



FN Art. 32

Natural Rights and Freedoms

TITLE 06 — RIGHTS DIGNITY AND THE RULE OF LAW · CHAPTER 01 — NATURAL RIGHTS

- 1** Every person possesses dignity and natural rights that shall be respected by all authorities and all persons within the jurisdiction of Kaharagia.

 - 2** Natural rights and freedoms include:
 - a. the right to life, liberty, and security of person
 - b. freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
 - c. freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
 - d. freedom of expression and opinion
 - e. freedom of peaceful assembly and association
 - f. the right to privacy and family life
 - g. the right to own, use, and dispose of property
 - h. freedom of movement and choice of residence, including within any territory of the State, when established
 - i. the right of unimpeded access to the institutions, registers, and services of the State, and the right to enter, leave, and return to any territory of the State, when established.

 - 3** These rights are not absolute and may be limited by law where necessary to protect:
 - a. the rights and freedoms of others
 - b. public order, public health, or public morals
 - c. national security or public safety
 - d. the administration of justice.
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- 4 Any limitation on natural rights must be:
 - a. prescribed by law with sufficient clarity and precision
 - b. necessary and proportionate to achieve a legitimate aim
 - c. no more restrictive than required to achieve that aim
 - d. applied without discrimination.

- 5 The following rights may never be suspended or limited, even in times of emergency:
 - a. the right to life
 - b. freedom from torture and inhuman treatment
 - c. freedom from slavery and forced labour
 - d. the principle of legality in criminal law
 - e. freedom of thought and conscience.

- 6 These natural rights bind all organs of State, including legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, in the exercise of their functions.

- 7 Every person whose rights have been violated has the right to an effective remedy before a competent authority, notwithstanding that the violation was committed by persons acting in an official capacity.

- 8 Nothing in this Article derogates from the sovereign prerogatives established in [Article 5](#), [Article 8](#), and [Article 15](#), which are exercised in accordance with constitutional traditions and with due regard for the natural rights of persons.

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