

<p style="text-align: center;">CONSTITUTION 1992</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter V</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CONSTITUTION 2013</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS</p>
<p>Article 50</p> <p>In the Socialist Republic of Vietn'am human rights in the political, civic, economic, cultural and social fields are respected. They are embodied in the citizen's rights and are determined by the Constitution and the law.</p>	<p>Article 14</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, human rights and citizens' rights in the political, civil, economic, cultural and social fields shall be recognized, respected, protected and guaranteed in accordance with the Constitution and law. 2. Human rights and citizens' rights may not be limited unless prescribed by a law solely in case of necessity for reasons of national defense, national security, social order and safety, social morality and community well-being.
<p>Article 51</p> <p>The citizen's rights are inseparable from his duties.</p> <p>The State guarantees the rights of the citizen; the citizen must fulfil his duties to the State and society.</p> <p>The citizen's rights and duties are determined by the Constitution and the law.</p>	<p>Article 15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizens' rights are inseparable from citizens' obligations. 2. Everyone is obliged to respect others' rights. 3. Citizens shall perform their obligations toward the State and society. 4. The exercise of human rights and citizens' rights may not infringe upon national interests and others' rights and legitimate interests.
<p>Article 52</p> <p>All citizens are equal before the law.</p>	<p>Article 16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All people are equal before law. 2. No one is subject to discriminatory treatment in political, civil, economic, cultural or social life.

<p>Article 49</p> <p>Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Việt Nam are persons enjoying Vietnamese citizenship.</p>	<p>Article 17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a person holding Vietnamese citizenship. 2. A Vietnamese citizen may not be expelled and delivered to another state. 3. Vietnamese citizens living abroad shall be protected by the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
<p>Article 75</p> <p>Vietnamese residing abroad form part of the Vietnamese population community. The State protects the legitimate rights and interest of overseas Vietnamese.</p> <p>The State encourages and creates favorable conditions for overseas Vietnamese to preserve the identity of Vietnamese national culture, to keep close contacts with their families and homeland and to contribute to the construction of their native land and country.</p>	<p>Article 18</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overseas Vietnamese make up an inseparable part of the community of Vietnamese ethnicities. 2. The State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall encourage and create the conditions for overseas Vietnamese to preserve and promote the cultural identity of the Vietnamese nation, maintain close ties with their families and native land, and contribute to the construction of their native land and the country.
	<p>Article 19</p> <p>Everyone has the right to life. Human life is protected by law. No one may be deprived of life in contravention of law.</p>
<p>Article 71</p> <p>Citizens have the right to physical inviolability and to have their lives, health, honor and dignity protected by law.</p> <p>No citizen may be arrested without a warrant from the People's Court, or a warrant from the People's Court, or a warrant from or ratification by the People's Inspectorate except in the case he or she is caught in flagrant violation of the law.</p> <p>Arrest and detention must be in accordance with the law.</p> <p>All forms of coercion, humiliation and violation of a citizen's honor and dignity are strictly prohibited.</p>	<p>Article 20</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to inviolability of his or her body and to the protection by law of his or her health, honor and dignity; no one shall be subjected to torture, violence, coercion, corporal punishment or any form of treatment harming his or her body and health or offending his or her honor and dignity. 2. No one may be arrested without a decision of a People's Court, or a decision or approval of a People's Procuracy, except in case of a flagrant offense. The arrest, holding in custody, or detention, of a person shall be prescribed by a law. 3. Everyone has the right to donate his or her tissues, organs or body in accordance with law. Medical, pharmaceutical and scientific experiments, or any other form of experiments, on the human body must be consented to by the human subject.

