

universal declaration of human rights

Article 1: Equality of all people

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

EN NE SE VE

Article 2: Fair/equal treatment

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms 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 from which a person comes.

EN NE SE VE

Article 3: Life and security

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

EN NE SE VE

Article 4: Freedom from slavery

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

EN NE SE VE

Article 5: Freedom from torture

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

EN NE SE VE

Article 6: Equal treatment by the law

Everyone has the right to be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.

EN NE SE VE

Article 7: Equal protection under the law

The law should be the same for everyone. It should be applied in the same way to all people everywhere.

EN NE SE VE

Article 8: Effective remedy

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy through the national courts for acts violating the fundamental personal rights granted by the constitution or by law.

EN NE SE VE

Article 9: Freedom from arbitrary arrest

No one should be subjected to arrest, detention or exile without a good reason.

EN NE SE VE

Article 10: Fair and public hearing

Everyone who is on trial is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court.

EN NE SE VE

Article 11: Presumption of innocence

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in a public trial where the individual has full rights to defend him/herself. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence that was not a penal offence at the time he or she acted.

EN NE SE VE

Article 12: Right to privacy

Everyone has the right to legal protection against arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, and from attacks upon their honour and reputation.

EN NE SE VE

Article 13: Freedom of movement

Everyone has the right to move and live anywhere within their own country and also to leave any country, including their own, and be able to return to their country.

EN NE SE VE

Article 14: Political asylum

If you are being persecuted, you have the right to seek and to enjoy freedom from persecution in other countries.

EN NE SE VE

Article 15: Nationality

Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality nor denied the right to change it.

EN NE SE VE

Article 16: Marriage and family

Men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion. They are entitled to equal rights during the marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of both partners.

EN NE SE VE

Article 17: Property

Everyone has the right to own property, and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property.

EN NE SE VE

universal declaration of human rights

Article 18: Freedom of belief

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom to teach, practice, worship and observe that religion alone or with others and in public or private.

EN NE SE VE

Article 19: Freedom of opinion

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and pass information and ideas through any media and across borders.

EN NE SE VE

Article 20: Freedom of assembly

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and no one may be forced to belong to an association.

EN NE SE VE

Article 21: Political activity

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of their country, directly or by voting for a representative. Governments should be voted in on a regular basis through free and equal voting procedures.

EN NE SE VE

Article 22: Social security

Everyone has the right to social security and is entitled to realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for personal dignity and the free development of an individual's personality.

EN NE SE VE

Article 23: Employment

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. Everyone who works has the right to a reasonable wage that will support their family. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions to protect their interests.

EN NE SE VE

Article 24: Leisure and rest

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

EN NE SE VE

Article 25: Standard of living

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their 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 circumstances beyond their control that would not allow them to work. Mothers and children are entitled to special care and assistance.

EN NE SE VE

Article 26: Education

Everyone has the right to free education, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Everyone must get an elementary education, and technical and professional education should be made generally available. Higher education should be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Education should help people reach their full human potential and should strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and should further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. Parents have a right to choose the kind of education their children will receive.

EN NE SE VE

Article 27: Culture

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. Those that create scientific, literary or artistic productions have the right to protection of ownership and benefits resulting from anything that they create.

EN NE SE VE

Article 28: Protection of rights

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order that protects the rights and freedoms listed in this Declaration.

EN NE SE VE

This set of articles was adapted from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. Please go to www.un.org/Overview/rights.html to view the full text.

EN = ENHANCED

NE = NOT ENDANGERED

SE = SOMEWHAT ENDANGERED

VE = VERY ENDANGERED