

Extract from the Constitution of Ukraine

(adopted on June 28, 1996)

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Article 30. Everyone shall be guaranteed the inviolability of his/her dwelling place.

Intrusion into a person's dwelling place or other property, inspection or search thereof shall not be permitted except when under a substantiated court decision.

In urgent cases related to the preservation of human life and property or to the direct pursuit of persons suspected of committing a crime, other procedures of entering a person's dwelling place or other property, inspecting or searching thereof, determined by law, shall be allowed.

Article 31. Everyone shall be guaranteed privacy of mail, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence. Exceptions shall be established only by a court in cases stipulated by law to prevent crime or ascertain the truth during the investigation of a criminal case if it is not possible to obtain information by other means.

Article 32. No one shall be subject to interference in his/her private and family life, except in cases envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine.

The collection, storage, use, and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his/her consent shall not be permitted, except in cases determined by law and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare, and human rights.

Every citizen shall have the right to have access to the information about himself/herself possessed by government authorities and local government, institutions, and organisations unless such information is a State or other secret protected by law.

Everyone shall be guaranteed judicial protection of the right to rectify incorrect information about himself/herself and members of his/her family, the right to demand the expungement of any type of information, and the right to compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused by the collection, storage, use, and dissemination of such incorrect information.

Article 33. Every person legally staying in the territory of Ukraine shall be guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, except for restrictions stipulated by law.

A citizen of Ukraine may not be deprived of the right to return to Ukraine at any time.

Article 34. Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to freedom of thought and speech and free expression of his/her views and beliefs.

Everyone shall have the right to freely collect, store, use, and disseminate information by oral, written, or other means at his/her discretion.

The exercise of such rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial integrity, or public order, for the purposes of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the population, protecting the reputation or rights of other persons, preventing the publication of information received confidentially, or supporting the authority and impartiality of justice.

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Article 38. Citizens shall have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, in All-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and to be elected to the government authorities and local government.

Citizens shall enjoy the equal right of access to the civil service and to service in local government.

Article 39. Citizens shall have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies, processions, and demonstrations upon notifying the executive authorities or local government in advance.

Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with law and only in the interests of national security and public order to prevent disturbances or crimes, protect the health of the population, or protect the rights and freedoms of other persons.

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Article 41. Everyone shall have the right to own, use, or dispose of his/her property and the results of his/her intellectual or creative activities.

The right of private property shall be acquired under the procedure determined by law.

Citizens may use the objects of state or communal property in accordance with law in order to satisfy their needs.

No one shall be unlawfully deprived of the right of property. The right of private property shall be inviolable.

The expropriation of private property objects may be applied only as an exception for the reasons of social necessity, on the grounds and in the manner established by law, and subject to advance and complete compensation of the value of such objects. The expropriation of such objects with subsequent complete compensation of their value shall be permitted only under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency.

Confiscation of property may be applied only pursuant to a court decision in the cases, to the extent and in the manner established by law.

The use of property shall not prejudice the rights, freedoms, and dignity of citizens, the interests of society or aggravate the environmental situation and the natural qualities of land.

Article 42. Everyone shall have the right to entrepreneurial activity that is not prohibited by law.

The entrepreneurial activity of deputies, officials and officers of government authorities and of local government shall be restricted by law.

The State shall ensure the protection of competition in entrepreneurial activity. The abuse of a monopolistic position in the market, unlawful restriction of competition, and unfair competition shall not be permitted. The types and limits of monopolies shall be determined by law.

The State shall protect the rights of consumers, exercise control over the quality and safety of products and all types of services and works, and promote the activities of public consumer associations.

Article 43. Everyone shall have the right to labour, including the possibility to earn a living by labour that he/she freely chooses or to which he/she freely agrees.

The State shall create conditions for citizens to fully realise their right to labour, guarantee equal opportunities in the choice of profession and types of labour activities, and implement programmes for vocational education, training, and retraining of personnel according to the needs of society.

The use of forced labour shall be prohibited. Military or alternative (non-military) service, work or service carried out by a person in compliance with a verdict or other court decision, or in accordance with the martial or state of emergency laws, shall not be considered the forced labour.

Everyone shall have the right to proper, safe, and healthy labour conditions and to remuneration no less than the minimum wage determined by law.

The employment of women and minors for work hazardous to their health shall be prohibited.

Citizens shall be guaranteed protection from unlawful dismissal.

The right to timely payment for work performed shall be protected by law.

Article 44. Those who are employed shall have the right to strike in order to protect their economic and social interests.

The procedure for exercising the right to strike shall be established by law taking into account the necessity to ensure national security, public health protection, and rights and freedoms of other persons.

No one shall be forced to participate or not to participate in a strike.

The prohibition of a strike shall be possible only on the basis of the law.

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Article 53. Everyone shall have the right to education.

Complete general secondary education shall be compulsory.

The State shall ensure accessible and free pre-school, complete general secondary, vocational and higher education at the state and communal educational establishments; the development of pre-school, complete general secondary, extra-curricular, vocational, higher and post-graduate education, various forms of study; the provision of state scholarships and privileges to pupils and students.

Citizens shall have the right to obtain free higher education at the state and communal educational establishments on a competitive basis.

Citizens belonging to national minorities shall be guaranteed, in accordance with law, the right to education in their native language, or to study their native language at the state and communal educational establishments or through national cultural societies.

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