<p>Article 73</p> <p>Citizens have the right to inviolability of their places of residence.</p> <p>No one is allowed to enter another person's home without the latter's consent, unless otherwise authorized by the law.</p> <p>Privacy and unimpeded flow of correspondence, telephone and telegraph communications is guaranteed.</p> <p>Only authorized representatives have the right to conduct house searches, to open, check and hold citizens' correspondence and telegraph communications in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 21</p> <p>1. Everyone has the right to inviolability of private life, personal secrets and family secrets; and has the right to protect his or her honor and reputation.</p> <p>The security of information about private life, personal secrets or family secrets shall be guaranteed by law.</p> <p>2. Everyone has the right to privacy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegrams and other forms of private communication.</p> <p>No one may illegally break into, control or seize another's correspondence, telephone conversations, telegrams or other forms of private communication.</p>
<p>Article 68</p> <p>Citizens are entitled to freedom of movement and residence inside the country, of departure for and return from foreign countries in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 22</p> <p>1. Every citizen has the right to a legal residence.</p> <p>2. Everyone has the right to inviolability of his or her home. No one may enter the home of another person without his or her consent.</p> <p>3. The search of homes shall be prescribed by a law.</p>
<p>Article 70</p> <p>Citizens have the right to freedom of belief and religion, and may practice or not practice any religion. All religions are equal before the law.</p> <p>Public places of religious worship are protected by law.</p> <p>No one has the right to infringe on the freedom of faith and religion or to take advantage of the latter to violate State laws and policies.</p>	<p>Article 23</p> <p>Citizens have the right to free movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave the country and to return home from abroad. The exercise of those rights shall be prescribed by law.</p>
<p>Article 70</p> <p>Citizens have the right to freedom of belief and religion, and may practice or not practice any religion. All religions are equal before the law.</p> <p>Public places of religious worship are protected by law.</p> <p>No one has the right to infringe on the freedom of faith and religion or to take advantage of the latter to violate State laws and policies.</p>	<p>Article 24</p> <p>1. Everyone has the right to freedom of belief and religion, and has the right to follow any religion or to follow no religion. All religions are equal before law.</p> <p>2. The State shall respect and protect the freedom of belief and religion.</p> <p>3. No one may violate the freedom of belief and religion, nor may anyone take advantage of a belief or religion in order to violate the law.</p>

<p>Article 69</p> <p>Citizens are entitled to freedom of speech and freedom of the press; they have the right to receive information and the right of assembly, association and demonstration in accordance with the law</p>	<p>Article 25</p> <p>Citizens have the right to freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and have the right of access to information, the right to assembly, the right to association, and the right to demonstrate. The exercise of those rights shall be prescribed by law.</p>
<p>Article 63</p> <p>All citizens regardless of their sex have equal rights in all respects, political, economic, cultural, social and in family life.</p> <p>Any discrimination against women and violation of women's dignity are strictly prohibited.</p> <p>Women and men receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers are entitled to maternity benefits.</p> <p>Women who are public employees or salary-earners are entitled to pre-and post-natal paid leave, as provided by the law.</p> <p>The State and society create favorable conditions for women to improve their knowledge and competence in all respects and increasingly bring into full play their role in society, ensure the development of maternity homes, paediatric wards, creches, kindergartens and other social welfare facilities in order to lighten women's workload in the family and create favorable conditions for women's production, work, study, medical treatment, rest and discharge of the duties of motherhood.</p>	<p>Article 26</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male and female citizens have equal rights in all fields. The State shall adopt policies to guarantee the right to and opportunities for gender equality. 2. The State, society and family shall create the conditions for women to develop comprehensively and to advance their role in society. 3. Gender discrimination is prohibited.
<p>Article 54</p> <p>All citizens regardless of their ethnic origin, sex, social status, belief, religion, educational level, occupation and term of residence have the right to vote upon reaching the age of eighteen and stand for election to the National Assembly and the People's Councils upon attaining the age of twenty one as provided by law.</p>	<p>Article 27</p> <p>Every citizen who reaches the age of eighteen has the right to vote. Every citizen who reaches the age of twenty-one has the right to stand for election to the National Assembly or People's Councils. The exercise of those rights shall be prescribed by a law.</p>

<p>Article 53</p> <p>Citizens have the right to take part in managing the State and society, in debating on general issues of the whole country or of the locality, and make petitions or recommendation to the state offices and vote at any referendum held by the State</p>	<p>Article 28</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizens have the right to participate in the management of the State and management of society, and to discuss and propose to state agencies issues about their base units, localities and the whole country. 2. The State shall create the conditions for citizens to participate in the management of the State and society; and shall publicly and transparently receive and respond to the opinions and petitions of citizens. <p>Article 29</p> <p>Citizens who reach the age of eighteen have the right to vote in referenda organized by the State.</p>
<p>Article 74</p> <p>Citizens have the right to lodge with any competent State authority a complaint or denunciation regarding transgressions of the law by any State body, economic or social organization, people's armed forces unit or any individual.</p> <p>Complaints and denunciations must be examined and dealt with within a period of time stipulated by law.</p> <p>Any violation of interests of the State of legitimate rights and interests of collective and citizens must be promptly and strictly dealt with. Victims are entitled to damage compensation and to the rehabilitation of their honor as provided by law.</p> <p>Retaliation against authors of complaints or denunciations and misuse of the right to lodge complaints and denunciations with the aim of slandering and harming others through false charges are strictly prohibited.</p>	<p>Article 30</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to lodge complaints or denunciations about illegal acts of agencies, organizations or individuals with competent agencies, organizations or persons. 2. Competent agencies, organizations or persons shall receive and resolve complaints and denunciations. Those suffering damages have the right to material and mental compensation and restoration of honor in accordance with law. 3. Taking revenge on complainants or denunciators, or abusing the right to complaint and denunciation to slander or falsely accuse others, is prohibited.
<p>Article 72</p> <p>No citizen shall be considered guilty and liable to punishment until a verdict has been reached by the Court and has come into effect.</p> <p>Citizens who are arrested, detained, brought to court and sentenced unlawfully are entitled to damage compensation and to rehabilitation of their honor. Anyone who in arresting, detaining, prosecuting or sentencing some one unlawfully causes damage to others must be sanctioned by law.</p>	<p>Article 31</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to a legally established procedure and the sentence of the court takes legal effect. 2. A person charged with a criminal offense shall be promptly tried in an impartial and public manner by a court within a legally established time limit. In case of a closed trial in accordance with law, the verdict must be publicly pronounced.

