

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION

recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation larger freedom, of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

rbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of the adrent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge, as the highest aspiration of the common people,

it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, smalls it is essential, if man is not to be competed to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in codisregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect

every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, where the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed national and international, to secure their universal and effective their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

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.

national or secuel origin, property, birth or other slatius.

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, Tost or Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

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

ARTICLE?—All are equal before the law and are entitled with-out any distrimination to equal protection of the law. All are en-titled to equal protection against any distrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such distrimination.

ACTICLE 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

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.

ATTICE 11 —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 genularly arising from non-politics 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.

tion 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. Carriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 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 may be compelled to belong to an association.

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 voling procedures.

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

AKTICLE 24 —Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with

ANTICLE 25 — 1. Everyone has the tight 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 scorify in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his central.

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.

ANTICE 25 —1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be computery. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of ment. education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of metit.

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, tolernace and friendship among all notions, racial or religious groups,
and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the main-

ARTICLE 27.—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.

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.

ation the tree and tuit averagement of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be sub-ject only to such limitations as are determined by low solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting he 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.

ARTICLE 20 —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 berein.

UNITED NATIONS

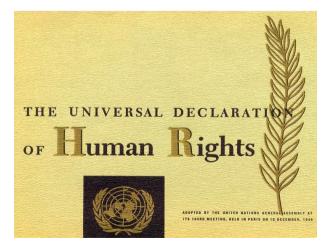
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znanstveni skup

DAN LJUDSKIH PRAVA

10. prosinca 2015.



DNEVNI RED

Pozdravni govor

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Uvodna izlaganja

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voditelj Jadranskoga Zavoda HAZU, član Instituta za međunarodno pravo član Instituta Puta svile za međunarodno pravo, Xi'an Jiaotong sveučilišta, Kina član Znanstvenoga vijeća za mir i ljudska prava HAZU-a

HRVATSKA AKADEMIJA ZNANOSTI I UMJETNOSTI ZNANSTVENO VIJEĆE ZA MIR I LJUDSKA PRAVA

ima čast pozvati Vas na znanstveni skup

DAN LJUDSKIH PRAVA

koji će se održati

u četvrtak, 10. prosinca 2015. u 12 sati

u Velikoj sjedničkoj dvorani palače Hrvatske akademije u Zagrebu, Trg N. Š. Zrinskoga 11

