

Dual Distribution

Third session

THIRD COMMITTEE

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Text of articles 1 to 28 of the draft Declaration (E/800)and text of an additional article as adopted by theThird CommitteeArticle 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

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, property or other status, birth, or national or social origin.

Article 3

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

Article 4

Slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all their aspects.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

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

(Note: The order of the sentences is not final; it is to be determined by the arrangement committee.)

Article 5

Every human being has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 6

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

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national

/tribunals

tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. Prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations do not constitute persecution.

Article 13

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality or denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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 16

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 17

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 18

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

Article 19

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 universal and equal and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 20

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the 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.

Article 21

Article 21

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.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for his family and himself an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

3. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 22

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of his family and himself, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and 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 have the right to special care and assistance.
3. Children born out of wedlock shall enjoy the same social protection as those born in marriage.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to education, which shall be free, at least in so far as elementary and fundamental education are concerned. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available. There shall be equal access to higher education on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality, to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the promotion of understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, as well as of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a priority right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 24

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

Article 25

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.

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.

Article 26

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

Article 27

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 prescribed by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms can in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 28

Nothing in this Declaration shall imply the recognition of the right of any State, group or person to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein.

Additional Article

The rights proclaimed in this Declaration also apply to any person belonging to the population of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.
