



Edinburgh Declaration

Renewing our Commitment to Human Rights

08 September 2018

As we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, we, the Association of Human Rights Institutes (AHRI), meeting at the University of Edinburgh on 8 September 2018, call for firm and unreserved human rights engagement in times of turmoil. We need to confront and to respond to the wave of racism, populism and violent language we see in politics, the media and society. We reject the anti-human rights ideas which have entered mainstream political discourse. Humanity should always trump nationality. We strongly reaffirm the universality and indivisibility of all human rights as the foundation of international peace, sustainable development and human dignity.

當我們慶祝世界人權宣言及種族滅絕的預防及懲罰公約七十週年，我們，人權研究機構協會（AHRI），2018年9月8日在愛丁堡大學聚集，呼籲（大家）於這個動亂的時刻，堅定且毫不保留地致力於人權。我們必須對抗及回應種族主義、民粹主義，以及我們在政治、媒體及社會的語言暴力。我們堅拒反人權的想法，這些想法已經進入主流的政治論述。人道應該永遠超越國籍。我們強烈重申所有人權的普世性及不可分割性，作為國際和平、永續發展及人類尊嚴的基石。

We should engage with today's rather than yesterday's battles. But, are the challenges truly different than they were 70 years ago? The drafters of the Universal Declaration found that 'disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind.' In response to the genocides in Rwanda and Srebrenica, world leaders in 2005 unanimously decided that governments and the international community have a responsibility to protect populations against genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. Today, we are appalled by the fact that the international community again is allowing gross and systematic human rights violations, including genocide, to happen before our eyes. We are also deeply disturbed by the attacks against human rights defenders in Colombia, Venezuela and countless other countries. As we meet, we cannot fail to be shocked by the outrageous war crimes in Syria, South Sudan and Yemen and the ongoing genocide of the Rohingyas. We call upon States Parties to the Genocide Convention to hold both individual perpetrators and States responsible for violations with a view to preventing and stopping them and to seek accountability and reparation.

我們應該致力於當前而非昨日的戰役。但挑戰真的和七十年前不同嗎？世界宣言的起草者認為「對人權的忽視及侮蔑已發展為野蠻暴行，這些暴行玷污了人類的良心」。回應盧安達（Rwanda）和斯雷布尼察（Srebrenica）的種族屠殺，世界各國領袖於 2005 年一致認同政府及國際社群有義務保護人民對抗種族滅絕、戰爭罪行、種族清洗及違反人道罪。今日，我們對於以下事實感到惴惴不安，國際社會再一次允許大規模及系統性違反人權，包括種族滅絕，發生在我們眼前。對於發生在哥倫比亞、委內瑞拉及無數國家暴力攻擊人權捍衛者的事件，我們尤其深刻感到憂心。當我們聚集於此，不可能不對發生在敘利亞、南蘇丹及葉門惡名昭彰的戰爭罪，以及羅興亞的種族滅絕感到震驚。我們呼籲反種族滅絕公約的成員國，以預防及阻止其發生的觀點，追訴個人加害者及國家的責任，並建立可咎責性及賠償。

In line with the Universal Declaration we, as a global network of academic human rights institutes, call on every individual and every organ of society to stand up for a new social and international order in which all human rights can be fully and effectively realized.

站在世界人權宣言的高度，我們作為人權學術研究機構的全球網絡，呼籲每一個人及社會組織能挺身而出，捍衛一個所有人權得以完全且有效實現的新社會及國際秩序。