**The Matrix. The International Bill of Human Rights as domesticated under Uganda’s Supreme Law**

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| **UNDHR** | | **ICCPR** | | **ICESCR** | | **CONSTITUION (UG-1995)** | |
| **Art. 1** | ***All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights*.** | **Art. 1** | **1. Right to right of self-determination.**  **2. Freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without**  **prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation.**  **3. The States Parties & administrators of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination** | **Art. 1** | **1. All peoples have the right of self-determination.**  **2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources.**  **3. The States Parties & administrators of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination** | **Art. 20** | **1. Fundamental Rs and freedoms of the individual**  **are inherent.**  **2. The rights and freedoms of the individual and**  **groups enshrined in CAP 4 shall be respected,**  **upheld and promoted by all organs and State**  **agencies and by all persons** | |
| **Art. 2** | **Right to non-discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.** | **Art. 2** | **Right to non-distinction on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.** | **Art. 2** | **1. States Parties to take all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures to enforce ESCRs**  **2. Right to nondiscrimination in the enforcement of ESCRs**  **3. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee ESCRs.** | **Art 21** | **Right to Equality before the Law and freedom from discrimination in all spheres of political,**  **economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect. i.e. on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or**  **religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability** | |
| **Art.**  **26** | **Right to equality before the law without any discrimination**  **on any ground such as race, colour,**  **sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other**  **status.** |
| **Art. 27** | **Protection of minority rights** |  |  | **Art.36** | **Protection of rights of minorities**  **Minorities have a right to participate in decision-making processes and their views**  **and interests shall be taken into account in the making of national plans and**  **programmes** | |
| **Art.3** | **the right to life, liberty and security of person** | **Art. 6** | **Right to life, subject to the legal limitations** | **Art.4** | **State may subject ESCRs only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.** | **Art.22** | **1. Right to life, except in execution of a death**  **sentence after a fair trial under law, when the conviction and sentence have**  **been confirmed by the highest appellate court.**  **2. Right to life of an unborn child except as**  **authorised by law** | |
| **Art 5** | **2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.** |  |  | |
| **Art. 4** | **prohibition against slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade in all their forms** | **Art. 8** | **No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.**  **2. No one shall be held in servitude.** |  |  | **Art 25** | **Protection from slavery, servitude and forced labour**  **1. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.**  **2. No person shall be required to perform forced labour.**  **3. Defines "forced labour"…** | |
| **Art. 5** | **Prohibition against torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment** | **Art. 7** | **Prohibition against torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In**  **particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific**  **experimentation.** | **Art. 12** | **Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.**  **(a) Right to provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;**  **(b) Right to improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;**  **(c) Right to prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;**  **(d) Right to the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.** | **Art. 24**  **Art 39** | **Respect for human dignity and protection from**  **inhuman treatment**  ***‘No person shall be subjected to any form of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading***  ***treatment or punishment*.’**  **Right to a clean and healthy environment**  **Every Ugandan has a right to a clean and healthy environment.** | |
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| **Art. 6** | **Right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law** | **Art. 16** | **Right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.** |  |  | **Art 32** | **Affirmative action in favour of marginalised groups**  **1. …, the State shall take affirmative**  **action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of**  **redressing imbalances which exist against them.**  **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.**  **3. There shall be a Commission called the Equal Opportunities Commission whose**  **composition and functions shall be determined by an Act of Parliament.**  **4. The Equal Opportunities Commission shall be established within one-year after**  **the coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005.**  **5. Parliament shall make laws for the purpose of giving full effect to this article** | |
| **Art. 7** | **Right to equality before the law** | **Art. 3** | **Right to equality of both men and women**  **to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights** | **Art 3.** | **Right to equality of both men and women to the enjoyment of all ESCRs** | **Art 33** | **Rights of women**  **1. Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.**  **2. The State shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the**  **welfare of women to enable them to realise their full potential and**  **advancement.**  **3. The State shall protect women and their rights, taking into account their unique**  **status and natural maternal functions in society.**  **4. Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall**  **include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.**  **5. Without prejudice to article 32 of this Constitution, women shall have the right**  **to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by**  **history, tradition or custom.** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Art 34** | **Rights of children**  **1. Subject to laws enacted in their best interests, children shall have the right to**  **know and be cared for by their parents or those entitled by law to bring them up.**  **2. A child is entitled to basic education which shall be the responsibility of the State**  **and the parents of the child.**  **3. No child shall be deprived by any person of medical treatment, education or any**  **other social or economic benefit by reason of religious or other beliefs.**  **4. Children are entitled to be protected from social or economic exploitation and**  **shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be**  **hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health or**  **physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.**  **5. For the purposes of clause (4) of this article, children shall be persons under the**  **age of sixteen years.**  **6. A child offender who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept**  **separately from adult offenders.**  **7. The law shall accord special protection to orphans and other vulnerable**  **children.** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Art.35** | **35. Rights of persons with disabilities**  **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.**  **2. Parliament shall enact laws appropriate for the protection of persons with**  **disabilities.** | |
