



# THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of Human Rights

**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** 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 sex of the individual.

**Article 3** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery or servitude 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 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 treatment before the courts.

**Article 8** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national or international authorities.

**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, or any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11** 1. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of actions or omissions which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time they were committed. 3. No one shall be held liable for a criminal offence on account of actions which were not criminal offences at the time they were 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. No one shall be subjected to retrospective persecution.

**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. Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the natural basis of society. 2. Men and women of full age, without any limitation of race, nationality and religion, have the equal right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as regards marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 3. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 4. 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, of thought, conscience, religion, teaching, practice and observance.

**Article 19** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction, to receive and to impart information and ideas without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20** 1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests. 2. No one shall 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 through periodic and genuine elections which shall be held by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the voters.

**Article 22** Everyone has the right to social security, and, through national effort and international co-operation, the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and for 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 which should enable him to provide for himself and his family in accordance with the culture of his country. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25** 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 education. 2. Parents have a primary responsibility for the education and moral development of their children. State intervention shall be based on the principle that parents have a basic right in the matter of education.

**Article 26** 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, vocational and higher education shall be made generally accessible and, where necessary, shall be made free. 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, peace, tolerance, friendship between nations, racial and religious groups, and shall contribute to the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a primary right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

**Article 27** 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, to share in scientific advancement and its benefits, and to participate in the benefits of culture. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests which he has in regard to any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29** 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 to limitations and restrictions 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 of the community. These limitations and restrictions shall be determined by law in conformity with the principles set forth in article 18.

**Article 30** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any state, group or individual to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their impairment or diminution.

## Declarația Universală a Drepturilor Omului

Declarația Universală a Drepturilor Omului a fost adoptată de către Națiunile Unite (Aliații din al doilea război mondial) la 10 decembrie 1948, la Palais de Chaillot, la Paris.



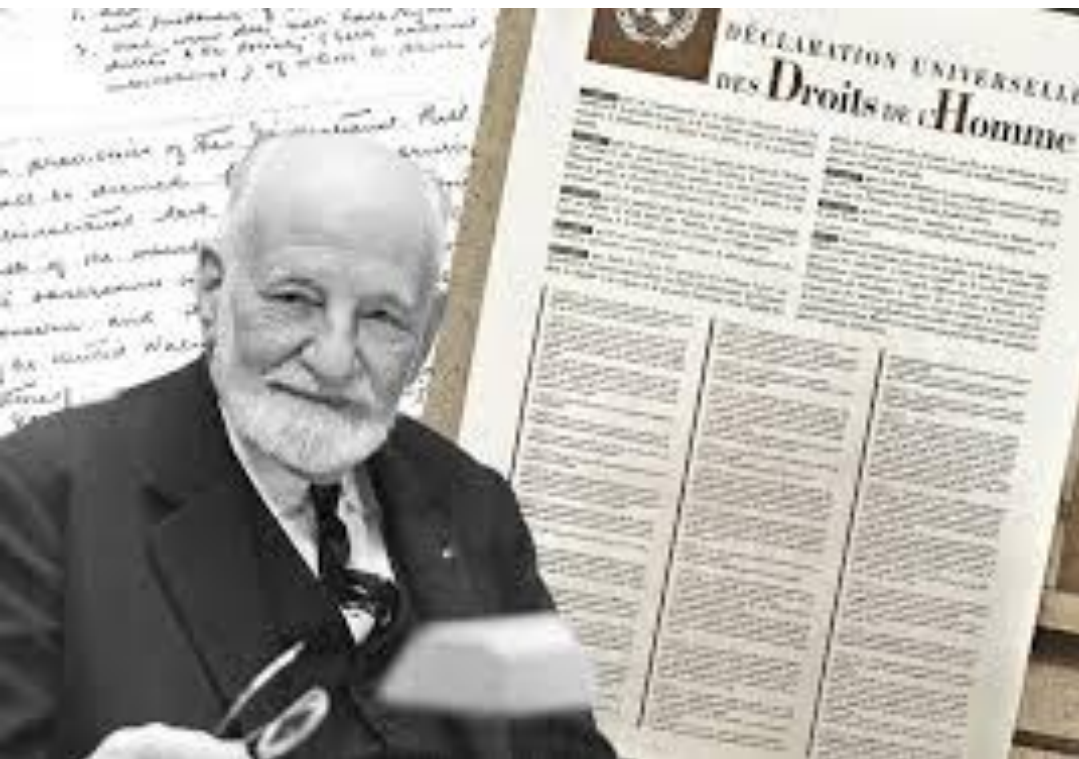
Declarația a fost motivată de suferințele din al doilea război mondial și reprezintă expresia globală a drepturilor cu care oamenii se nasc.







