



ماعت للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights

30x50 Campaign Human Rights for All Booklet

Issued by: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights

January 2024

50x30 Campaign Human Rights for All Booklet

50x 30 Human Rights for All Campaign was launched by Maat on December 10, 2022, to coincide with the 75th anniversary celebration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Campaign spanned a full year, concluding on December 10, 2023. Its primary focus was to raise awareness about the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration and to expose violators of these rights, whether they be states or non-state actors. Additionally, Maat revealed insights into the drafting process behind some of the articles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This Booklet outlines the interventions carried out by Maat to promote awareness of the thirty articles within the Universal Declaration.

50x30 Campaign Human Rights for All Booklet

Issued by: **Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights**

January 2024

148 Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Road, El Matbaa Sq, Hadayek El Maadi, Cairo, Egypt

380 Gawharet El Maadi Tower - Maadi Corniche - Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

www.maatpeace.org

info@maatpeace.org

Copyright, 2024 **Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights**

This Booklet is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or through photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission from the source .

Introduction

Regrettably, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has fallen short in protecting individuals, as violations and attacks persist, undermining the essence of the declaration itself. Selectivity, double standards, and prioritization of certain rights over others have contributed to this situation. However, what concerns me the most is the legacy we will leave for future generations. We should anticipate that these generations will work towards the well-being of their people and peaceful coexistence, yet they may be subjected to genocide and raised in an environment of hatred towards others, solely responsible for their tragic circumstances. It is often said that peoples do not forget. Nevertheless, I maintain hope that we can draw upon the principles and rights outlined in the Declaration as a guiding compass for all of humanity. Let us prioritize human values above all else, ensuring a better tomorrow for ourselves and future generations. By fulfilling the promise of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind in sustainable development, we can strive towards achieving this vision.



Ayman Okeil

International Human Rights Expert and Chairman of Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights

50x30 Campaign Human Rights for All Participants



Marina Sabri



Marina Samy



Ali Muhammed



Sherif AbdEl Hamid



Hend Yaser



Ahmed El-Salamony



Ahmed Eissa



Malak Hassan



Abanoub Refaat



Mohamed Saeed



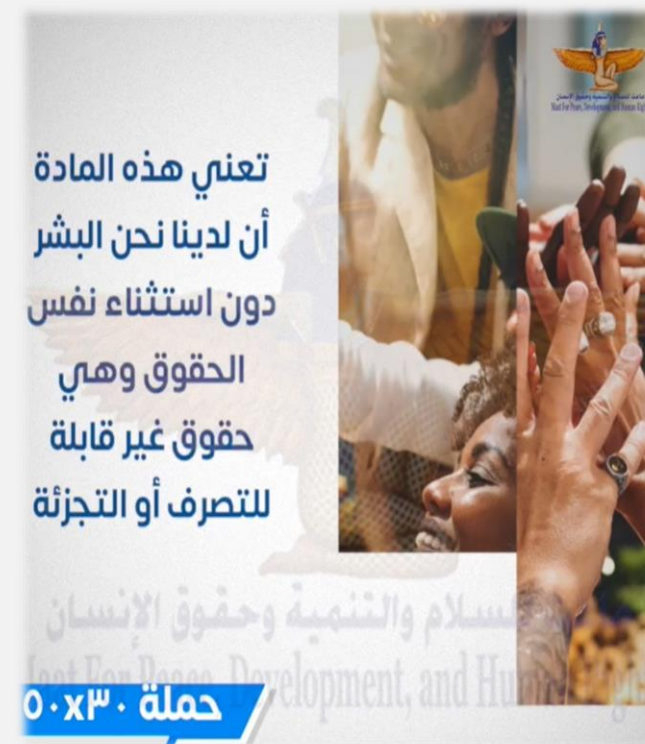
Kerolos Ezzat

Article One

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"

