

Cairo Declaration

of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation on Human Rights

Introduction

The Cairo Declaration of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on Human Rights (CDOHR) is a declaration aimed to articulate a human rights framework rooted in the Islamic values and serves as a general guidance for the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member States in the field of human rights. The CDOHR consists of 25 articles, emphasizing human dignity, justice, and fundamental freedoms.

The OIC member states adopted the declaration in Cairo, Egypt, on 5 August 1990, and revised it on 28 November 2020 to align with universal human rights standards.

Key Features of the Cairo Declaration

Protecting human rights in accordance with the values and principles of Islam.

Considering the UN Charter, key human rights declarations, and international conventions.

Stronger protections for women, children, and against discrimination.

Human Rights in Islam

The OIC credited the Charter of Medina, Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) last sermon, and Islamic civilization as foundations of human rights. Among the rights integrated in the CDOHR are:

- Freedom of Religion
- Equality and Non-discrimination
- Protection of Family and Marriage
- Rights of Women and Children



DID YOU KNOW?

The Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC), established in 2005, is a key OIC agency promoting human rights in Member States, including Malaysia.



HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF MALAYSIA

**ARTICLE 1:****Human Dignity**

All human beings form one family and equal in dignity, rights and obligations, without any discrimination.

**ARTICLE 2:**
Right to Life

The right to life is a fundamental right of every person, a gift by Allah Almighty, and shall be protected by law.

**ARTICLE 3:**
Inviolability

Everyone is entitled to inviolability and the protection of their good name and honor, during life, and after death.

**ARTICLE 4:**
Right to Liberty and Safety

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention, kidnapping or enforced disappearances, or torture.

**ARTICLE 5:**
Protection of the Family and Marriage

Men and women of marrying age have the right to marry and to found a family.



ARTICLE 6:
Rights of Women
Women and men have equal human dignity, rights and responsibilities as prescribed by applicable laws.



ARTICLE 7:
Rights of the Child
Every child shall have the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor.

**ARTICLE 8:**
Right to Recognition Before the Law

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.



ARTICLE 9:
Right to Education
The seeking of knowledge is a responsibility and the provision of education is the duty of society and the State.



ARTICLE 10:
Right to Self-Determination
Everyone is free to determine their political status and pursuing their economic, social and cultural development.



ARTICLE 11:
Freedom of Movement
Everyone shall have the right to freedom of movement, and to select place of residence.



ARTICLE 12:
Rights of Migrants and Refugees
Refugees and migrants are entitled to the same universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.



ARTICLE 13:
Nationality Rights
Everyone has the right to a nationality, granting of which is governed by law.



ARTICLE 14:
Right to Work
Everyone shall be free to choose the work that suits him/her best and which serves his/her interests and of society.

25 HUMAN RIGHTS ARTICLES

**ARTICLE 15:**
Right to Legitimate Economic and Financial Gains

Everyone shall have the right to legitimate gains without harm.

**ARTICLE 16:**
Right to Own Property

Everyone shall have the right to own property, individually or in partnership.

**ARTICLE 17:**
Intellectual Property Rights

The right to enjoy the benefits of scientific, intellectual, literary, artistic or technical production.

**ARTICLE 18:**
Right to Health

The right to a safe and clean environment, and highest attainable standards of physical and mental health.

**ARTICLE 19:**
Protection of Privacy

The right to live in security, and their religion, dependents, honor and property.



ARTICLE 20:
Freedom of Religion
Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.



ARTICLE 21:
Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression
The right to hold opinions without interference.



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ARTICLE 22:
Right to Access to Justice and Fair Trial
All individuals are equal before the law, without distinction.



ARTICLE 23:
Right to Participation
The right to participate in the country's public affairs, through freely chosen representatives in the administration.



ARTICLE 24:
Fair Treatment during War and Armed Conflict
International Humanitarian Law shall be applied to safeguard the rights of all persons.



ARTICLE 25:
General Provisions
To exercise and enjoy the rights set out in the present declaration, without prejudice to the principles of Islam and national legislation.