Cei care au schițat  
declarația au fost  
John Peters  
Humphrey și Rene  
Cassin, ultimul  
primind Premiul  
Nobel pentru Pace  
în 1968.



Ziua Drepturilor Omului este 10 decembrie.

A graphic illustration for Human Rights Day. It features a profile of a person's head on the right side, rendered in dark tones with white outlines for the eye and nose. The background is a mix of dark and light colors, with a prominent, textured area of red and orange in the center-left. Overlaid on this red area is the text 'HUMAN RIGHTS DAY' in white, bold, uppercase letters, and '10 DECEMBER' in black, bold, uppercase letters below it.

**HUMAN RIGHTS DAY**  
**10 DECEMBER**

# Declarația Universală a Drepturilor Omului

-este un document tradus în aproape toate limbile vorbite.

-multe legi ale statelor sunt inspirate din Declarație.

 <p>No one has the right to hold you in slavery.</p>	 <p>You can travel wherever you want.</p>	 <p>You have the right to social security and are entitled to economic, social, and cultural help from your government.</p>
 <p>No one has the right to torture you.</p>	 <p>You have the right to seek asylum in another country if you are being persecuted in your own country.</p>	
 <p>You have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p>	 <p>Everyone has the right to a nationality.</p>	 <p>Worker's right: Every adult has the right to a job, a fair wage and to join a trade union.</p>
 <p>We are all equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law.</p>	 <p>All adults have the right to marriage and to raise a family.</p>	
 <p>You have the right to seek legal help if your rights are violated.</p>	 <p>You have the right to own property.</p>	 <p>You have the right to leisure and rest from work.</p>
 <p>No one has the right to wrongly imprison you or force you to leave your country.</p>	 <p>Everyone has the right to belong to a religion.</p>	 <p>Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family.</p>
 <p>You have a right to a fair and public trial.</p>	 <p>Freedom of expression: You have the right to free thought and to voice your opinions to others.</p>	 <p>Everyone has the right to education.</p>
 <p>Everyone is innocent until <b>PROVEN</b> guilty.</p>	 <p>Everyone has the right to gather as a peaceful assembly.</p>	 <p>Your intellectual property as artist or scientist should be protected.</p>
 <p>You have the right to privacy. No one can interfere with your reputation, family, home or correspondence.</p>	 <p>You have the right to help choose and to take part in governing your country, directly or through chosen representatives.</p>	 <p>We are all entitled to social order so we can enjoy these rights.</p>

