

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)	
Afghanistan	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 6	The state shall be obligated to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, preservation of human dignity, protection of human rights, realization of democracy, attainment of national unity as well as equality between all peoples and tribes and balance development of all areas of the country.			2004 human	
Afghanistan	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 24	Liberty is the natural right of human beings. This right has no limits unless affecting others freedoms as well as the public interest, which shall be regulated by law. Liberty and human dignity are inviolable. The state shall respect and protect liberty as well as human dignity.			2004 human	
Afghanistan	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 29	Persecution of human beings shall be forbidden. No one shall be allowed to or order torture, even for discovering the truth from another individual who is under investigation, arrest, detention or has been convicted to be punished. Punishment contrary to human dignity shall be prohibited.			2004 human	
Albania	preamble	with a pledge to protect human dignity and personhood, as well as for the prosperity of the whole nation, for peace, well-being, culture and social solidarity.		1998 (rev. 2012)	human	
Albania	PART 1 ARTICLE 3	The independence of the state and the integrity of its territory, the dignity of the person, his rights and freedoms, social justice, the constitutional order, pluralism, national identity and inheritance, religious coexistence, and coexistence with, and understanding of Albanians for, minorities are the bases of this state, which has the duty of respecting and protecting them.		1999 (rev. 2012)	human	
Albania	PART 2, CHAPTER II, ARTICLE 28, 5	Every person whose liberty was taken away pursuant to article 27 has the right to humane treatment and respect for his dignity.		2000 (rev. 2012)	human	
Algeria	preamble	The Algerian people is a free people, decided to remain free. Its history is a long chain of battles which have made Algeria forever a country of freedom and dignity. Placed in the heart of the great moments which the Mediterranean has known in the course of its history, Algeria has found in its sons, from the time of the Numidian Kingdom and the epic of Islam to colonial wars, its heralds of liberty, unity and progress for the same time as the builders of democratic and prosperous states in the periods of grandeur and of peace.		1989 (reinst. 1996, rev. 2008)	other	
Algeria	TITLE I CHAPTER IV ARTICLE 34	Any form of physical or moral violence or infringement of dignity shall be prohibited.		1990 (reinst. 1996, rev. 2008)	human	
Algeria	TITLE I CHAPTER V ARTICLE 62	The State shall guarantee respect for the symbols of the Revolution, the memory of the chouhada and the dignity of their rightful claimants and of the moujahidine.		1991 (reinst. 1996, rev. 2008)	official	
Andorra	TITLE I ARTICLE 1, 2	The Constitution proclaims that the action of the Andorran State is inspired by the principles of respect and promotion of liberty, equality, justice, tolerance, defence of human rights and dignity of the person.		1993	human	
Andorra	TITLE II CHAPTER I ARTICLE 4	The Constitution recognises human dignity to be inalienable and therefore guarantees the inviolable and imprescriptible rights of the individual, which constitute the foundation of political order, social peace and justice. All persons have the right to education, which shall be oriented towards the dignity and full development of the human personality, thus strengthening the respect for freedom and the fundamental rights.		1993	human	
Andorra	TITLE II CHAPTER III ARTICLE 20, 1	All persons have the right to work, to their promotion through work, and to just income which shall guarantee a living befitting human dignity for themselves and their families, as well as to the reasonable limitation of the working day, weekly rest and paid vacation.		1993	human	
Andorra	TITLE II CHAPTER V ARTICLE 29	Noting that the Constitution of the Republic of Angola is linked to, and a direct part of, the long and enduring struggle of the Angolan people, first to resist colonial occupation, then to achieve the independence and the dignity of a sovereign state, and later to build a democratic state based on the rule of law and a just society in Angola [...]				
Angola	preamble	Determined to build together a just and progressive society that respects life, equality, diversity and human dignity; [...]				
Angola	preamble	Faithful to the deepest wishes of the Angolan people for stability, dignity, liberty, development and the building of a modern, prosperous, inclusive, democratic and just country;			2010 official	
Angola	TITLE I ARTICLE 1	Angola shall be a sovereign and independent Republic, based on the dignity of the individual and the will of the Angolan people, whose primary objective shall be to build a free, just, democratic, solidary society of peace, equality and social progress.			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE I ARTICLE 7	The validity and legal force of custom which does not contradict the Constitution and does not threaten human dignity shall be recognised.			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE II CHAPTER II SECTION I ARTICLE 31, 2	The state shall respect and protect the human person and human dignity.			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE II CHAPTER II SECTION I ARTICLE 32, 2	The law shall establish effective guarantees against the procurement and use of information relating to individuals and families in a manner which is abusive or offends against human dignity.			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE III CHAPTER I ARTICLE 89, 1	The organisation and regulation of economic activities shall be based on a general guarantee of overall economic rights and freedoms in general, and an appreciation of work, human dignity and social justice, in accordance with the following fundamental principles:			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE IV CHAPTER III SECTION II ARTICLE 152, 2	2. Members shall always lose their seat if : [...]				
Angola	TITLE VI CHAPTER III ARTICLE 223, 2	d) They have been sanctioned for indecorous behaviour harmful to the duties and dignity of parliamentary office, following disciplinary proceedings introduced under the terms of the appropriate regulations of the National Assembly;			2010 official	
Angola	TITLE VII CHAPTER II ARTICLE 236	Recognition of the institutions of the traditional authorities shall oblige public and private entities to respect, in their relations with these institutions, the values and norms of customary law that are observed within traditional political and community organisations and do not conflict with the Constitution or the dignity of the human person.			2010 human	
Angola	TITLE VII CHAPTER II ARTICLE 236	Alterations to the Constitution must respect: a. The dignity of the human person;			2010 human	
Antigua and Barbuda	preamble	WHEREAS the People of Antigua and Barbuda - a proclain that they are a sovereign nation founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person, the entitlement of all persons to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;			1981 human	
Armenia	CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3	A human being, his/her dignity, fundamental rights and freedoms are an inalienable and ultimate value.		1995 (rev. 2005)	human	
Armenia	CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 14	Human dignity shall be respected and protected by the State as an inviolable foundation of human rights and freedoms.		1996 (rev. 2005)	human	
Armenia	CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 17	No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Arrested, detained or incarcerated persons shall be entitled to humane treatment and the respect of their dignity.		1997 (rev. 2005)	human	
Armenia	CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 47	Everyone shall be obliged to honor the Constitutions and the laws, to respect the rights, freedoms and dignity of others.		1998 (rev. 2005)	official	
Azerbaijan	FIRST PART CHAPTER II ARTICLE 13, III	The property cannot be used against human rights and civil liberties, against interests of the society and State, against human dignity.		1995 (rev. 2009)	human	
Azerbaijan	FIRST PART CHAPTER II ARTICLE 18, II	The spread and propaganda of religions (religious movements) which humiliate human dignity and contradict the principles of humanity are banned.		1996 (rev. 2009)	human	
Azerbaijan	SECOND PART CHAPTER III ARTICLE 46 PROTECTION OF HONOR AND DIGNITY	I. Everyone has the right to protect his or her honor and dignity. II. The State shall protect personal dignity. Nothing can justify humiliation of personal dignity.				
Azerbaijan	THIRD PART CHAPTER V ARTICLE 106	Nothing can be used to or tormented, nobody shall suffer a treatment or punishment humiliating to human dignity. Nobody can be experimented upon-medically, scientifically or in any other way-without his or her consent.		1997 (rev. 2009)	human	
Bahrain	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 13, A	The honor and dignity of the President of Azerbaijan shall be protected by law.		1998 (rev. 2009)	official	
Bahrain	CHAPTER III ARTICLE 18	Work is the duty of every citizen, is required by personal dignity and is dictated by the public good. Every citizen has the right to work and to choose the type of work within the bounds of public order and decency.		2002 (rev. 2012)	other	
Bahrain	CHAPTER III ARTICLE 18	People are equal in human dignity, and citizens are equal before the law in public rights and duties. There shall be no discrimination among them on the basis of sex, origin, language, religion or creed.		2003 (rev. 2012)	human	
Bangladesh	PART II 11	The Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedoms and respect for their elected representatives in administration at all levels shall be ensured.		1972 (reinst. 1986, rev. 2014)	human	
Bangladesh	SCHEDULE 7	We the elected representatives of the people of Bangladesh, as honour bound by the mandate given to us by the people of Bangladesh whose will is supreme duly constituted ourselves into a Constituent Assembly, and [...]				
Bangladesh	SCHEDULE 7	in order to ensure for the people of Bangladesh equality, human dignity and social justice.		1973 (reinst. 1986, rev. 2014)	human	
Barbados	preamble	Now, therefore, the people of Barbados a proclain that they are a sovereign nation founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity of the human person, their unshakeable faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions.			1966 (rev. 2007)	human
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 25	The State shall safeguard personal liberty, inviolability and dignity. The restriction or denial of personal liberty is possible in the instances and under the procedure specified in law.		1994 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 28	Everyone shall be entitled to protection against unlawful interference with one's private life, including encroachments on the privacy of one's correspondence and telephone and other communications, and on one's honour and dignity.		1995 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 34	The use of information may be restricted by legislation with the purpose to safeguard the honour, dignity, personal and family life of the citizens and the full implementation of their rights.		1996 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 42	Employees shall be guaranteed a just share of remuneration for the economic results of their labour in accordance with the quantity, quality and social significance of such work, but it shall not be less than the level which shall ensure them and their families a life of independence and dignity.		1997 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 50	Insults to ethnic dignity shall be prosecuted by law.		1998 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 53	Everyone shall respect the dignity, rights, liberties and legitimate interests of others.		1999 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 2 ARTICLE 60	To defend their rights, liberties, honor and dignity, citizens shall be entitled in accordance with the law to recover, through the courts, both property damage and financial compensation for moral injury.		2001 (rev. 2004)	human	
Belarus	SECTION 4 CHAPTER 3 ARTICLE 79	The President shall enjoy immunity, and his honour and dignity shall be protected by the law.		2001 (rev. 2004)	official	
Belgium	TITLE II ARTICLE 23	Everyone has the right to lead a life in keeping with human dignity.		1831 (rev. 2014)	human	
Belize	preamble	WHEREAS the people of Belize - a affirm that the Nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator; [...]				
Belize	preamble	e require policies of state which protect and safeguard the unity, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize; which eliminate economic and social privilege and disparity among the citizens of Belize whether by race, ethnicity, colour, creed, disability or sex, which ensures gender equality, which protect the rights of the individual to life, liberty, basic education, basic health, the right to vote in elections, the right to work and the pursuit of happiness, which protect the identity, dignity and social and cultural values of Belizeans, including Belize's indigenous peoples, which preserve the right of the individual to the ownership of private property and the right to operate private businesses, which prohibit the exploitation of man by man or by the state, which ensure a just system of social security and welfare; which protect the environment, which promote international peace, security and co-operation among nations, the establishment of a just and equitable international economic and social order in the world with respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings among nations;			1981 (rev. 2011)	human
Belize	preamble	3. Whereas every person in Belize is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely: [...]				
Belize	PART II, 3	c protection for his family life, his personal privacy, the privacy of his home and other property and recognition of his human dignity; and		1982 (rev. 2011)	human	
Benin	preamble	WE, THE BÉNINÈSE PEOPLE [...]				
Benin	preamble	"Express our firm will to defend and safeguard our dignity in the eyes of the world and to find again the place and role as pioneer of democracy and of the defense of human rights which were formerly ours;			1990 human	
Benin	TITLE IX ARTICLE 148	"Solemnly affirm our determination by this present Constitution to create a State of law and pluralistic democracy in which the fundamental human rights, public liberties, the dignity of the human being, and justice shall be guaranteed, protected and promoted as the condition necessary for the genuine harmonious development of each Béninèse in his temporal and cultural dimension as well as in his spiritual			1990 official	
Bhutan	ARTICLE 93	The Republic of Benin may conclude with other States agreements of cooperation or of association based on the principles of equality, of mutual respect for sovereignty, of reciprocal advantages and of national dignity.				
Bhutan	ARTICLE 1020	The State shall endeavour to create a civil society free of oppression, discrimination and violence, based on the rule of law, protection of human rights and dignity, and to ensure the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people.			2008 human	
Bhutan	ARTICLE 1020	Every member of Parliament shall maintain the decorum and dignity of the House and shall abstain from acts of defamation and use of physical force.			2009 official	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) preamble		A State based on respect and equality for all, on principles of sovereignty, dignity, interdependence, solidarity, harmony, and equity in the distribution and redistribution of the social wealth, where the search for a good life predominates; based on respect for the economic, social, juridical, political and cultural pluralism of the inhabitants of this land; and on collective coexistence with access to water, work, education, health and housing for all.			2009 human	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE I CHAPTER II ARTICLE 8, II		The State is based on the values of unity, equality, inclusion, dignity, liberty, solidarity, reciprocity, respect, interdependence, harmony, transparency, equilibrium, equality of opportunity, social and gender equality in participation, common welfare, responsibility, social justice, distribution and redistribution of the social wealth and assets for well being.			2009 human	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE I CHAPTER II ARTICLE 9		The following are essential purposes and functions of the State, in addition to those established in the Constitution and the law: [...]				
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE I CHAPTER II ARTICLE 9		2) To guarantee the welfare, development, security and protection, and equal dignity of individuals, nations, peoples, and communities, and to promote mutual respect and intra-cultural, inter-cultural and plural language dialogue.			2009 human	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE II CHAPTER III SECTION I ARTICLE 21		Bolivians have the following rights: [...]				
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE II CHAPTER III SECTION I ARTICLE 22		2) To privacy, intimacy, honor, their self image and dignity.			2009 human	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PART I TITLE II CHAPTER III SECTION I ARTICLE 22		The dignity and freedom of persons is inviolable. It is the primary responsibility of the State to respect and protect them.			2009 human	

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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	PART I TITLE II CHAPTER III SECTION I ARTICLE 25, II	The imposition of measures depriving the liberty of adolescents shall be avoided. Every adolescent who is deprived of liberty shall receive preferential treatment on the part of the judicial, administrative and police authorities. They shall assure at all times respect for the dignity of the adolescent and their anonymity. The detention shall be carried out in premises distinct from those assigned to adults, taking into account the needs of his or her age.			2009 human
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	PART I TITLE II CHAPTER V SECTION IX ARTICLE 73, I	Every person who is submitted to any form of deprivation of liberty shall be treated with the respect due to human dignity.			2009 human
Bosnia and Herzegovina	preamble	Based on respect for human dignity, liberty, and equality. [...] The Federative Republic of Brazil, formed by the indisoluble union of States and Counties (municipios), as well as the Federal District, is a Democratic State of Law founded upon: [...] III. human dignity;		1995 (rev. 2009)	human
Brazil	TITLE I Article 1	Based upon the principles of human dignity and responsible parenthood, couples are free to decide on family planning; it is incumbent upon the State to provide educational and scientific resources for the exercise of this right, prohibiting any coercion on the part of official or private institutions.		1988 (rev. 2015)	human/official
Brazil	TITLE VIII CHAPTER VII Art 226 §7	It is the duty of the family, the society and the Government to assure children, adolescents, and youths, with absolute priority, the rights to life, health, nourishment, education, leisure, professional training, culture, dignity, respect, liberty and family and community harmony, in addition to safeguarding them against all forms of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression.		1989 (rev. 2015)	human
Brazil	TITLE VIII CHAPTER VII Art 227	The family, society and the State have a duty to assist the elderly, assuring their participation in the community, defending their dignity and well-being, and guaranteeing their right to life.		1991 (rev. 2015)	human
Brazil	TITLE VIII CHAPTER VII Art 230	The Civil List shall be reasonable, adequate and suitable to the rank, position and dignity of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, His Consort and other members of the Royal Family, and shall not be directly or indirectly diminished during His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan's reign.		1991 (rev. 2015)	human
Brunei Darussalam	PART VIII 572	We, the Members of the Seventh Grand National Assembly, guided by our desire to express the will of the people of Bulgaria, by pledging our loyalty to the universal human values of liberty, peace, humanism, equality, justice and tolerance;		1959 (rev. 2006)	irrelevant
Bulgaria	preamble	by holding as the highest principle the rights, dignity and security of the individual; [...]		1991 (rev. 2015)	human
Bulgaria	Chapter I Article 4, 2	The Republic of Bulgaria shall guarantee the life, dignity and rights of the individual and shall create conditions conducive to the free development of the individual and of civil society.		1992 (rev. 2015)	human
Bulgaria	Chapter I Article 6, 1	All persons are born free and equal in dignity and rights.		1993 (rev. 2015)	human
Bulgaria	Chapter I ARTICLE 32, 1	The privacy of citizens shall be inviolable. Everyone shall be entitled to protection against any unlawful interference in his private or family affairs and against encroachments on his honour, dignity and reputation.		1994 (rev. 2015)	human
Burkina Faso	preamble	We, the Sovereign People of Burkina Faso: [...] - COMMITTED to preserve those acquired and animated by a will to construct a State of law guaranteeing the exercise of collective and individual rights, liberty, dignity, security, well-being, development, equality and justice as the fundamental values of a pluralist society of progress and free from all prejudice.		1991 (rev. 2012)	human
Burundi	TITLE I, 2 Article 13	All Burundi people are equal in merit and dignity. All the citizens enjoy the same rights and have the right to the same legal protection. No Burundi citizen may be excluded from the social, economic, or political life of the nation due to his or her race, language, religion, gender or ethnic origin.		2005 human	
Burundi	TITLE I, 2 Article 14	All Burundi citizens have the right to live in Burundi in peace and security. They may live together in harmony, while respecting each other's human dignity and tolerating their differences.		2005 human	
Burundi	TITLE I, 1 Article 21	Human dignity is respected and protected. All violations of human dignity are punishable by the penal code.		2005 human	
Burundi	TITLE II, 1 Article 27	The State ensures, to the extent possible, that all citizens dispose of the means to carry out an existence of human dignity.		2005 human	
Burundi	TITLE II, 1 Article 52	All persons are entitled to obtain the satisfaction of their economic, social and cultural rights indispensable to their dignity and to the free development of their persons, due to the national effort and the proper management of the country's resources.		2005 human	
Burundi	TITLE X Article 252	The Corps of Defense and of Security respect the rights and the dignity of their members within the framework of the normative constraints of discipline and instruction.		2005 official	
Cambodia	Chapter III Article 38	The law protects the life, honor and dignity of citizens.		1993 (rev. 2008)	human
Cape Verde	preamble	Assuming the principle of popular sovereignty, this Constitutional text consecrates a Democratic State with a vast list of rights, liberties, and guarantees to citizens, and the guarantee of the dignity of the human being as the absolute value which is supreme over the State itself, a system of government with a balance of power between the various national institutions, a strong and independent judiciary, local authorities whose officeholders shall be elected by the communities to whom they are responsible, a Public Administration at the service of the citizens and conceived as an instrument of development, and a system of defense of the Constitution characteristic of a pluralistic democracy.		1980 (rev. 1992)	human
Cape Verde	PART I TITLE I Article 11	Cape Verde is a sovereign, unitary, and democratic Republic, which guarantees respect for the dignity of the human being and recognizes the inalienability and inalienability of Human Rights as the basis of all human community, peace and justice.		1981 (rev. 1992)	human
Cape Verde	PART V TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 226	Court sessions shall be public unless the Court decides otherwise under provisions of the law with a view to safeguarding the dignity and privacy of persons or of its own functioning.		1982 (rev. 1992)	human/other
Chad	preamble	Consequently, We the Chadain People: - Affirm by this Constitution our desire to live together with respect for ethnic, religious, regional and cultural diversities, to build a State of law and one united Nation founded on public freedoms and the fundamental rights of Man, the dignity of the human person and political pluralism, on the African values of solidarity and fraternity.		1996 (rev. 2005)	human
Chad	preamble	This institutional and political crisis that has destabilized Chad for more than three decades has only galvanized the determination of the Chadain people to achieve the building of one nation, of dignity, of freedom, of peace and of prosperity.		1997 (rev. 2005)	official
