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P A R T I

Article 27
Right to Freedom of Religion,
Belief and Opinion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include the freedom to hold or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in fellowship with others, in public and private, to religious worship, observance and teaching.
2. Consistent with Article 90 sub-article 2, believers may organize institutions or religious education and administration in order to propagate and establish their faith.
3. No one shall be prohibited constrained through coercion in the free choice of their beliefs
4. Parents and guardians, on the basis of their beliefs, have the right to provide religious and moral education to their children.
5. Freedom to express or manifest one's religion or belief may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, education, morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and in order to guarantee the independence of government from religion.

አንቀጽ 27

የሃይማኖት፣ የእምነትና የእመለካከት ነፃነት

1. ማንኛውም ሰው የማሰብ የሕሊና እና የሃይማኖት ነፃነት አለው። ይህ ማንኛውም ሰው የመረጠውን ሃይማኖት ወይም እምነት የመያዝ፣ የመቀበል፣ ሃይማኖቱንና እምነቱን ለብቻ ወይም ከሌሎች ጋር በመሆን በይፋ ወይም በግል የማምለክ፣ የመከተል፣ የመተግበር፣ የማስተማር ወይም የመግለጽ መብትን ያካትታል።
2. በአንቀጽ 90 ንዑስ አንቀጽ (2) የተጠቀሰው አንደተጠበቀ ሆኖ የሃይማኖት ተከታዮች ሃይማኖታቸውን ለማስፋፋትና ለመደራጀት የሚያስችላቸው የሃይማኖት ትምህርትና የእስተዳደር ተቋማት ማቋቋም ይችላሉ።
3. ማንኛውም ሰው የሚፈልገውን እምነት ለመያዝ ያለውን ነፃነት በኃይል ወይም በሌላ ሁኔታ በማስገደድ መገደብ ወይም መከልከል አይቻልም።
4. ወሳጆችና ሕጋዊ ሞግዚቶች በእምነታቸው መሠረት የሃይማኖታቸውንና የመልካም ሥነ ምግባር ትምህርት በመስጠት ልጆቻቸውን የማሰደግ መብት አላቸው።
5. ሃይማኖትንና እምነትን የመግለጽ መብት ሊገደብ የሚችለው የሕዝብን ደህንነት፣ ሰላምን፣ ጤናን፣ ትምህርትን፣ የሕዝብን የሞራል ሁኔታ፣ የሌሎች ዜጎችን መሰረተዊ መብቶች፣ ነፃነቶች እና መንግሥት ከሃይማኖት ነፃ መሆኑን ለማረጋገጥ በሚወጡ ስራዎች ይሆናል።

Article 29

Right of Thought, Opinion
and Expression

1. Everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression without any interference. This right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, regardless of frontiers, either orally in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any media of his or her choice.
3. Freedom of the press and other media and freedom of artistic creativity is guaranteed. Freedom of the press shall specifically include the following elements:
 - (a) Prohibition of any form of censorship
 - (b) Access to information of public interest
4. In the interest of the free flow of information, ideas and opinions which are essential to the functioning of a democratic order, the press shall, as an institution, enjoy legal protection to ensure its autonomy and diversity.

አንቀጽ 29

የአመለካከት እና ሀሳብን በነፃ የመያዝና
የመግለጽ መብት

1. ማንኛውም ሰው የሌላውን ግልጽ ግብኝት የመሰሉውን አመለካከት ለመያዝ ይችላል።
2. ማንኛውም ሰው የሌላውን ግልጽ ግብኝት ሀሳብን የመግለጽ ነፃነት አለው። ይህ ነፃነት በሀገር ውስጥም ሆኖ ከሀገር ውጭ ወሰን ሳይደረግበት በቃልም ሆኖ በጽሑፍ ወይም በሌሎች፣ በሥነ ጥበብ መልክ ወይም በመረጠው በማንኛውም የማሰራጨ ዘዴ ማንኛውንም ዓይነት መረጃና ሀሳብ የመሰብሰብ፣ የመቀበልና የማሰራጨት ነፃነቶችን ያካትታል።
3. የፕሬስና የመገናኛ ብዙሃን እንደገና የሥነ ጥበብ ፈጠራ ነፃነት ተረጋግጧል። የፕሬስ ነፃነት በተለይ የሚከተሉትን መብቶች ያጠቃልላል።
 - ሀ) የቅድሚያ ምርመራ በማንኛውም መልክ የተከለከለ መሆኑን፣
 - ለ) የሕዝብን ጥቅም የሚመለከት መረጃ የማግኘት ዕድልን።
4. ለደሞክራሲያዊ ሥርዓት አስፈሳጊ የሆኑ መረጃዎች፣ ሀሳቦችና አመለካከቶች በነፃ መንሸራሸራቸውን ለማረጋገጥ ሲባል ሃገር በተቋምነት የአሠራር ነፃነትና የተለያዩ አስተያየቶች የማስተናገድ ችሎታ እንደሚረዳው የሕግ ጥበቃ ይደረግለታል።