| **Art. 8** | **Right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 9** | **Prohibition against arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.** | **Art. 9** | **Right to liberty and security of person.**  **-No one shall be subjected to arbitrary**  **arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance**  **with such procedure as are established by law.**  **2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and**  **shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.** |  |  | **Art. 23** | **1. Right to Protection of personal liberty, except;**  **a) in execution of a lawful sentence or order of a Ugandan court,**  **or another country or of an international court or tribunal in**  **respect of a conviction of criminal offence; or of an order of a court punishing the person for contempt of court;**  **b) in execution of the order of a court made to secure the fulfillment of any**  **obligation imposed on that person by law;**  **c. for the purpose of bringing that person before a court in execution of the**  **order of a court or upon reasonable suspicion that that person has**  **committed or is about to commit a criminal offence**  **d. for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious**  **disease;**  **e. for the purpose of the education or welfare of an under-18 aged person,**  **f. for the purpose of the care or treatment of a person reasonably suspected to be, of unsound**  **mind or addicted to drugs or alcohol or the protection of the community from him or her.**  **g. on unlawful entry into**  **Uganda, or for effecting the expulsion, extradition or other**  **lawful removal of that person from Uganda or during the extradition or transit as a convict from one country to another;**  **h. When authorised by law, in any other similar circumstances.**  **2.A person arrested, restricted or detained shall be kept in a place authorised by**  **law.**  **3. A person arrested, restricted or detained shall be informed immediately, in a**  **language that the person understands, of the reasons for the arrest, restriction**  **or detention and of his or her right to a lawyer of his or her choice.**  **4. A person arrested or detained**  **a. as to bring him or her before a court in execution of a court**  **order of a court; or**  **b. upon reasonable suspicion of his or her having committed or being about to**  **commit a criminal offence shall, if not earlier released, be brought to court as soon as possible but in anycase not later than forty-eight hours from the time of his or her arrest.**  **5. Such a detainee has rights;**  **a) to inform next-of-kin asap about the detention;**  **b) to be allowed reasonable access to**  **the next-of-kin, lawyer and personal doctor;**  **c) to access medical treatment including private medical treatment at his or her expense.**  **6. Right to apply for Court bail**  **a) Discretional court bail release on reasonble conditins**  **bRight to mandatory release on pre-trial bail b) Where an inmate has been on pretrial detention for 60 days for ordinary cases; and**  **c) 180 days for capital offences before**  **committal to the High Court on reasonable bail conditions**  **7. Right to compesation for unlawful detention by the State or state agency, or other person or authority**  **8. Right to remission of pretrial detention period when considering custodial sentencing.**  **9. Right to the inviolable and unsuspendable order of habeus corpus.** | |
| **Art 10.** | **1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity of the human person.**  **2.**  **(a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons**  **and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;**  **(b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for**  **adjudication.**  **3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be**  **their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be**  **accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.** |
| **Art. 10**  **Art 11** | **RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING. This entails full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.**  **(1)- Right to presumption of innocent until proven guilty;**  **(2)- Right not to be charged or penalized with and for a non prescribed offence;** | **Art.**  **14** | **RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**  **1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals.**  **In the determination of any criminal**  **charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair**  **and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.**  **The press**  **and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order, or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the**  **parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special**  **circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered**  **in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public *except where the interest of juvenile***  ***persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of***  ***children.***  **2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until**  **proved guilty according to law.**  **3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following**  **minimum guarantees, in full equality:**  **(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which**  **he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;**  **(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with**  **counsel of his own choosing;**  **(c) To be tried without undue delay;**  **(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own**  **choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal**  **assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without**  **payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;**  **(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and**  **examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;**  **(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used**  **in court;**  **(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.