoples?**

The recognition of minority rights in international law is a very pertinent and relevant issue. I believe that the current regime of international regulations/treatments could serve as an effective response to the reality and problems of minority rights in Ghana? The International Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) has applied the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to question Ghana's commitment to promoting the rights of minorities from the Northern part of Ghana as noted above.

- 12. What you think is the most current human rights problem in your country?**

Widowhood rights, LGBT rights, disability rights, women's rights generally.