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**Summary of information requested under Human Rights Council resolution 49/12 on the community inclusion of persons with disabilities**

The Human Rights Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council), in its resolution A/HRC/RES/49/12. invites the *United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare next year's thematic study on disability rights systems that ensure* ***the community inclusion of persons with disabilities****,* in consultation with States parties and other relevant and interested parties, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, civil society organizations, persons with disabilities and **national human rights institutions.**

According to the decision, contributions are requested to be transmitted in an accessible format. The contributions of each state, the study and an easy-to-understand version of all these will be made available on the High Commissioner's website.

On the basis of the Ombudsman's previous inquiry reports, the following information is provided on the issues identified in the Council's call.

According to the report *AJB-1572/2021, as* shown by several previous ombudsman inquiries, complaints and the present case, the process of replacing institutional accommodation and the organisation and development of support and community-based services is a topical and urgent task. This is also set out in the National Disability Programme, the related Action Plan and the Concept for Exclusion, which outlines the tasks to be implemented. As stated in the CRPD Committee's 2020 report, it must be borne in mind that the replacement of large numbers of institutional accommodation places must offer a real alternative to 'closed' institutionalisation for the disabled persons concerned in terms of independent living and community participation.

In the report *AJB-1893/2021,* in the context of the professional caretaker's trusteeship activities, the Commissioner considers that, in addition to the professional caretaker providing the caretaker with the funds to cover his/her needs, the caretaker should also provide life skills support to the person with a psychosocial disability to develop his/her life skills so that he/she can lead an independent life as an active participant in the community. However, professional caretakers have neither the competence nor the capacity to provide such support to their caretaker according to their needs.

This special assistance would be provided by a ring of supportive and community-based services, the lack of which deprives disabled and typically institutionalised persons, including the complainant in the cited case, from being active participants in their immediate living environment.

Budapest, 7 July 2022.