Under Article 1, Maat emphasizes the urgent need to eliminate collective injustices resulting from growing inequality, discrimination, and exclusion within societies. Furthermore, we advocate for bridging the gap between developing and developed countries, addressing the root causes of armed conflicts, and combating human rights violations, such as those committed by the Houthis in northern Yemen. Additionally, we work tirelessly to prevent the financing of terrorism, which poses a threat to civilian lives and military personnel in Syria, Somalia, and other affected regions worldwide.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/mr2un6pd>



Article Two

**"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction
of any kind"**

In line with Article 2, Maat emphasizes the importance of ensuring gender equality and promoting equal pay for equal work. We advocate for the rights of minorities to hold public and leadership positions without discrimination. Additionally, we advocate for providing indigenous peoples with equal access to social services, acknowledging their invaluable contributions as an integral part of society.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/ytpymxda>



المرأة نظير للرجل

في العمل وفي الحياة بشكل متساو ولها نفس
الحق في الأجر على العمل متساو القيمة.

30x50 campaign
حملة ٥٠x٣٠

Article Three

“Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”

In addressing Article 3, Maat sheds light on the issue of extrajudicial executions in Iran. Disturbingly, Iran has executed 1,060 people between January 2020 and December 2022, violating international provisions that prohibit arbitrary or summary application of sentences.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/yckevze7>



Article Four

"No one shall be held in slavery or servitude"

Through Article 4, Maat highlighted the phenomenon of modern slavery

Maat emphasizes that slavery continues to persist worldwide, despite the progress made since the Transatlantic slave trade

Below are some facts:

- ← There are still one million children working on cocoa farms without pay;
- ← Chocolate companies undermine achievement of SDG 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda on taking immediate and effective measures to eliminate forced labour, end modern slavery and eliminate worst forms of child labour;
- ← %24 of domestic workers and girls are exposed to forced and bonded labor, including the worst forms of child labour;
- ← The pervasive problem of human trafficking off the coasts of Libya and Thailand;
- ← Poor people who were promised good jobs in South Asia found only “work shifts” of up to 20 hours a day;
- ← 22 million girls who were forced into forced marriage

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/yc5tsfu5>



Article Five

“No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”

While studying this article, Maat recommended that governments commit to implementing their international pledges to combat torture, and to put pressure on non-state actors to stop torturing detainees. Maat drew attention to the fact that the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture was created in 1981 based on Article 5 of the Universal Declaration, with the aim to finance organizations that assist victims of torture and their families.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/2ewz9fcf>



Article Six

“Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”

Maat warns that failing to guarantee the legal personality of individuals deprives them of other political, social, and civil rights. These include the right to vote during the electoral process, the right to marry, the right to seek medical care, and access to education. Maat calls on member states to adhere to the text of Article Six of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensure the full legal personality of every person. Additionally, it urges states to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as well as promote equality between men and women in legal proceedings before national courts.



Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/27kbb464>

Article Seven

“All are equal before the law”

In relation to Article Seven, Maat recommends the following:

- ✚ Full implementation of Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups;
- ✚ Incorporation of equality and non-discrimination at the core of all national plans, policies, and programs of member states;
- ✚ Ensuring equal pay between men and women for work of equal value;
- ✚ Allocating specific quotas for youth in national parliaments;

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/4h4tsezu>



Article Eight

“Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals”

In addressing Article Eight, Maat identifies challenges that hinder access to justice, such as the poor quality and availability of translation and interpretation services. It also highlights the structural obstacles faced by migrants and the excessive length of procedures. To address these issues, Maat calls for measures to reduce delays in judicial procedures and combat the stigma faced by vulnerable individuals, including the poor, minorities, migrants, and refugees, when seeking justice.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/mtcrrvxh>

ماذا تقول المادة الثامنة من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان؟

"لكل شخص حق اللجوء إلى المحاكم الوطنية المختصة لإنصافه الفعلي من أية أعمال تنتهك الحقوق الأساسية التي يمنحها إياه الدستور أو القانون".