1 Dreptul la egalitate

2 Dreptul de a nu fi discriminat

3 La libertate și siguranță personală

4 Interzicerea sclaviei

5 Interzicerea torturii și a tratamentului degradant

6 Dreptul de a fi recunoscut ca persoană în fața legii

7 de a fi egal în fața legii

8 Dreptul la o judecată dreaptă

9 Interzicerea arestării arbitrare și a exilului

10 Dreptul de a vorbi în spațiul public

11 Dreptul de a fi considerat nevinovat până la hotărârea sentinței

12 Nimeni nu are voie să intervină în viața ta privată, familie, casă și corespondență

13 Dreptul de a merge dincolo de granițele țării tale



14 Dreptul de a cere azil într-o altă țară și de a rămâne acolo

15 Dreptul la naționalitate și la schimbarea ei

16 Dreptul de a se căsători și de a-și întemeia o familie

17 Dreptul la proprietate

18 Libertatea de a crede și de a avea o religie

19 Dreptul la opinie și la informare

20 Dreptul de a se asocia și de a organiza întruniri

21 Dreptul de a participa la alegeri

22 Dreptul la securitate socială (poliție)

23 Dreptul de a munci și de a se asocia

24 Dreptul la odihnă

25 Dreptul la un trai adecvat

26 Dreptul la educație

27 Dreptul de a participa la viața culturală din comunitate

28 Dreptul la o ordine socială

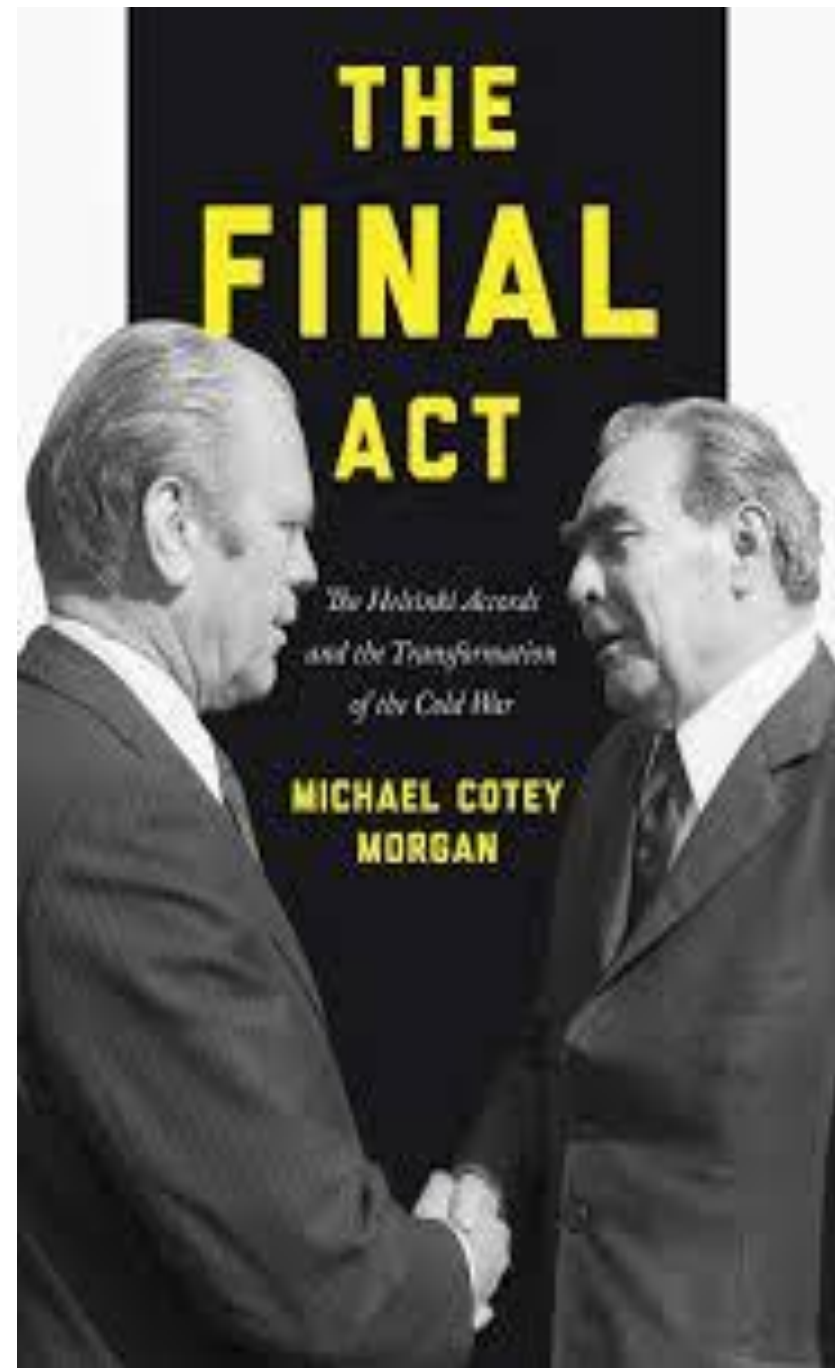
29 de a se dezvolta în cadrul comunității

30 Dreptul ca statul să nu îți încalce drepturile personale.

În 1975, 35 de state au semnat la Helsinki Actul Final care prevedea 10 puncte.

La punctul 7 se specifica Respectarea drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale

Pentru supravegherea acestor Acorduri a fost creat Helsinki Watch (care se află la originea organizației non guvernamentale „Human Rights Watch”).





După atacurile de la 11 septembrie 2001, americanii au acceptat fără probleme să renunțe la o parte din drepturile lor fundamentale în schimbul promisiunii de consolidare a securității Statelor Unite.



Criza provocată de pandemia noului coronavirus trebuie combătută uneori cu metode ce pot încălca drepturile și libertățile fundamentale ale cetățenilor.

