



**ARTICLE 24**

- Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law.
- There shall be no privileges or restrictions based upon race, color of skin, political, religious, and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, wealth, place of residence, on the basis of language or other characteristics.
- The equality of women and men is guaranteed: providing women with opportunities in social-political and cultural activities equal with men, in obtaining education and professional training, at work and in compensation for it; special efforts in labor protection and health protection for women, pension benefits; the creation of conditions which provide women with the opportunity to combine work with motherhood; legal protection, material and moral support of motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other privileges to pregnant women and mothers.

**ARTICLE 29**

- Every person has the right to freedom and personal inviolability.
- No person may be arrested or held in custody except pursuant to a court order and based only upon reasons and according to procedures established by law.
- In the event of the urgent necessity to prevent or stop a crime, organs authorized by law may hold a person in custody as a temporary preventive measure, the basis for which must be reviewed by a court within seventy-two hours. The detained person is immediately released if he is not presented with a court order regarding his detention within seventy-two hours.
- Every arrested or detained person shall be forthwith informed of the reason for his arrest or detention, apprised of his rights, and have the opportunity to defend himself personally or have legal defense from the moment of his detention.
- At any time, every detained person shall have the right to challenge his detention in court.
- Relatives of an arrested or detained person shall be informed immediately of his arrest or detention.

**ARTICLE 31**

- Every person is guaranteed privacy of mail, telephone conversations, telegraph, and other messages.
- Exceptions may be established only by the courts in cases, foreseen by law, with the purpose of preventing crimes or to determine the truth in conducting investigation of criminal cases, if it is impossible to obtain the information by other means.

**ARTICLE 41**

- Every person has the right to control, use, and manage his property, the results of his intellectual, creative work.
- The right to private ownership is obtained according to the procedure prescribed by law.
- To satisfy their needs, citizens may use objects of State and communal property in accordance with law.
- No person may be illegally deprived of the right to ownership. The right of private ownership is inviolable.
- The forced taking of private property may occur only for reasons of a societal necessity, for reasons and according to the procedure prescribed by law, and on the condition of the previous and full compensation of its value.
- The forced taking of private property with subsequent full compensation is permitted only under conditions of martial law or an emergency situation.
- Confiscation of property may only take place based on a court verdict in cases, amounts, and according to the procedure prescribed by law. The use of property shall not restrict the rights, freedoms, and dignity of citizens, the interests of society, aggravate the ecological situation, and the natural quality of land.

**ARTICLE 42**

- Every person has the right to conduct entrepreneurial activity which is not prohibited by law.
- The entrepreneurial activities of Deputies, officials, and civil servants in organs of state authority and organs of local self-government are restricted by law.
- The State ensures the protection of competition in business activity: the abuse of a monopolistic position in the market, the illegal restriction of competition, and unfair competition are not permitted.
- The forms and parameters of monopolies are prescribed by law.

The State protects the rights of consumers and monitors the quality and safety of products, and of all forms of services and work, promotes the activity of public consumer associations.

**ARTICLE 55**

- The rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens are protected by the courts.
- Every person is guaranteed the right to challenge before the courts the decisions, actions, or the inactivity of organs of state authority, organs of local self-government, officials, and civil servants.
- Every person has the right to appeal for the protection of his rights to the Authorized Representative of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights.
- Every person has the right after exhausting all national means of legal protection to appeal for the protection of his rights and freedoms to relevant international court institutions or to relevant organs of international organizations to which Ukraine is a party or participant.
- Every person has the right to protect his rights and freedoms from violation and illegal infringement by any means not prohibited by law.

**CHAPTER IX  
TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF UKRAINE**

**ARTICLE 132**

- The territorial structure of Ukraine is based on the principles of the unity and integrity of the State's territory, a combination of centralization and decentralization in implementing state authority, and the equilibrium of social and economic regional development, taking into account their historic, economic, geographic, and demographic characteristics, ethnic and cultural traditions.

**ARTICLE 133**

- The administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine consists of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, provinces [oblasts], regions [rayons], cities, settlements, and villages.
- Ukraine is comprised of the following: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Vinnytsya, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Transcarpathian, Zaporizhzhya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytsky, Cherkasy, and Chernihiv provinces [oblasts], and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.
- The cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol possess a special status as determined by the laws of Ukraine.

**CHAPTER XII  
THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE**

**ARTICLE 147**

- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the sole organ of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine.
- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine resolves issues on the correspondence of laws and other legal acts to the Constitution of Ukraine and issues official interpretations of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

**ARTICLE 148**

- The Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall consist of eighteen justices.
- The President of Ukraine, the Supreme Rada of Ukraine and the assembly of judges of Ukraine shall each appoint six justices to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- A justice of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine must be a citizen of Ukraine who upon the date of their appointment has attained at least forty years, possesses a higher legal education and at least ten years professional experience, has resided in Ukraine for the last twenty years, and who is fluent in the state language.
- Justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be appointed for nine years with no right to reappointment.
- The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is elected for a single three-year term at a special plenary session of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine from among its justices via secret ballot.

**Note to Subscribers:** The full text of Ukraine's new Constitution is available from the Monitor.