5. All media financed by, or under the control of the State, shall be regulated in order to ensure diversity in the expression of opinion.

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 on order to protect youth, and honor and reputation of individuals. War propaganda as well as the public expression of opinion intended to injure human dignity shall be forbidden by law.

7. Any person in violation of legal limitations on the exercise of these rights is accountable under the law.

5. በመንግሥት ገንዘብ የሚካሄድ ወይም በመንግስት ቁጥጥር ሥር ያለ መገናኛ ብዙሃን የተለያዩ አስተያየቶችን ለማስተናገድ በሚያስችለው ሁኔታ እንዲመራ ይደረጋል።

6. እነዚህ መብቶች ገደብ ሊጣልባቸው የሚችለው የሀሳብና መረጃ የማግኘት ነፃነት በአስተሳሰባዊ ይዘቱና ሊያስከትል በሚችለው አስተሳሰባዊ ጭጣታ ሊገታ አይገባውም። በሚል መርህ ላይ ተመስርተው በሚወጡ ሕጎች ብቻ ይሆናል። የወጣቶችን ደንኑ የሰውነት ክብርና መልካም ስም ለመጠበቅ ሲባል ሕጋዊ ገደቦች በእነዚህ መብቶች ላይ ሊደነገጉ ይችላሉ። የጦርነት ቅስቀሳዎች እንዲሁም ሰብዓዊ ክብርን የሚነኩ የአደባባይ መግለጫዎች በሕግ የሚከለክሉ ይሆናሉ።

7. ማንኛውም ዜጋ ከላይ በተጠቀሱት መብቶች አጠቃቀም ረገድ የሚጣሉ ሕጋዊ ገደቦችን ጥሶ ከተገኘ በሕግ ተጠያቂ ሊሆን ይችላል።

Article 30

አንቀጽ 30

The Right of Assembly,
Demonstration and Petition

የመሰብሰብ፣ ሰላማዊ ሰልፍ የማድረግ
ኑሻነትና አቤቱታ የማቅረብ መብት

1. Every person has the right to assemble and to demonstrate together with others peaceably and unarmed, and to petition. Reasonable prodedures may be prescribed in the interest of public convenience relating to the location of open-air meetings and the route of movement of demonstrators or, when such a meeting or a demonstration is in progress, for the protection of pblic moralitly and peace, and democratic rights.

2. The right does not exempt liability under laws whcih shall be enacted in order to protect the well-being of youth, the honor and reputation of individuals, and under laws prohibiting war propaganda and the public expression of opinions intended to injure human dignity.

1. ማንኛውም ሰው ከሌሎች ጋር በመሆን መሳሪያ ሳይዝ በሰላም የመሰብሰብ፣ ሰላማዊ ሰልፍ የማድረግ ኑሻነትና አቤቱታ የማቅረብ መብት አለው። ክቤት ሙጭ የሚደረግ ስብሰባዎች በሚንቀሳቀሱባቸው ቦታዎች በሕዝብ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ችግር እንዳይፈጠሩ ለማድረግ ወይም በመካሄድ ላይ ያለ ስብሰባ ወይም ሰላማዊ ሰልፍ ሰላምን ደልክራሲያዊ መብቶችንና የሕዝብን የልራል ሁኔታ እንዳይጠሉ ለማስጠበቅ አግባብ ያላቸው ሥርዓቶች ሊደነገጉ ይችላሉ።

2. ይህ መብት የወጣቶችን ደህንነት የሰውን ክብርና መልካም ስምን ለመጠበቅ የጦርነት ቅስቀሳዎች እንደፊም ስብዓዊክብርን የሚነኩ የአደባባይ መግለጫዎችን ለመከላከል ሲባል በሚወጡ ሕጎች መሰረት ተጠያቂ ከመሆን አያድንም።

Article 31

Freedom of Association

Every person has the right to freedom of association for any cause or purpose. Associations which undertake acts that lawlessly subvert the rule of law and constitutional rule are prohibited.

