

# 70

YEARS

**UNIVERSAL  
DECLARATION OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

#STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS



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HUMAN RIGHTS**



UNITED NATIONS



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**HUMAN RIGHTS**

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

*Cambodia*

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 over 500 languages.



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## PREAMBLE

Whereas 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,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human

person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas 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,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, 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.



1 Free and equal



2 Freedom from discrimination



3 Right to life



4 Freedom from slavery



5 Freedom from torture



6 Right to recognition before the law



7 Right to equality before the law



8 Access to justice



9 Freedom from arbitrary detention



10 Right to a fair trial



11 Presumption of innocence



12 Right to privacy



13 Freedom of movement



14 Right to asylum



15 Right to nationality



16 Right to marriage and to found a family



17 Right to own property



18 Freedom of religion or belief



19 Freedom of expression



20 Freedom of assembly



21 Right to partake in public affairs



22 Right to social security



23 Right to work



24 Right to leisure and rest



25 Right to adequate standard of living



26 Right to education



27 Right to take part in cultural, artistic and scientific life



28 Right to a free and fair world



29 Duty to your community



30 Rights are inalienable



## FREE AND EQUAL

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.

# 1

ARTICLE





## FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION

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. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

# 2

ARTICLE



# 3

## ARTICLE

### RIGHT TO LIFE

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

# 4

## ARTICLE

### FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY

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





# 5

## ARTICLE

### FREEDOM FROM TORTURE

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



# 6

## ARTICLE

### RIGHT TO RECOGNITION BEFORE THE LAW

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



## RIGHT TO EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.



## ACCESS TO JUSTICE

8

ARTICLE

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.



## **FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY DETENTION**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**9**  
**ARTICLE**



# 10

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.



## **PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE**

- 1 Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
- 2 No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.



## RIGHT TO PRIVACY

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.

**12**  
**ARTICLE**



## FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

- 1 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
- 2 Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

# 14

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO ASYLUM

- 1 Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- 2 This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.



## RIGHT TO NATIONALITY

- 1 Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- 2 No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.



## RIGHT TO MARRIAGE AND TO FOUND A FAMILY

- 1 Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- 2 Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- 3 The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

# 17

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY

- 1 Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- 2 No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.



# 18

ARTICLE



## FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

# 19

ARTICLE



## FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

# 20

ARTICLE



## FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

- 1 Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- 2 No one may be compelled to belong to an association.



## RIGHT TO PARTAKE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 1 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- 2 Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- 3 The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

# 21

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

# 22

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO WORK

- 1 Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- 2 Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- 3 Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- 4 Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

# 23

ARTICLE

# 24

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO LEISURE AND REST

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.



## RIGHT TO ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

- 1 Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- 2 Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

# 25

ARTICLE





## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

- 1 Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- 2 Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- 3 Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

# 26

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN CULTURAL, ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC LIFE

- 1 Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- 2 Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

# 28

ARTICLE



## RIGHT TO A FREE AND FAIR WORLD

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.



## DUTY TO YOUR COMMUNITY

- 1 Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- 2 In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- 3 These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.



## **RIGHTS ARE INALIENABLE**

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

**30**  
**ARTICLE**