تقول المادة الثامنة ببساطة إنه بدون
سبل انتصاف فعال ستكون حقوق
الإنسان بلا معنى



بمعني آخر، توضح المادة الثامنة من الإعلان عندما يكون للإنسان حق، يجب أن تكون لديه ما يكفي من الوسائل للدفاع عن هذا الحق، وأن يكون قادرًا على الاستفادة من سبل انتصاف فعال حال الجور على هذا الحق.

Article Nine

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile”

Maat calls on all countries, governments, and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and commit to implementing international pledges to stop and end this violation of human rights. The Association specifically addresses the practices of arbitrary detention carried out by the Houthi group in Yemen.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/mupjbxhz>



Article Ten

"Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal"

Maat recommends that member states of the United Nations work towards ensuring that all individuals receive a fair and impartial trial before an independent court.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/3b3rx8wh>



Article Eleven

"Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty"

During our examination of Article Eleven, Maat has identified the absence of fair trial guarantees and the wrongful accusation of innocent individuals in several United Nations member states in direct contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and certain provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/sme65c77>



ومع ذلك غالباً ما تتعرض هذه الحقوق والمبادئ للانتهاك حول العالم

However, these rights and principles are often violated around the world

Article Twelve

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation”

In our investigation of Article Twelve, Maat has drawn attention to governments evading their responsibilities outlined in this article. For instance, Iran continues to employ closed circuit television (CCTV) technology to surveil and violate the human rights of its opponents. Similarly, the Ethiopian government utilizes ZSmart technology, which grants unrestricted access to user data, including the content of SMS messages and recorded phone conversations. Additionally, security officials in Ethiopia exploit this technology to track individuals through their mobile phones.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/6meu5sad>



Article Thirteen

“Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state”

0.While examining Article 13, Maat has shed light on the arbitrary travel bans imposed by Qatari authorities on numerous activists and human rights defenders. These individuals are prevented from leaving the country due to their involvement in human rights activities opposing the authorities. One recent case involves activist Noof al-Maadeed, who is banned from traveling or moving from the State of Qatar.

Link to More Information: <http://tinyurl.com/25a3pcfb>



Article Fourteen

“Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”

In our efforts related to Article 14, Maat has made recommendations to European countries, including the United Kingdom, Poland, and Germany. We urge these nations to implement Article Fourteen of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensure the right of individuals fleeing persecution to request and seek asylum.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/3ayscc2r>



Article Fifteen

“No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality”

During our work on Article 15, Maat has called on Qatari authorities to implement this article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We emphasize the importance of ensuring that every individual has the right to obtain nationality without discrimination.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/y35pcv6a>



هذا يعني أن كل فرد بغض النظر عن خلفيته
أو أصله له حق أصيل في الانتماء إلى بلد ما

Article Sixteen

“Men and women of full age, have the right to marry and to found a family”

While drafting Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Maat was motivated by the need to respond to Nazi laws prohibiting interracial marriage. Through extensive deliberations among United Nations bodies, a final version of this article was achieved. Pakistani delegate Shaista Ikramullah, a participant in the Third Committee of the General Assembly on Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues, passionately defended the inclusion of Article Sixteen as a means to combat forced marriage and uphold equal marriage rights.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/ymtvdv39>

المادة ١٦ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

تنص المادة ١٦ علي -

للرجل والمرأة، متى أدركا سنّ البلوغ، حقّ التزوُّج وتأسيس أسرة، دون أي قيد بسبب العرق أو الجنسية أو الدِّين. وهما متساويان في الحقوق لدى التزوُّج وخلال قيام الزواج ولدى انحلاله

- لا يُعقّد الزواج إلا برضا الطرفين المزمع زواجهما رضاء كامل لا إكراه فيه.

- الأسرة هي الخلية الطبيعية والاساسية في المجتمع، ولها حق التمتع بحماية المجتمع والدولة.