**  **4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and**  **the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.**  **Right of Appeal or review**  **5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right**  **to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.**    **6. Right against Double jeopardy**  **When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently**  **his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly**  **discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has**  **suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is**  **proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.**  **7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been**  **finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.** |  |  | **Art 28** | **RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**  **1. In the determination of civil rights and obligations or any criminal charge, a**  **person shall be entitled to a fair, speedy and public hearing before an**  **independent and impartial court or tribunal established by law**  **2. Nothing in clause (1) of this article shall prevent the court or tribunal from**  **excluding the press or the public from all or any proceedings before it for**  **reasons of morality, public order or national security, as may be necessary in a**  **free and democratic society.**  **3. Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall-**  **a. be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty or until that person has**  **pleaded guilty;**  **b. be informed immediately, in a language that the person understands of the**  **nature of the offence;**  **c. be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence;**  **d. be permitted to appear before the court in person or, at that person's own**  **expense, by a lawyer of his or her choice;**  **e. in the case of any offence which carries a sentence of death or imprisonment for life, be entitled to legal representation at the expense of the State;**  **f. be afforded, without payment by that person, the assistance of an**  **interpreter if that person cannot understand the language used at the trial**  **g. be afforded facilities to examine witnesses and to obtain the attendance of**  **other witnesses before the court.**    **4. Nothing done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent**  **witha. paragraph (a) of clause (3) of this article, to the extent that the law in**  **question imposes upon any person charged with a criminal offence, the**  **burden of proving particular facts;**  **b. paragraph (g) of clause (3) of this article, to the extent that the law imposes**  **conditions that must be satisfied if witnesses called to testify on behalf of**  **an accused are to be paid their expenses out of public funds.**  **5. Except with his or her consent, the trial of any person shall not take place in the**  **absence of that person unless the person so conducts himself or herself as to**  **render the continuance of the proceedings in the presence of that person**  **impracticable and the court makes an order for the person to be removed and**  **the trial to proceed in the absence of that person.**  **6. A person tried for any criminal offence, or any person authorised by him or her,**  **shall, after the judgment in respect of that offence, be entitled to a copy of the**  **proceedings upon payment of a fee prescribed by law.**  **7. No person shall be charged with or convicted of a criminal offence which is**  **founded on an act or omission that did not at the time it took place constitute a**  **criminal offence.**  **8. No penalty shall be imposed for a criminal offence that is severer in degree or**  **description than the maximum penalty that could have been imposed for that**  **offence at the time when it was committed.**  **9. A person who shows that he or she has been tried by a competent court for a**  **criminal offence and convicted or acquitted of that offence, shall not again be**  **tried for the offence or for any other criminal offence of which he or she could**  **have been convicted at the trial for that offence, except upon the order of a**  **superior court in the course of appeal or review proceedings relating to the**  **conviction or acquittal.**  **• Prohibition of double jeopardy**  **10. No person shall be tried for a criminal offence if the person shows that he or she**  **has been pardoned in respect of that offence.**  **Protection from self-incrimination**  **11. Where a person is being tried for a criminal offence, neither that person nor the**  **spouse of that person shall be compelled to give evidence against that person.**  **12. Except for contempt of court, no person shall be convicted of a criminal offence**  **unless the offence is defined and the penalty for it prescribed by law.** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Art 42** | **Right to just and fair treatment in administrative**  **Decisions**  **Any person appearing before any administrative official or body has a right to be treated justly and fairly and shall have a right to apply to a court of law in respect of**  **any administrative decision taken against him or her.** | |
|  |  | **Art. 11** | **No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.** |  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  | **Art.5** | **Any non-derogation of the ESCR is prohibited** |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Art 43** | **General limitation on fundamental and other human rights and freedoms**  **1. In the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms prescribed in this Chapter, no**  **person shall prejudice the fundamental or other human rights and freedoms of**  **others or the public interest.**  **2*. Public interest under this article shall not permit***  ***a. political persecution;***  ***b. detention without trial;***  ***c. any limitation of the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms prescribed bythis Chapter beyond what is acceptable and demonstrably justifiable in afree and democratic society, or what is provided in this Constitution*** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **ART 44** | **PROHIBITION OF DEROGATION FROM PARTICULAR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING IN THIS CONSTITUTION, THERE SHALL BE NO DEROGATION FROM THE ENJOYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS**  **A. FREEDOM FROM TORTURE, CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT;**  **B. FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY OR SERVITUDE;**  **C. THE RIGHT TO FAIR HEARING;**  **D. THE RIGHT TO AN ORDER OF HABEAS CORPUS.** | |