Chad	Title VII Article 164	"I swear to faithfully fulfill the duties of my office, in strict respect for its obligations of neutrality and of reserve, to see to respect for the Constitution and to conduct myself with dignity and loyalty in the accomplishment of my mission."		1998 (rev. 2005)	official
Chad	Title XIV Article 217	The Republic of Chad may conclude with other States agreements of cooperation or of association on the basis of the principles of equality, of mutual respect of sovereignty, of territorial integrity, of reciprocal benefits and of national dignity.		1999 (rev. 2005)	official
Chile	Chapter I Article 1	Persons are born free and equal in dignity and rights.		1980 (rev. 2015)	human
Chile	Chapter IV President of the Republic Article 30	He who has held this office for the entire term, shall assume, immediately and of right, the official dignity of Former President of the Republic. [...]		1981 (rev. 2015)	official
China	preamble	[This dignity] will not be reached by the citizen who fills the position of President of the Republic because of vacancy of the office or he who has been convicted in a political trial against him.		1981 (rev. 2015)	official
China	CHAPTER I Article 5	This Constitution affirms the achievements of the struggles of the Chinese people of all nationalities and defines the basic system and basic tasks of the state in legal form; it is the fundamental law of the state and has supreme legal authority. The people of all nationalities in state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the Constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation.		1982 (rev. 2004)	official
China	CHAPTER II Article 38	The state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system. The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.		1983 (rev. 2004)	official
China	CHAPTER II Article 38	The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.		1984 (rev. 2004)	human
Colombia	TITLE I Article 1	Colombia is a social state under the rule of law, organized in the form of a unitary republic, decentralized, with autonomy of its territorial units, democratic, participatory, and pluralistic, based on the respect of human dignity, the work and solidarity of the individuals who belong to it, and the prevalence of the general interest.		1991 (rev. 2015)	human
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter I Article 21	The right to dignity is guaranteed. An Act shall provide the manner in which it shall be upheld.		1992 (rev. 2015)	human
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter II Article 42	The state and society guarantee the integral protection of the family. An Act shall determine the inalienable and unseizable family patrimony. The family's honor, dignity, and intimacy are inviolable.		1993 (rev. 2015)	other
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter II Article 51	All Colombian citizens are entitled to live in dignity. The State shall determine the conditions necessary to give effect to this right and shall promote plans for public housing, appropriate systems of long-term financing, and community plans for the execution of these housing programs.		1994 (rev. 2015)	human
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter II Article 53	Statute, contracts, agreements, and labor settlements may not infringe on the freedom, human dignity, or rights of workers.		1995 (rev. 2015)	human
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter II Article 68	Education shall be in the care of individuals of recognized ethical and pedagogical fitness. An Act guarantees the professionalization and dignity of the teaching profession.		1996 (rev. 2015)	other
Colombia	TITLE II Chapter II Article 70	Culture in its diverse manifestations is the basis of nationality. The State recognizes the equality and dignity of all those who live together in the country. The state shall promote research, science, development, and the diffusion of the nation's cultural values.		1997 (rev. 2015)	human
Congo (Democratic Republic)	TITLE I Chapter 1 Article 11	All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights. However, the enjoyment of political rights is recognized to Congolese only, save for the exceptions established by the law.		2005 (rev. 2011)	human/other
Congo (Democratic Republic)	TITLE II Chapter 1 Article 18	Any detainee must benefit from a treatment which preserves his life, his physical and mental health as well as his dignity.		2006 (rev. 2011)	human
Congo (Democratic Republic)	TITLE II Chapter 2 Article 36	The State guarantees the right to work, protection against unemployment and an equitable and satisfactory remuneration, assuring the worker as well as his family of an existence in accordance with human dignity, together with all the other means of social protection, notably retirement pension(s) and life annuities.		2007 (rev. 2011)	human
Congo (Democratic Republic)	TITLE III Chapter 1 Section 2 Paragraph 4 Of the Rights of National Deputies and of Senators Article 109	They have the right to an equitable indemnity which assures their independence and their dignity. This is provided for in the Law of Finance.		2008 (rev. 2011)	official
Costa Rica	TITLE IV SOLE CHAPTER ARTICLE 33	All persons are equal before the law and no discrimination whatever contrary to human dignity may be practiced.		1949 (rev. 2011)	human
Costa Rica	TITLE V SOLE CHAPTER ARTICLE 56	Work is a right of the individual and an obligation with society. The State must procure that everyone has an honest and useful occupation, duly remunerated, and because of this to impede the establishment of conditions that in some form diminish the freedom or the dignity of man or degrade his work to the condition of simple merchandise. The State guarantees the right to free election of [a] [a].		1950 (rev. 2011)	human
Croatia	III 2 ARTICLE 25	All arrested and convicted persons shall be treated humanely and their dignity shall be respected.		1991 (rev. 2010)	human
Croatia	III 3 ARTICLE 35	Everyone shall be guaranteed respect for and legal protection of personal and family life, dignity, reputation and honor.		1991 (rev. 2010)	human
Cuba	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 43	The State establishes the right, won by the Revolution, of its citizens, without distinction based on race, color, sex, religious creeds, national origin, or any other type offending human dignity to: [...] that only under socialism and communism, when man has been freed from all forms of exploitation—slavery, servitude and capitalism—can full dignity of the human being be attained; and that our Revolution uplifted the dignity of the country and of Cubans.		1976 (rev. 2002)	human
Cuba	preamble	WE DECLARE out will that the law of laws of the Republic be guided by the following strong desire of José Martí, at last achieved: "I want the fundamental law of our republic to be the tribute of Cubans to the full dignity of man";		1977 (rev. 2002)	human/official
Cuba	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 9	The State: - implements the will of the working people and [...]		1978 (rev. 2002)	human
Cuba	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 16	guarantees the freedom and full dignity of men, the enjoyment of their rights, the exercise and fulfillment of their obligations, and the total development of their personality.		1978 (rev. 2002)	human
Cuba	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 16	The State organizes, directs and controls the national economic activity according to a plan that guarantees the programmed development of the country, with the aim of strengthening the socialist system, satisfying the material and cultural needs of the society and its citizens with constant improvement; and promoting the development of the human being and his dignity, [and] the country's progress and security.		1979 (rev. 2002)	human/official
Cuba	CHAPTER VI ARTICLE 42	Discrimination based on race, color of the skin, sex, national origin, religious creeds, or any other type offending human dignity, is prohibited and punished by the law.		1980 (rev. 2002)	human
Czech Republic	preamble	At the time of the restoration of an independent Czech state, [...] - Resolved to build, safeguard, and develop the Czech Republic in the spirit of the sanctity of human dignity and liberty. Mindful of the bitter experience of periods when human rights and fundamental freedoms were suppressed in our homeland, Placing hope in the common endeavors of all free nations to safeguard these rights, Ensuing from the Czech and Slovak nations' right to self-determination, Recalling its state of responsibility towards future generations for the fate of all life on Earth, and Expressing the resolve that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic should join in dignity the ranks of countries cherishing these values.		1993 (rev. 2013)	human
	CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS				official
	CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1	All people are free, have equal dignity, and enjoy equality of rights. Their fundamental rights and basic freedoms are inherent, inalienable, non-prescriptible, and not subject to repeal.			human
	CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS CHAPTER 2 DIVISION I ARTICLE 101	Everyone has the right to demand that his human dignity, personal honor, and good reputation be respected, and that his name be protected.			human
Dominica	preamble	Whereas the People of Dominica— have affirmed that the Commonwealth of Dominica is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person, and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator;		1978 (rev. 1984)	human
Dominican Republic	TITLE I CHAPTER I SECTION I ARTICLE 38 HUMAN DIGNITY	The State bases itself on respect for the dignity of the person and organizes itself for the real and effective protection of the fundamental rights that are inherent to it. The dignity of the human being is sacred, innate, and inviolable; its respect and protection constitute an essential responsibility of the public powers.		2015	human
Dominican Republic	preamble	We, representative of the Dominican people, freely and democratically elected, assembled in the National Revisionary Assembly, invoking the name of God, guided by the ideology of our Founding Fathers, Juan Pablo Duarte, Matías Ramón Mella and Francisco del Rosario Sánchez, and the heroes of the Restoration of establishing a free, independent, sovereign and democratic Republic, inspired by the examples of the struggles and sacrifices of our immortal heroes and heroines, propelled by the valiant work of our men and women, ruled by the supreme values and the fundamental principles of human dignity, liberty, equality, the rule of law, justice, solidarity, and fraternal coexistence, social well-being, ecological equilibrium, progress and peace, essential factors for social cohesion, we declare our desire to promote the unity of the Dominican Nation, for which in an exercise of our free determination we adopt and proclaim the following		2015	human

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)
Dominican Republic	TITLE I CHAPTER I ARTICLE 5	The Constitution is based on the respect for human dignity and the indivisible unity of the Nation, common fatherland of all Dominican men and women.		2015	human
Dominican Republic	TITLE I CHAPTER I ARTICLE 7	The Dominican Republic is a Social and Democratic State of Law, organized in the form of a single Republic, based on the respect of human dignity, fundamental rights, work, popular sovereignty, and the separation and independence of the public powers.		2015	human
Dominican Republic	TITLE I CHAPTER I ARTICLE 8	The effective protection of the rights of the person, the respect of their dignity and the securing of means that allow for their perfection in an egalitarian, equitable and progressive way, within a framework of individual liberty and social justice, compatible with the well-being of the general well-being and the rights of all is an essential function of the State.		2015	human
Dominican Republic	TITLE I CHAPTER I SECTION I ARTICLE 49 PARAGRAPH	The enjoyment of these liberties shall be exercised respecting the right to honor and to privacy as well as the dignity and morale of people, especially the protection of youth and children, in accordance with the law and the public order.		2015	human
		Work is a right, a duty, and a social function that is exercised with the protection and assistance of the State. It is an essential purpose of the State to forward dignified and paid employment. The public powers shall promote the dialogue and agreement between workers, employers, and the State. Consequently: [...] 3. Union freedom, social security, collective negotiation, professional training, respect for one's physical and intellectual abilities, privacy, and personal dignity are, among others, the basic rights of male and female workers. [...] 9. All workers have the right to a wage that is just and sufficient to permit them to live with dignity and cover the basic material, social, and intellectual needs of themselves and their families. The payment of equal wages for work of equal value is guaranteed, without discrimination by gender or of another type and in identical conditions of ability, efficiency, and seniority.			human
	Title II Chapter I Section II Article 62	All persons have the right to participate and act with freedom and without censure in the cultural life of the Nation, to full access and enjoyment of cultural assets and services, of scientific advances and literary and artistic production. The State shall protect the moral and material interests over the works of authors and inventors. Consequently: [...] 3.1 shall recognize the value of cultural, individual and collective identity, its importance for complete and sustainable development, economic growth, innovation, and human well-being, through the support and diffusion of scientific research and cultural production. It shall protect the dignity and integrity of cultural workers.			human
Ecuador	Title II Chapter I Section III Article 64 preamble	A society that respects, in all its dimensions, the dignity of individuals and community groups. The exercise of rights shall be governed by the following principles: [...] 7. Recognition of the rights and guarantees set forth in the Constitution and in international human rights instruments shall not exclude the other rights stemming from the dignity of persons, communities, peoples and nations that might be needed for their full development.		2008 (rev. 2015)	other human
Ecuador	Title II CHAPTER 1 Article 11	Work is a right and a social duty, as well as an economic right, source of personal fulfillment and the basis for the economy. The State shall guarantee full respect for the dignity of working persons, a decent life, fair pay and retribution, and performance of a healthy job that is freely chosen and accepted.		2009 (rev. 2015)	human
Ecuador	Title II CHAPTER 2 SECTION 8 Article 33	All displaced persons and groups shall have the right to return to their place of origin voluntarily, with safety and dignity.		2010 (rev. 2015)	human
Ecuador	Title II CHAPTER 3 SECTION 3 Article 42	Children and adolescents have the right to physical and psychological integrity, to an identity, name and citizenship, to integral health and nutrition; to education and culture, sports, and recreation; to social security, to have a family and enjoy peaceful coexistence with family and community; to social participation; to respect for their freedom and dignity; to be consulted in matters affecting them; to be educated as a priority in their own language and in the cultural context of their own people and nation; and to receive information about their parents or absent relatives, unless it is harmful to their well-being.		2011 (rev. 2015)	other/human
Ecuador	Title II CHAPTER 3 SECTION 5 Article 45	Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are recognized and guaranteed, in conformity with the Constitution and human rights agreements, conventions, declarations and other international instruments, the following collective rights: [...] 14. A teaching career marked by dignity shall also be guaranteed. Administration of this system shall be collective and participatory, with rotation in time and space, based on community monitoring and accountability. [...] 21. That the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and ambitions be reflected in public education and in the media, the creation of their own media in their languages and access to the others without any discrimination.		2012 (rev. 2015)	human
Ecuador	Title II CHAPTER 4 Article 57	The National Assembly and all bodies with legal and regulatory authority shall be obligated to adjust, formally and materially, the laws and other legal standards related to the rights provided for in the Constitution and international treaties and those that are needed to guarantee the dignity of human beings or communities, peoples and nations. In no case shall amending the Constitution, laws, other legal and regulatory frameworks or actions by the government endanger the rights recognized by the Constitution.		2013 (rev. 2015)	human/other
Ecuador	TITLE III CHAPTER 1 Article 84	The employees and officers of the Armed Forces and the National Police Force shall be trained in the basic principles of democracy and human rights and shall respect the dignity and human rights of persons without any discrimination and with full observance of the legal regulatory framework.		2014 (rev. 2015)	human
Ecuador	TITLE IV CHAPTER 3 SECTION 3 Article 158	Public servants shall consist of all those persons who in any way or under any category, provide services or hold an office, function, or dignity in the public sector.		2015 (rev. 2015)	official
Ecuador	TITLE IV CHAPTER 7 SECTION 3 Article 229	The processes of labor selection, hiring and promotion shall be based on requirements of competencies, skills, training, merit and abilities. The use of discriminatory criteria and instruments affecting people's privacy, dignity and bodily safety is forbidden.		2016 (rev. 2015)	official
Ecuador	TITLE VI CHAPTER 8 SECTION 3 Article 329	The State shall guarantee that the mechanisms for producing, consuming and using natural resources and energy conserve and restore the cycles of nature and make it possible to have living conditions marked by dignity.		2017 (rev. 2015)	human
Ecuador	TITLE VII CHAPTER 2 SECTION 4 Article 408	Dignity is a right for every person that may not be infringed upon. The state shall respect, guarantee and protect it. In the modern age, minds were enlightened, humanity became mature, and nations and peoples progressed on the path of science, raising the banners of freedom and equality. Mohamed Ali founded the modern Egyptian state with a national army as its pillar. Refaa, the son of Al-Azhar, prayed that the homeland become "a place of common happiness for its people." We Egyptians, striving to keep pace with the march of progress, and offering up martyrs and made sacrifices in several uprisings and revolutions until our patriotic army delivered victory to the sweeping popular will in the "Jan 25 - June 30" Revolution that called for bread, freedom and human dignity within a framework of social justice, and brought back the homeland's free will. [...] We believe in democracy as a path, a future, and a way of life; in political multiplicity; and in the peaceful transfer of power. We affirm the right of the people to make their future. They, alone, are the source of authority. Freedom, human dignity, and social justice are a right of every citizen. Sovereignty in a sovereign homeland belongs to us and future generations.		2018 (rev. 2015)	other
Egypt	Chapter Three Article 51 Human dignity	Dignity is a right for every person that may not be infringed upon. The state shall respect, guarantee and protect it. In the modern age, minds were enlightened, humanity became mature, and nations and peoples progressed on the path of science, raising the banners of freedom and equality. Mohamed Ali founded the modern Egyptian state with a national army as its pillar. Refaa, the son of Al-Azhar, prayed that the homeland become "a place of common happiness for its people." We Egyptians, striving to keep pace with the march of progress, and offering up martyrs and made sacrifices in several uprisings and revolutions until our patriotic army delivered victory to the sweeping popular will in the "Jan 25 - June 30" Revolution that called for bread, freedom and human dignity within a framework of social justice, and brought back the homeland's free will. [...] We believe in democracy as a path, a future, and a way of life; in political multiplicity; and in the peaceful transfer of power. We affirm the right of the people to make their future. They, alone, are the source of authority. Freedom, human dignity, and social justice are a right of every citizen. Sovereignty in a sovereign homeland belongs to us and future generations.			2014 human
Egypt	preamble	All those who are apprehended, detained or have their freedom restricted shall be treated in a way that preserves their dignity. They may not be tortured, harassed, or coerced. They may not be physically or mentally harmed, or arrested and confined in designated locations that are appropriate according to humanitarian and health standards. The state shall provide means of access for those with disabilities.			2014 human
Egypt	Chapter Three Article 55	Prisons and detention centers shall be subject to judicial oversight. All that which violates the dignity of the person and or endangers his health is forbidden.			2014 human
Egypt	Chapter Three Article 56	The state guarantees citizens the right to decent, safe and healthy housing, in a way that preserves human dignity and achieves social justice.			2014 human
Egypt	Chapter Three Article 78	WE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SALVADORIAN PEOPLE GATHERED IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, PUTTING OUR TRUST IN GOD, OUR WILL IN THE HIGH DESTINIES OF THE COUNTRY AND IN EXERCISE OF THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY THAT THE PEOPLE OF EL SALVADOR HAVE CONFERRED TO US, ENCOURAGED BY THE PERVENT DESIRE TO ESTABLISH THE FOUNDATIONS OF NATIONAL COEXISTENCE BASED IN RESPECT FOR THE DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MORE JUST SOCIETY, THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY AND THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, VALUES OF OUR HUMANISTIC INHERITANCE, DECREE, SANCTION AND PROCLAIM, the following CONSTITUTION			2014 human
El Salvador	preamble	No one who enters its territory shall be a slave nor the individual who traffics in slaves be a citizen. No one shall be subjected to servitude or to any other condition that injures their dignity.		1983 (rev. 2014)	human
El Salvador	TITLE I CHAPTER I FIRST SECTION Article 4	The law shall not authorize any act or contract that implies the loss or irreparable sacrifice of the liberty or dignity of the person. Nor shall it authorize agreements in which a person covenants his own proscription or exile.		1984 (rev. 2014)	human
El Salvador	TITLE II CHAPTER I FIRST SECTION Article 10	Persons have the right to habeas corpus when any individual or authority illegally or arbitrarily restricts their liberty. Habeas corpus shall also proceed when any authority attacks the dignity or physical, mental or moral integrity of detained persons.		1985 (rev. 2014)	human
El Salvador	TITLE II CHAPTER I FIRST SECTION Article 11	The fundamentals of the Equatoguinean society are: a. The respect to the human being, his dignity and freedom, and other fundamental rights.		1986 (rev. 2014)	human
Equatorial Guinea	First Title Article 5	1. Every citizen enjoys the following rights and freedoms: a. The respect of his person, life, personal integrity, its dignity and his full material and moral development. The death penalty can only be imposed by a crime established by the law.		1991 (rev. 2012)	human
Equatorial Guinea	First Title Article 13	The enumeration of the fundamental rights recognized in this chapter does not exclude those guaranteed by the Fundamental Law, nor others of analogous nature and that are derived from human dignity, from the principle of sovereignty of the people or the social and democratic state of law and the republican form of government.		1992 (rev. 2012)	human
Equatorial Guinea	First Title Article 14	The Ex-Presidents of the Republic, the Ex-Vice Presidents of the Republic, the Ex-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, are natural senators with all the rights, prerogatives and immunities, when concerning their political and social dignity and reputation.		1993 (rev. 2012)	human
Equatorial Guinea	Second Title Chapter IV Of the Senate Article 85	The Council of the Republic is composed of nine members elected among the Ex-Presidents of the Republic, the Ex-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, the Ex-Presidents of the Senate, the Ex-Presidents of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ex-Presidents of the Constitutional Tribunal, who have exercised their offices with recognized honor and dignity, as well as other notable persons who by their proven honesty and dignity merit such designation.		1994 (rev. 2012)	official
Equatorial Guinea	Second Title Chapter VII Article 107	The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable.		1995 (rev. 2012)	official
