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« Plus importante que jamais » - CSI marque le 70e anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme des Nations unies



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 is 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.

ARTICLE 17 — (1) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18 — (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 19 — 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 20 — 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 21 — (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 22 — 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.

ARTICLE 23 — (1) 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 24 — 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 25 — (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

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

ARTICLE 26 — (1) Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 27 — (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 28 — (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.

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3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 30 — (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.
2. 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 31 — (1) 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 32 — (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 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 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 33 — (1) 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 herein.

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 1831st meeting, held in Paris on 10 December, 1948

Revised by the Economic and Social Council



Maur (ots) -

Le 10 décembre 2018 marque le septantième anniversaire de l'adoption par les Nations unies de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (DUDH). L'organisation suisse de défense des droits de l'homme Christian Solidarity International appelle à s'engager davantage pour la réalisation des principes enchâssés dans cette déclaration.

La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (DUDH) adoptée par les Nations unies en 1948 constitue le fondement du système international actuel de protection des droits de l'homme, bien qu'elle ne crée aucune obligation juridique en elle-même. C'est elle cependant qui a préparé le terrain pour l'élaboration, en 1966, du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques (PIDCP) ainsi qu'à celui se rapportant aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (PIDESC), deux pactes qui, eux, sont légalement contraignants.

Une perception progressiste de la liberté de religion

La DUDH est une force morale dont s'inspirent les défenseurs des droits de l'homme de par le monde, aussi bien autrefois - de la lutte contre le communisme à celle contre l'apartheid - qu'aujourd'hui. L'article 18 de la DUDH sur la liberté de religion est, aux côtés des principes bibliques de la compassion et de l'amour du prochain, l'un des fondements de l'organisation Christian Solidarity International (CSI).

Cet article 18 va encore plus loin que l'article de la PIDCP qui en découle. En effet, seul le premier mentionne de façon explicite la « liberté de changer de religion ou de conviction », une liberté refusée aujourd'hui encore dans de nombreux pays. Dans certains États, la conversion ou l'apostasie sont même passibles de la peine de mort.

Le système international de protection des droits de l'homme en danger

Le directeur de CSI-Suisse, le Dr John Eibner, affirme à l'occasion du 70e anniversaire de la DUDH : « CSI est déterminée à renforcer plus que jamais son engagement en faveur des valeurs inscrites dans cette déclaration. Cela est d'autant plus nécessaire que les fondements mêmes du système international de protection des droits de l'homme sont aujourd'hui de plus en plus bafoués au profit de la loi du plus fort. »

La DUDH : l'aboutissement d'un projet international d'envergure

Le rédacteur principal de la DUDH est Charles Malik, intellectuel chrétien et ancien ministre des Affaires étrangères du Liban. Son fils, Habib Malik, qui est historien à la Lebanese American University de Byblos au Liban, a étudié de près les écrits de son père. Dans un entretien avec CSI, il évoque l'historique de la DUDH et rappelle son importance : « La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme des Nations unies est probablement le document international le plus important du XXe siècle. » Son élaboration a été le fruit d'un projet ambitieux auquel ont contribué des représentants des principales puissances et religions mondiales.

« La Déclaration des droits de l'homme de 1948 est un principe directeur remarquable que l'on pourrait méditer, améliorer et optimiser à l'infini », déclare encore Habib Malik.

Plus d'informations

Vous trouverez l'interview avec Habib Malik concernant la DUDH et un aperçu sur son élaboration sur : www.csi-suisse.ch/malik-dudh

Habib Malik est venu en Suisse début octobre 2018 pour tenir une conférence sur l'influence des puissances régionales et internationales sur le pluralisme socioreligieux au Moyen-Orient : www.csi-suisse.ch/malik

Le jeudi 13 décembre 2018, CSI tiendra simultanément dans quinze villes suisses une veillée silencieuse d'une demi-heure en faveur des victimes de persécution religieuse dans le monde entier : www.csi-suisse.ch/veillee

Contact:

Laurent Schlatter
info@csi-suisse.ch
031 971 11 45

Medieninhalte



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