بعض الكواليس المتعلقة بالمادة ١٦ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

كانت صياغة هذه المادة من الإعلان العالمي رداً علي القوانين النازية التي حظرت الزواج بين الأعراق

جري عقد خمسة اجتماعات بين أجهزة الأمم المتحدة المختلفة للوصول إلى صيغة نهائية بشأن هذه المادة

دافعت الباكستانية شايستا إكراملة باعتبارها مندوبة في اللجنة الثلاثة للجمعية العامة المعنية بالمسائل الاجتماعية والإنسانية والثقافية عن إدراج المادة ١٦ بشأن المساواة في حقوق الزواج في المادة ١٦ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان واعتبرتها وسيلة لمكافحة الزواج القسري

جميل البارودي مندوب المملكة العربية السعودية لدى الأمم المتحدة جادل بأن واضعي مسودة الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان بما في ذلك المادة ١٦ لم يراعوا إلا المعايير المعترف بها من قبل الحضارة الغربية آنذاك

بناءً علي المبادئ المنصوص عليها في المادة ١٦ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان -

اعتمدت الأمم المتحدة مجموعة من المعاهدات والاتفاقيات من بينها، اتفاقية الرضا بالزواج والحد الأدنى لسن الزواج، وتسجيل عقود الزواج، اتفاقية حقوق الطفل

- تنص المادة ١٦ على أن الزواج يجب أن يتم فقط من خلال الموافقة الحرة والكاملة للزوجين الراغبين في الزواج تحمي هذه الفقرة النساء و الفتيات من إجبارهن علي الزواج رغبا عنهن

- وفقا للاتحاد الدولي لتنظيم الأسرة كان للمادة ١٦ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان أهمية قصوي في تطور حصول المرأة علي الحقوق الإيجابية

Article Seventeen

“Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others”

Maat focused on the Israeli occupation authorities' confiscation of homes and properties belonging to thousands of Palestinian families in East Jerusalem and other occupied territories. These actions, aimed at expanding Israeli settlements and establishing military infrastructure, flagrantly violate the rights of Palestinian civilians in terms of property ownership

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/yf329p26>



Article Eighteen

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion”

We have closely examined the treatment of religious minority communities by Iranian authorities due to their beliefs. Disturbingly, in 2022 alone, 140 individuals were arrested, 39 received prison sentences, 51 faced travel bans, and 102 were subjected to interrogations. Additionally, the homes of 94 people were raided solely based on their religious affiliations and beliefs.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/bdh5s3m2>