Eritrea	CHAPTER III ARTICLE 16 RIGHT TO HUMAN DIGNITY	Convinced that the establishment of a democratic order, through the participation of and in response to the needs and interests of citizens, which guarantees the recognition and protection of the rights of citizens, human dignity, quality, balanced development and the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of citizens, is the foundation of economic growth, social harmony and progress;			1997 human
Eritrea	preamble	This Constitution enunciates the principles on which the State is based and by which it shall be guided and determines the organization and operation of government. It is the source of government legitimacy and the basis for the protection of the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens and of just administration.			1997 human
Eritrea	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 22	The President shall ensure respect of the Constitution, the integrity and dignity of the State, the efficient management of the public service, and the interests and safety of all citizens, including the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and freedoms recognized under this Constitution.			1997 official
Eritrea	CHAPTER V ARTICLE 39 3	All organs of the State shall accord to the courts such assistance as they may require to protect their independence and dignity so that they may exercise their judicial power appropriately and effectively pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution and laws issued thereunder.			1997 official
Eritrea	CHAPTER VI ARTICLE 484	The rights, freedoms and duties set out in this Chapter shall not preclude other rights, freedoms and duties which arise from the spirit of the Constitution or are in accordance therewith, and conform to the principles of human dignity and of a state based on social justice, democracy, and the rule of law.			1997 official
Estonia	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 10	The rights, freedoms and duties set out in this Chapter shall not preclude other rights, freedoms and duties which arise from the spirit of the Constitution or are in accordance therewith, and conform to the principles of human dignity and of a state based on social justice, democracy, and the rule of law.		1992 (rev. 2015)	human
Ethiopia	CHAPTER THREE PART ONE ARTICLE 21 1	All persons held in custody and persons imprisoned upon conviction and sentencing have the right to treatments respecting their human dignity.			1994 human
Ethiopia	CHAPTER THREE PART ONE ARTICLE 24 1	Everyone has the right to respect for his human dignity, reputation and honour.			1994 human
Ethiopia	CHAPTER THREE PART TWO ARTICLE 29 6	These rights can be limited only through laws which are guided by the principle that freedom of expression and information cannot be limited on account of the content or effect of the point of view expressed. Legal limitations can be laid down in order to protect the well-being of the youth, and the honour and reputation of individuals. Any propaganda for war as well as the public expression of opinion intended to injure human dignity shall be prohibited by law.			1994 human
Ethiopia	CHAPTER THREE PART TWO ARTICLE 30 2	This right does not exempt from liability under laws enacted to protect the well-being of the youth or the honour and reputation of individuals, and laws prohibiting any propaganda for war and any public expression of opinions intended to injure human dignity.			1994 human
Ethiopia	CHAPTER TEN ARTICLE 91 1	Government shall have the duty to support, on the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals, and the provisions of the Constitution.			1994 human
Fiji	preamble	COMMIT ourselves to the recognition and protection of human rights, and respect for human dignity; 1. The Republic of Fiji is a sovereign democratic State founded on the values of: [...] e human dignity, respect for the individual, personal integrity and responsibility, civic involvement and mutual support.			2013 human
Fiji	CHAPTER 1 1	Any person interpreting or applying this Constitution must promote the spirit, purpose and objects of this Constitution as a whole, and the values that underlie a democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.			2013 human
Fiji	CHAPTER 1 3 1	1. In addition to complying with section 3, when interpreting and applying this Chapter, a court, tribunal or other authority- a must promote the values that underlie a democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom; and b Every person who is arrested or detained has the right: [...] 3a conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least the opportunity to exercise regularly and the provision, at State expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, and medical treatment; and 3. To the extent that it is necessary, a law may limit, or may authorise the limitation of, the rights and freedoms mentioned in subsection (1) in the interests of: [...] b the protection or maintenance of the reputation, privacy, dignity, rights or freedoms of other persons, including: [...] d preventing attacks on the dignity of individuals, groups of individuals or respected offices or institutions in a manner likely to promote ill will between ethnic or religious groups or the oppression of, or discrimination against, any person or group of persons.			2013 human
Fiji	CHAPTER 2 13 1	6. The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding at any time, in the performance of the functions of the Speaker- [...] b serves to secure the honour and dignity of Parliament.			2013 other
Fiji	CHAPTER 2 17 3	6. The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding at any time, in the performance of the functions of the Speaker- [...] b serves to secure the honour and dignity of Parliament.			2013 other
Fiji	CHAPTER 3 PART C 77 6	6. The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding at any time, in the performance of the functions of the Speaker- [...] b serves to secure the honour and dignity of Parliament.			2013 official

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)			
		I, being appointed as Prime Minister/Minister, swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Fiji, and that I will obey, observe, uphold and maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and all other laws of Fiji; and I solemnly and sincerely promise to hold my office with honour, dignity and integrity, to be a true and faithful counsellor, not to divulge any secret matter entrusted to me, and to perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. So help me, God! [...] I, being appointed as Prime Minister/Minister, do solemnly and sincerely and truly declare and affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Fiji, and that I will obey, observe, uphold and maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and all other laws of Fiji; and I solemnly and sincerely promise to hold my office with honour, dignity and integrity, to be a true and faithful counsellor, not to divulge any secret matter entrusted to me, and to perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. [...] I, swear that, as the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of Parliament, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Fiji, and that I will obey, observe, uphold and maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and all other laws of Fiji; and I solemnly and sincerely promise that I will defend the rule of law and the rights of the people, maintain the dignity and honour of Parliament to the best of my ability, and act without fear, favour or prejudice, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and the law. So help me, God! [...] I, do solemnly and sincerely and truly declare and affirm that, as the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of Parliament, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Fiji, and that I will obey, observe, uphold and maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and all other laws of Fiji; and I solemnly and sincerely promise that I will defend the rule of law and the rights of the people, maintain the dignity and honour of Parliament to the best of my ability, and act without fear, favour or prejudice, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and the law.			2013	official		
Fiji	SCHEDULE PART B							
Finland	CHAPTER 1 SECTION 1	The constitution of Finland is established in this constitutional act. The constitution shall guarantee the inviolability of human dignity and the freedom and rights of the individual and promote justice in society.		1999 (rev. 2011)	human			
	Chapter 2 Section 7	No one shall be sentenced to death, tortured or otherwise treated in a manner violating human dignity.			human			
	Chapter 2 Section 9	The right of foreigners to enter Finland and to remain in the country is regulated by an Act. A foreigner shall not be deported, extradited or returned to another country, if in consequence he or she is in danger of a death sentence, torture or other treatment violating human dignity.			human			
	Chapter 2 Section 19	Those who cannot obtain the means necessary for a life of dignity have the right to receive indispensable subsistence and care. A Representative shall conduct himself or herself with dignity and decorum, and not behave offensively to another person. If a Representative is in breach of such conduct, the Speaker may point this out or prohibit the Representative from continuing to speak. The Parliament may also take disciplinary or admonitory action by the National Assembly, and if the offender is a member of the Parliament for a maximum of two weeks.			human/other			
	Chapter 3 Section 31	Audiovisual and written communication is free in the Gabonese Republic, restricted only by respect of the public order, liberty and dignity of its citizens.		1990 (rev. 2011)	human			
Gabon	TITLE VII ARTICLE 94	To this effect, the National Council of Communication is instituted to watch over: [...]		1991 (rev. 2011)	human			
Gabon	TITLE VII ARTICLE 95	The respect and dignity of human rights by the organs of information and communication. [...]		1996 (rev. 2004)	human			
Gambia	CHAPTER IV 281	Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.		1997 (rev. 2004)	human			
Gambia	CHAPTER IV 311	the right of the disabled and handicapped to respect and human dignity shall be recognised by the State and society. The rights, duties, declarations and guarantees relating to the fundamental human rights and freedoms specifically mentioned in this chapter shall not be regarded as excluding other rights which may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly as inherent in a democracy and intended to secure the freedom and dignity of man.		1998 (rev. 2004)	human			
Gambia	CHAPTER IV 378	Any Act or omission which obstructs or impedes the National Assembly in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of the National Assembly in the discharge of his or her duties affronts the dignity of the National Assembly and, in addition to any liability in respect thereof under the criminal law, the offender shall be liable to reprimand or admonition by the National Assembly, and if the offender is a member of the National Assembly, suspension or expulsion from the National Assembly.		1999 (rev. 2004)	official			
Gambia	CHAPTER VII PART 4 110	The responsibilities of the members of the National Assembly shall include the following: a all members shall maintain the dignity of the National Assembly both during the sittings of the National Assembly and in their acts and activities outside the National.		2000 (rev. 2004)	official			
Gambia	CHAPTER VII PART 5 112	The Government and all departments and agencies of the Government shall accord such assistance to the courts as the courts may reasonably require to protect their independence, dignity and effectiveness.		2001 (rev. 2004)	official			
Gambia	CHAPTER VII PART 1 120 4	All departments, authorities and other public bodies which are subject to investigation by the Ombudsman shall accord such assistance as he or she may require for the protection of the independence, dignity and effectiveness of the Ombudsman in the performance of his or her functions.		2002 (rev. 2004)	official			
Gambia	CHAPTER X 165 2	Human honor and dignity shall be inviolable.		1995 (rev. 2013)	human			
Georgia	CHAPTER TWO ARTICLE 17 1	Exercise of rights listed in the first and second paragraphs of this article may be restricted by law, to the extent and insofar as is necessary in a democratic society, in order to guarantee state security, territorial integrity or public safety, to prevent crime, to safeguard rights and dignity of others, to prevent the disclosure of information acknowledged as confidential, or to ensure the independence and impartiality of justice.			human			
	CHAPTER TWO ARTICLE 24 4	Human dignity shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority.		1949 (rev. 2014)	human			
Germany	I ARTICLE 1 [HUMAN DIGNITY - HUMAN RIGHTS - LEGALLY BINDING FORCE OF BASIC RIGHTS]	The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable. [...] 2. No person shall, whether or not he is arrested, restricted or detained, be subjected to: [...] b any other condition that detracts or is likely to detract from his dignity and worth as a human being.		1992 (rev. 1996)	human			
Ghana	CHAPTER 5 PART I 15 1	The rights, duties, declarations and guarantees relating to the fundamental human rights and freedoms specifically mentioned in this Chapter shall not be regarded as excluding others not specifically mentioned which are considered to be inherent in a democracy and intended to secure the freedom and dignity of man.			human			
	CHAPTER 5 PART III 33 5	The State shall cultivate among all Ghanaians respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person.			human			
	CHAPTER 6 35 4	An act or omission which obstructs or impedes Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes a member or officer of Parliament in the discharge of his duties, or affronts the dignity of Parliament or which tends either directly or indirectly to produce that result, is contempt of Parliament.			official			
	CHAPTER 10 PART V 122	Neither the President nor Parliament nor any person acting under the authority of the President or Parliament nor any other person whatsoever shall interfere with Judges or judicial officers or other persons exercising judicial power, in the exercise of their judicial functions; and all organs and agencies of the State shall accord to the courts such assistance as the courts may reasonably require to protect the independence, dignity and effectiveness of the courts, subject to this Constitution.			official			
	CHAPTER 11 PART I 127 2	2. Parliament shall have no power to enact any law which: [...] b in any way detracts or derogates from the honour and dignity of the institution of chieftaincy.			official			
	CHAPTER 22 270 2	Torture, any bodily maltreatment, impairment of health or the use of psychological violence, as well as any other offence against human dignity are prohibited and punished as provided by law.		1975 (rev. 2008)	human			
Greece	PART 2 Article 72	Private economic initiative shall not be permitted to develop at the expense of freedom and human dignity, or to the detriment of the national economy.			human			
	PART 4 SECTION I Article 106 2	Whereas the people of Grenada [...] c. firmly believe in the dignity of human values and that all men are endowed by the Creator with equal and inalienable rights, reason, and conscience; that rights and duties are correlative in every social and political activity of man; and that while rights exalt individual freedom, duties express the dignity of that freedom;		1973 (reinst. 1991, rev. 1992)	other			
Grenada	preamble	In Guatemala [a]ll [of] the human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights. The man and the woman, whatever their civil status may be, have equal opportunities and responsibilities. No person can be subjected to servitude or to another condition that diminishes his or her dignity. The human beings must exercise [guardar] brotherly behavior among them. The penitentiary system must tend to the social rehabilitation and reeducation of the prisoners [reclusos] and to comply [] in their treatment, with [observance to] the following minimum norms: [...] They must be treated as human beings; they must not be discriminated against for any reason whatsoever; or be inflicted with cruel treatment, physical, moral, [or] psychic tortures, curses or harassments, labor incompatible with their physical state, actions that denigrate their dignity, or make them victims of evasions, or be submitted to scientific experiment.		1985 (rev. 1993)	human			
Guatemala	TITLE II CHAPTER I Article 4	The regularity of the persons and of the vehicles, can only be drawn up [efectuarse] by the elements of the security forces when a justifying cause is established for the same. For that effect, the elements of the security forces must appear wearing the appropriate uniform and belong to the same sex as the subjects [being] requisitioned, having to keep the respect for the dignity, privacy and decorum of the persons.			other			
	TITLE II CHAPTER I Article 19	The exercise of all the religions is free. Any person has the right to practice his [or her] religion or belief. In public and in private, through teaching, cult and observance, without other limits than the public order and the due respect for the dignity of the hierarchy and the faithful [followers] of [the] other beliefs [creeds].			official			
	TITLE II CHAPTER I Article 25	The following are [the] functions of the President of the Republic: [...] f. To maintain the territorial integrity and dignity of the Nation.			official			
	TITLE II CHAPTER I Article 36	The human person and their dignity are sacred. The State has the duty to respect them and to protect them. The rights and freedoms enumerated hereafter are inviolable, inalienable and imprescriptible.		2010	human			
Guinea	TITLE II Article 5	The Republic of Guinea-Bissau proclaims her eternal gratitude to those fighters who, through their voluntary sacrifice, guaranteed the liberation of the Homeland from foreign domination, by re-winning national dignity and our people's right to freedom, progress, and peace.		1984 (rev. 1991)	official			
Guinea-Bissau	TITLE II Article 5 1	It shall be the State's fundamental imperative to create and to encourage conditions favorable to preserving cultural identity, as a support for national conscience and dignity, and as a factor to stimulate the harmonious development of society. The State shall preserve and protect the cultural heritage of the people, whose valuation must serve progress and safeguard of human dignity. Acknowledge the aspirations of our young people who, in their own words, have declared that the future of Guyana belongs to its young people, who aspire to live in a safe society which respects their dignity, protects their rights, recognises their potential, listens to their voices, provides opportunities, ensures a healthy environment and encourages people of all races to live in harmony and peace and affirm that their declaration will be binding on our institutions and be a part of the context of our basic law.		1980 (rev. 2009)	human			
Guyana	preamble	Prisons must be operated in accordance with standards reflecting respect for human dignity according to the law on this subject.		1987 (rev. 2012)	human			
Haiti	TITLE III CHAPTER II SECTION J Article 44-1	"I swear to respect the Constitution and the provisions of the Electoral Law and to discharge my duties with dignity, independence, impartiality and patriotism.			official			
	TITLE VI CHAPTER II Article 194-2	"I swear to respect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, to discharge my duties properly and loyally and to conduct myself at all times with dignity".		1982 (rev. 2013)	human			
Honduras	TITLE III CHAPTER I Article 59	The dignity of the human being is inviolable.			human			
	TITLE III CHAPTER I Article 60	All forms of discrimination on account of sex, race, class, or any other reason prejudicial to human dignity shall be punishable. The declarations, rights and guarantees enumerated in this Constitution shall not be construed as a denial of other declarations, rights and guarantees not specified that spring from the national sovereignty, from the republican, democratic and representative form of government, and from the dignity of man.			human			
	TITLE III CHAPTER I Article 63	Every person deprived of his liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.			human			
	TITLE III CHAPTER II Article 68	The right to honor, to personal privacy, to family, and to one's dignity is guaranteed.			human			
	TITLE III CHAPTER II Article 76	WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION, at the beginning of the new millennium, with a sense of responsibility for every Hungarian, hereby proclaim the following: [...] • We hold that human existence is based on human dignity.		2011 (rev. 2013)	human			
Hungary	preamble	Human dignity shall be inviolable. Every human being shall have the right to life and human dignity, the life of the fetus shall be protected from the moment of conception. The right to freedom of speech may not be exercised with the aim of violating the human dignity of others. [...] The right to freedom of speech may not be exercised with the aim of violating the dignity of the Hungarian nation or of any national, ethnic, racial or religious community. Persons belonging to such communities shall be entitled to enforce their claims in court against the expression of an opinion which violates the community, invoking the violation of their human dignity, as provided for by an Act.			human			
	FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY Article II	Every employee shall have the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.			human			
	FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY Article IX 4	The National Assembly shall establish the rules of its operation and the order of its debates in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure adopted with the votes of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present. In order to ensure undisturbed operation of the National Assembly and to preserve its dignity, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall exercise polling and disciplinary powers laid down in the provisions of the Rules of Procedure.			official			
	FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY Article XVII 3				human			
	THE STATE The National Assembly Article 57				official			

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	digity type (hum Year digity provision added)		
		As long as the state debt exceeds half of the Gross Domestic Product, the Constitutional Court may, within its powers set out in Article 24(2) to e), review the Acts on the central budget, the implementation of the central budget, central taxes, duties and contributions, customs duties and the central conditions for local taxes for conformity with the Fundamental Law exclusively in connection with the rights to life and human dignity, to the protection of personal data, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, or the rights related to Hungarian citizenship, and it may annul these Acts only for the violation of these rights. The Constitutional Court shall have the unrestricted right to annul also Acts having the above subject matters, if the procedural requirements laid down in the Fundamental Law for the making and promulgation of those Acts have not been met.			human		
India	THE STATE Public finances Article 374				human		
	preamble	FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.		1949 (rev. 2015)	official		
	PART IV 39	The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing- [...] f. That children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.			human		
	PART IVA 51A	A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India- [...] e. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;			human		
Indonesia	Chapter VIII A Article 24B 1	There shall be an independent Judicial Commission which shall possess the authority to propose candidates for appointment as justices of the Supreme Court and shall possess further authority to maintain and ensure the honour, dignity and behaviour of judges.		1945 (reinst. 1959, rev. 2002)	official		
	Chapter XA Article 28G 1	Every person shall have the right to protection of his/her self, family, honour, dignity, and property, and shall have the right to feel secure against and receive protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right.			human		
	Chapter XIV Article 34C	The State shall develop a system of social security for all of the people and shall empower the inadequate and underprivileged in society in accordance with human dignity.			human		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Preamble Mass Communication Media	The mass-communication media, radio and television, must serve the diffusion of Islamic culture in pursuit of the evolutionary course of the Islamic Revolution. To this end, the media should be used as a forum for healthy encounter of different ideas, but they must strictly refrain from diffusion and propagation of destructive and anti-Islamic practices. It is incumbent on all to adhere to the principles of this Constitution, for it regards as its highest aim the freedom and dignity of the human race and provides for the growth and development of the human being. It is also necessary that the Muslim people should participate actively in the construction of Islamic society by selecting competent and believing [Muslim] officials and keeping close and constant watch on their performance. They may then hope for success in building an ideal Islamic society that can be a model for all people of the world and a witness to its perfection (in accordance with the Qur'anic verse "Thus We made you a median community, that you might be witnesses to men" (2:143)).		1979 (rev. 1989)	human		
