



SPANISH CONSTITUTION. CHAPTER II Rights and Liberties.

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Article 14.

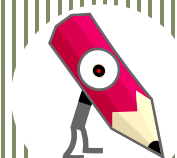
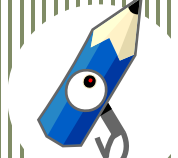
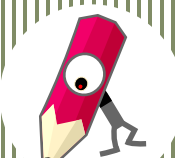
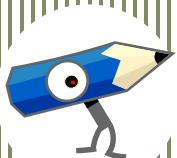
Spaniards are equal before the law, and no discrimination on the basis of birth, race, sex, religion, or any other condition, or personal or social circumstance can prevail.

Article 15.

Everyone has the right to life, and physical and moral integrity, and under no circumstance can be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment. Death penalty is abolished, except for what's provided by criminal military laws for the time of war.

Article 27.

1. Everyone has the right to education. Freedom of education is recognized.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of human personality with due respect for the democratic principles of coexistence and the rights and freedoms.
3. The public authorities guarantee the right of parents to have their children educated with the religious and moral instruction of their own convictions.
4. Elementary education is compulsory and free.
5. Public authorities guarantee the right of all Spanish citizens to education through a general educational program, with the participation of all sectors concerned, and the establishment of schools.
6. The freedom of a natural and legal person in the establishment of schools is recognized, according to the constitutional principles.
7. Teachers, parents and, where appropriate, students, will get involved in the running and management of all schools supported by the administration out of public funds, under the terms established by law.
8. Public authorities shall inspect and approve the educational system to ensure compliance with the law.
9. The government will help schools meet the requirements established by law.
10. Autonomy of universities in the terms established by law, is recognized.



Article 16.

1. Freedom of ideology, religion and worship of individuals and communities is guaranteed, with no limitations in their manifestations other than those necessary to maintain public order as protected by law.
2. No one may be compelled to testify about his ideology, religion or belief.
3. No religion shall have a state character. The public authorities shall take into account the religious beliefs of the Spanish society and maintain the resulting cooperative relations with the Catholic Church and other confessions.

Article 28.

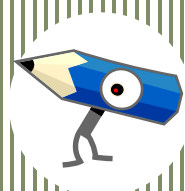
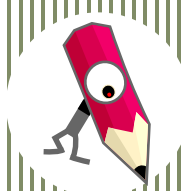
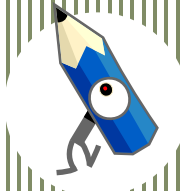
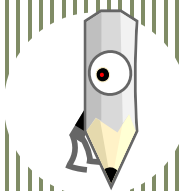
1. Everyone has the right to join a union freely. The law may restrict or except the exercise of this right in the Armed Forces or Institutes or other bodies subject to military discipline and shall regulate the peculiarities of its exercise by civil servants. Trade union freedom includes the right to form and join unions of their choice and the right of unions to form confederations and to found international union organizations or to join them. No one may be compelled to join a union.
2. It is recognized the right to strike by workers to defend their interests. The law governing the exercise of this right shall establish the safeguards necessary to ensure the maintenance of essential services in the community.

Article 29.

1. All Spaniards have the right to request in writing, individually and collectively, in a manner and with the effects determined by the Act.
2. Members of the Armed Forces or Institutes or bodies subject to the military discipline may only exercise this right individually and in accordance with the provisions of specific legislation.

Article 19.

Spaniards have the right freely to choose their residence and to move around the country. They also have the right to freely enter and leave Spain on the terms established by law. This right may not be limited by political or ideological reasons.



Article 17.

