

Trial Examination 2022

HSC Year 12 Legal Studies

Solutions and Marking Guidelines

SECTION I

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands	
Question 1 A A is correct. <i>Mens rea</i> refers to criminal intent. The teenager did not intend to steal the backpack.	The Nature of Crime H1 Bands 1–2	
B is incorrect. Causation refers to the result of the crime.		
C is incorrect. <i>Actus reus</i> is the act of committing the crime.		
D is incorrect. <i>Doli incapax</i> refers to the age of criminal responsibility; the exact age of the teenager in the scenario is not known.		
Question 2 A	The Criminal Trial Process	
A is correct. The High Court has jurisdiction and hears matters concerning the Australian constitution.	H3 Bands 1–2	
B , C and D are incorrect. These courts do not have power in relation to the constitution.		
Question 3 D D is correct. In a criminal court, judges make decisions about the validity of evidence presented by the defence and prosecution.	The Criminal Trial Process H3 Bands 1–2	
A is incorrect. Judges cannot select the jury.		
B is incorrect. Judges cannot ask questions in the adversarial system.		
C is incorrect. Juries make verdicts.		
Question 4 D	The Criminal Investigation Process	
D is correct. The legislation relevant to police powers in New South Wales (NSW) is the <i>Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002</i> (NSW) (LEPRA). LEPRA was created in 2002 to consolidate police powers into one legislation.	H1, H3 Bands 1–2	
A is incorrect. This is not an actual legislation.		
B and C are incorrect. These options are not relevant to police powers.		
Question 5 C	Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights	
C is correct. The Commonwealth of Nations is an intergovernmental organisation as it is a regional body that has multiple countries as members and was created by a treaty.	H3 Bands 1–2	
A is incorrect. The Red Cross is a non-governmental organisation.		
B is incorrect. The United Nations Security Council is an organisation of the United Nations.		
D is incorrect. The International Criminal Court is a court, not an organisation.		

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands
Question 6 A A is correct. The prosecution has the burden of proof in criminal cases and must prove beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. This is a common law principle based on the British common law system.	The Criminal Investigation Process H1, H3 Bands 2–3
B is incorrect. The balance of probabilities is the standard of proof required in a civil court.	
C and D are incorrect. The defence has no burden of proof and can cross-examine or disprove the prosecution's attempt to prove the defendant is guilty.	
Question 7 B B is correct. Renata helped to plan the crime before it happened but took no part in the actual robbery; therefore, she is an accessory before the fact.	The Nature of Crime H1, H3 Bands 2–3
A is incorrect. Accessory after the fact usually refers to someone who helps conceal a crime.	
C is incorrect. Principal in the first degree refers to the person who plays the greatest role in a crime. In this case, Sabine committed the actual robbery, so she is the principal in the first degree.	
D is incorrect. Principal in the second degree refers to a person who assists in a crime, such as Matthew, as he drove the getaway car.	
Question 8 D D is correct. Situational crime prevention usually involves some form of security, such locks on doors, CCTV cameras and security guards checking ID. Drug-detection dogs at a music festival are also an example.	The Nature of Crime H1, H6 Bands 1–2
A , B and C are incorrect. These options are examples of social crime prevention.	
Question 9 A A is correct. Domestic legislation, such as the <i>Racial Discrimination Act 1975</i> (Cwlth), helps to protect human rights in Australia.	Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights H2, H3 Bands 2–3
B is incorrect. International treaties are non-legally binding. C is incorrect. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the media can influence public opinion and name and shame governments. However, these are non-legal responses and not as effective as domestic legislation enforced by a court.	
D is incorrect. Peacekeepers have no bearing on the protection of human rights in Australia.	