	CHAPTER I Article 2	The Islamic Republic is a system based on belief in: [...] E. the exalted dignity and value of man, and his freedom coupled with responsibility before God;			human		
	CHAPTER III Article 22	The dignity, life, property, rights, residence, and occupation of the individual are inviolate, except in cases sanctioned by law. All affronts to the dignity and repose of persons arrested, detained, imprisoned, or banished in accordance with the law, whatever form they may take, are forbidden and liable to punishment.			human		
	CHAPTER III Article 39	In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, I, as President, swear, in the presence of the Noble Qur'an and the people of Iran, by God, the Exalted and Almighty, that I will guard the official religion of the country, the order of the Islamic Republic and the Constitution of the country, that I will devote all my capacities and abilities to the fulfillment of the responsibilities that I have assumed, that I will dedicate myself to the service of the people, the honour of the country, the propagation of religion and morality, and the support of truth and justice, refraining from every kind of arbitrary behaviour, that I will protect the freedom and dignity of all citizens and the rights that the Constitution has accorded the people; that in guarding the frontiers and the political, economic, and cultural independence of the country I will not shrink any necessary measure; that, seeking help from God and following the Prophet and the infallible Imams (peace be upon them), I will guard, as a pious and selfless trustee, the authority vested in me by the people as a sacred trust, and transfer it to whomever the people may elect after me.			human		
	CHAPTER IX SECTION 1 Article 121				human		
	Section Two Chapter Two Article 37 First A	The liberty and dignity of man shall be protected.			2005	human	
Ireland	preamble	And seeking to promote the common good, with due observance of Prudence, Justice and Charity, so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured, true social order attained, the unity of our country restored, and concord established with other nations.		1937 (rev. 2015)	human		
	Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (1992) 1. Basic principles (Amendment 1) 1A. Purpose (Amendment 1)	The purpose of this Basic Law is to protect human dignity and liberty, in order to establish in a Basic Law the values of the State of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state.		1959 (rev. 2013)	human		
Israel	Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (1992) 2. Preservation of life, body and dignity	There shall be no violation of the life, body or dignity of any person as such.			human		
	Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (1992) 4. Protection of life, body and dignity	All persons are entitled to protection of their life, body and dignity.			human		
	Basic Law 39. State of emergency, d.	Emergency regulations may not prevent recourse to legal action, or prescribe retroactive punishment, or allow infringement upon human dignity.			human		
Italy	FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES Art 3	All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinion, personal and social conditions.		1947 (rev. 2012)	other		
	PART I TITLE III Art 41	Private economic enterprise is free. It may not be carried out against the common good or in such a manner that could damage safety, liberty and human dignity.			human		
Jamaica	CHAPTER III 14 Protection of freedom of the person	A. Any person deprived of his liberty shall be treated humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person. 1. Whereas: [...]		1962 (rev. 2011)	human		
	CHAPTER III 15 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS				human		
	CHAPTER III ARTICLE 24	3. All persons in Jamaica are entitled to preserve for themselves and future generations the fundamental rights and freedoms to which they are entitled by virtue of their inherent dignity as persons and as citizens of a free and democratic society; and With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.		1946	human		
Japan	CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 8 2	Every person arrested, detained, imprisoned or the freedom thereof restricted should be treated in a manner that preserves human dignity, may not be tortured, in any manner, bodily or morally harmed; and may not be detained in other than the places permitted by laws, and every statement uttered by any person under any torture, harm or threat shall not be regarded.		1952 (rev. 2016)	human		
Jordan	CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 8 2	A person's dignity shall be inviolable. [...]			human		
Kazakhstan	SECTION II ARTICLE 17 1	No one must be subject to torture, violence or other treatment and punishment that is cruel or humiliating to human dignity.		1995 (rev. 2011)	human		
	SECTION II ARTICLE 18 1	Everyone must have the right to inviolability of private life, personal or family secrets, protection of honour and dignity.			human		
	SECTION II ARTICLE 34 1	Everyone must observe the Constitution, legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other persons.			human		
	SECTION III ARTICLE 46 1	The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, his honour and dignity shall be inviolable.			official		
Kenya	CHAPTER 4 PART 2 28 HUMAN DIGNITY	Every person has inherent dignity and the right to have that dignity respected and protected. 2. The national values and principles of governance include- [...] b. human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised.			2010	human	
	CHAPTER 2 10 2				human		
	CHAPTER 4 PART 1 19 2	The purpose of recognising and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms is to preserve the dignity of individuals and communities and to promote social justice and the realisation of the potential of all human beings.			human		
	CHAPTER 4 PART 1 20 4	In interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or other authority shall promote: a the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality, equity and freedom; and A right or fundamental freedom in the Bill of Rights shall not be limited except by law, and then only to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including: 1. A person with any disability is entitled- a to be treated with dignity and respect and to be addressed and referred to in a manner that is not demeaning; The State shall take measures to ensure the rights of older persons- [...] c to live in dignity and respect and be free from abuse; and Authority assigned to a State officer- a is a public trust to be exercised in a manner that- [...] ii brings honour to the nation and dignity to the office; and The National Police Service shall- [...] d train staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity and to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and dignity; and			human		
	CHAPTER 4 PART 1 24 1				human		
	CHAPTER 4 PART 3 54 1				human		
	CHAPTER 4 PART 3 57				human		
	CHAPTER 6 73 1				human		
	CHAPTER 14 PART 4 244				human		
		I, _____, in full realisation of the high calling I assume as President/Acting President/ Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, do swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Kenya; that I will obey, preserve, protect and defend this Constitution of Kenya, as by law established, and all other laws of the Republic; and that I will protect and uphold the sovereignty, integrity and dignity of the people of Kenya. (In the case of an oath- So help me God.) [...] I, _____, being appointed a Cabinet Secretary of Kenya, do swear/solemnly affirm that I will at all times be faithful to the Republic of Kenya; that I will obey, respect and uphold this Constitution of Kenya and all other laws of the Republic; that I will well and truly serve the people and the Republic of Kenya in the Office of a Cabinet Secretary; that I undertake to hold my office as Cabinet Secretary with honour and dignity; that I will be a true and faithful counsellor to the President for the good management of the public affairs of the Republic of Kenya; that I will not divulge directly or indirectly such matters as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Cabinet Secretary; and that I will perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. (In the case of an oath- So help me God.) [...] I, _____, (The Chief Justice/President of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeal, a judge or the High Court) do (swear in the name of the Almighty God) (solemnly affirm) to diligently serve the people and the Republic of Kenya and to impartially do Justice in accordance with this Constitution as by law established, and the laws and customs of the Republic, without any fear, favour, bias, affection, ill-will, prejudice or any political, religious or other influence. In the exercise of the judicial functions entrusted to me, I will at all times, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, protect, administer and defend this Constitution with a view to upholding the dignity and the respect for the judiciary and the judicial system of Kenya and promoting fairness, independence, competence and integrity within it. (So help me God.) [...] I, _____, swear by Almighty God (or solemnly affirm) that I will uphold the dignity of the office of Beretiffen, and will justly and faithfully carry out my duties in the administration of the Independent and Sovereign Republic of Kiribati in accordance with the Constitution and the law. Citizens shall strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist standards of life and defend their honor and dignity as citizens of the DPRK. All citizens shall be assured of human worth and dignity and have the right to pursue happiness. It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals. 1948 (rev. 1987)			human		
Kinbati	SCHEDULE 11			1979 (rev. 1995)	human		
Korea (Democratic People's)	CHAPTER 5 ARTICLE 82			1972 (rev. 1998)	human		
Korea (Republic of)	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 10	All citizens shall be assured of human worth and dignity and have the right to pursue happiness. It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals.		1948 (rev. 1987)	human		
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 23	Standards of working conditions shall be determined by law in such a way as to guarantee human dignity.			2008	human	
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 361	Marriage and family life shall be entered into and sustained on the basis of individual dignity and equality of the sexes, and the State shall do everything in its power to achieve that goal.			human		
Kosovo	Chapter II Article 23 Human Dignity	Human dignity is inviolable and is the basis of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.			2008	human	
		Striving towards a better future in which the Nation may enjoy an abundance of comfort and a higher international standing, a future which shall provide citizens with ample political freedom, equality and social justice as well, which shall trace the path of those traits in which the Arab spirit is kneaded such as pride in the dignity of the individual, jealous watch over the commune bonum, counsel in rule and safeguard of the homeland's unity and stability.			human		
Kuwait	preamble	The people are peers in human dignity and have, in the eyes of the Law, equal public rights and obligations. There shall be made no differentiation among them because of race, origin, language or religion.		1962 (reinst. 1992)	human		
	Part III Article 29	Work is the duty of every citizen. Dignity requires it and the public welfare ordains it. The State shall make work available to citizens and shall see to the equity of its conditions.			human		
	Part III Article 41	4. The following guarantees of prohibition established by the present Constitution shall not be subject to any limitations: [...] [...] 5. The following rights established in the present Constitution, shall not be subject to an limitation whatsoever: 1. That of each detained person to human treatment and respect of human dignity.			2010	human	
Kyrgyzstan	SECTION II Chapter I Article 20				human		
	SECTION II Chapter II Article 22 2	Each person deprived of liberty shall have the right to human treatment and respect of human dignity.			human		
	SECTION II Chapter II Article 29 1	Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of one's private life and the and protection of honor and dignity.			human		
	SECTION II Chapter II Article 33 5	No one may be subject to criminal prosecution for the dissemination of information which abuses or humiliates honor and dignity of a person.			human		
Lao People's Democratic Re	Chapter II Article 23	All cultural and mass media activities which are detrimental to national interests or the fine traditional culture and dignity of Lao people are prohibited.		1991 (rev. 2003)	human		
Latvia	preamble	Latvia as democratic, socially responsible and national state is based on the rule of law and on respect for human dignity and freedom; it recognises and protects fundamental human rights and respects ethnic minorities. The people of Latvia protect their sovereignty, national independence, territory, territorial integrity and democratic system of government of the State of Latvia.		1922 (reinst. 1991, rev. 2014)	human		

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)			
	Chapter VIII Article 95	The State shall protect human honour and dignity. Torture or other cruel or degrading treatment of human beings is prohibited. No one shall be subjected to inhuman or degrading punishment.						
Lebanon	PART I Chapter Two Article 10	Education is free so long as it does not disturb the public order, does not violate the morals, and does not touch the dignity of any religion or creed. The rights of communities to establish their own private schools cannot be violated, provided that they comply with the general requirements laid down by the State with respect to public education.		1926 (rev. 2004)				
Lesotho	CHAPTER III 28	28. Lesotho shall endeavour to make education available to all and shall adopt policies aimed at securing that-- a. education is directed to the full development of the human personality and sense of dignity and strengthening the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;		1993 (rev. 1998)				
	CHAPTER XI Part 1 118 3	The Government shall accord such assistance as the courts may require to enable them to protect their independence, dignity and effectiveness, subject to this Constitution and any other law.						
Libya	preamble	Believing in the Revolution of 17th of February, 2011 (14th Rab' El-Awal, 1432 Hijri), lead by the Libyan people in the different regions of the country, and being faithful to the martyrs of this blessed revolution who sacrificed their lives to obtain freedom, live in dignity in the territory of their country and recover their rights derided by Kadhafi and his fallen regime;		2011 (rev. 2012)				
	CHAPTER TWO Article 7	The State shall safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms, endeavor to join the regional and international declarations and covenants which protect these rights and freedoms and strive for the promulgation of new covenants which recognize the dignity of man as Allah's representative on earth.						
Liechtenstein	CHAPTER II Art 13	Every successor to the throne shall, before receiving the oath of allegiance, shall declare upon his Princely honour and dignity in a written proclamation that he will govern the Principality of Liechtenstein in conformity with the Constitution and the other laws, that he will maintain its integrity, and will observe the rights of sovereignty indivisibly and in like manner. The dignity of the human being shall be protected by law.		1921 (rev. 2003)				
Lithuania	CHAPTER II Article 21	It shall be prohibited to torture, injure a human being, degrade his dignity, subject him to cruel treatment as well as establish such punishments.		1992 (rev. 2006)				
	CHAPTER II Article 22	The law and the court shall protect everyone from arbitrary or unlawful interference in his private and family life, from encroachment upon his honour and dignity.						
	CHAPTER II Article 25	Freedom to express convictions, to receive and impart information may not be limited otherwise than by law, if this is necessary to protect the health, honour and dignity, private life, and morals of a human being, or to defend the constitutional order.						
Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of)	CHAPTER II Article 11	The human right to physical and moral dignity is irrevocable.		1991 (rev. 2011)				
	II 1 Article 25	Each citizen is guaranteed the respect and protection of the privacy of his/her personal and family life and of his/her dignity and repose.						
Madagascar	TITLE II SUB-TITLE I Article 10	The freedoms of opinion and of expression, of communication, of the press, of association, of assembly, of circulation, of conscience and of religion are guaranteed to all and may only be limited by the respect for the freedoms and rights of others, and by the imperative of safeguarding the public order, the national dignity and the security of the State.			2010			
	TITLE II SUB-TITLE II Article 17	The State protects and guarantees the exercise of the rights that assure the individual the integrity and the dignity of their person, and their full physical, intellectual and moral development.						
	TITLE II SUB-TITLE II Article 29	Every citizen has the right to a fair remuneration for their work assuring them, as well as their family, an existence in conformity with human dignity. This Constitution is founded upon the following underlying principles— [...] 1. The inherent dignity and worth of each human being requires that the State and all persons shall recognize and protect fundamental human rights and afford the fullest protection to the rights and views of all individuals, groups and minorities whether or not they are entitled to vote.		1994 (rev. 1999)				
Malawi	CHAPTER III 12	The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable. [...] 1. In any judicial proceedings or in any other proceedings before any organ of the State, and during the enforcement of a penalty, respect for human dignity shall be guaranteed. Every person who is detained, including every sentenced prisoner, shall have the right— [...] b. to be detained under conditions consistent with human dignity, which shall include at least the provision of reading and writing materials, adequate nutrition and medical treatment at the expense of the State; [...] Every person arrested for, or accused of, the alleged commission of an offence shall, in addition to the rights which he or she has as a detained person, have the right— [...] g. in addition, if that person is a child, to treatment consistent with the special needs of children, which shall include the right— [...] h. to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of his or her sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces respect for the rights and freedoms of others.						
	CHAPTER IV 19 Human dignity and personal freedoms	Everyone deprived of liberty through arrest or detention as provided by law, pursuant to an order of the court, or being held in State care for social reasons, shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. A person may be deprived of the rights or freedoms specified in this Chapter only to the extent required for the purpose for which he is deprived of his liberty. [...] 67. The exercise and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of responsibilities and duties, and it is the responsibility of every citizen. [...] [...] 7. To promote the sovereignty, unity, security, integrity and dignity of the Maldives; [...] [...] 8. When interpreting and applying the rights and freedoms contained within this Chapter, a court or tribunal shall promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, and shall consider international treaties to which the Maldives is a party.						
Maldives	CHAPTER II 57	A person who has served in the office of President, serving his term of office lawfully without committing any offence, shall be entitled to the highest honour, dignity, protection, financial privileges and other privileges entitled to a person who has served in the highest office of the land. Such protection and privileges shall be specified in law.			2008			
	CHAPTER VI 141 d	Persons or bodies performing public functions, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the courts to ensure the independence, honour and dignity, impartiality, accessibility and effectiveness of the courts.						
	CHAPTER IX 246 a	Members of the security services shall treat all persons and groups equally without any discrimination, and with humanity and dignity in accordance with the decorous principles of Islam.						
Mal	TITLE IX Article 93	"I SWEAR TO CONSCIENTIOUSLY FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS OF MY CHARGE, IN STRICT RESPECT OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALITY AND RESERVE, AND TO CONDUCT MYSELF IN MAGISTRAL DIGNITY AND LOYALTY." Considering that the liberty, the equality, and the dignity of Man cannot be assured except in a society which consecrates the primacy of law, concerned by creating durable conditions for a harmonious social evolution, respectful of the precepts of Islam, sole source of law and open to the exigencies of the modern world, the Mauritanian people proclaim, in particular, the intangible guarantee of the following rights and principles: Any form of discrimination, based on ethnic or national origin, gender, age, disabilities, social status, medical conditions, religion, opinions, sexual orientation, marital status, or any other form, which violates the human dignity or seeks to annul or diminish the rights and freedoms of the people, is prohibited. This Constitution recognizes and protects the indigenous peoples' right to self-determination and, consequently, the right to autonomy, so that they can: [...] 1. Apply their own legal systems to regulate and solve their internal conflicts, subjected to the general principles of this Constitution, respecting the fundamental rights, the human rights and, above all, the dignity and safety of women. The law shall establish the way in which judges and courts will validate the aforementioned regulations.		1992				
Mauritania	preamble	The State will guarantee the quality in mandatory education, in a way that educational material and methods, school organization, educational infrastructure and the suitability of teachers and principals ensure the highest learning achievement of students. [...] 1. Furthermore, state education shall: [...] 1. Contribute to a better human coexistence, in order to strengthen the appreciation and respect for cultural diversity, human dignity, the integrity of the family, the convictions over society's general interest, the fraternity and equality of rights ideals, avoiding privileges based on race, religion, group, sex or individual, and The State shall command the development of the Nation to be integral and sustainable; strengthen national sovereignty and democracy; and, through competitiveness, fostering economic growth, employment rates and a fair distribution of income and wealth, to allow the full exercise of liberty and dignity to individuals, groups and social strata, which security is protected by this Constitution. Competitiveness shall be understood as those conditions necessary to generate increased economic growth while promoting investment and job creation.		1991 (rev. 2012)				
Mexico	TITLE ONE CHAPTER I Article 1	This Constitution recognizes and protects the indigenous peoples' right to self-determination and, consequently, the right to autonomy, so that they can: [...] 1. Apply their own legal systems to regulate and solve their internal conflicts, subjected to the general principles of this Constitution, respecting the fundamental rights, the human rights and, above all, the dignity and safety of women. The law shall establish the way in which judges and courts will validate the aforementioned regulations.		1917 (rev. 2015)				
	TITLE ONE CHAPTER I Article 2A	The State will guarantee the quality in mandatory education, in a way that educational material and methods, school organization, educational infrastructure and the suitability of teachers and principals ensure the highest learning achievement of students. [...] 1. Furthermore, state education shall: [...] 1. Contribute to a better human coexistence, in order to strengthen the appreciation and respect for cultural diversity, human dignity, the integrity of the family, the convictions over society's general interest, the fraternity and equality of rights ideals, avoiding privileges based on race, religion, group, sex or individual, and The State shall command the development of the Nation to be integral and sustainable; strengthen national sovereignty and democracy; and, through competitiveness, fostering economic growth, employment rates and a fair distribution of income and wealth, to allow the full exercise of liberty and dignity to individuals, groups and social strata, which security is protected by this Constitution. Competitiveness shall be understood as those conditions necessary to generate increased economic growth while promoting investment and job creation.						