	<p>3. No one may be tried twice for the same offense.</p> <p>4. A person who is arrested, held in custody, temporarily detained, charged with a criminal offence, investigated, prosecuted or brought to trial has the right to defend himself or herself in person or choose a defense counsel or another person to defend him or her.</p> <p>5. A person who is illegally arrested, held in custody, temporarily detained, charged with a criminal offence, investigated, prosecuted, brought to trial or subject to judgment enforcement has the right to compensation for material and mental damages and restoration of honor. A person who violates the law in respect of arrest, detention, holding in custody, laying of charges, investigation, prosecution, trial or judgment enforcement, thereby causing damages to others, shall be punished in accordance with law.</p>
<p>Article 58</p> <p>Citizens have the right to ownership of lawful income, savings, housing, personal possessions, means of production, capital and other assets in enterprises or in other economic organizations; the right to use the land allocated by the State is provided for in Article 17 and 18.</p> <p>The State protects the citizen's right to bequeath and to inherit.</p>	<p>Article 32</p> <p>1. Everyone has the right to ownership of his or her lawful income, savings, housing, chattels, means of production and capital contributions to enterprises or other economic entities.</p> <p>2. The right to private ownership and the right to inheritance shall be protected by law.</p> <p>3. In case of extreme necessity for national defense or security reasons or in the national interest, in a state of emergency or in response to a natural disaster, the State may compulsorily purchase or requisition the property of organizations or individuals and pay compensation at market price.</p>
<p>Article 57</p> <p>Citizens have the right to freely do business in accordance with the law</p>	<p>Article 33</p> <p>Everyone has the right to freedom of enterprise in the sectors and trades that are not prohibited by law.</p>
<p>Article 67</p> <p>The State grants preferential treatment to war invalids, sick soldiers and families of fallen combatants, creates conditions for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers' working ability, to help them find employment suited to their health conditions and lead a stable life.</p> <p>Persons or families who have rendered services to the country shall be commended and rewarded and shall receive proper attention.</p> <p>Old people, disabled persons and orphans with no family support are entitled to</p>	<p>Article 34</p> <p>Citizens are guaranteed the right to social security.</p>

<p>assistance from the State and society.</p>	
<p>Article 62</p> <p>Citizens have the right to undertake construction of housing in accordance with planning and law.</p> <p>Interests of tenants and landlords are protected by the law.</p>	<p>Article 35</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizens have the right to work and to choose their occupations, employment and workplaces. 2. Employees are guaranteed equal and safe working conditions; and have the right to wages and rest periods. 3. Discriminatory treatment, forced labor or the employment of people below the minimum working age is prohibited.
<p>Article 64</p> <p>The family is the nucleus of society.</p> <p>The State protects marriage and the family.</p> <p>Male and female citizens have the right to marry on the principle of free consent, progressive orientation, monogamy and equality between husband and wife.</p> <p>Parents are duty bound to bring up and educate their children into useful citizens of society. Children have an obligation to respect and care for their grand-parents and parents.</p> <p>The State and society do not admit any discrimination among children of the same family.</p>	<p>Article 36</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Men and women have the right to marry and divorce. Marriage must adhere to the principles of voluntariness, progressiveness, monogamy, equality and mutual respect between husband and wife. 2. The State shall protect marriage and the family, and protect the interests of mothers and children.