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands	
Question 10 C	Young Offenders	
C is correct. Chen is 14 years old, so the prosecution is most likely to rebut the presumption that Chen could not be criminally responsible as he is not aged 10 years to under 14 years.	H1, H3	Bands 3–4
A is incorrect. Chen is over the age of 10 and criminally responsible.		
B is incorrect. A judge is most likely to focus on rehabilitation rather than retribution.		
D is incorrect. The burden of proof is on the prosecution.		
Question 11 B	Promoting and Enforcing Hur	
B is correct. State sovereignty refers to a nation state dictating its own laws and terms outside of the influence of international law.	H1, H3	Bands 2–3
A is incorrect. Nationalism is a political ideology.		
C is incorrect. Self-determination refers to groups determining laws that affect them.		
D is incorrect. Intergovernmental organisations (for example, the European Union) are not nation states; they are created by treaty and have member countries.		
Question 12 C	The Criminal Trial Process	
C is correct. Charge negotiation involves a guilty plea and requires no trial with a jury.	H1, H3, H6	Bands 3–4
A is incorrect. There would be no trial.		
B is incorrect. Charge negotiation involves a downgrading of charges for a guilty plea.		
D is incorrect. The victim would most likely be unsatisfied with the reduced sentence of the offender.		
Question 13 C	The Nature and Development	
C is correct. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contains the right to procedural fairness.	of Human Rights H3	Bands 2–3
A, B and D are incorrect. Work rights, education rights and cultural rights are included in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.		
Question 14 D	Sentencing and Punishment	
D is correct. Fines are a method of general deterrence as they do not relate to a crime that is high profile and being followed by the media.	H3, H6	Bands 2–3
A is incorrect. Retribution usually refers to the victim of a serious crime.		
B is incorrect. Incapacitation refers to a prison sentence.		
C is incorrect. Specific deterrence usually relates to a specific, high-profile court case.		

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands	
Question 15 A A is correct. The International Criminal Court was created by the Roman Statute to specifically prosecute individuals who commit crimes against the international community, such as genocide.	Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights H3 Bands 2–3	
B is incorrect. The International Court of Justice deals with matters between states.		
C and D are incorrect. The United Nations Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly are not courts.		
Question 16 C C is correct. Aggravating factors can lengthen an offender's sentence.	Sentencing and Punishment H3, H6 Bands 2–3	
A and B are incorrect. Plea bargaining and mitigating factors usually reduce a sentence.		
D is incorrect. Victim impact statements can increase a sentence but do not relate to an offender's lack of remorse.		
Question 17 D D is correct. Summary offences are only punishable for a prison term of two years or less.	The Criminal Trial Process H1, H3 Bands 3–4	
A , B and C are incorrect. These options are all characteristics of summary offences.		
Question 18 C C is correct. Provocation is a partial defence to a crime as it only downgrades a charge, such as downgrading a murder charge to manslaughter.	The Criminal Trial Process H3 Bands 2–3	
A , B and D are incorrect. Duress, necessity and self-defence are complete defences to a crime.		
Question 19 B B is correct. An argument against having a charter of rights for Australia is that, unlike politicians, judiciary members (such as judges) are not elected. The different ways in which different judges interpret a document can also give an imbalance.	Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights H3, H5 Bands 4–5	
A is incorrect. The constitution does protect human rights; for example, express rights.		
C is incorrect. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still used as a model of human rights for states to follow.		
D is incorrect. The separation of powers can help to ensure Australian laws meet human rights standards. For example, when laws are passed through parliament, they are tested to see if they comply with Australia's human rights obligations.		

Answer and explanation	Syllabus content, outcomes and targeted performance bands	
Question 20 B B is correct. Due to the difficulty of having an impartial jury, a judge-only trial would be more suitable in the Supreme Court, which hears serious indicatable offences such as murder.	The Criminal Trial Process H3, H6	Bands 4–5
A is incorrect. The defendant would face court in the same jurisdiction as the crime committed.		
C is incorrect. A jury trial would be difficult due to the extensive media coverage.		
D is incorrect. The Court of Criminal Appeal has appellate jurisdiction over the Supreme Court.		