	TITLE ONE CHAPTER I Article 3	CONSIDERING the rule of law, civic peace, democracy, human dignity, fundamental human rights and freedoms, the free development of human personality, justice and political pluralism as supreme values. The Republic of Moldova is a democratic and governed by the rule of law State, in which human dignity, higher rights and freedoms, the free development of human personality, justice and political pluralism represent supreme values and shall be guaranteed.		1994 (rev. 2006)				
Moldova (Republic of)	preamble	No property may be used to the prejudice of human rights, liberties and dignity.						
	TITLE I ARTICLE 1 3	The freedom of expression may not prejudice the honour, dignity or right of the other person to hold his/her own viewpoint. The pursuit of the rights and freedoms may not be subjected to other restrictions unless for those provided for by the law, which are in compliance with the unanimously recognized norms of the international law and are requested in such cases as: the defence of national security, territorial integrity, economic well-being of the State, public order, with the view to prevent the mass revolt and felonies, protect other persons' rights, liberties and dignity, impede the disclosure of confidential information or guarantee the power and impartiality of justice.						
	TITLE I ARTICLE 9 2	Criminal law must ensure respect for individual personality and dignity. No one may be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.		1962 (rev. 2002)				
Monaco	CHAPTER III ART 20	The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed to exercise the following rights and freedoms: [...] 17. The right to seek and receive information on any issues, except which the State and its organs are legitimately bound to specifically protect as relevant secret. In order to protect the human rights, dignity and reputation of persons, and to ensure national defense, security and the public order, the confidential state, corporate and individual information, that are not subject to disclosure, shall be classified and protected by law.		1992 (rev. 2001)				
	CHAPTER TWO ARTICLE 16	1. The citizens of Mongolia shall uphold justice and humanity, and shall discharge in good faith the following basic duties: [...] 2. Respect the dignity, reputation, rights and legitimate interests of human beings;						
	CHAPTER TWO ARTICLE 17 1	The dignity and immunity of the President shall be protected by law.						
	CHAPTER THREE TWO ARTICLE 362	There shall be no limitations imposed on the rights to: life, legal remedy and legal aid, dignity and respect of a person; fair and public trial and the principle of legality; presumption of innocence; defense; compensation of damage for illegal or ungrounded deprivation of liberty and ungrounded conviction; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; entry into marriage.		2007				
Montenegro	PART 21 ARTICLE 25	The right of a person and dignity of a human being with regard to the application of biology and medicine shall be guaranteed.						
	PART 22 ARTICLE 27	The dignity and security of a man shall be guaranteed.						
	PART 22 ARTICLE 28 DIGNITY AND INVOLABILITY OF PERSONA	The respect of human personality and dignity in the criminal or other procedure, in case of deprivation or limitation of liberty and during the execution of imprisonment sentence shall be guaranteed.						
	PART 23 ARTICLE 31	The right to freedom of expression may be limited only by the right of others to dignity, reputation and honor and if it threatens public morality or the security of Montenegro.						
	PART 23 ARTICLE 47	With fidelity to its irreversible choice to construct a democratic State of Law, the Kingdom of Morocco resolutely pursues the process of consolidation and reinforcement of the institutions of a modern State, having as its bases the principles of participation, pluralism and of good governance. It develops a society of solidarity where all enjoy security, liberty, equality of opportunities, of respect for their dignity and for social justice, within the framework of the principle of correlation between the rights and the duties of the citizenry. No one may inflict on others, under whatever pretext there may be, cruel, inhuman, [or] degrading treatments or infringements of human dignity.		2011				
Morocco	preamble	The National Council of the Rights of Man [Conseil nationale des droits de l'Homme] is a pluralist and independent national institution, charged with taking cognizance of all the questions relative to the defense and to the protection of the Rights of Man and of the freedoms, to guarantee their full exercise and their promotion, as well as the preservation of the dignity, of the individual and collective rights and freedoms of the citizens (masculine) and the citizens (feminine) and this, with strict respect for the national and universal referents [referentials] in the matter.						
	TITLE II ARTICLE 22	The Republic of Mozambique shall be in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and States of Africa, for unity, freedom, dignity and the right to economic and social progress.		2004 (rev. 2007)				
Mozambique	TITLE III THE INSTITUTIONS AND INSTANCES OF PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE OF HUMAN AND LASTING DEVELOPMENT AND OF PARTICIPATIVE DEMOCRACY THE INSTANCES OF THE PROTECTION AND OF THE PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN ARTICLE 161	The exercise of the rights and freedoms provided for in this article shall be governed by law on the basis of the imperative respect for the Constitution and for the dignity of the human person.						
	TITLE II CHAPTER III ARTICLE 19 1	In the context of the development of social relations based on respect for human dignity, the State shall guarantee the principle that marriage is based on free consent.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER III ARTICLE 48 6	Motherhood and fatherhood shall be afforded dignity and protection.						
	TITLE IV CHAPTER III ARTICLE 119 3							
	TITLE IV CHAPTER III ARTICLE 120 1							

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)		
Myanmar	TITLE VII CHAPTER I ARTICLE 177 CHAPTER 3 PART 2 44	Deputies shall have the following duties: [...] c. to respect the dignity of the Assembly of the Republic and its deputies; No penalty shall be prescribed that violates human dignity.			2008		
Namibia	CHAPTER 3 ARTICLE 8 RESPECT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY	The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable. In any judicial proceedings or in other proceedings before any organ of the State, and during the enforcement of a penalty, respect for human dignity shall be guaranteed. Whereas we the people of Namibia— [...] -desire to promote amongst all of us the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Namibian nation among and in association with the nations of the world; [...] Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is indispensable for freedom, justice and peace: A President shall be removed from office if a two-thirds majority of all the members of the National Assembly, confirmed by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the National Council, adopts a resolution impeaching the President on the ground that he or she has been guilty of a violation of the Constitution or guilty of a serious violation of the laws of the land or otherwise guilty of such gross misconduct or ineptitude as to render him or her unfit to hold with dignity and honour the office of President. 3. After a President has vacated that office: [...] b. a civil or criminal Court shall only have jurisdiction to entertain proceedings against him or her, in respect of acts of commission or omission alleged to have been perpetrated in his or her personal capacity while holding office as President, if Parliament by resolution has removed the President on the grounds specified in this Constitution and if a resolution is adopted by Parliament resolving that any such proceedings are justified in the public interest notwithstanding any damage such proceedings might cause to the dignity of the office of President.		1990 (rev. 2010)			
	preamble	As the Head of State, the President shall uphold, protect and defend the Constitution as the Supreme Law, and shall perform with dignity and leadership all acts necessary, expedient, reasonable and incidental to the discharge of the executive functions of the Government, subject to the overriding terms of this Constitution and the laws of Namibia, which he or she is constitutionally obliged to protect, to administer and to execute.					
	CHAPTER 5 ARTICLE 29 2	3. After a President has vacated that office: [...] b. a civil or criminal Court shall only have jurisdiction to entertain proceedings against him or her, in respect of acts of commission or omission alleged to have been perpetrated in his or her personal capacity while holding office as President, if Parliament by resolution has removed the President on the grounds specified in this Constitution and if a resolution is adopted by Parliament resolving that any such proceedings are justified in the public interest notwithstanding any damage such proceedings might cause to the dignity of the office of President.					
	CHAPTER 5 ARTICLE 31 3	As the Head of State, the President shall uphold, protect and defend the Constitution as the Supreme Law, and shall perform with dignity and leadership all acts necessary, expedient, reasonable and incidental to the discharge of the executive functions of the Government, subject to the overriding terms of this Constitution and the laws of Namibia, which he or she is constitutionally obliged to protect, to administer and to execute.					
	CHAPTER 5 ARTICLE 32 1	The duties of the members of the National Assembly shall include the following: a. all members of the National Assembly shall maintain the dignity and image of the National Assembly both during the sittings of the National Assembly as well as in their acts and activities outside the National Assembly.					
	CHAPTER 7 ARTICLE 60 1	The duties of the members of the National Council shall include the following: a. all members of the National Council shall maintain the dignity and image of the National Council both during the sittings of the National Council as well as in their acts and activities outside the National Council.					
	CHAPTER 8 ARTICLE 74 4	No member of the Cabinet or the Legislature or any other person shall interfere with Judges or judicial officers in the exercise of their judicial functions, and all organs of the State shall accord such assistance as the Courts may require to protect their independence, dignity and effectiveness, subject to the terms of this Constitution or any other law. No member of the Cabinet or the Legislature or any other person shall interfere with the Ombudsman in the exercise of his or her functions and all organs of the State shall accord such assistance as may be needed for the protection of the independence, dignity and effectiveness of the Ombudsman.					
	CHAPTER 9 ARTICLE 78 3	The economic order of Namibia shall be based on the principles of a mixed economy with the objective of securing economic growth, prosperity and a life of human dignity for all Namibians.					
	CHAPTER 10 ARTICLE 89 3 CHAPTER 11 ARTICLE 98 1	I, do hereby swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful to the Republic of Namibia, hold my office as Minister/Deputy-Minister with honour and dignity, uphold, protect and defend the Constitution and faithfully obey, execute and administer the laws of the Republic of Namibia, serve the people of Namibia to the best of my ability, not divulge directly or indirectly any matters brought before the Cabinet and entrusted to me under secrecy, and perform the duties of my office and the functions entrusted to me by the President conscientiously and to the best of my ability. 7. [...] 1. Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of laws to impose reasonable restriction on any act which may undermine the nationality, sovereignty, and indivisibility of Nepal, or the good relations between federal units, or jeopardizes the harmonious relations subsisting among different caste groups and tribes, or communities, or an act of treason, or defamation of social dignity of individuals through the publication and dissemination of false material, or contempt of court, or material which incites criminal offence, or an act that is contrary to decent public behavior and morality, or disregards labor, or incites untouchability or gender discriminations.					
Nepal	SCCHEDULE 2	1. Each person shall have the right to live with dignity. [...] 2.1 shall be the socio-cultural objective of the State to build a civilized and egalitarian society by ending all forms of discrimination, oppression and injustice based on religion, culture, cultural practices, customs, traditional practices, or on any other grounds; develop socio-cultural values based on national pride, democracy, people orientation, dignity of labor, entrepreneurship, discipline, dignity and tolerance, by respecting cultural diversity and maintaining communal harmony, solidarity and amity. [...] The State shall pursue the following policies: [...] [...] Policies regarding labor and employment: [...] [...] 2. Guaranteeing social security by ensuring the basic rights of all laborers in accordance with the concept of dignity of labor.		2015			
	PART 3 19 RIGHT TO COMMUNICATION	1. Each person shall have the right to live with dignity. [...] 2.1 shall be the socio-cultural objective of the State to build a civilized and egalitarian society by ending all forms of discrimination, oppression and injustice based on religion, culture, cultural practices, customs, traditional practices, or on any other grounds; develop socio-cultural values based on national pride, democracy, people orientation, dignity of labor, entrepreneurship, discipline, dignity and tolerance, by respecting cultural diversity and maintaining communal harmony, solidarity and amity. [...] The State shall pursue the following policies: [...] [...] Policies regarding labor and employment: [...] [...] 2. Guaranteeing social security by ensuring the basic rights of all laborers in accordance with the concept of dignity of labor.					
	preamble	Embracing the sovereign right of the people and the right to autonomy and self-rule, by maintaining Nepal's independence, sovereignty, geographical integrity, national unity, freedom and dignity.					
	PART 3 16 RIGHT TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY	1. Each person shall have the right to live with dignity. [...] 2.1 shall be the socio-cultural objective of the State to build a civilized and egalitarian society by ending all forms of discrimination, oppression and injustice based on religion, culture, cultural practices, customs, traditional practices, or on any other grounds; develop socio-cultural values based on national pride, democracy, people orientation, dignity of labor, entrepreneurship, discipline, dignity and tolerance, by respecting cultural diversity and maintaining communal harmony, solidarity and amity. [...] The State shall pursue the following policies: [...] [...] Policies regarding labor and employment: [...] [...] 2. Guaranteeing social security by ensuring the basic rights of all laborers in accordance with the concept of dignity of labor.					
	PART 450 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES NEW ZEALAND BILL OF RIGHTS ACT 1990 PART 2 SUBPART 4 23 5	Everyone deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person. In any proceedings under section 52B(1) or (4) or section 52E, the Tribunal may award damages against the defendant for a breach of Part 1A or Part 2 of the terms of a settlement of a complaint in respect of any 1 or more of the following: [...] c. humiliation, loss of dignity, and injury to the feelings of the complainant or, as the case may be, the aggrieved person. Liberty, justice, respect for the dignity of the human person, political and social pluralism, the recognition of the distinct identity of the indigenous peoples and those of African descent within the framework of a unitary and indivisible state, the recognition of different forms of property, free international cooperation and respect for the free self-determination of peoples, Christian values, socialist ideals, and practices based on solidarity, and the values and ideals of the Nicaraguan culture and identity, are the principles of the Nicaraguan nation. [...] Solidarity among Nicaraguans must consist in joint action which leads to the abolition of exclusionary practices and favors the most impoverished, disadvantaged and marginalized people; a feeling of unity based on common objectives and interests of the nation, as cooperation and mutual assistance promote and breathe life into relations based characterized by understanding, respect and dignity which form the basis for peace and reconciliation among individuals.		1852 (rev. 2014)			
New Zealand	HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1993 PART 3 SUBPART 2 92M 1	1. Each person shall have the right to live with dignity. [...] 2.1 shall be the socio-cultural objective of the State to build a civilized and egalitarian society by ending all forms of discrimination, oppression and injustice based on religion, culture, cultural practices, customs, traditional practices, or on any other grounds; develop socio-cultural values based on national pride, democracy, people orientation, dignity of labor, entrepreneurship, discipline, dignity and tolerance, by respecting cultural diversity and maintaining communal harmony, solidarity and amity. [...] The State shall pursue the following policies: [...] [...] Policies regarding labor and employment: [...] [...] 2. Guaranteeing social security by ensuring the basic rights of all laborers in accordance with the concept of dignity of labor.					
	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 5	Nicaragua is an independent, free, sovereign, unitary and indivisible State. It is organized as a democratic and social state based on the rule of law which promotes as superior values the protection of the dignity of the people through the legal order, liberty, justice, equality, solidarity, social responsibility and, in general, the primacy of human rights, ethics, and the common good. The female and male citizens and the family are the major elements in the decision-making, planning and administrative processes of the State. No one may be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, or be deprived of liberty except in cases determined by law and in accordance with legal procedures. Therefore: [...] 2. Any arrested person has the right: 2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.		1987 (rev. 2014)			
Nicaragua	TITLE II SOLE CHAPTER ARTICLE 6	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	TITLE IV CHAPTER I ARTICLE 33	The State shall protect crime victims and make sure that the damage suffered is compensated. The victims have a right to the protection of their safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and private life in conformity with the law. Nicaraguans have the right to live in a healthy environment, as well as the obligation to maintain and preserve it. The supreme and universal common good, and a precondition for all other goods, is mother earth; she must be loved, cared for, and regenerated. The common good of the earth and of humanity requires us to understand the earth as a living entity and subject of dignity. She belongs to the community of all which inhabit her and to the totality of the ecosystems. Workers have the right to working conditions that specifically ensure them: 1. Equal pay for equal work under identical conditions, suitable to their social responsibility, without discrimination for political, religious, racial, gender or any other reasons, which ensures a well-being compatible with human dignity. Education has as its objective the full and integral development of Nicaraguans; to provide them with a critical, scientific and humanist consciousness; to develop their personality and their sense of dignity and to prepare them to assume the tasks of common interest demanded for the progress of the nation. Therefore, education is a fundamental factor for the transformation and development of the individual and of society.					
	TITLE IV CHAPTER III ARTICLE 60	The creative application of educational plans and policies is a fundamental role of the national teaching profession. Teachers have the right to standards of living and work corresponding to their dignity and the important social function that they carry out; they shall be promoted and encouraged in their work in accordance with the law. We, The Sovereign Nigerian People [...] -Resolved to build a State of Law guaranteeing, on the one hand, the exercise of collective and individual rights, freedom, justice, dignity, equality, safety, and well-being as fundamental values of our society and, on the other hand, democratic alternation and good governance. "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President the Republic, elected according to the laws, solemnly swear on the Holy Book: [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the representatives of the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... Prime Minister, Head of the Government, solemnly swear on the Holy Book. [...] -Not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President of the National Assembly solemnly swear on the Holy Book [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity;					
	TITLE IV CHAPTER V ARTICLE 82	1. Equal pay for equal work under identical conditions, suitable to their social responsibility, without discrimination for political, religious, racial, gender or any other reasons, which ensures a well-being compatible with human dignity. Education has as its objective the full and integral development of Nicaraguans; to provide them with a critical, scientific and humanist consciousness; to develop their personality and their sense of dignity and to prepare them to assume the tasks of common interest demanded for the progress of the nation. Therefore, education is a fundamental factor for the transformation and development of the individual and of society.					
