UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Articles 1 & 2: All persons are born free and equal and entitled to rights set forth below

"Individual Rights"

"Collective Rights"

1966

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Articles

- 3. Right to life, liberty and security of person.
- 4. Freedom from slavery and servitude.
- 5. Freedom from torture and inhuman punishment.
- 6. Right to recognition before the law.
- 7. Right to equality before the law.
- 8. Right to judicial remedy.
- 9. Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
- 10. Right to fair trial and public hearing.
- 11. Right to innocence until proven guilty.
- 12. Freedom of privacy.
- 13. Right of asylum.
- 14. Right of nationality.
- 15. Right to marry and found a family.
- 16. Right to own property.
- 17. Freedom of movement.
- 18. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- 19. Freedom of opinion and expression.
- 20. Right of association and assembly.

1981

1966

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Articles

1948

- 22. Right to social security.
- 23. Right to work.
- 24. Right to rest and leisure.
- Right to health and well being.
- 26. Right to education.
- 27. Right to participate in cultural life.

Other declarations and covenants (more than 20 major conventions concerning specific human rights have passed the United Nations)

* There are 30 articles to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A declaration is not legally binding. A covenant is a legal term that is binding on member-states of the United Nations under international law. Nearly all international human rights instruments since 1948 elaborate principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They contain their own articles and are specific measures for implementing broad principles. As of December 31, 1982, 75 states had ratified or acceded to the two covenants passed in 1966. The United States is not a party to either of the covenants.