SECTION II

Part A – Human Rights

Sample answer	Syllabus content, outcomes, targeted performance bands and marking guide	
Question 21		
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has contributed to the development of human rights as it has provided a set of guidelines for nation states to follow in providing rights to their citizens. This includes the right to vote in a democratic election, be free from slavery and servitude and have access to education and work. Member nations of the United Nations have ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and incorporated its ideals into their own domestic legislation that protects human rights; for example, freedom from discrimination and the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cwlth).	The Nature and Development of Human Rights H1, H2, H3, H5 Bands 2–3 Outlines the main features of the <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> that have contributed to the development of human rights. AND Provides a relevant example 3 Makes general statements about some features of the <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> that have contributed to the development of human rights. AND Provides a relevant example 2 Makes general statements about human rights OR the <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>	

Syllabus content, outcomes, targeted Sample answer performance bands and marking guide **Question 22** Domestic courts and tribunals have contributed greatly Promoting and Enforcing Human Rights to the promotion and enforcement of human rights in H1, H2, H3, H5, H8 Bands 3-4 Australia. Courts enforce domestic legislation, interpret Demonstrates a thorough the constitution and create common law in the High Court understanding of domestic of Australia. The Administrative and Equal Opportunity courts and tribunals in Division hears complaints of discrimination under the promoting and enforcing Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 (NSW). human rights in Australia. An example of this is the case of R v Wei Tang (2009), which **AND** recorded the first conviction for slavery and sex trafficking Makes an informed under Australia's Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cwlth). judgement about the effectiveness of domestic Toonen v Australia (1994) involved a complaint regarding courts and tribunals in same-sex laws in Tasmania and the right to privacy. This promoting and enforcing was brought before the United Nations Human Rights human rights. Commission, which found that the laws violated article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights AND (ICCPR). This led to the eventual repeal of these laws in Provides relevant examples 5 Tasmania through the High Court. Roach v Electoral Commissioner (2007) is an example Demonstrates a sound of voting rights being violated. The subsequent High Court understanding of domestic decision allowed prisoners to vote, upholding the rights courts and tribunals in expressed in the Australian constitution. promoting and enforcing human rights in Australia. These examples demonstrate the importance of domestic courts and tribunals in promoting and enforcing human rights **AND** in Australia as they can prosecute those who violate human Makes a sound judgement rights or change laws that contravene human rights. about the effectiveness of domestic courts and tribunals in promoting and enforcing human rights. **AND** Provides a relevant example 4 Demonstrates an understanding of domestic courts and tribunals in promoting and enforcing human rights in Australia. **AND** Provides a relevant example 3 Makes general statements

about domestic courts,

Makes general statements

tribunals and human rights2

Syllabus content, outcomes, targeted

Sample answer performance bands and marking guide **Question 23** Contemporary Issue There have been numerous instances of the international community exhibiting non-compliance regarding H1, H3, H4, H5, H7 Bands 5-6 international human rights law. For example, state Demonstrates a thorough sovereignty and the lack of enforceability of human rights in understanding of international the international community have been greatly evident in the human rights law. use of child soldiers. **AND** The optional protocol to the *United Nations Convention on* Makes an informed judgement the Rights of the Child (1989) on the involvement of children about the extent to which in armed conflict came into force in 2002 and has been the international community ratified by the majority of the world's countries. exhibits non-compliance with international human rights law. In 2012, Thomas Lubanga was convicted by the International Criminal Court for committing war crimes by using children **AND** under the age of 15 in armed conflict in the Democratic Refers to ONE contemporary Republic of the Congo. The adoption of the Rome Statute established International Criminal Court Article 8, which prohibits 'conscripting or enlisting children under the age Demonstrates a sound of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to understanding of international participate actively in hostilities'. The 2012 Lubanga case human rights law. was the first conviction in the International Criminal Court **AND** for this non-compliance with the *United Nations Convention* Makes a judgement about on the Rights of the Child and the Rome Statute. More the extent to which the recently, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) international community has reported that 19 000 child soldiers were also recruited in the exhibits non-compliance with armed conflict in South Sudan in 2019. international human rights law. Continued non-compliance with international human rights **AND** law through the use of child soldiers remains an issue despite Refers to ONE contemporary the enforceability of the International Criminal Court, as human rights issue 5–6 state sovereignty limits the United Nation's ability to enforce international law. Demonstrates some (continues on the next page) understanding of international human rights law. **AND** Makes statements about the extent to which the international community exhibits non-compliance with international human rights law. **AND** Refers to ONE contemporary

Sample answer	Syllabus content, outcomes, targeted performance bands and marking guide
(continued)	Makes general statements about international human rights law.
	OR
	• Makes general statements about the extent to which the international community exhibits non-compliance with international human rights law2
	Makes general statements about human rights

SECTION II

Part B – Crime

Question 24 (15 marks)

The process of sentencing and punishment in NSW courts has been important in ensuring there is a balance between the rights of victims, offenders and society. Each of these parties has differing needs and can be adversely affected by the outcomes of cases and law reforms. The *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (NSW) is the starting point for a court imposing a sentence on a person who is either found guilty of a criminal offence or has pleaded guilty. Judges can use discretion when determining the most appropriate sentence for an offender. However, recent law reforms and the use of aggravating and mitigating factors when sentencing have created controversy. The purposes of punishment can also be considered when looking at this balance.