	TITLE VII SOLE CHAPTER ARTICLE 116	The creative application of educational plans and policies is a fundamental role of the national teaching profession. Teachers have the right to standards of living and work corresponding to their dignity and the important social function that they carry out; they shall be promoted and encouraged in their work in accordance with the law. We, The Sovereign Nigerian People [...] -Resolved to build a State of Law guaranteeing, on the one hand, the exercise of collective and individual rights, freedom, justice, dignity, equality, safety, and well-being as fundamental values of our society and, on the other hand, democratic alternation and good governance. "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President the Republic, elected according to the laws, solemnly swear on the Holy Book: [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the representatives of the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... Prime Minister, Head of the Government, solemnly swear on the Holy Book. [...] -Not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President of the National Assembly solemnly swear on the Holy Book [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity;					
	TITLE VII SOLE CHAPTER ARTICLE 120	The creative application of educational plans and policies is a fundamental role of the national teaching profession. Teachers have the right to standards of living and work corresponding to their dignity and the important social function that they carry out; they shall be promoted and encouraged in their work in accordance with the law. We, The Sovereign Nigerian People [...] -Resolved to build a State of Law guaranteeing, on the one hand, the exercise of collective and individual rights, freedom, justice, dignity, equality, safety, and well-being as fundamental values of our society and, on the other hand, democratic alternation and good governance. "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President the Republic, elected according to the laws, solemnly swear on the Holy Book: [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the representatives of the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... Prime Minister, Head of the Government, solemnly swear on the Holy Book. [...] -Not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity; "Before God and before the sovereign Nigerian People, We ... President of the National Assembly solemnly swear on the Holy Book [...] -not to take or to be guaranty for any measures degrading the human dignity;					
Niger	preamble	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	TITLE III SECTION 1 ARTICLE 50	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	TITLE III SECTION 2 ARTICLE 74	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	TITLE IV ARTICLE 89	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	TITLE VIII ARTICLE 158	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
Nigeria	CHAPTER II 17 2	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	CHAPTER II 21	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	CHAPTER IV 34 1	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	CHAPTER VIII PART IV 318 1	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	SCCHEDULE V PART I GENERAL 10	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
Oman	CHAPTER THREE ARTICLE 31	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	CHAPTER SIX ARTICLE 59	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	PART II CHAPTER 1 11 SLAVERY, FORCED LABOUR, ETC. PROHIBITED	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
Pakistan	PART I CHAPTER 1 14 INVOLABILITY OF DIGNITY OF MAN, ETC	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					
	PART II CHAPTER 1 14 INVOLABILITY OF DIGNITY OF MAN, ETC	2.1 To be informed without delay in a idiom or language understandable to him and in detailed manner of the causes of his/her arrest and of the charges brought against him; to be informed of his/her arrest by the police and the same to be notified to his/her family or anyone considered appropriate; and also that he/she be treated with the respect due to the dignity inherent to him.					

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)	
Panama	preamble	With the ultimate purpose to strengthen the Nation, to guarantee the freedom, ensure democracy and institutional stability, exalt human dignity, promote social justice, general welfare, regional integration and invoking the protection of God, we decree the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama.		1972 (rev. 2004)		
	TITLE III CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 17	The rights and guarantees recognized by this Constitution must be considered as minimum standards which do not exclude others which are related to fundamental rights and the dignity of the individual.				
	TITLE III CHAPTER 8 ARTICLE 122	The State shall pay special attention to all aspects of Cattle and Agricultural development, promoting optimum use of the land, seeing to its reasonable distribution, and its proper use and conservation, so that it may be maintained in productive conditions. The State shall guarantee each farmer the right to live with dignity.				
	preamble	AND WE ASSERT, by virtue of that authority				
	PART II DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION B 36 1	- That respect for the dignity of the individual and community interdependence are basic principles of our society		1975 (rev. 2014)		
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION B 37 17	No person shall be submitted to torture (whether physical or mental), or to treatment or punishment that is cruel or otherwise inhuman, or is inconsistent with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL	All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. b. makes reasonable provision for cases where the exercise of one such right may conflict with the exercise of another, to the extent that the law is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1	The question, whether a law or act is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind, is to be determined in the light of the circumstances obtaining at the time when the decision on the question is made.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1	[-] A law shall not be declared not to be reasonably justifiable in a society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind except by the Supreme Court or the National Court, or any other court prescribed for the purpose by or under an Act of the Parliament, and unless the court is satisfied that the law was never so justifiable such a declaration operates as a repeal of the law as at the date of the declaration.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1	[-] For the purposes of determining whether or not any law, matter or thing is reasonably justified in a democratic society that has a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind, a court may have regard to-				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1	Nothing in this Part invalidates an emergency law as defined in Part X (emergency powers), but nevertheless so far as is consistent with their purposes and to equal all such laws shall be interpreted and applied so as not to affect or derogate a right or freedom referred to in this Division to an extent that is more than is reasonably necessary to deal with the emergency concerned and matters arising out of it, but only so far as is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 41 1	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other provision of any law, any act that is done under a valid law but in the particular case-				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS 50 2	c. is otherwise not, in the particular circumstances, reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
	PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS 50 2	The exercise of those rights may be regulated by a law that is reasonably justifiable for the purpose in a democratic society that has a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
	Papua New Guinea	preamble	Subject to Section 54 (special provision in relation to certain lands) and except as permitted by this section, possession may not be compulsorily taken of any property, and no interest in or right over property may be compulsorily acquired, except in accordance with an Organic Law or an Act of the Parliament, and unless-			
		PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1	a the property is required for-			
PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C GENERAL 39 1		[-] a reason that is reasonably justified in a democratic society that has a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind,				
PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS 53 1		5. Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section prevents-				
PART III DIVISION 3 SUBDIVISION C SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS 53 1		[-] b in accordance with a law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind; or				
PART V DIVISION 2 SUBDIVISION C 108 1		The Speaker is responsible, subject to and in accordance with the Constitutional Laws, the Acts of the Parliament and the Standing Orders of the Parliament, for upholding the dignity of the Parliament, maintaining order in it, regulating its proceedings and administering its affairs, and for controlling the precincts of the Parliament as defined by or under an Act of the Parliament.				
PART X DIVISION 3 233 2		Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 12 and 13 but subject to Subsections (3) and (4), an emergency law may alter, wholly or partly, and absolutely or subject to conditions, any provision of Division III (basic rights), any Organic Law made for the purposes of any such provision or any other law (other than a Constitutional Law) to the extent reasonably necessary to deal with the emergency concerned, and with matters arising out of it, but only so far as is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
PART X Division 3 238 1		Subject to Subsection (2), to the extent that its extension is necessary to deal with the results or aftermath of the period of declared national emergency and is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind, the operation of an Emergency Act may be extended from time to time, after the end of the period of declared national emergency, by decision of the Parliament by an absolute majority vote, for a period or periods each not exceeding two months.				
PART XIV Division 4 Subdivision C 303 1		b. makes reasonable provision for cases where the exercise of one such right may conflict with the exercise of another, to the extent that the law is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper regard for the rights and dignity of mankind.				
Paraguay		preamble	The Paraguayan People, through their legitimate representatives meeting in Constituent National Convention, invoking God, recognizing human dignity in order to assure liberty, equality and justice; reaffirming the principles of republican, representative, participative and pluralistic democracy, rallying the national sovereignty and independence, and integrating the international community, sanctions and promulgates this Constitution.		1992 (rev. 2011)	
		Part I Title I Article 1	The Republic of Paraguay adopts for its government the republican, representative, participative and pluralistic democracy, founded on the recognition of human dignity.			
		Part I Title II Chapter II Article 23	The evidence of truth and of notoriety will not be admissible in the processes promoted by reason of publications of any character affecting the honor, the reputation or the dignity of persons, and that refer to crimes of private penal action or to private conduct that this Constitution or the law declare to be exempt from the public authority.			
		Part I Title II Chapter III Article 46	The right to the protection of intimacy, of dignity, and of the private image of persons is guaranteed.			
		Part I Title II Chapter VI Article 48	All persons are equal in the Republic as regards their rights and duties. No discriminations are admitted. The State will remove the obstacles and prevent the factors that maintain or proliferate them.			
		Part I Title II Chapter XI Article 129	All persons are obligated to submit themselves to the health (sanitarias) measures that the law established, within the respect for the human dignity.			
		Peru	TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 1	The military service must be complied with[,] with full dignity and respect for the person. In time of peace, it may not exceed 12 months.		
	TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 3		The defense of the human person and respect for his dignity are the supreme purpose of the society and the State.		1993 (rev. 2009)	
TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 7	The enumeration of rights established in this chapter does not exclude others guaranteed by the Constitution, or others of similar nature or those based on the dignity of the human being, nor those based on the principles of sovereignty of the people, the democratic rule of law, or the republican form of government.					
TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 7	Everyone has the right to protection of his health, his family environment, and his community, just as it is his duty to contribute to the development and defense. Any individual unable to care for himself due to physical or mental disability has the right to respect for his dignity and to a regime of protection, care, rehabilitation, and security.					
TITLE I CHAPTER I Article 23	No working relation can limit the exercise of constitutional rights, nor disavow or disrespect the dignity of workers.					
ARTICLE II PRINCIPLES Sec 11	The State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights.			1987		
ARTICLE XIII Sec 1	The Congress shall give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity, reduce social economic, and political inequalities, and remove cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good.					
Philippines	preamble	We call upon all those who will apply this Constitution for the good of the Third Republic to do so paying respect to the inherent dignity of the person, his or her right to freedom, the obligation of solidarity with others, and respect for these principles as the unshakable foundation of the Republic of Poland.				
	Chapter II GENERAL PRINCIPLES Article 30	The inherent and inalienable dignity of the person shall constitute a source of freedoms and rights of persons and citizens. It shall be inviolable. The respect and protection thereof shall be the obligation of public authorities.		1997 (rev. 2009)		
	Chapter V Article 130	"Assuming, by the will of the Nation, the office of President of the Republic of Poland, I do solemnly swear to be faithful to the provisions of the Constitution and to do all that shall steadfastly safeguard the dignity of the Nation, the independence and security of the State, and also that the good of the Homeland and the prosperity of its citizens shall forever remain my supreme obligation."				
	Chapter VIII Article 178 2	Judges shall be provided with appropriate conditions for work and granted remuneration consistent with the dignity of their office and the scope of their duties.				
	Chapter VIII THE CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL Article 195 2	Judges of the Constitutional Tribunal shall be provided with appropriate conditions for work and granted remuneration consistent with the dignity of the office and the scope of their duties.				
	Chapter IX THE SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL Article 205 3	The President of the Supreme Chamber of Control shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the dignity of his office.				
	Chapter IX THE COMMISSIONER FOR CITIZENS' RIGHTS Article 209 3	The Commissioner for Citizens' Rights shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the dignity of his office.				
	Chapter IX THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RADIO BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION Article 214 2	A member of the National Council of Radio Broadcasting and Television shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the dignity of his function.				
	Chapter X Article 227 4	The President of the National Bank of Poland shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the dignity of his office.				
	Chapter XI Article 233 1	The statute specifying the scope of limitation of the freedoms and rights of persons and citizens in times of martial law and states of emergency shall not limit the freedoms and rights specified in Article 30 (the dignity of the person), Article 34 and Article 36 (citizenship), Article 38 (protection of life), Article 39, Article 40 and Article 41, para. 1 (human treatment), Article 42 (ascription of criminal responsibility), Article 45 (access to a court), Article 47 (personal rights), Article 53 (conscience and religion), Article 63 (petitions), as well as Article 48 and Article 72 (family and children).				
Poland	Fundamental principles Article 1	Portugal shall be a sovereign Republic, based on the dignity of the human person and the will of the people and committed to building a free, just and solidary society.		1976 (rev. 2005)		
	Part I Title I Article 13 1	Every citizen shall possess the same social dignity and shall be equal before the law.				
	Part I Title II Chapter I Article 26 2	The law shall lay down effective guarantees against the procurement and misuse of information concerning persons and families and its use contrary to human dignity.				
	Part I Title II Chapter I Article 26 2	[-] The law shall guarantee the personal dignity and genetic identity of the human person, particularly in the creation, development and use of technologies and in scientific experimentation.				
	Part I Title III Chapter I Article 59 1	Regardless of age, sex, race, citizenship, place of origin, religion and political and ideological convictions, every worker shall possess the right:				
	Part I Title III Chapter I Article 59 1	[-] b. That work be organized in keeping with social dignity and in such a way as to provide personal fulfillment and to make it possible to reconcile professional and family life;				
	Part III Title V Chapter I Article 206	In order to protect the family, the state shall particularly be charged with:				
Romania	TITLE I Article 13	a. Regulating assisted conception in such a way as to safeguard the dignity of the human person;				
	TITLE II CHAPTER II Article 30 6	Court hearings shall be public, save in the event that in order to safeguard personal dignity or public morals, or to ensure its own proper operation, the court in question rules otherwise in a written order setting out the grounds for its decision.				
	TITLE II CHAPTER II Article 30 6	Romania is a democratic and social state, governed by the rule of law, in which human dignity, the citizen's rights and freedoms, the free development of human personality, justice and political pluralism represent supreme values. In the spirit of the democratic traditions of the Romanian people and the ideals of the Revolution of December 1989, and shall be guaranteed.		1991 (rev. 2003)		
	TITLE II CHAPTER II Article 30 6	The exercise of the freedom of expression shall be without prejudice to the dignity, honor or privacy of an individual, or to his/her right to his/her own image.				
Russian Federation	SECTION ONE CHAPTER 2 Article 21 1	Human dignity shall be protected by the State. Nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.		1993 (rev. 2014)		
	HONOURING our valiant ancestors who sacrificed themselves to found Rwanda and the heroes who struggled for security, justice, freedom, and the restoration of our national territoriality, dignity and pride.					
Rwanda	preamble	HONOURING our valiant ancestors who sacrificed themselves to found Rwanda and the heroes who struggled for security, justice, freedom, and the restoration of our national territoriality, dignity and pride.		2003 (rev. 2015)		
	CHAPTER III Article 11	In order to build the nation, promote national culture and restore dignity, Rwandans, based on their values, initiate home-grown mechanisms to deal with matters that concern them.				
	CHAPTER IV Section One Article 23	The privacy of a person, his or her family, home or correspondence shall not be subjected to interference in a manner inconsistent with the law; the person's honour and dignity shall be respected.				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	CHAPTER IV Section One Article 38	Freedom of expression and freedom of access to information shall not prejudice public order, good morals, the protection of the youth and children, the right of every citizen to honour and dignity and protection of personal and family privacy.				
	preamble	WHEREAS the People of Saint Christopher and Nevis a. declare that the nation is established on the belief in Almighty God and the inherent dignity of each individual;		1983		
Saint Lucia	preamble	WHEREAS the People of Saint Lucia-				
	preamble	[-] b. believe that all persons have been endowed equally by God with inalienable rights and dignity.				
	preamble	[-] c. realise that human dignity requires respect for spiritual values; for private family life and property; and the enjoyment of an adequate standard of economic and social wellbeing dependent upon the resources of the State;				
Saint Vincent and the Grenada	preamble	WHEREAS the Peoples of the Islands of Saint Vincent, who are known as Vincentians-		1978		
	preamble	a. have affirmed that the Nation is founded on the belief in the supremacy of God and the freedom and dignity of man;				
Saint Vincent and the Grenada	preamble	[-] c. realise that the maintenance of human dignity presupposes safeguarding the rights of privacy of family life, of property and the fostering of the pursuit of just economic rewards for labour;		1979		

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)		
Samoa	THIRD SCHEDULE 1	I,....., swear by Almighty God that I will uphold the dignity of the office of Head of State, and will justly and faithfully carry out my duties in the administration of the Independent State of Samoa in accordance with the Constitution and the law. So help me God.		1982 (rev. 2013)			
Sao Tome and Principe	preamble	During five centuries the Sao Tomean People were locked in a hard and heroic struggle against colonial domination for the liberty of their occupied Country, for the conquest of Sovereignty and National Independence, for the restoration of their usurped rights and for the reaffirmation of their human dignity and African character.		1975 (rev. 1990)			
	PART III Title V Article 106	The hearings of the courts are public except when the court itself decides to the contrary, in well-founded decision, in order to safeguard the dignity of the individuals and of the public moral or to guarantee their normal operation.					
Saudi Arabia	Basic Law Part 5 Article 39	Mass media, publication facilities and other means of expression shall function in a manner that is courteous and fair and shall abide by State laws. They shall play their part in educating the masses and boosting national unity. All that may give rise to mischief and discord, or may compromise the security of the State and its public image, or may offend against man's dignity and rights shall be banned. Relevant regulations shall explain how this is to be done.		1992 (rev. 2013)			
Serbia	PART 21 Article 19 PART 22 Article 23 Dignity and free development of individuals PART 22 Article 26	Guarantees for inalienable human and minority rights in the Constitution have the purpose of preserving human dignity and exercising full freedom and equality of each individual in a just, open, and democratic society based on the principle of the rule of law. Human dignity is inviolable and everyone shall be obliged to respect and protect it. Persons deprived of liberty must be treated humanely and with respect to dignity of their person.			2006		
	PART 22 Article 69	Citizens and families that require welfare for the purpose of overcoming social and existential difficulties and creating conditions to provide subsistence, shall have the right to social protection the provision of which is based on social justice, humanity and respect of human dignity.					
	preamble	SOLEMNLY DECLARING our unwavering commitment, during this our Third Republic, to [...] uphold the rule of law based on the recognition of the fundamental human rights and freedoms enshrined in this Constitution and on respect for the equality and dignity of human beings; [...] RECOGNISING the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of members of the human family as the foundation for freedom, justice, welfare, fraternity, peace and unity.					
	CHAPTER III PART I 16	Every person has a right to be treated with dignity worthy of a human being and not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.					
Sierra Leone	CHAPTER II 8 2 CHAPTER II 13	In furtherance of the Social Order— [...] b. the State shall recognise, maintain and enhance the sanctity of the human person and human dignity; and 13. Every citizen shall— [...]		1991 (reinst. 1996, rev. 2008)			
	CHAPTER VI PART III 95	Any act or omission which obstructs or impedes Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any Member or officer thereof in the discharge of his duties or affronts the dignity of Parliament, or which tends either directly or indirectly to produce such a result shall be a contempt of Parliament.					
	CHAPTER VI PART IV 97	The responsibilities of the Members of Parliament shall include the following— a. All members of Parliament shall maintain the dignity and image of Parliament both during the sittings in Parliament as well as in their acts and activities outside Parliament.					
Slovakia	PART TWO Chapter One Article 12 1	All human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights. Their fundamental rights and freedoms are inalienable, irrevocable, and absolutely perpetual.		1992 (rev. 2014)			
	PART TWO Chapter Two Article 19 1	Every person shall have the right to maintain and protect his or her dignity, honor, reputation and good name.					
Slovenia	II Article 21 Protection of Human Personality and Dignity II Article 34 Right to Personal Dignity and Safety	Respect for human personality and dignity shall be guaranteed in criminal and in all other legal proceedings, as well as during the deprivation of liberty and enforcement of punitive sanctions. Everyone has the right to personal dignity and safety.		1991 (rev. 2013)			
Solomon Islands	preamble	AGREE AND PLEDGE that [...] c. we shall respect and enhance human dignity and strengthen and build on our communal solidarity;		1978 (rev. 2009)			
	CHAPTER VI Part II 69 C 2	In this section and in Sections 69A and 69B— a. "entitlements" include salaries, allowances and such other benefits, services or facilities, whether in cash or otherwise, as the Members of Parliament (Elders/Ministers) Commission may consider it necessary to be provided to the Parliamentarians to enable them to maintain the dignity of their office, and Human dignity is given by God to every human being, and this is the basis for all human rights.					
	CHAPTER 2 Title One Article 10 Human Dignity	Human dignity is inviolable and must be protected by all.			2012		
Somalia	CHAPTER 2 10 Human dignity	State power must not be exercised in a manner that violates human dignity.					