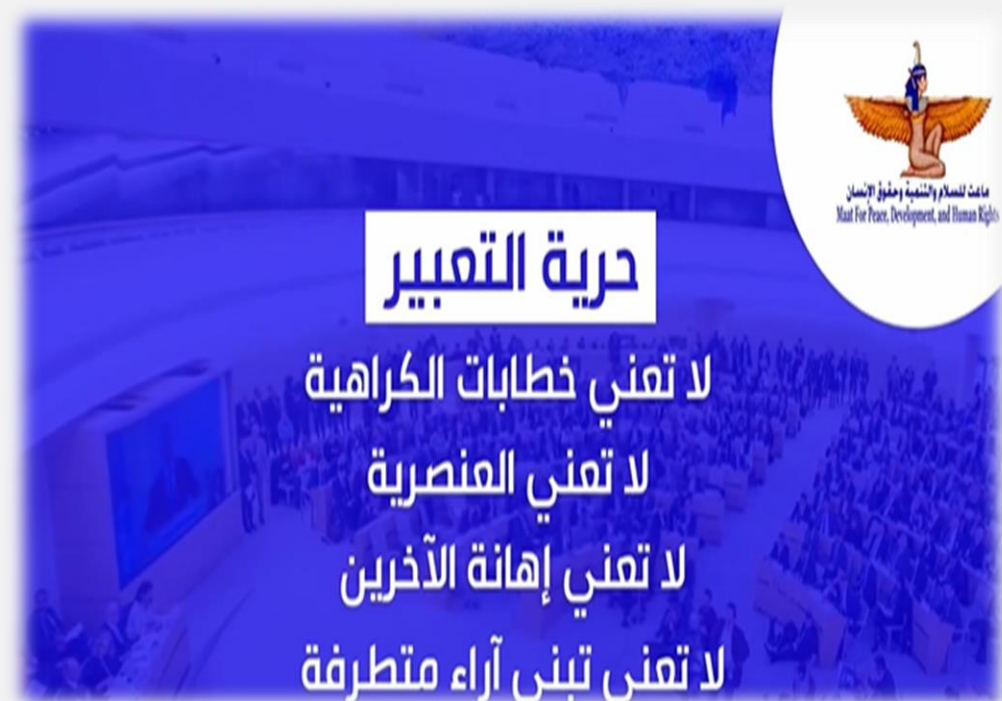


Article Nineteen

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression”

In our podcast discussing this article, we highlighted the broad range of social rights encompassed within it, including the right to healthcare, food, housing, and clothing. Furthermore, we emphasized the specific rights of women and children, ensuring their access to care and assistance.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/yc5es76k>



Article Twenty

“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association”

Maat focused on the peaceful protests that have taken place in France since January 2023, opposing the government's pension reform project. We have documented numerous violations committed by law enforcement forces during these protests, such as the excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, and inhumane detention conditions. These actions blatantly disregard the demonstrators' right to peaceful assembly and contravene France's obligations under Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/5n7njb92>



Article Twenty-One

“Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, and to have equal access to public service in his country”

In our efforts to highlight this article, we have drawn attention to the underrepresentation of women in senior positions within the civil service; as they make up only 3% of the workforce in such roles, resulting in lower wages compared to their male counterparts. For instance, Yemen's unrecognized Houthi government excludes women entirely, and they have been excluded from peace negotiations as well.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/ws34adjd>



Article Twenty-Two

“Everyone has the right to social security”

In addressing this article, Maat emphasizes the importance of developing long-term and sustainable social protection programs in collaboration with international partners. Additionally, Maat advocates for tailored social protection initiatives that address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women and individuals with disabilities.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/yjyz3xhb>

**تنص المادة (٢٢) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان، على أن
"لكل شخص بوصفه عضواً في المجتمع حق في الضمان الاجتماعي"**

وفي إطار حملتها ٣٠x5٠ حقوق الإنسان للجميع التي أطلقتها مؤسسة ماعت، توصي حكومات الدول العربية وخاصة الدول المتأثرة بالنزاعات الداخلية بـ:

- ضرورة تصميم برامج للحماية الاجتماعية طويلة الأجل ومستدامة بالتعاون مع بقية الفاعلين في الدولة، إلى جانب إرفاق برامج طارئة بالأنظمة القائمة للضمان الاجتماعي.
- وضع برامج للحماية الاجتماعية تتكيف مع الاحتياجات المحددة للفئات الأكثر ضعفاً كالنساء والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة، لمعالجة الضعف المتزايد أثناء النزاعات المسلحة.
- أهمية تحمل الجهات الحكومية والإدارات المشرفة على مؤسسات الحماية الاجتماعية مسؤوليتها، لتوفير نظام حماية اجتماعية باللام الاستجابة السريعة لآثار الحرب والنزاع.
- توفير كافة أشكال الدعم لمعسكرات النازحين داخلياً، إلى جانب توفير الدعم المادي للأسر المستضيفة لمجموعات النازحين في مناطق الحروب والنزاعات.
- توفير كافة أشكال الدعم لمعسكرات النازحين داخلياً، إلى جانب توفير الدعم المادي للأسر المستضيفة لمجموعات النازحين في مناطق الحروب والنزاعات.