| **Art.**  **12** | **Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence, honor and reputation** | **Art. 17** | **Prohibition to arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, home or**  **correspondence, honour and reputation.**  **2. Right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.** |  |  | **Art 27** | **Right to privacy of person, home and**  **other property**  **1. No person shall be subjected to;**  **a) unlawful search of the person, home or other property of that person; or**  **b. unlawful entry by others of the premises of that person.**  **2. No person shall be subjected to interference with the privacy of that person's**  **home, correspondence, communication or other property.** | |
| **Art.**  **23** | **1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.**  **2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.**  **3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.** | **Art 10** | **1 - The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society,**  **Right to Marriage with the free consent of the intending spouses.**  **2. Right to special protection of mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth.**  **-Working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.**  **3. Right of protection to children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions.**  **- Right to protection of children and young persons from economic and social exploitation; and harmful employment.**  **-States should also set statutory age limits for paid employment.** | **Art. 31** | **Rights of the family**  **1. A man and a woman are entitled to marry only if they are each of the age of**  **eighteen years and above and are entitled at that age-**  **• Regulation of marriage**  **a. to found a family; and • Right to found a family**  **b. to equal rights at and in marriage, during marriage, and at its dissolution. • Provision for matrimonial equality**  **2. Parliament shall make appropriate laws for the protection of the rights of**  **widows and widowers to inherit the property of their deceased spouses and to**  **enjoy parental rights over their children.**  **• Right to transfer property**  **2a. Marriage between persons of the same sex is prohibited.**  **3. Marriage shall be entered into with the free consent of the man and woman**  **intending to marry.**  **4. It is the right and duty of parents to care for and bring up their children.**  **5. Children may not be separated from their families or the persons entitled to**  **bring them up against the will of their families or of those persons, except in**  **accordance with the law** | |
|  | **Art. 24** | **1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion,**  **national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required**  **by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.**  **2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.**  **3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.** | **Art.13** | **Right of everyone to education.** | **Art. 30** | **Right to education**  **All persons have a right to education** | |
|  | **Art.14** | **States to put in place a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.** |  |  | |
| **Art.13** | **Right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state** | **Art. 12** | **1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.**  **2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.**  **3. Subject to national security, public order (ordre public), public health**  **or morals or the rights and freedoms of others,** |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art.14** | **Right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution** | **Art. 13** | **Protection of immigrants**    **An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom**  **only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling**  **reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his**  **expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the**  **competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.** |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 15** | **Right to a nationality** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art.16** | **Equal rights to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution;;** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 17** | **Right to own property alone as well as in association with others** |  |  |  |  | **Art 26** | **Protection from deprivation of property** | |
| **1. Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association**  **with others** | |
| **2. Protection from expropriation/ compulsory state acquisition, except;**  **a) as a necessary for public use,**  **defence interest, public safety, public order, public morality, or public**  **health** | |
| **BUT**  **Subject to prompt payment of fair /adequate compensation,**  **a right of access to court process over the land rights/interest** | |
| **Art.18** | **Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion** | **Art. 18** | **Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion of choice individually or with others** |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 19** | **Right to freedom of opinion and expression** | **Art.19** | **1.Right to hold opinions without interference.**  **2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; incl. freedom to seek,**  **receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing**  **or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice. *(subject to the state laws; respect of the rights or reputations of others; protection of national security; public order (ordre public); public health or***  ***morals.)*** |  |  | **Art 29** | **29. Protection of freedom of conscience, expression, movement, religion, assembly and association**  **1. Every person shall have the right to;**  **Freedom of Speech**  **a. freedom of speech and expression, which shall include freedom of the press and other media;**  **Right of freedom of thought**  **b. freedom of thought, conscience and belief which shall include academic freedom in institutions of learning**  **Right to freedom of religious profess**  **c. freedom to practise any religion and manifest such practice which shall**  **include the right to belong to and participate in the practices of any**  **religious body or organisation in a manner consistent with this**  **Constitution;**  **Right to freedom of Assembly**  **d. freedom to assemble and to demonstrate together with others peacefully and unarmed and to petition; and**  **Freedom of Association**  **e. freedom of association which shall include the freedom to form and join associations or unions, including trade unions and political and other civic**  **organisations.**  **Freedom of Movement**  **2. Every Ugandan shall have the right-**  **a. to move freely throughout Uganda and to reside and settle in any part of**  **Uganda;**  **b. to enter, leave and return to, Uganda; and**  **c. to a passport or other travel document.** | |
