

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AMBASSADOR SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

Human Rights Day 2023

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



AMBASSADOR SCHOOLS





THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

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 among 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 realisation 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.

ARTICLE 1 —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 —1. 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.
2. 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 this territory be an independent, Trust or Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3 —Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4 —No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5 —No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6 —Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7 —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.

ARTICLE 8 —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.

ARTICLE 9 —No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10 —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.

ARTICLE 11 —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.

ARTICLE 12 —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.

ARTICLE 13 —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.

ARTICLE 14 —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.

ARTICLE 15 —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.

ARTICLE 16 —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.

ARTICLE 17 —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.

ARTICLE 18 —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.

ARTICLE 19 —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.

ARTICLE 20 —1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21 —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.

ARTICLE 22 —Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23 —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.

ation insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

ARTICLE 24 —Everyone has the right to rest and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 25 —Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 26 —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.

ARTICLE 27 —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.

ARTICLE 28 —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.

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What is human rights day?

Human Rights Day is observed by the international community every year on 10 December. It commemorates the day in 1948 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2023 marks 75 years since the singing of the declaration.

UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 183rd meeting, held in Paris on 10 December, 1948.

Revised by UN Department of Public Information

What are human rights and why are they important?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

“enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings”

and sets out 30 of the basic rights and fundamental freedoms

these rights include:

Article One: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights

Article Four: No one shall be held in slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited

Article 18: Everyone has the right to freedom of religion

Article 26: Everyone has the right to education

**Following the Second World War, the United Nations declared that the
“barbarous acts which outraged the conscience of mankind”
should never be allowed to happen again**

**No matter what our differences are, we all have equal human rights
This means human rights are the same for every man, woman and
child across the world, no matter what their circumstances.**

**All 193 member states of the United Nations have signed the declaration, but
some countries are better at enforcing them than others.**

**In the United Kingdom, our rights are guaranteed by law; but, in other countries,
many people are not afforded the rights they deserve.**

**A committee to draft the Human Rights Convention was set up in February 1947.
Chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States, she was instrumental in
formulating the Declaration.**

**Mrs. Roosevelt submitted the declaration to the United Nations General
Assembly with the following words:**

**“We stand today at the threshold of a great event both in the life of
the United Nations and in the life of mankind. This declaration may
well become the international Magna Carta for all men
everywhere.”**

Rights Working

EACH
OTHER



For You

When have Human Rights been taken away?

Not everyone has had their rights respected.

The 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi's in Rwanda

More than One Million people were murdered over 100 days

The Holocaust

Over Six Million Jewish People were murdered - this promoted the UDHR to be written

Apartheid in South Africa

The segregation of Black South Africans and removing their basic rights

Why should we celebrate human rights?



Throughout history we have seen the horrors that can be allowed to happen when Human Rights are taken away.
Wars, Slavery, The Banning of Education, and Censorship of Speech

standing up for human rights means standing up for what is right



“
**To deny people their Human Rights is
to challenge their very humanity.**
NELSON MANDELA
”

What are your Human Rights?

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights in the declaration without distinction.

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

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

No one shall be subjected to torture or inhumane treatment.

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

All are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the national tribunal.

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

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal.

The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

No one shall be subjected to interference with their privacy.

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement.

Everyone has the right to seek safety from persecution.

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

What are your Human Rights?

The right to marry and found a family.

Everyone has the right to own property and shall not be deprived of it.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

Everyone has the right to participate in the government of their country.

Everyone has the right to social security in accordance with the resources of the State.

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment and favourable conditions.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of themselves.

Everyone has the right to education, and it shall be free in fundamental stages.

Everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which their rights are respected.

These rights may not be exercised contrary to the principles of the United Nations.

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as aimed at the destruction of freedom.

To celebrate 75 years of human rights:

know your rights

and fight for them, always



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