



UNIVERSAL  
DECLARATION  
OF  
HUMAN  
RIGHTS



United Nations

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
- Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 General Assembly resolution 217 A as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.
- It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into almost 500 languages.

Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world

It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations

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- A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge
  - Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms

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- THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

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- To the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall promote respect for these rights and freedoms and to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

# ARTICLE 1

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- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

# ARTICLE 2.

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- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.



# ARTICLE 3.

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- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

# ARTICLE 4.

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- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms

# ARTICLE 5.

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- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

# ARTICLE 6.

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- Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

# Article 12

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No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.