

# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.



**Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairperson of the drafting committee, holding a poster of the UDHR.**  
UN Photo

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has 30 Articles defining different human rights, starting with Right to Equality, Freedom from Discrimination, Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security, Freedom from Slavery, Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment, Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law, Right to Equality before the Law and so on. All articles can be read at this link [Universal Declaration of Human Rights | United Nations](#)

United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued se-tenant stamps for UDHR Articles showing the articles in English, French and German.



**UN's se-tenant stamps for UDHR Articles 5, 6 (W 11.5 cm x H 8.0 cm)**



United Nations Postal Administration commemorates anniversaries of UDHR with issue of stamps, miniature sheets, first day covers.

**UDHR's 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary stamps (W 3.5 cm x H 2.5 cm) and 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary MS FDC (W 16.5 cm x H 9.0 cm) are exhibited on the left.**

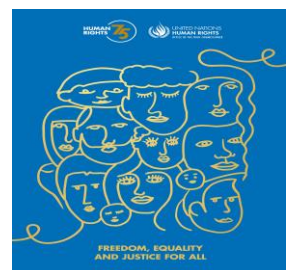
## Human Rights and the UN System

Human rights are a cross-cutting theme in all UN policies and programmes in the key areas of peace and security, development, humanitarian assistance, and economic and social affairs. As a result, virtually every UN body and specialized agency is involved to some degree in the protection of human rights. Some examples are the right to development, which is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals; the right to food, championed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, labour rights, defined and protected by the International Labour Organization, gender equality, which is promulgated by UN Women, the rights of children, indigenous peoples, and disabled persons.



**↑ 1957 First Day Cover (W 16.5 cm x H 9.0 cm)**

Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10 December. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights turned seventy-five years on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2023. Theme for 2023 was: *Freedom, Equality, Justice for All.*



**2023 Poster ↑ UN Photo**