الحق في الضمان الاجتماعي حق أساسي معترف به على نطاق واسع في الدساتير الوطنية للدول، ولكن بالرغم من ذلك لا يزال حق الإنسان الأساسي في الضمان الاجتماعي غير مضمون لنسبة كبيرة من سكان العالم، بما في ذلك الدول العربية التي تشهد نزاعات مسلحة، ومنها: اليمن - السودان - ليبيا



Article Twenty-Three

“Everyone has the right to work, to equal pay for equal work, to protection against unemployment and to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests”

Maat highlighted the restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation forces, particularly in the Gaza Strip, that hinder the right to work, and recommended expanding the fishing zone off the coast of Gaza, enabling Palestinian fishermen to access a larger area and improve their livelihoods.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/4h2xzukj>



Article Twenty-Four

“Everyone has the right to rest and leisure”

Through its examination of this article, Maat highlights the context behind the formulation of Article 24 as well as the necessity of protecting workers' physical and mental well-being. Maat underlines that safeguarding workers' health not only demonstrates compassion but also contributes to enhanced productivity. Conversely, it emphasizes the detrimental impact of overworking beyond one's capacity.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/2zaav3am>



Article Twenty-Five

“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”

Addressing this crucial article, Maat delved, in its podcast, into the reasons behind its inclusion in the Universal Declaration, emphasizing the integration of multiple social rights, such as access to healthcare, food, housing, and clothing, within this article. Moreover, Maat highlighted the utilization of this article by trade unions and labor organizations to advocate for the rights of migrant workers, including fair compensation.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/3dx8py5v>



However, in order to minimize the number of articles in the Universal Declaration,

Article Twenty-Six

“Everyone has the right to education”

Maat's efforts regarding this article centered on the challenges faced by the right to education in conflict-ridden countries and war zones. Specifically, it highlighted the deteriorating education system in areas controlled by the Houthi group in Yemen and the occupied Palestinian territories. Maat calls for immediate action to safeguard children's right to education, including the reconstruction of schools, the prohibition of military use of educational institutions, and the protection of students and schools from attacks during times of conflict.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/4nundfvd>



Article Twenty-Seven

“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”

Throughout our work on this article, we shed light on the daily threats faced by heritage employees in Afghanistan from the Taliban. We also addressed the abusive practices endured by cultural rights defenders globally, including in Iran and areas controlled by the Houthi group in Yemen. The war in Yemen has resulted in the destruction of 9,800 heritage sites, some of which were listed as World Heritage sites.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/4yvj7526>



Article Twenty-Eight

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

Our discussions on Article 28, we emphasized the importance of interpreting this article in a manner that prohibits favoring one article over another within the declaration. It is crucial to foster international cooperation to establish a social system where rights and freedoms prevail.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/2tzmdyfm>

لكن ما هي كواليس صياغة هذه المادة

- فسر خبراء حقوق الإنسان المادة ٢٨ علي أنها تحظر تفضيل أي من الحقوق الواردة في الإعلان علي الأخرى.
- اقترح اللبناني تشارلز مالك بصفته رئيساً للمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي حينها وضع هذه المادة في وثيقة الإعلان، وجرى قبول مسودة اقتراحه من قبل لجنة صياغة الإعلان رغم رفض بعض مندوبي الدول الأعضاء.
- رأي الفقيه القانوني الفرنسي رينيه كاسان، أحد المفكرين الذين شاركوا في صياغة الإعلان، أن هذه المادة بالإضافة إلى المادتين ٢٩ و ٣٠ هما ثلاثي يربط جميع المواد في الإعلان ببعضهم البعض.
- كان هناك قبول عام بعد اعتماد الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان في عام ١٩٤٨، بأن إحدى الطرق الرئيسية لتحقيق نظام اجتماعي دولي تسود فيه الحقوق والحريات لن يتحقق إلا من خلال التعاون الدولي وهو مقصد من مقاصد المادة ٢٨ من الإعلان.