The use of aggravating factors when sentencing can often balance the rights of victims and society. Aggravating factors are based on the circumstances of the crime committed, such as if the offence involved the actual or threatened use of violence, weapons or explosives; if the defendant has a record of previous convictions; if the offender lacked remorse; if the offence involved gratuitous cruelty; if the injury suffered by the victim was substantial; or if the offence was part of a planned or organised criminal activity. An example of this is $R \ v \ Campbell \ (2010)$, in which the offender received at least 24 years imprisonment for the murder of his wife. He received the maximum penalty due to his lack of remorse as he did not attend his wife's funeral and arranged a holiday with another female partner the week after his wife's death. A further example is $R \ v \ Farmer \ (2008)$, in which the offender received a lengthy sentence due to the violent nature of the crime. Aggravating factors in sentencing can balance the rights of victims and society as they can provide retribution for the victim and their families and incapacitation for offenders who could be a risk to society. Consequently, this is at odds with the rights of offenders who receive lengthier sentences.

The use of mitigating factors when sentencing can have the opposite effect and allows judges to use discretion when looking at the circumstances of the crime and the offender. Mitigating factors can reduce the severity of a sentence and serve to protect the rights of offenders. Mitigating factors include looking at the age of the offender; if the offender shows remorse; or if the offender has good prospects of rehabilitation. In *R v Loveridge* (2013), the offender, Kieran Loveridge, was initially given a lighter sentence due to his age and good prospects of rehabilitation. The rights of the offender can be met in the judge's use of discretion and focus on rehabilitation, rather than incapacitation. This also can help recidivism of the offender. However, this may not balance the rights of victims and their families who may feel that a lighter sentence does not meet their rights for retribution. This was seen in *R v Loveridge* (2013); the family of the victim, Thomas Kelly, was not satisfied with the outcome of the case and a subsequent appeal from the NSW Director of Public Prosecutions nearly doubled the original prison sentence. This was outlined in the *Sydney Morning Herald* article 'Kieran Loveridge's sentence shocking, Thomas Kelly's parents say' (Bibby 2013). Consequently, the need for the deterrence of alcohol-fuelled violence (as seen in *R v Loveridge* (2013)) balances the rights of society as it can help protect society from potential offenders.

Furthermore, another area of sentencing and punishment that is relevant to the rights of victims, offenders and society is the use of mandatory sentencing. The minimum sentence imposed for offences such as a one-punch assault causing death and the murder of a police officer can be problematic for the rights of the offender, as it removes the ability of a judge to use discretion when considering sentencing options. Further, mitigating factors such as the prospects for rehabilitation are not considered in sentencing and the focus is centred on retribution and incapacitation, with disproportionally long sentences being imposed. In *R v Jacobs* (2013), the judge had no option but to give the offender a mandatory life sentence under the *Crimes Amendment* (*Murder of Police Officers*) *Act 2011* (NSW). Having a judge hear all evidence relevant to the offender and offence can allow the judge to give a more appropriate sentence that balances the rights of the offender. However, victims and society may not be satisfied with a lesser sentence and would see mandatory sentencing as a positive outcome. The *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* (*ABC*) *News* article 'Mandatory sentencing: does it reduce crime?' (ABC 2014) asserts there is little evidence to suggest that mandatory sentences serve as an effective deterrent or decrease crime rates. Therefore, the rights of the offender could be adversely affected if all evidence in a case is not considered.