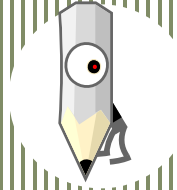
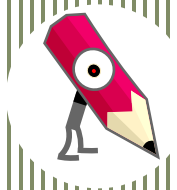
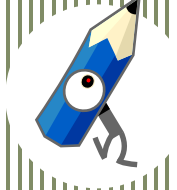
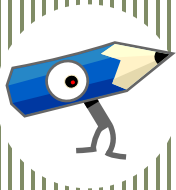
1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security. Nobody can be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with the requirements prescribed in this article and in the cases and in the manner provided in the Act.
2. Preventive detention may last no longer than strictly necessary for the conduct of investigations aimed at establishing the facts, and in any event, not later than seventy-two hours, the detainee must be released or handed over the judicial authority.
3. Any arrested person must be informed immediately, and in an understandable way, about his rights and reasons for his arrest, and can not be compelled to testify. Assistance of counsel to the detainee is guaranteed in police and judicial proceedings in the terms established by law.
4. The law shall regulate a writ of habeas corpus to produce immediately the appearance before the courts of any person illegally arrested. Similarly, the Act specifies the maximum period of custody.

Article 18.

1. Right to honor, personal and family privacy and self-image is guaranteed.
2. Home is inviolable. No entry or search may be made without the consent of the owner or court order, except in cases of red-handed crime.
3. It is guaranteed the secrecy of communications and in particular of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, except a judicial decision.
4. The Law limits the use of information technology to ensure the honor and personal and family privacy of citizens and the full exercise of their rights.

Article 31.

1. Everybody will contribute to sustain public expenditure according to their economic capacity through a fair tax system based on the principles of equality and progress that, under no circumstances will reach confiscatory.
2. Public spending will make an equitable allocation of public resources and its programming and execution will respond to criteria of efficiency and economy.
3. Benefits may only be for personal or public property under the Act.



Article 30.

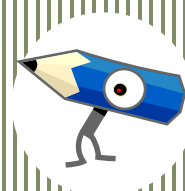
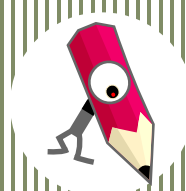
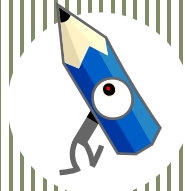
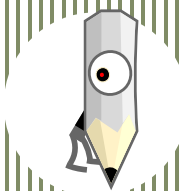
1. Spaniards have the right and duty to defend Spain.
2. The law shall determine the military obligations of Spaniards and shall regulate, with due guarantees, conscientious objection, as well as other grounds for exemption from compulsory military service, and may impose, where appropriate, an alternative social service.
3. A civil service for the fulfillment of general interest purposes may be established.
4. Duties of citizens in cases of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity may be ruled by law.

Article 32.

1. Men and women have the right to marry with full legal equality.
2. The law shall regulate the forms of marriage, the age and capacity, the rights and duties of spouses, the grounds for separation and dissolution and its effects.

Article 20.

1. Are recognized and protected rights:
 - a. To freely express and spread thoughts, ideas and opinions by word, writing or any other means of reproduction.
 - b. A productive and creative writing, artistic, scientific and technical.
 - c. For academic freedom.
 - d. To freely communicate or receive truthful information by any media. The law shall regulate the right to the clause of conscience and professional secrecy in the exercise of these freedoms.
2. The exercise of these rights may not be restricted by any kind of prior censorship.
3. The law shall regulate the organization and parliamentary control of the media under the state or any public entity and shall guarantee access to these means of the significant social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of society and the various languages in Spain.
4. These freedoms are limited by respect for the rights recognized in this Part, by the precepts of the laws upon it, and especially on the right to honor, privacy, self-image and the protection of youth and children.
5. Only under court order can be the seizure of publications, recordings and other media agreed.



Article 21.

1. It is recognized the right to assemble peacefully and without weapons. The exercise of this right shall not require prior authorization.
2. In the case of meetings in public places and demonstrations, prior notification to the authority will be given, and can only be banned when there are reasonable grounds for disorderly conduct, endangering people or property.

Article 33.