لكل فرد الحق في نظام اجتماعي ودولي يمكن أن تتحقق فيه الحقوق والحريات المنصوص عليها في هذا الإعلان بالكامل

هكذا تخبّرنا المادة ٢٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

Article Twenty-Nine

"Everyone has duties to the community and shall respect for the rights and freedoms of others"

We analyzed the circumstances of drafting this article and the correlation between it and the preambles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/yc3pmwsj>

الفقرات الثلاثة السابقة يشكلون نص المادة ٢٩ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

• تقول المادة ٢٩ إن النتيجة الطبيعية التي تترتب عليها الحقوق هي الواجبات. بمعنى إنه رغم الحقوق الممنوحة لنا، لكن علينا جميعاً واجب تجاه الآخرين، وعلينا أن نحمي حقوقهم وحررياتهم.

• تمت صياغة الفقرات الثلاثة في المادة ٢٩ من الإعلان العالمي والنظر فيها بشكل منفصل، لكن جري الإستقرار علي وضع هذه الفقرات في مادة واحدة في النهاية.

• تم الإستناد إلي هذه المادة في دياجة العهد الدولي للحقوق المدنية والسياسية والعهد الدولي للحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية.

• حذرت المفوضية السامية لحقوق الإنسان إن هذه المادة يتم استخدامها من قبل بعض الحكومات لتقييد بعض الحقوق الأساسية الواردة في الإعلان.



Article Thirty

“Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying engagement in any activity aimed at destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein”

In our exploration of Article 30, Maat emphasized the interconnectedness and complementarity of human rights and highlighted the significance of recognizing the indivisibility of human rights.

Link to More Information <http://tinyurl.com/bdhxtnzs>

لكن كيف فسر خبراء حقوق الإنسان هذه المادة

- تضع المادة الثلاثون والأخيرة من الإعلان مسؤولية ضمان وحماية حقوق الإنسان على الجميع، وليس فقط على الدول أو المجموعات أو الأفراد.

- إن مفهوم "حقوق الإنسان غير القابلة للتجزئة" هي جوهر المادة ٣٠ من الإعلان فجميع الحقوق الواردة في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان مترابطة ويكمل بعضها الآخر، وجميع الحقوق على نفس القدر من الأهمية.

- تخبرنا المادة ٣٠ إنه لا يمكن وضع الحقوق في تسلسل هرمي أو ممارستها بمعزل عن بعضها البعض.

- سميت هذه المادة بـ "حدود الطفاة" نظرًا لأنها تضع التزامًا أخلاقيًا على الدول لمنع انتهاك أي من الحقوق الواردة في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان.

“ ليس في هذا الإعلان أي نص يجوز تأويله على نحو يفيد تحويل أية دولة أو جماعة، أو أي فرد، أي حق في القيام بأي نشاط أو بأي فعل يهدف إلى هدم أي من الحقوق والحريات المنصوص عليها فيه”

يوضح النص السابق للمادة ٣٠ إن حقوق الإنسان غير قابلة للتصرف

٣٠ X ٥٠ حقوق الإنسان للجميع

The Campaign culminated in a panel discussion titled **"75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Progress & Challenges."** The discussion centered on the achievements spurred by the Declaration and the persisting challenges it faces. Consisting of 30 articles and a preamble, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the focal point of the panel. Esteemed participants in the discussion included Mr. Ayman Okeil, an international human rights expert and Chairman of Maat; Ambassador Diab Al-Louh, Palestinian Ambassador in Cairo; Counselor Ayman Fouad, a human rights expert; Dr. Khalil Ibrahim Al-Hamdani; Ms. Nada Amin, human rights officer at League of Arab States; Professor Ahmed Bassiouni, an assistant lecturer at Indiana University in the United States; and Professor Malak Ezzat, teaching assistant at Newgiza University. The panel was moderated by Marina Sabry, Director of the International Mechanisms Unit at Maat. Distinguished individuals from academia, media, journalism, and young researchers were also in attendance.

