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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA (21 March 1933, as amended through 30 April 2002) (unofficial translation, excerpt)

Chapter VIII Fundamental Human Rights

Article 89. The State shall recognise and protect fundamental human rights in accordance with this Constitution, laws and international agreements binding upon Latvia.

Article 90. Everyone has the right to know about their rights.

Article 91. All human beings in Latvia shall be equal before the law and the courts. Human rights shall be realised without discrimination of any kind.

Article 99. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The church shall be separate from the State.

Article 100. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes the right to freely receive, keep and distribute information and to express their views. Censorship is prohibited.

Article 101. Every citizen of Latvia has the right, as provided for by law, to participate in the activities of the State and of local government, and to hold a position in the civil service.

Article 102. Everyone has the right to form and join associations, political parties and other public organisations.

Article 103. The State shall protect the freedom of previously announced peaceful meetings, street processions, and pickets.

Article 104. Everyone has the right to address submissions to State or local government institutions and to receive a materially responsive reply. Everyone has the right to receive a reply in the Latvian language.

Article 108. Employed persons have the right to a collective labour agreement, and the right to strike. The State shall protect the freedom of trade unions.

Article 116. The rights of persons set out in Articles ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, one hundred, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and six, and one hundred and eight of the Constitution may be subject to restrictions in circumstances provided for by law in order to protect the rights of other people, the democratic structure of the State, and public safety, welfare and morals. On the basis of the conditions set forth in this Article, restrictions may also be imposed on the expression of religious beliefs.