South Africa	CHAPTER 1 1 CHAPTER 2 7 1 CHAPTER 2 35 2 CHAPTER 2 36 1 CHAPTER 2 37 5 Table of Non-Derogable Rights Row 2 Column 2 CHAPTER 2 39 1 CHAPTER 9 165 4 CHAPTER 9 181 3 CHAPTER 10 196 3	Everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected. The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values— a. Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms. This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. Everyone who is detained, including every sentenced prisoner, has the right— [...] 2. to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least exercise and the provision, at state expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, resting material and medical treatment and The rights in the Bill of Rights may be limited only in terms of law of general application to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including— Human dignity When interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or forum— a. must promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom; Organs of state, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the courts to ensure the independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness of the courts. Other organs of state, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect these institutions to ensure the independence, impartiality, dignity and effectiveness of these institutions. Other organs of state, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the Commission to ensure the independence, impartiality, dignity and effectiveness of the Commission. No person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of the Commission. I, A.B., swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful to the Republic of South Africa and will obey, respect and uphold the Constitution and all other law of the Republic; and I undertake to hold my office as Minister/Deputy Minister with honour and dignity; to be a true and faithful counsellor; not to divulge directly or indirectly any secret matter entrusted to me; and to perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. [...] I, A.B., swear/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful to the Republic of South Africa and will obey, respect and uphold the Constitution and all other law of the Republic; and I undertake to hold my office as Premier/Acting Premier/ member of the Executive Council of the province of C.D. with honour and dignity; to be a true and faithful counsellor; not to divulge directly or indirectly any secret matter entrusted to me; and to perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability.		1996 (rev. 2012)			
	Schedule 23	Human dignity					[what is this? It makes no sense on constiute project. maybe a table that doesn't display properly]
South Sudan	PART TWO 11 Life and Human Dignity PART TWO 16 Rights of Women 1 PART TWO 17 Rights of the Child PART TWO 30 Rights of Persons with Special Needs and the Elderly PART SIX CHAPTER II 107 Presidential Advisors preamble PART ONE 1 The Republic of South Sudan and its Territory PART THREE CHAPTER I 35 Guiding Objectives and Principles PART THREE CHAPTER I 38 Education, Science, Art and Culture PART SIX CHAPTER II 99 PART TEN CHAPTER II 156 The Prisons Service PART TWELVE CHAPTER I 169	Every person has the inherent right to life, dignity and the integrity of his or her person which shall be protected by law; no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. 1. Every child has the right: [...] 2. not to be subjected to negative and harmful cultural practices which affect his or her health, welfare or dignity; and [...] 3. The elderly and persons with disabilities or special needs shall have the right to the respect of their dignity. They shall be provided with the necessary care and medical services as shall be regulated by law. [...] 4. I,....., do hereby swear by the Almighty God /solemnly affirm, that as a Presidential Advisor, I shall be faithful and bear true faith and allegiance to South Sudan and shall diligently and honestly discharge my duties and responsibilities and strive to foster the development and welfare of its people; that I shall obey, preserve and defend the Constitution and abide by the law; and that I shall protect and promote the unity of the people of South Sudan and consolidate the democratic decentralized system of government and preserve the integrity and dignity of the people of South Sudan; so help me God/ God' is my witness. Recalling our long and heroic struggle for justice, freedom, equality and dignity in South Sudan; [...] Committed to establishing a decentralized democratic multi-party system of governance in which power shall be peacefully transferred and to upholding values of human dignity and equal rights and duties of men and women; [...] 5. South Sudan is founded on justice, equality, respect for human dignity and advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. [...] 6. This Constitution shall be interpreted and applied to advance the individual dignity and address the particular needs of the people by dedicating public resources and focusing attention on the provision of gainful employment for the people, and improving their lives by building roads, schools, airports, community institutions, hospitals, providing clean water, food security, electric power and telecommunication services to every part of the country. [...] 7. All levels of government shall: [...] 1. protect, preserve and promote the cultures of the people which enhance their human dignity and are consistent with the fundamental objectives and principles set out in this Chapter. I,....., do hereby swear by the Almighty God /solemnly affirm, that as the President of the Republic of South Sudan, I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of South Sudan and shall diligently and honestly discharge my duties and responsibilities in a consultative manner to foster the development and welfare of the people of South Sudan; that I shall obey, preserve and defend the Constitution and abide by the law; and that I shall protect and promote the unity of the people of South Sudan and consolidate the democratic decentralized system of government and preserve the integrity and dignity of the people of South Sudan; so help me God' is my witness. [...] 7. Prisons authorities shall treat prisoners humanely. Any treatment that is cruel, inhuman, degrading of the dignity of prisoners or that may expose their health to danger is prohibited and punishable by law. [...] 8. National wealth and other resources shall be allocated in a manner that will enable each level of government to discharge its legal and constitutional responsibilities and duties and ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all the people are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language or locality.		2011 (rev. 2013)			
Spain	PART I Section 101	The dignity of the person, the inviolable rights which are inherent, the free development of the personality, the respect for the law and for the rights of others are the foundation of political order and social peace. The PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA having, by their Mandate freely expressed and granted on the Sixth day of the waxing moon in the month of Adhi Nivini in the year Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty one of the Buddhist Era (being Thursday the Twenty first day of the month of July in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy seven), entrusted to and empowered their Representatives elected on that day to draft, adopt and operate a new Republican Constitution in order to achieve the goals of a DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, and having solemnly resolved by the grant of such Mandate and the confidence reposed in their said Representatives who were elected by an overwhelming majority, to constitute SRI LANKA into a DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC whilst ratifying the immutable republican principles of REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY and assuring to all peoples FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS and the INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY as the intangible heritage that guarantees the dignity and well-being of succeeding generations of the People of SRI LANKA and of all the people of the World, who come to share with those generations the effort of working for the creation and preservation of a JUST AND FREE SOCIETY. WE, THE FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA, in pursuance of such Mandate, humbly acknowledging our obligations to our People and gratefully remembering their heroic and unerring struggle to regain and preserve their rights and privileges so that the Dignity and Freedom of the Individual may be assured, Just, Social, Economic and Cultural Order attained, the Unity of the Country restored, and Concord established with other Nations. Every human being has the inherent right to life, dignity and the integrity of his person, which shall be protected by law; no one shall arbitrarily be deprived of his life. Committed to establish a decentralized democratic system of governance in which power shall be peacefully transferred and to uphold justice, equality, human dignity and equal rights and duties of men and women. The State is committed to the respect and promotion of human dignity, and is founded on justice, equality and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The State shall combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and the status of women.		1978 (rev. 2011)			
Sri Lanka	preamble	WE, THE FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA, in pursuance of such Mandate, humbly acknowledging our obligations to our People and gratefully remembering their heroic and unerring struggle to regain and preserve their rights and privileges so that the Dignity and Freedom of the Individual may be assured, Just, Social, Economic and Cultural Order attained, the Unity of the Country restored, and Concord established with other Nations. Every human being has the inherent right to life, dignity and the integrity of his person, which shall be protected by law; no one shall arbitrarily be deprived of his life.		1978 (rev. 2015)			
Sudan	PART TWO 28 Life and Human Dignity preamble PART ONE CHAPTER I 12 PART TWO 32 5	Committed to establish a decentralized democratic system of governance in which power shall be peacefully transferred and to uphold justice, equality, human dignity and equal rights and duties of men and women. The State is committed to the respect and promotion of human dignity, and is founded on justice, equality and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The State shall combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and the status of women.			2005		

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)
		The State shall guarantee to persons with special needs the enjoyment of all the rights and freedoms set out in this Constitution; especially respect for their human dignity, access to education, employment and full participation in society. [...] The elderly shall have the right to the respect of their dignity. The State shall provide them with the necessary care and medical services as shall be regulated by law. [...]			
	PART TWO 45 1	".....swear by Almighty God, that as the President of the Republic of the Sudan, I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of the Sudan and shall diligently and honestly discharge my duties and responsibilities in a consultative manner to foster the education and development of the nation; that I shall obey, preserve and defend the Constitution and abide by the laws of the Republic, and shall protect the sovereignty of the country, promote its unity, consolidate the democratic decentralized system of government and preserve the integrity and dignity of the people of the Sudan; and God is my witness."			
	PART THREE CHAPTER II 56	[...] Prisons are correctional and rehabilitative institutions; treatment that is cruel, inhuman, degrading of the prisoners' dignity, or that may expose their health to danger shall be prohibited and punishable by law.			
	PART NINE CHAPTER II 149 1	Resources and common wealth of the Sudan shall be shared equitably to enable each level of government to discharge its legal and constitutional responsibilities and duties and to ensure that the quality of life, dignity and living conditions of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, religion, political affiliation ethnicity, language or region.			
Suriname	CHAPTER V Article 163	Everyone who is deprived of his freedom has a right to a treatment in accordance with human dignity.		1987 (rev. 1992)	
Swaziland	CHAPTER III 181	The dignity of every person is inviolable.			2005
	CHAPTER III 301	Persons with disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity and the Government and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that those persons realize their full mental and physical potential.			
	CHAPTER V 572	In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.			
	CHAPTER V 583	The State shall cultivate among all the people of Swaziland through various measures including civic education respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person.			
	CHAPTER V 606	The State and society shall recognise the right of persons with disabilities to respect and human dignity.			
	CHAPTER VIII Part 1 141 3	All organs or agencies of the Crown shall give to the courts such assistance as the courts may reasonably require to protect the independence, dignity and effectiveness of the courts under this Constitution. Public power shall be exercised with respect for the equal worth of all and the liberty and dignity of the individual. The personal, economic and cultural welfare of the individual shall be fundamental aims of public activity. In particular, the public institutions shall secure the right to employment, housing and education, and shall promote social care and social security, as well as favourable conditions for good health.		1974 (rev. 2012)	
Sweden	The Instrument of Government Chapter 1 Art 2	Human dignity shall be respected and protected.		1999 (rev. 2014)	
Switzerland	Title Two Chapter 1 Art 7 Human dignity	The Confederation shall legislate on research on human beings where this is required in order to protect their dignity and privacy. In doing so, it shall preserve freedom to conduct research and shall take account of the importance of research to health and society.			
	Title Three Chapter 2 Section 8 Art 118b 1	The Confederation shall legislate on the use of human reproductive and genetic material. In doing so, it shall ensure the protection of human dignity, privacy and the family and shall adhere in particular to the following principles: The Confederation shall legislate in the field of organ, tissue and cell transplants. In doing so, it shall ensure the protection of human dignity, privacy and health.			
	Title Three Chapter 2 Section 8 Art 119 2	The Confederation shall legislate on the use of reproductive and genetic material from animals, plants and other organisms. In doing so, it shall take account of the dignity of living beings as well as the safety of human beings, animals and the environment, and shall protect the genetic diversity of animal and plant species.			
	Title Three Chapter 2 Section 8 Art 120 2	The completion of this Constitution is the culmination of the people's struggle on the road to freedom and democracy. It is a real embodiment of achievements, a response to shifts and changes, an evidence of organizing the march of the state towards the future, a regulator of the movement of its institutions and a source of legislation. All of this is attainable through a system of fundamental principles that enshrine independence, sovereignty and the rule of the people based on election, political and party pluralism and the protection of national unity, cultural diversity, public freedoms, human rights, social justice, equality, equal opportunities, citizenship and the rule of law, where the society and the citizen are the objective and purpose for which every national effort is dedicated. Preserving the dignity of the society and the citizen is an indicator of the civilization of the country and the prestige of the state.			2012
Syrian Arab Republic	preamble	Society in the Syrian Arab Republic shall be based on the basis of solidarity, symbiosis and respect for the principles of social justice, freedom, equality and maintenance of human dignity of every individual.			
	Title I Chapter III Article 19	Freedom shall be a sacred right and the state shall guarantee the personal freedom of citizens and preserve their dignity and security.			
Taiwan	The Additional Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of China Article 10	The State shall protect the dignity of women, safeguard their personal safety, eliminate sexual discrimination, and further substantive gender equality.		1947 (rev. 2005)	
Tajikistan	Chapter 1 Article 5	The life, honor, dignity and other natural rights of man are inviolable.		1994 (rev. 2003)	
	Chapter 2 Article 42	In Tajikistan, everyone is obligated to observe its Constitution and laws [and] to respect the rights, freedoms, dignity and honor of other people.			
	Chapter 4 Article 67	"I, as President, swear to protect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, to guarantee the security of the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of citizens, to protect the territorial integrity, political, economic and cultural independence of Tajikistan, [and] to faithfully serve the people."			
Thailand	SECTION 4	Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, all human dignity, rights, liberties and equality of the people protected by the constitutional convention under a democratic regime of government with the King as the Head of State, and by international obligations bound by Thailand, shall be protected and upheld by this Constitution.			2014
	SECTION 12	If a member of the National Legislative Assembly disgraces the dignity of members of the National Legislative Assembly or obstructs any member of the National Legislative Assembly in the performance of his duties, not less than twenty five members of the National Legislative Assembly may request the President of the National Legislative Assembly to remove that member from office.			
Timor-Leste	preamble	In its cultural and humane perspective, the Catholic Church in East Timor has always been able to take on the suffering of all the People with dignity, placing itself on their side in the defense of their most elementary rights.		2002	
	PART I ARTICLE 1 1	The Democratic Republic of East Timor is a democratic, sovereign, independent and unitary State based on the rule of law, the will of the people and the respect for the dignity of the human person.			
	PART II TITLE I ARTICLE 40 3	The exercise of rights and liberties referred to in this Article is regulated by law based on the imperative of respect for the Constitution and the dignity of the human person.			
	PART III TITLE V CHAPTER ONE ARTICLE 131	Court hearings shall be public, unless the court hearing a matter, rules otherwise through a well-founded order to safeguard personal dignity or public morality and national security, or guarantee its own normal operation.			
Togo	preamble	- committed to build a State of Law in which the fundamental rights of Man, the public freedoms and the dignity of the human person must be guaranteed and protected.		1992 (rev. 2007)	
	TITLE I SUB TITLE I ARTICLE 11	All human beings are equal in dignity and in right.			
	TITLE II SUB TITLE I ARTICLE 16	Every accused person or detainee [person] must benefit from a treatment that preserves their dignity, their physical and mental health and that aids their social rehabilitation			
	TITLE I SUB TITLE I ARTICLE 28	Every citizen has the right to respect for their private life, of their honor, of their dignity and of their image.			
	TITLE XV SUB TITLE I ARTICLE 153	No member of the Government or of the Parliament, [and] no other person may interfere with the exercise of its functions [and] all other organs of the State give their assistance to it [of] which it should have need to preserve its independence, its dignity and its efficacy.			
Trinidad and Tobago	preamble	Whereas the People of Trinidad and Tobago— - have affirmed that the Nation of Trinidad and Tobago is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator; - taking pride in the struggle of our people for independence, to build the state, for freedom from tyranny, responding to its free will, and to achieve the objectives of the revolution for freedom and dignity, the revolution of December 17, 2010 through January 14, 2011, with loyalty to the blood of our virtuous martyrs, to the sacrifices of Trinidadian men and women over the course of generations, and breaking with injustice, inequity, and corruption.		1976 (rev. 2007)	
Tunisia	preamble	The motto of the Tunisian Republic of is: freedom, dignity, justice, and order.			2014
	TITLE ONE ARTICLE 4	The state protects human dignity and physical integrity, and prohibits mental and physical torture. Crimes of torture are not subject to any statute of limitations.			
	TITLE TWO ARTICLE 23	Every prisoner shall have the right to humane treatment that preserves their dignity.			
	TITLE TWO ARTICLE 30	Children are guaranteed the rights to dignity, health, care and education from their parents and the state.			
Turkey	PART TWO CHAPTER TWO I ARTICLE 17	No one shall be subjected to torture or mal-treatment; no one shall be subjected to penalties or treatment incompatible with human dignity.		1982 (rev. 2011)	
Turkmenistan	SECTION I ARTICLE 3	The state is responsible for every citizen and creates conditions for free development of the individual, protects the life, honour, dignity and freedom, personal integrity, natural and inalienable rights of the citizen.			2008
	SECTION II ARTICLE 43	Citizens are guaranteed judicial protection of honour and dignity, personal and political rights and freedoms of individual and citizen (as stipulated) by the Constitution and laws.			
	SECTION III CHAPTER I ARTICLE 56	The President of Turkmenistan has the right to immunity. His honour and dignity are protected by law.			
	SECTION III CHAPTER III ARTICLE 67	The state guarantees to each deputy of the Mejlis the creation of conditions for smooth and effective implementation of their powers, protection of their rights and freedom, life, honour and dignity and personal inviolability.			
Tuvalu	preamble	Principles of the Constitution [...] 6 The life and the laws of Tuvalu should therefore be based on respect for human dignity, and on the acceptance of Tuvaluan values and culture, and on respect for them. 2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law, any act that is done under a valid law but that in the particular case— [...] c. is otherwise not reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper respect for human rights and dignity, all laws, and all acts done under a law, must be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity. [...] Any question whether a law is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity is to be determined in the light of the circumstances existing at the time when the decision on the question is made. [...] Subsection (2) does not affect any question whether an act done under a law was reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity. [...] A law may be declared not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity only by the High Court or some other court prescribed for the purpose by or under an Act of Parliament. [...] In determining whether a law or act is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity, a court may have regard to— [...] 3. Subsection (2) does not apply to a law so far as it makes provision— [...] [...] By which any person or group may be given favourable treatment or unfavourable treatment which, having regard to the nature of the treatment and to any special circumstances of the person or group, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society having a proper respect for human rights and dignity.			1986
	PART II DIVISION 2 12 2	The Preamble acknowledges that Tuvalu is an Independent State based on Christian principles, the Rule of Law, Tuvaluan values, culture and tradition, and respect for human dignity.			
	PART II DIVISION 2 15 1	4. The Speaker shall do his best to ensure that— - a proceedings in Parliament are conducted at all times with dignity, decorum and politeness; and			
Uganda	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 3	No person shall be subjected to any form of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.		1995 (rev. 2005)	
	NATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES XVI RECOGNITION OF THE DIGNITY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	Society and the State shall recognise the right of persons with disabilities to respect and human dignity.			
	NATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY CULTURAL OBJECTIVES XXIV	Cultural and customary values which are consistent with fundamental rights and freedoms, human dignity, democracy, and with the Constitution may be developed and incorporated in aspects of Ugandan life. XXIV. The State shall— - promote and preserve those cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity and wellbeing of Ugandans;			
	CHAPTER 4 GENERAL 32 2	Laws, cultures, customs and traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or any other marginalised group to which clause (1) relates or which undermine their status, are prohibited by this Constitution.			
	CHAPTER 4 GENERAL 33 1	Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.			
	CHAPTER 4 GENERAL 35 1	Persons with disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity and the State and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they realise their full mental and physical potential.			
Ukraine	CHAPTER I ARTICLE 3	The human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value.		1996 (rev. 2014)	
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 21	All people are free and equal in their dignity and rights.			

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 28	Everyone has the right to respect of his or her dignity. No one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment that violates his or her dignity. The use of property shall not cause harm to the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens, the interests of society, aggravate the ecological situation and the natural qualities of land.			
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 41	Everyone is obliged to strictly observe the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and not to encroach upon the rights and freedoms, honour and dignity of other persons.			
	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 68	Persons guilty of offending the honour and dignity of the President of Ukraine are brought to responsibility on the basis of the law.			