<p>Article 65</p> <p>The State, society and the family are responsible for the protection, care and education of children.</p>	<p>Article 37</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children shall be protected, cared for and educated by the State, family and society; children may participate in child-related issues. Harassing, persecuting, maltreating, abandoning or abusing children, exploiting child labor or other acts that violate children's rights are prohibited. 2. Young people shall be provided by the State, family and society with the conditions for learning, working, entertaining themselves, and developing their physiques and minds, and be educated in morality, national traditions and civic consciousness; and shall take the lead in the cause of creative labor and national defense. 3. The elderly shall be respected and cared for by the State, family and society to promote their role in the cause of national construction and defense.
<p>Article 39</p> <p>The State invests in, develops and ensures the unified administration of people's health protection, harnesses and organizes all social forces to build and develop a prevention-oriented Vietnamese medicine; combines disease prevention with treatment; develops and combines modern with traditional medicine and pharmacology; combines the development of public along with popular health care; ensures health care insurance and creates favorable conditions for all people to enjoy health care.</p> <p>The State grants priority to the implementation of the health care program for mountain inhabitants and ethnic minority people.</p> <p>Illegal medical treatment production and sale of medicines detrimental to the people's health by organizations of individuals are prohibited.</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to health protection and care, and to equality in the use of medical services, and has the obligation to comply with regulations on the prevention of disease and medical examination or treatment. 2. Acts threatening the life or health of other persons and the community are prohibited.

<p>Article 59</p> <p>Education is a right and obligation of citizens.</p> <p>Primary education is to be compulsory and free of charge.</p> <p>Citizens have the right to general and vocational education in various forms.</p> <p>The State and society encourage gifted pupils and students in their studies with the view to develop their talents.</p> <p>The State is to adopt policies on tuition fees and scholarships.</p> <p>The State and society are to provide conditions for handicapped and other specially disadvantaged children to enjoy appropriate general and vocational education.</p>	<p>Article 39</p> <p>Citizens have the right, as well as the obligation, to learn.</p>
<p>Article 60</p> <p>Citizens have the right to undertake scientific and technical research and discovery, invention, innovations, technical improvements, rationalization of production, and to engage in literary, artistic creation and criticism and other cultural activities. Copy right and the right to industrial ownership protected by the State.</p>	<p>Article 40</p> <p>Everyone has the right to conduct scientific or technological research, or literary or artistic creation, and to enjoy the benefits brought about by those activities.</p>
<p>Article 41</p> <p>Everyone has the right to enjoy and access cultural values, participate in cultural life, and use cultural facilities.</p>	<p>Article 41</p> <p>Everyone has the right to enjoy and access cultural values, participate in cultural life, and use cultural facilities.</p>
<p>Article 32</p> <p>Art and literature help nurture the noble personality and soul of the Vietnamese people.</p> <p>The State invest in the development of culture, literature and art, creates favorable conditions for the people to enjoy literary and artistic works of high value; sponsors the promotion of creative literary and artistic talents.</p> <p>The state develops diverse forms of literary and artistic activities; encourages popular literary and artistic activities.</p>	
	<p>Article 42</p> <p>A citizen has the right to determine his or her ethnicity, use his or her mother tongue and choose his or her language of communication.</p>

	<p>Article 43</p> <p>Everyone has the right to live in a clean environment and has the obligation to protect the environment.</p>
<p>Article 76</p> <p>A citizen has the obligation to be loyal to the Fatherland.</p> <p>High treason is the most serious crime.</p>	<p>Article 44</p> <p>A citizen has the obligation to be loyal to the Fatherland.</p> <p>High treason is the most serious crime.</p>
<p>Article 77</p> <p>It is the sacred duty and the noble right of citizens to defend their Fatherland.</p> <p>A citizen shall perform military service and participate in building a national defense of all the people.</p>	<p>Article 45</p> <p>1. It is the sacred duty and the noble right of citizens to defend their Fatherland.</p> <p>2. A citizen shall perform military service and participate in building a national defense of all the people.</p>
<p>Article 79</p> <p>A citizen has the obligation to obey the Constitution and law; participate in the safeguarding of national security and social order and safety, and observe the rules of public life.</p>	<p>Article 46</p> <p>A citizen has the obligation to obey the Constitution and law; participate in the safeguarding of national security and social order and safety, and observe the rules of public life.</p>
<p>Article 80</p> <p>Everyone has the obligation to pay taxes and take part in public utility labor in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 47</p> <p>Everyone has the obligation to pay taxes in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>Article 81</p> <p>Foreigners residing in Vietnam shall abide by the Vietnamese Constitution and law; and have their lives, property, rights and legitimate interests protected by Vietnamese law.</p>	<p>Article 48</p> <p>Foreigners residing in Vietnam shall abide by the Vietnamese Constitution and law; and have their lives, property, rights and legitimate interests protected by Vietnamese law.</p>
<p>Article 82</p> <p>Foreign nationals who are persecuted for taking part in the struggle for freedom and national independence, for socialism, democracy and peace, or for engaging in scientific pursuits may be considered for granting of asylum by the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.</p>	<p>Article 49</p> <p>Foreign nationals who are persecuted for taking part in the struggle for freedom and national independence, for socialism, democracy and peace, or for engaging in scientific pursuits may be considered for granting of asylum by the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.</p>