

The representatives of the French people, constituted in the National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness or disregard for human rights are the only causes of public misfortune and the corruption of governments, have resolved to set out in a solemn declaration the natural, inalienable and sacred rights of man, so that this declaration, which is constantly before all members of the social body, may constantly remind them of their rights and duties; so that the acts of the legislative and executive authorities, which can at any time be compared with the purpose of a political institution, may be more fully respected, so that the demands of citizens, now based on principles and unconditional, always follow my Constitution and, and that, in the presence and absence of the supreme human rights and the supreme assent, all citizens and states, in the absence and absence of any unjustified declaration, shall be respected.

Article 1 Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on common good. Article 2 The purpose of any political association is the preservation of the natural and inalienable rights of man. These rights are freedom, property, security, and resistance to oppression. Article 3 The principle of all sovereignty lies essentially in the nation. No body, no individual can exercise any authority other than that which is expressly derived from it. Article 4 The freedom to do anything that does not prejudice the rights of others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has only those limits which ensure the enjoyment of these same rights by other members of society. These limits cannot be implied except by law. Article 5 of the law does not expressly protect the rights of others. Article 6 The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to participate personally, or through their representatives, in its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens in its eyes are equally entitled to all public dignities, places and employment, according to their ability, and without distinction other than their virtues and talents. Article 7 No one may be accused, arrested or detained except in the cases determined by law, and in the forms prescribed by it. Those who request, issue, execute or execute arbitrary orders must be punished, but no one shall be called to action or be punished under the law, and no one shall be made to obey the laws or orders prescribed by law, and no one shall be called to action under Article 8 and shall, of course, be subject to any penalty imposed by law. Article 9 Since every man is presumed innocent until he has been convicted, if he is deemed indispensable to arrest him, any rigour which would not be necessary to ensure his person must be severely repressed by law. Article 10 No one should be concerned about his opinions, even religious ones, provided that their expression does not disturb the public order established by law. Article 11 Free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of the citizen: therefore, every citizen can write, freely speak, except in response to the abuse of those rights which are violated by law. Article 12 of the law guarantees that the force of this law is necessary for the public interest and the particular benefit of all citizens, and therefore, that the force of this law is not necessary for the exercise of the rights of the citizen. Article 13 For the maintenance of the public service and for administrative expenditure, a common contribution is indispensable: it must be distributed equally among all citizens, on the basis of their powers. Article 14 All citizens have the right to determine, by themselves or by their representatives, the necessity of the public contribution, to freely consent to it, to follow it up, and to determine its quota, the assets, the collection and the duration. Article 15 The company has the right to hold any public official responsible for its administration accountable. Article 16 A company in which the guarantee of rights is not assured, nor the exercise of certain powers, has no Constitution. Article 17 Property is a sacred and inalienable right, and cannot be held in private, unconditional, unconditional, and, of course, unconditional, if it is required by law and publicly necessary. compensation.