	CHAPTER V ARTICLE 105	And they doe Claime Demand and Insist upon all and singular the Premises as their undoubted Rights and Liberties and that noe Declarations Judgements Doings or Proceedings to the Prejudice of the People in any of the said Premises ought in any wise to be drawne hereafter into Consequence or Example. To which Demand of their Rights they are particularly encouraged by the Declaration of this Highnes the Prince of Orange as being the onely means for obtaining a Redresse and Remedy therein. Having therefore an intire Confidence That his said Highnesse the Prince of Orange will perfect the Deliverance soe far advanced by him and will preserve them from the Violation of their Rights which they have here asserted and taken from all other Attempts upon their Religion Rights and Liberties. The said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons assembled at Westminster doe Resolve That William and Mary Prince and Princess of Orange be and be declared King and Queene of England France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging to hold the Crowne and Royall Dignity of the said Kingdomes and Dominions to them the said Prince and Princess during their Lives and the Life of the Survivor of them And that the sole and full Exercise of the Regall Power be onely in and executed by the said Prince of Orange in the Names of the said Prince and Princess during their joynt Lives And after their Deceases the said Crowne and Royall Dignitie of the said Kingdomes and Dominions to be to the Heires of the Body of the said Princess And for default of such Issue to the Princess Anne of Denmarke and the Heires of her Body And for default of such Issue to the Heires of the Body of the said Prince of Orange. And the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons doe pray the said Prince and Princess to accept the same accordingly.			
United Kingdom	BILL OF RIGHTS 1689 / HEADING 30	Upon which their said Majestyes did accept the Crowne and Royall Dignitie of the Kingdomes of England France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging according to the Resolution and Desire of the said Lords and Commons contained in the said Declaration. And thereupon their Majestyes were pleased That the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons being the two Houses of Parliament should continue to sit and with their Majestyes Royall Concurrence make effectuall Provision for the Settlement of the Religion Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome soe that the same for the future might not be in danger againe of being subvertid. To which the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons did agree and proceeded to act accordingly. Now in pursuance of the Premises the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in Parliament assembled for the ratifying confirming and establishing the said Declaration and the Articles Clauses Matters and Things therein contained by the Force of a Law made in due Forme by Authority of Parliament doe pray that it may be declared and enacted That all and singular the Rights and Liberties asserted and claimed in the said Declaration are the true ancient and indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdome and soe shall be esteemed allowed adjudged deemed and taken to be and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed as they are expressed in the said Declaration And all Officers and Ministers whatsoever shall serve their Majestyes and their Successors according to the same in all times to come. And the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons seriously considering how it hath pleased Almighty God in his marvellous Providence and mercifull Goodness to this Nation to provide and preserve their said Majestyes Royall Persons most happily to Reigne over this Throne of their Ancestors for which they render unto him from the bottom of their Hearts their humblest Thanks and Praises doe truly firmly assuredly and in the Sincirity of their Hearts thinke and doe hereby recognize acknowledge and declare That King James the Second having abdicated the Government and their Majestyes having accepted the Crowne and Royall Dignity as aforesaid Their said Majestyes did become were and are of right ought to be by the Lawes of this Realme our Sovereigne Liege Lord and Lady King and Queene of England France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging in and to whose Princely Personae the Royall State Crowne and Dignity of the said Realmes with all Honours Stiles Titles Regalities Prerogatives Powers Jurisdictions and Authorities to the same belonging and appertaining are most fully rightly and indrely invested and incorporated untill and annexed And for preventing all Questions and Divisions in this Realme by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crowne and for preserving a Certainty in the Succession therein and upon which the Unity Peace Tranquillity and Safety of this Nation doth under God wholly consist and depend The said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons doe beseech their Majestyes That it may be enacted established and declared That the Crowne and Regall Government of the said Kingdomes and Dominions with all and singular the Premises thereunto belonging and appertaining shall be and continue to their said Majestyes and the Survivor of them during their Lives and the Life of the Survivor of them And that the entire perfect and full Exercise of the Regall Power and Government be onely in and executed by his Majeste in the Names of both their said Majestyes during their joynt Lives And after their deceases the said Crowne and Premises shall be and continue to the Heires of the Body of his Majeste in default of such Issue to her Royall Highnesse the Princess Anne of Denmarke and the Heires of her Body and for default of such Issue to the Heires of the Body of his said Majeste And thereunto the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons doe in the Name of all the People aforesaid most humbly and faithfully submit themselves their Heires and Posterities for ever and doe faithfully promise That they will stand to maintain and defend their said Majestyes and also the Limitation and Succession of the Crowne herein specified and contained to the utmost of their Powers with their Lives and Estates against all Persons whatsoever that shall attempt any thing to the contrary. And whereas it hath beene found by Experience that it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdome to be governed by a Popish Prince the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons doe further pray that it may be enacted That all and every person and persons that is or are or shall be reconciled to or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome or shall profess the Popish Religion shall be excluded and be for ever incapable to inherit possess or enjoy the Crowne and Government of this Realme and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging or any part of the same or to have use or exercise any Regall Power Authority or Jurisdiction within the same And in all and every such Case or Cases the People of these Realmes shall be and are hereby absolved of their Allegiance And the said Crowne and Government shall from time to time descend to and be enjoyed by such person or persons being Protestants as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the said person or persons soe reconciled holding Communion or Professing as aforesaid were naturally dead And that every King and Queene of this Realme who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeede in the Imperiall Crowne of this Kingdome shall on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his or her coming to the Crowne sitting in his or her Throne in the House of Peeres in the presence of the Lords and Commons therein assembled before such Coronation make Oath to administer the Coronation Oath to him or her at the time of his or her taking the said Oath (which shall first happen) make subscribe and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in the Statute made in the thirtieth year of the Reigne of King Charles the Second Entituled An Act for the more effectuall Preserving the Kings Person and Government by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament But if it shall happen that such King or Queene upon his or her Succession to the Crowne of this Realme shall be under the Age of twelve yeeres then such King or Queene shall make subscribe and audibly repeat the said Declaration at his or her Coronation or at the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament as aforesaid which shall first happen after such King or Queene shall have attained the said Age of twelve yeeres. All which their Majestyes are contented and pleased shall be enacted enacted and established by authority of this present Parliament and shall stand remaine and be the Law of this Realme for ever And the same are by their said Majestyes by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same declared enacted and established accordingly.	1215 (rev. 2013)		
	BILL OF RIGHTS 1689 / HEADING 34	Whereas the First Year of the Reigne of Your Majesty and of our late most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Mary of blessed Memory An Act of Parliament was made intituled An Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and for settling the Succession of the Crowne wherein it was amongst other things enacted established and declared That the Crowne and Regall Government of the Kingdomes of England France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging should be and continue to Your Majesty and the said late Queene during their joynt Lives of Your Majesty and the said Queene and to the Survivor thereof after the Decease of Your Majesty and of the said Queene the said Crowne and Regall Government should be and remaine to the Heires of the Body of the said late Queene And for default of such Issue to Her Royall Highnesse the Princess Anne of Denmarke and the Heires of Her Body And for default of such Issue to the Heires of the Body of Your Majesty And it was therein enacted That all and every Person and Persons that then were or afterwards should be reconciled to or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome or should profess the Popish Religion or marry a Papist should be excluded and be by that Act made for ever incapable to inherit possess or enjoy the Crowne and Government of this Realme and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging or any part of the same or to have use or exercise any regall Power Authority or Jurisdiction within the same And in all and every such Case and Cases the People of these Realmes shall be and are hereby absolved of their Allegiance And that the said Crowne and Government shall from time to time descend to and be enjoyed by such Person or Persons being Protestants as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the said Person or Persons soe reconciled holding Communion or Professing or marrying as aforesaid were naturally dead After the making of which Statute and the Settlement therein contained Your Majestyes good Subjects who were restored to the full and free Possession and Enjoyment of their Religion Rights and Liberties by the Providence of God giving Success to Your Majestyes just Undertakings and unwearied Endeavours for that Purpose had no greater Temporal Felicity to hope or wish for them to see a Royal Progeny descending from Your Majesty to whom (under God) they owe their Tranquillity and whose Ancestors have for many Yeeres beene principall Assertors of the reformed Religion and the Liberties of Europe and from our said most gracious Sovereign Lady whose Memory will always be precious to the Subjects of these Realmes And it having since pleased Almighty God to take away our said Sovereign Lady and also the most hopeful Prince William Duke of Gloucester the only surviving Issue of Her Royall Highnesse the Princess Anne of Denmarke) to the unpeakable Grief and Sorrow of Your Majesty and Your said good Subjects who under such Loss being sensibly int that it should wholly in the Pleasure of Almighty God to prolong the Lives of Your Majesty and of Her Royall Highnesse and to grant to Your Majesty or to Her Royall Highnesse such Issue as may be inheritable to the Crowne and Regall Government aforesaid by the respective Limitations in the said recited Act contained doe constantly invoke the Divine Mercy for those Blessings And Your Majestyes said Subjects having Daily Experience of Your Royall Care and Concern for the present and future Welfare of these Kingdomes and particularly recommending from Your Throne a further Provision to be made for the Succession of the Crowne in the Protestant Line for the Happiness of the Nation and the Security of our Religion And it being absolutely necessary for the Safety Peace and Quiet of this Realme to settle all Doubts and Contentions in the same by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crowne and to maintain a Certainty in the Succession thereof to which Your Subjects may safely have Recourse for their Protection in case the Limitations in the said recited Act should determine Therefore for a further Provision of the Succession of the Crowne in the Protestant Line We Your Majesties most dutifull and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled do beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted and declared and be enacted and declared by the Kings most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same That the most Excellent Princess Sophia Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hannover Daughter of the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth late Queen of Bohemia Daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King James the First of happy Memory be and is hereby declared to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Imperiall Crowne and Dignity of the Kingdomes of England France and Ireland with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging after His Majesty the Prince Anne of Denmarke and in Default of Issue of the said Princess Anne and of His Majesty respectively and that from and after the Deceases of His said Majesty our non-Sovereign Lord and of Her Royall Highnesse the Princess Anne of Denmarke and for default of Issue of the said Princess Anne and of His Majesty respectively the Crowne and Regall Government of the said Kingdomes of England France and Ireland and of the Dominions thereunto belonging with the Royall State and Dignity of the said Realmes and all Honours Stiles Titles Regalities Prerogatives Powers Jurisdictions and Authorities to the same belonging and appertaining shall be and continue to the said most Excellent Princess Sophia and the Heires of her Body being Protestants And thereunto the said Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons shall and will in the Name of all the People of this Realme most humbly and faithfully submit themselves their Heires and Posterities and do faithfully promise That after the Deceases of His Majesty and Her Royall Highnesse and the failure of the Heires of their respective Bodies to stand to maintain and defend the said Princess Sophia and the Heires of Her Body being Protestants according to the Limitation and Succession of the Crowne in this Act specified and contained to the utmost of their Powers with their Lives and Estates against all Persons whatsoever that shall attempt any thing to the contrary.			
	ACT OF SETTLEMENT 1701 I	That in case the Crowne and Imperiall Dignity of this Realme shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdome of England this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crowne of England without the Consent of Parliament. The structure of the Government of the United Republic and the Revolutionary Government of Zanabzur or any of their organs, and the discharge of their functions shall be effected as to take into account the unity of the United Republic and the need to promote national unity and preserve national dignity.			
United Republic of Tanzania	CHAPTER I PART II 8 2	9. The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance which emphasises the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic. Therefore, the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring— a) that human dignity and other human rights are respected and cherished.		1977 (rev. 1995)	
	CHAPTER I PART II 9	10. That human dignity is preserved and upheld in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:			
	CHAPTER I PART II SECTION 1 2 2	Every person is entitled to recognition and respect for his dignity.			
	CHAPTER I PART III SECTION 1 3 6	6. To ensure equality before the law, the state authority shall make procedures which are appropriate or which take into account the following principles, namely: 1. [...] d) for the purposes of preserving the right or equality of human beings, human dignity shall be protected in all activities pertaining to criminal investigations and process, and in any other matters for which a person is restrained, or in the execution of a sentence.			
	CHAPTER I PART III SECTION 5 25 1	Work alone creates the material wealth in society, and is the source of the well-being of the people and the measure of human dignity. Accordingly, every person has the duty— 2. It is hereby declared that the provisions contained in this Part of this Constitution which set out the basic human rights, freedoms and duties, do not invalidate any existing legislation or prohibit the enactment of any legislation or the doing of any lawful act in accordance with such legislation for the purposes of— 1. [...] d) protecting the reputation, rights and freedoms of others or the privacy of persons involved in any court proceedings, prohibiting the disclosure of confidential information, or safeguarding the dignity, authority and independence of the courts.			
	CHAPTER I PART III SECTION 6 30 2	Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be based on the principles common to all mankind according to which the ultimate value is a human being, his life, freedom, honour, dignity and other inalienable rights.			
Uzbekistan	PART ONE CHAPTER I ARTICLE 13	Everyone shall be entitled to protection against encroachments on his honour, dignity, interference in his private life, inviolability of his home.		1992 (rev. 2011)	
	PART TWO CHAPTER VIII ARTICLE 34	No one may infringe on the rights, freedoms and dignity of individuals constituting the minority opposition in political parties, public associations and mass movements, as well as in representative bodies of authority.			
	PART TWO CHAPTER VIII ARTICLE 48	Citizens shall be obliged to observe the Constitution and laws, and to respect the rights, freedoms, honour and dignity of others. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall: 1. [...] 15) appoint and relieve, upon the nomination of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent of their posts according to law. The President shall have the right to relieve, by his decision, khokims of districts and cities of their posts, should they violate the Constitution, laws or perform acts contradicting the honour and dignity of a khokim;			
	PART FIVE CHAPTER XIX ARTICLE 93				

country	section	text	language	date of adoption	dignity type (hum Year dignity provision added)			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Repu)	TITLE I ARTICLE 3	The essential purposes of the State are the protection and development of the individual and respect for the dignity of the individual; the democratic exercise of the will of the people; the building of a just and peace loving society; the furtherance of the prosperity and welfare of the people and the guaranteeing of the fulfillment of the principles, rights and duties established in this Constitution.		1999 (rev. 2009)				
	TITLE III CHAPTER III ARTICLE 46	Everyone is entitled to respect for his or her physical, mental and moral integrity; therefore: [...] 2. Any person deprived of liberty shall be treated with respect due to the inherent dignity of the human being.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER III ARTICLE 47	A person's home and any private premises are inviolable. They may not be forcibly entered except by court order, to prevent the commission of a crime or carry out the decisions handed down by the courts in accordance with law, respecting human dignity in all cases.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER III ARTICLE 55	The State's security corps shall respect the human dignity and rights of all persons. The use of weapons or toxic substances by police and security officers shall be limited by the principles of necessity, convenience, opportunity and proportionality in accordance with law.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER V ARTICLE 80	The State shall guarantee senior citizens the full exercise of their rights and guarantees. The State, with the joint participation of families and society, is obligated to respect their human dignity, autonomy and to guarantee them full care and social security benefits to improve and guarantee their quality of life. Pension and retirement benefits granted through the social security system shall not be less than the urban minimum salary. Senior citizens shall be guaranteed to have the right to a proper work, if they indicate a desire to work and are capable to.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER V ARTICLE 81	Any person with disability or special needs has the right to the full and autonomous exercise of his or her abilities and to its integration into the family and community. The State, with the joint participation of families and society, guarantees them respect for their human dignity, equality of opportunity and satisfactory working conditions, and shall promote their training, education and access to employment appropriate to their condition, in accordance with law. It is recognized that deaf persons have the right to express themselves and communicate through the Venezuelan sign language.						
	TITLE III CHAPTER V ARTICLE 91	Every worker has the right to a salary sufficient to enable him or her to live with dignity and cover basic material, social and intellectual needs for himself or herself and his or her family. The payment of equal salary for equal work is guaranteed, and the share of the profits of a business enterprise to which workers are entitled shall be determined. Salary is not subject to garnishment, and shall be paid periodically and promptly in legal tender, with the exception of the food allowance, in accordance with law.						
	TITLE VII CHAPTER IV ARTICLE 332	Organs of civilian security are of civil nature and shall respect human dignity and human rights, without discrimination of any kind.						
Viet Nam	CHAPTER II ARTICLE 20 1	Every one shall enjoy inviolability of the person and the legal protection of his or her life, health, honor and dignity; and is protected against torture, harassment and coercion, and any form of violation of his or her life and health, and offense of honor and dignity.		1992 (rev. 2013)				
Zambia	preamble	PLUDGE to ourselves that we shall ensure that the State shall respect the rights and dignity of the human family, uphold the laws of the State and conduct the affairs of the State in such manner as to preserve, develop, and utilise its resources for this and future generations;		1991 (rev. 2009)				
	PART IV ARTICLE 44 1	As the Head of the State, the President shall perform with dignity and leadership all acts necessary or expedient for, or incidental to, the discharge of the executive functions of government subject to the overriding terms of this Constitution and the Laws of Zambia which he is constitutionally obliged to protect, administer and execute.						
Zimbabwe	CHAPTER 2 PART 2 51 RIGHT TO HUMAN DIGNITY	Every person has inherent dignity in their private and public life, and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.			2013			
preamble		Resolve by the tenets of this Constitution to commit ourselves to build a united, just and prosperous nation, founded on values of transparency, equality, freedom, fairness, honesty and the dignity of hard work.						
	CHAPTER 1 3 1	1. Zimbabwe is founded on respect for the following values and principles-- [...] e. recognition of the inherent dignity and worth of each human being;						
	CHAPTER 2 16 1	The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must promote and preserve cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity, well-being and equality of Zimbabweans [...] The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take measures to ensure due respect for the dignity of traditional institutions.						
	CHAPTER 2 22 1	The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must recognise the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities, in particular their right to be treated with respect and dignity. When interpreting this Chapter, a court, tribunal, forum or body--						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 1 46 1	[...] b. must promote the values and principles that underlie a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, and in particular, the values and principles set out in section 3;						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 2 50 1	1. Any person who is arrested-- [...] c. must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity; [...] 5. Any person who is detained, including a sentenced prisoner, has the right-- [...] d. to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including the opportunity for physical exercise and the provision, at State expense, of adequate accommodation, ablution facilities, personal hygiene, nutrition, appropriate reading material and medical treatment; and						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 2 56 5	Discrimination on any of the grounds listed in subsection (3) is unfair unless it is established that the discrimination is fair, reasonable and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 2 61 5	5. Freedom of expression and freedom of the media exclude-- [...] c. malicious injury to a person's reputation or dignity; or						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 2 62 4	Legislation must be enacted to give effect to this right, but may restrict access to information in the interests of defence, public security or professional confidentiality, to the extent that the restriction is fair, reasonable, necessary and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 3 80 1	Every woman has full and equal dignity of the person with men and this includes equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.						
	CHAPTER 4 PART 5 86 2	The fundamental rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter may be limited only in terms of a law of general application and to the extent that the limitation is fair, reasonable, necessary and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including-- [...] 3. No law may limit the following rights enshrined in this Chapter, and no person may violate them-- [...] b. the right to human dignity;						
	CHAPTER 6 PART 7 141	Parliament must-- [...] b. that those measures must be fair, reasonable and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.						
	CHAPTER 8 PART 1 164 2	The independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the courts are central to the rule of law and democratic governance, and therefore-- [...] b. the State, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the courts to ensure their independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness and to ensure that they comply with the principles set out in section 165.						
	SECOND SCHEDULE 4 1	1. All detainees-- [...] c. must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity as human beings.						