1. It is recognized the right to private property and inheritance.
2. The social function of these rights will delimit their content in accordance with the Laws.
3. No one shall be deprived of their property and rights except for justified reasons of public utility or social interest, through the appropriate compensation in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 34.

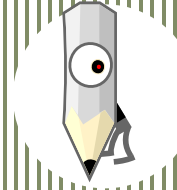
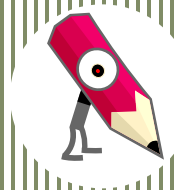
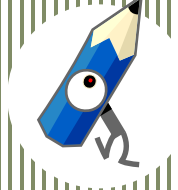
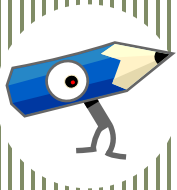
1. The right of establishment for purposes of general interest under the Act is recognized.
2. For foundations paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 22 are valid.

Article 24.

1. Everyone has the right to obtain tutelage from the courts in exercising their legitimate rights and interests, and in no event can defencelessness occur.
2. Also, everyone is entitled to the ordinary judge predetermined by law, the defense and the assistance of counsel, to be informed of the charges against them, to a public trial without undue delay and with full guarantees, to use the media evidence relevant to his defense, not to testify against themselves, not to confess guilt and the presumption of innocence. The law regulates the cases in which, for reasons of family or professional secrecy, shall not be compelled to testify about allegedly criminal offenses.

Article 36.

The law shall regulate the peculiarities of the legal status of Professional Associations and the exercise of professions. The internal structure and functioning of Associations must be democratic.



Article 22.

1. The right of association is recognized.
2. Associations which pursue ends or use means classified as crimes are illegal.
3. Associations formed under this article shall register with the sole purpose of advertising.
4. Associations may only be dissolved or suspended in its activities under court order stating the reasons.
5. Secret and paramilitary associations are banned.

Article 23.

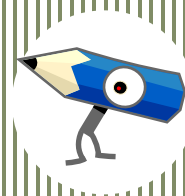
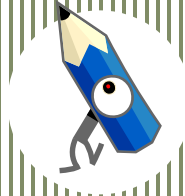
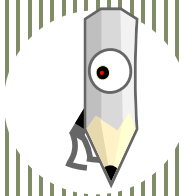
1. Citizens have the right to participate in public affairs directly or through representatives freely elected in periodic elections by universal suffrage.
2. They are entitled to equal access to public service, with the requirements laid down by the law.

Article 35.

1. All Spaniards have the duty to work and the right to work, to the free choice of profession or trade, to promotion through work and a sufficient income to satisfy their needs and their families, and in no case can sex discrimination be made.
2. The law shall regulate a Workers' Statute.

Article 25.

1. No one can be convicted or sentenced for actions or omissions that did not constitute a crime, misdemeanour or administrative offense at the time they were committed, under the laws then in force.
2. Custodial sentences and security measures will be oriented towards reeducation and social rehabilitation and may not include labor. The sentenced to imprisonment shall enjoy the fundamental rights of this Chapter except those expressly limited by the content of the sentence, the meaning of the sentence and the Prisons Act. In any event, he or she will have the right to a paid work and the benefits of Social Security, as well as access to culture and integral development of his or her personality.
3. The Civil Administration may not impose sanctions which directly or alternatively, involve deprivation of liberty.



Article 37.

1. The law guarantees the right to collective bargaining between labor representatives and employers as well as the binding force of Conventions.

2. It is recognized the right of workers and employers to take collective action. The law governing the exercise of this right, subject to limitations as may be set, include the guarantees necessary to ensure the functioning of essential services in the community.

Article 38.

The freedom of enterprise within the market economy is recognized. The public authorities guarantee and protect its exercise and protection of the product in accordance with the requirements of the general economy and, where appropriate, in planning.

Article 26.

Courts of Honor in the Civil Administration and professional organizations are prohibited.