Syllabus content	Syllabus outcomes
Sentencing and Punishment	H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10

Criteria	Marks
 The response is effective in: demonstrating an extensive understanding of the sentencing and punishment process making an informed judgement the extent to which the sentencing and punishment process balances the rights of victims, offenders and society integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	13–15
 The response is competent in: demonstrating a substantial understanding of the sentencing and punishment process making a sound judgement about the extent to which the sentencing and punishment process balances the rights of victims, offenders and society using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	10–12
 The response is adequate in: demonstrating an understanding of the sentencing and punishment process making a judgement about the extent to which the sentencing and punishment process balances the rights of victims, offenders and society referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts. 	7–9
 The response is limited in: demonstrating a basic understanding of the sentencing and punishment process making general statements about the extent to which the sentencing and punishment process balances the rights of victims, offenders and society making basic references to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using some relevant legal terms. 	4–6
The response attempts to: • describe the criminal justice system AND/OR victims, offenders and society in general terms • include some reference to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • use basic legal terms.	1–3

SECTION III

Question	Marks	Syllabus content	Syllabus outcomes
25(a)	25	Consumers — theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
25(b)	25	Consumers — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
26(a)	25	Global Environmental Protection — theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
26(b)	25	Global Environmental Protection — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
27(a)	25	Family — contemporary issues – theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
27(b)	25	Family — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
28(a)	25	Indigenous Peoples — theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
28(b)	25	Indigenous Peoples — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
29(a)	25	Shelter — contemporary issues – theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
29(b)	25	Shelter — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
30(a)	25	Workplace — contemporary issues – theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
30(b)	25	Workplace — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
31(a)	25	World Order — theme and challenge – role of law reform	H1, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10
31(b)	25	World Order — theme and challenge – encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict – contemporary issues	H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8, H9, H10

Option A

Criteria	Marks
 The response is effective in: demonstrating an extensive understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making an informed judgement about the effectiveness of law reform in recognising the rights of consumers; protecting the global environment; achieving just outcomes for family members and society; recognising the rights of Indigenous peoples; protecting the rights of those seeking shelter; recognising rights and enforcing responsibilities in the workplace; or promoting and maintaining world order integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	21–25
 The response is competent in: demonstrating a substantial understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making a sound judgement about the effectiveness of law reform in recognising the rights of consumers; protecting the global environment; achieving just outcomes for family members and society; recognising the rights of Indigenous peoples; protecting the rights of those seeking shelter; recognising rights and enforcing responsibilities in the workplace; or promoting and maintaining world order using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	16–20
 The response is adequate in: demonstrating an understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making a judgement about the effectiveness of law reform in recognising the rights of consumers; protecting the global environment; achieving just outcomes for family members and society; recognising the rights of Indigenous peoples; protecting the rights of those seeking shelter; recognising rights and enforcing responsibilities in the workplace; or promoting and maintaining world order referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents. using relevant legal terms and concepts. 	11–15
 The response is limited in: demonstrating an understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making general statements about the effectiveness of law reform in recognising the rights of consumers; protecting the global environment; achieving just outcomes for family members and society; recognising the rights of Indigenous peoples; protecting the rights of those seeking shelter; recognising rights and enforcing responsibilities in the workplace; or promoting and maintaining world order referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using some relevant legal terms. 	6–10
 The response attempts to: describe laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order in general terms refer to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents refer to general legal terms. 	1–5

Option B

Criteria	Marks
 The response is effective in: demonstrating an extensive understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making an informed judgement about the effectiveness of the law in encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict regarding consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue integrating relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	21–25
 The response is competent in: demonstrating a substantial understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making a sound judgement about the effectiveness of the law in encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict regarding consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue using relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts in a logical and cohesive way. 	16–20
 The response is adequate in: demonstrating an understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making a judgement about the effectiveness of the law in encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict regarding consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order with reference to at least ONE contemporary issue referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents using relevant legal terms and concepts. 	11–15
 The response is limited in: demonstrating an understanding of laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order making general statements about the effectiveness of the law in encouraging cooperation and resolving conflict regarding consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order with a potential reference to ONE contemporary issue referring to examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents. using some relevant legal terms. 	6–10
The response attempts to: • describe laws relating to consumers; global environmental protection; family; Indigenous peoples; shelter; workplace; or world order in general terms • refer to legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents • refer to general legal terms.	1–5