



Lesson 2: Multiculturalism and our law



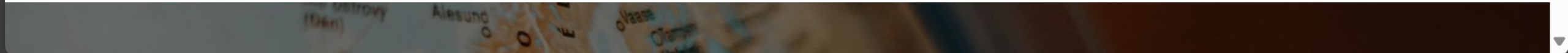


Everyone should be treated fairly and with respect, no matter who they are or where they come from.

In this section, we will look at some international human rights instruments, federal, state and territory legislation, as well as sector and agency policies, which were created to protect people's human rights, promote equality, and eliminate discrimination in all its forms.

1

International Human Rights instruments





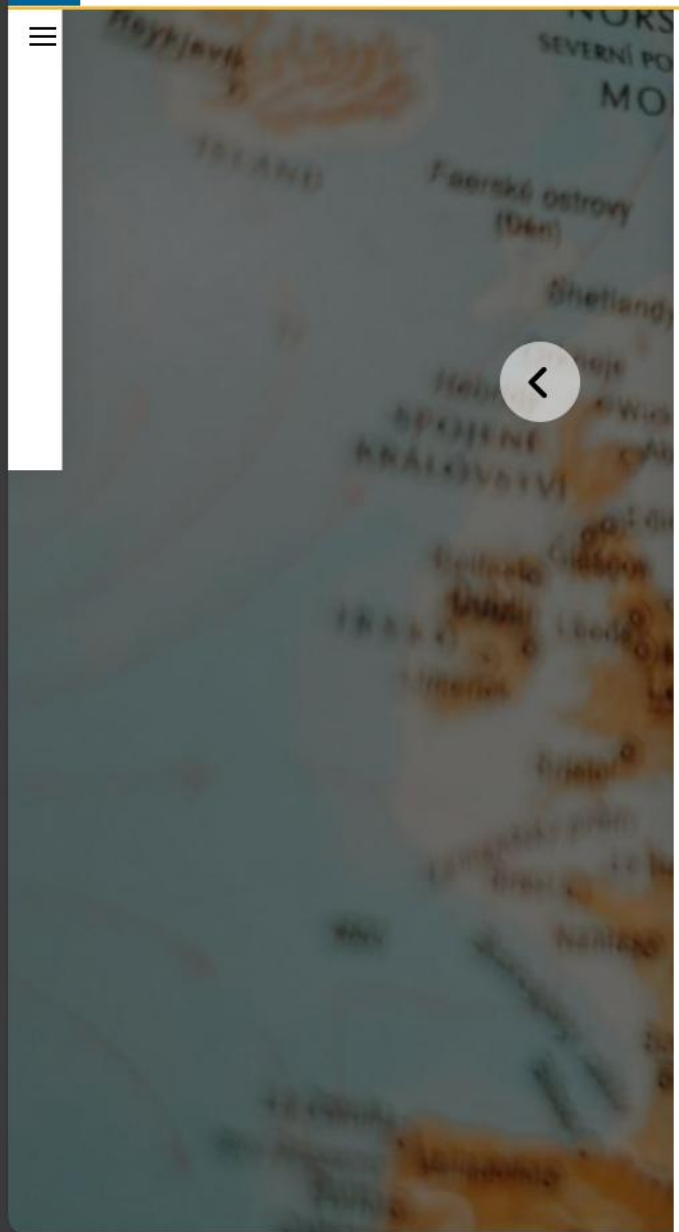
There are several international human rights laws and treaties specifically designed to safeguard fundamental human rights and prevent discrimination.

These legal frameworks set universal standards for the protection of individuals or groups of people, ensuring that everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

CONTINUE >



Australian laws



Universal Declaration of Human Rights



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.

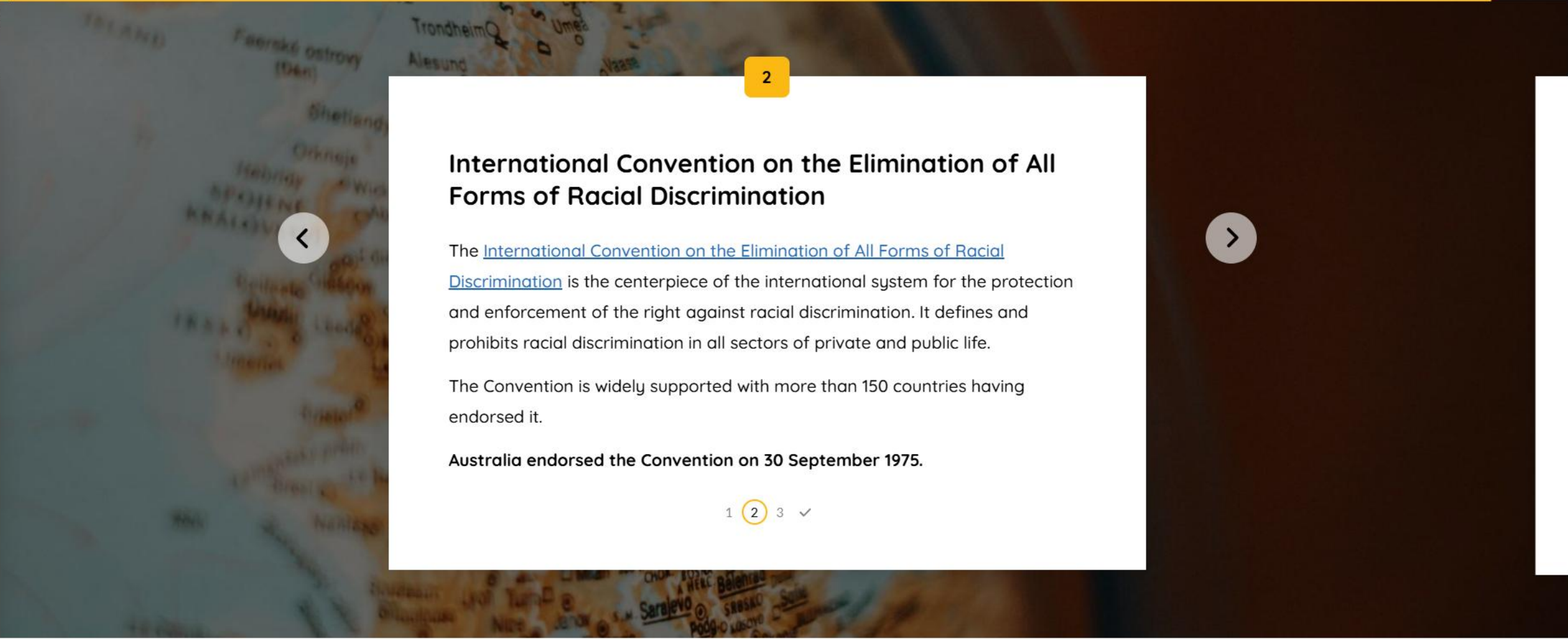
-Article 2, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, is a global document that establishes a common standard for human rights. Drafted by individuals from diverse backgrounds worldwide, the UDHR emphasizes the universal need for basic human rights protections.

Available in over 500 languages, it remains a crucial reference for promoting and safeguarding human rights on a global scale.

Australia was a founding member of the United Nations and was one of the eight nations that helped draft the UDHR.





2

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#) is the centerpiece of the international system for the protection and enforcement of the right against racial discrimination. It defines and prohibits racial discrimination in all sectors of private and public life.

The Convention is widely supported with more than 150 countries having endorsed it.

Australia endorsed the Convention on 30 September 1975.



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