አንቀጽ 31

የመደራጀት መብት

ማንኛውም ሰው ለማንኛውም ዓላማ በማኅበር የመደራጀት መብት አለው። ሆኖም አግባብ ያለውን ሕግ በመጣስ ወይም ሕግ መንግስታዊ ሥርዓቱን በሕግ ወጥ መንገድ ለማፍረስ የተመሰረተ ወይም የተጠቀሱትን ተግባራት የሚያራምድ ድርጅቶች የተከለከሉ ይሆናሉ።

P A R T I I

Chapter 2
Associations

ምዕራፍ 2
ስለ ማህበሮች

Art. 404 - Definition

ቁጥር 404 ትርጓሜ

An association is a grouping formed between two or more persons with a view to obtaining a result other than the securing or sharing of profits.

ማህበር ማለት ትርፎችን ለማግኘት ወይም ለመከፋፈል ሳይሆን አንድ ውጤት ለማግኘት በሌለው ወይም በብዙ ሰዎች መካከል የሚቋቋም ስብሰባ ነው።

Art. 505 - Partnerships

ቁጥር 405 የንግድ ማህበሮች

- 1) Groupings formed with a view to securing or sharing profits shall be subject to the provisions of the Commercial code relating to partnership.
- 2) The same shall apply to cooperative and other groupings which tend to satisfy the financial interests of their members by pooling their money.

1. ትርፎችን ለማግኘት ወይም ለመከፋፈል የተቋቋሙ ስብሰባዎች፣ በንግድ ሕግ የንግድ ማህበሮችን በሚመለከቱ ውሳኔዎች የሚመሩ ናቸው።
2. የአባሎቻቸውን የገንዘብ ጥቅም ለማበርከት ቁጠባ (ኢኮኖሚ) እንደያደረጉ በመፍቀድ፣ በመተባበር አብሮ መሥራት ወይም ሌሎች ስብሰባዎች በግልጽ ማህበር ደንቦች ይመራሉ።

P A R T I I I

PART ONE
GENERAL

ክፍል 1
ጠቅላላ

3. Scope of Application

3. የሕግ ተፈጻሚነት ወሰን

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-article (1) of this Article:

3. የዚህ አንቀጽ ንዑስ አንቀጽ (1) ቢኖርም ይህ አቀጽ፡

(a) employment relation between Ethiopian citizens and foreign diplomatic missions or international organizations operating within the territory of Ethiopia is a signatory provides, otherwise; unless the council of Ministers by regulations decides, or an international agreement to which Ethiopia is a signatory provides, otherwise.

ሀ) ሥራቸውን በኢትዮጵያ ግዛት ውስጥ የሚያከናውኑ የውጭ ዲፕሎማቲክ ሚስዮኖች ወይም ዓለም አቀፍ ድርጅቶች ከኢትዮጵያውያን ጋር በሚመሠርቱት የሥራ ግንኙነቶች ላይ ተፈጻሚ እንዳይሆን በሚኒስትሮች ምክር ቤት ደንብ ወይም ኢትዮጵያ በምትፈራረማቸው ዓለም አቀፍ ስምምነቶች ሊወሰን ይችላል።

(b) the Council of Ministers may, by regulations, determine inapplicable the provisions of this Proclamation on employment relations established by religious or charitable organizations;

ለ) የሃይማኖት ወይም የበጎ አድራጎች ድርጅቶች በሚመሠርቱት የሥራ ግንኙነቶች ላይ ተፈጻሚ እንዳይሆን የሚኒስትሮች ምክር ቤት በደንብ ሊወሰን ይችላል።