| **Art.20** | **Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;** | **Art. 21** | **Right to peaceful assembly;**  **subject to restrictions imposed in conformity with the law and restrictions necessary in a**  **democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public),**  **the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.** |  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Art 41** | **Right of access to information**  **1. Every citizen has a right of access to information in the possession of the State**  **or any other organ or agency of the State except where the release of the**  **information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the State or**  **interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person.**  **2. Parliament shall make laws prescribing the classes of information referred to in**  **clause (1) of this article and the procedure for obtaining access to that**  **information.** | |
| **Art. 21** | **Right to participation in government and public service and equal and equal suffrage** | **Art. 25** | **Right to participation in government and public service and equal and equal suffrage** |  |  | **Art 38** | **Civic rights and activities**  **1. Every Uganda citizen has the right to participate in the affairs of government,**  **individually or through his or her representatives in accordance with law.**  **2. Every Ugandan has a right to participate in peaceful activities to influence the**  **policies of government through civic organisations.** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 22** | **Right to social security** |  |  | **Art.9** | **Right to social security, including social insurance** |  |  | |
| **Art 23** | **Right to choice of and for employment and equal pay (including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.)** | **Art. 22** | **Right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and**  **join trade unions for the protection of his interests; subject to lawful f lawful restrictions on**  **members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right** | **Art.8** | **(1) -Right of everyone to form trade unions(TUs) and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of ES interests;**  **-TUs to establish and join national federations or confederations;**  **2. TUs to function freely; The right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country.[[1]](#footnote-1)**  **3. States Parties to comply with the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize** | **Art 40** | **40. ECONOMIC RIGHTS**  **Right to safe work environment**  **1. Parliament shall enact lawsa. to provide for the right of persons to work under satisfactory, safe and**  **healthy conditions;**  **Right to just remuneration**  **b. to ensure equal payment for equal work without discrimination; and**  **Right to rest and leisure**  **c. to ensure that every worker is accorded rest and reasonable working hours and periods of holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.**  **Right to establish a business/ Right to pactice profession**  **2. Every person in Uganda has the right to practise his or her profession and to**  **carry on any lawful occupation, trade or business.**  **Right to join trade unions**  **3. Every worker has a righta. to form or join a trade union of his or her choice for the promotion and protection of his or her economic and social interests;**  **b. to collective bargaining and representation; and**  **Right to strike**  **c. to withdraw his or her labour according to law.**  **Maternal labour rights**  **4. The employer of every woman worker shall accord her protection during pregnancy and after birth, in accordance with the law** | |
| **Art.7** | **Right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work which ensure, in particular:**  **(a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:**  **(i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;**  **(ii) A decent living for themselves and their families**  **(b) Safe and healthy working conditions;**  **(c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;** |  |  | |
| **Art. 24** | **Right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay** |  |  | **Art. 7** | **(d) Right to rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays** |  |  | |
| **Art. 25** | **Right to adequate standard of living for all, including unemployed, widows, old age, unemployed, mothers and children[[2]](#footnote-2)** |  |  | **Art. 11** | **Right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.** |  |  | |
| **Art. 26** | **Right to work** |  |  | **Art.6** | **Right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.** |  |  | |
| **Art. 27** | **Right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits** |  |  | **Art.15** | **Right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits** | **Art 37** | **37. Right to culture and similar rights**  **Every person has a right as applicable, to belong to, enjoy, practise, profess, maintain**  **and promote any culture, cultural institution, language, tradition, creed or religion in**  **community with others** | |
| **Art 28** | **Right to a social and international order** | **Art. 20** | **Prohibition of 1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.**  **2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination,**  **hostility or violence.** |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 29** | **Right to participate in community roles and duties** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 30.** | **Protection of the rights under the Declaration.** | **Arts 28-45** | **Establishment of and modus operandii of the Human Rights Committee** |  |  |  |  | |
| **Art. 46** | **Compliance with the UN Charter** | **Arts. 16-25** | **Confirmation of the legal processes of states’ compliance with the ESCRs.** |  |  | |
| **Arts 48-49** | **Ratification, Accession, and Entry into force processes** | **Art.26** | **Ratification process of the Covenant.** |  |  | |
| **Art. 50** | **Applicability to all parts of federal States without any**  **limitations or exceptions.** | **Art 27-31** | **Entry in force, role of Secretary General and other preliminaries.** |  |  | |
|  |  | **Arts 50-54** | **Amendments, Notifications to Secretary General, and other preliminaries.** |  |  |  |  | |

Source: Nakibuule Gladys; JTI Research, 2022, August.

1. This rule has a claw back; it reads; ‘this article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces or of the police or of the administration of the State.’ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (ii) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection [↑](#footnote-ref-2)