

Human Rights Watch



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Human Rights Watch er en af verdens førende uafhængige organisationer, der arbejder for at forsvare menneskerettighederne og overvåge, om de overholdes. *Human Rights Watch* fokuserer verdens opmærksomhed der, hvor menneskerettighederne krænkes.



Human Rights Watch giver de undertrykte stemme og man forsøger at holde undertrykkere ansvarlige for deres forbrydelser. De strenge, objektive undersøgelser og de strategisk målrettede støttegrupper skaber et intenst pres på de ansvarlige for at få dem til at handle i overensstemmelse med menneskerettighederne – og øge omkostningerne ved at krænke dem. I mere end 30 år har *Human Rights Watch* arbejdet ihærdigt at skabe det juridiske og moralske grundlag for afgørende og vidtrækkende forandringer, og organisationen har kæmpet for at skabe større retfærdighed og sikkerhed for mennesker overalt i verden.



Mission

Human Rights Watch er dedikeret til at beskytte menneskerettighederne for mennesker over hele verden. *Human Rights Watch* forsvarer ofre og aktivister for at forhindre forskelsbehandling, for at opretholde politisk frihed, for at beskytte mennesker mod umenneskelig adfærd i forbindelse med krigshandlinger, og bringe lovovertræderne for retten.



Human Rights Watch undersøger og afsløre overtrædelser af menneskerettighederne og holdegerningsmændene ansvarlige. *Human Rights Watch* udfordrer regeringer og de, der har magten, til at sætte en stopper for lovovertrædelser, misbrug og respektere den internationale menneskerettighedslovgivning.



Human Rights Watch mobilisere offentligheden og det internationale samfund ved at orientere om årsagen til menneskerettigheder for alle.



Human Rights Watch er en international menneskerettighedsorganisation, der blev oprettet i USA i 1978 under navnet *Helsinki Watch* med det formål at dokumentere, påtale og eksponere menneskeretskrænkelser i alle dele af verden. Organisationen arbejder blandt andet aktivt imod dødsstraf.

Arbejdet ledes fra kontorer i Washington, D.C., New York og Bruxelles, og *Human Rights Watch* er desuden til stede i et stort antal byer verden over og i nært samarbejde med aktivister i de berørte lande.

I 2004 havde organisationen 190 ansatte. Derudover er der mange medlemmer og frivillige, der støtter organisationen, både i form af penge og arbejde.



Human Rights Watch er en ikke-statslig organisation (NGO), som støttes af fonde og enkeltpersoner. For at bevare en fuldstændig uafhængighed modtager organisationen ingen støtte fra regeringer.



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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 political, jurisdictional or international status of the country to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other form of temporary arrangement.

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 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 treatment before the law. This Declaration and its provisions shall be applied to each individual without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national authorities for any violation of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration and its provisions.

Article 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 Everyone is entitled to full equality before the law 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 persecution arising from one of the grounds mentioned above.

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 as to race, colour or social condition, have the right to marry and to found a family.

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 (1) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the law.

Article 19 (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.

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

Article 20 Everyone has the right to work 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 security in the event of unemployment, old-age, disability, sickness, or widowhood, and also in other such as well as in other circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Maternity and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, on equal basis, are entitled to education, which shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of ability.

Article 26 (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the primary, 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 ability.

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 foster the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(2) Parents have a prime right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

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.

(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 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 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 of the community.

(3) These rights and freedoms shall be exercised by each individual in conformity with the principles of this Declaration.

Article 30 No one shall be entitled to exercise his rights and freedoms in such a manner as to destroy the rights and freedoms of others.



WHEN A PAPER CAN PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS CAN JUSTICE



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