

# موسسه حقوقی آواهی عدالت سروش



متن کامل قانون اساسی آرژانتین (انگلیسی)

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## Argentina Constitution

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Preamble

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Argentine Nation? gathered in General Constituent We? the representatives of the people of the election of the Provinces which compose it? in fulfillment of pre- Assembly by the will and peace? pacts? in order to form a national unionnn? guarantee justice? secure domestic existing the blessings of provide for the common defense? promote the general welfare and secure world who wish to dwell on liberty to ourselves? to our posterity? and to all men of the source of all reason and justice: do ordain? ?argentine soil: invoking the protection of God .Constitution for the Argentine Nation decree? and establish this

## Part I] First Part]

### Chapter I Declarations? Rights? and Guarantees

#### [] Section 1

representative form of government? as this The Argentine Nation adopts the federal republican .Constitution establishes

#### [] Section 2

.Apostolic religion The Federal Government supports the Roman Catholic

#### [] Section 3

Government shall reside in the city to be declared The authorities in charrge of the Federal special law of Congress? once settled the cession of the territory to Capital of the Republic by a .federalized by one or more provincial legislatures be

#### [] Section 4

of the Nation with the funds of the The Federal Government provides for the expenditures of export and import duties? the sale or lease of National Treasury? composed of the proceeds revenues of the Posts? other taxes equitably and proportionally lands owned by the Nation? the population by the National Congress? and of whatever loans and credit levied on the enterprises of national transactions Congress may order in case of national emergencies or for .interest

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## [] Section 5

the republican? representative system? in Each province shall enact its own constitution under declarations? and guarantees of the National Constitution? ?accordance with the principles administration of justice? municipal regime? and elementary education. Under ensuring its exercise of its these conditions? the Federal Government shall guarantee each province the full .institutions

## [] Section 6

of the provinces in order to guarantee The Federal Government may intervene in the territory repel foreign invasions; and at the request of their the republican form of government or to it may intervene to support or reestablish them? should they have been ?constituted authorities .by sedition or invasion from another province deposed

## [] Section 7

province are worthy of full faith in the others; The public acts and judicial proceedings of one laws? prescribe the manner in which such acts and proceedings and Congress may? by general .and the legal effects thereof shall be proved

## [] Section 8

all rights? privileges? and immunities inherent The citizens of each province shall be entitled to the other provinces. The extradition of criminals is a reciprocal in the condition of citizen in .among all the provinces obligation

## [] Section 9

no other Customs than the national ones? Throughout the territory of the Nation there shall be .Congress shall be in force in which the tariffs enacted by

## [] Section 10

manufacture is free from duties throughout The circulation of goods of national production or circulation of articles and merchandise of all kinds cleared in the the Republic? as well as the .Customs national

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## [] Section 11

manufacture? as well as livestock of all kinds? that Goods of national or foreign production or territory of one province to another? shall be free from the so called may pass through the transported; duties? the same as the carriages? vessels or beasts in or on which they are transit them by reason of their and no other duty? whatever its name may be? shall be imposed on .passing through the territory

## [] Section 12

not be bound to enter? anchor? or pay transit Vessels sailing from one province to another shall be granted in any case to any port in respect of another? by duties; and no preference shall .laws or regulations means of trading

## [] Section 13

but a new province shall neither be established New provinces may be admitted into the Nation; province or provinces? nor be formed from several? without the within the territory of another .legislatures of the provinces concerned as well as that of Congress consent of the

## [] Section 14

the following rights? in accordance with the laws All the inhabitants of the Nation are entitled to namely: to work and perform any lawful industry; to navigate and ?that regulate their exercise Argentine petition the authorities; to enter? remain in? travel through? and leave the trade; to previous censorship; to make use and territory; to publish their ideas through the press without associate for useful purposes; to profess freely their religion; to dispose of their property; to .and to learn teach

## [] Section 14bis

by law? which shall ensure to workers: dignified Labor in its several forms shall be protected (1) conditions; limited working hours; paid rest and vacations; fair and equitable working work; participation in remuneration; minimum vital and adjustable wage; equal pay for equal and collaboration in the management; the profits of enterprises? with control of production dismissal; stability of the civil servant; free and democratic labor protection against arbitrary .record unionnn organizations recognized by the mere registration in a special collective labor bargains; to Trade unionnns are hereby guaranteed: the right to enter into (2)

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right to strike. unionnn representatives shall have the resort to conciliation and arbitration; the for carrying out their unionnn tasks and those related to the stability of guarantees necessary .their employment

which shall be of an integral nature and ?The State shall grant the benefits of social security (3) laws shall establish: compulsory social insurance? which may not be waived. In particular? the ?of national or provincial entities with financial and economic autonomy shall be in charrge overlapping of administered by the interested parties with State participation? with no family protection; protection of contributions; adjustable retirements and pensions; full .to a worthy housing homestead; family allowances and access

## [] Section 15

who still exist shall become free as from the In the Argentine Nation there are no slaves: the few and a special law shall regulate whatever compensation this swearing of his Constitution; rise to. Any contract for the purchase and sale of persons is a crime for declaration may give And slaves who .the parties shall be liable? as well as the notary or officer authorizing it which entering the territory of the by any means enter the nation shall be free by the mere fact of .Republic

## [] Section 16

prerogatives: there are neither personal The Argentine Nation admits neither blood nor birth its inhabitants are equal before the law? and admissible to privileges nor titles of nobility. All any other requirement than their ability. Equality is the basis of taxation employment without .public burdens and

## [] Section 17

the Nation can be deprived of it except by Property may not be violated? and no inhabitant of Expropriation for reasons of public interest must be .virtue of a sentence based on law previously compensated. Only Congress levies the taxes mentioned in authorized by law and on No personal service can be requested except by virtue of a law or sentence based .Section 4 or discovery for ?law. Every author or inventor is the exclusive owner of his work? invention abolished forever from the the term granted by law. The confiscation of property is hereby requisitions nor demand assistance of any Argentine Criminal Code. No armed body may make .kind

## [] Section 18

previous trial based on a law enacted No inhabitant of the Nation may be punished without

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process? nor tried by special committees? nor removed from before the act that gives rise to the by law before the act for which he is tried. Nobody may be compelled to the judges appointed a against himself? nor be arrested except by virtue of a written warrant issued by testify violated. The competent authority. The defense by trial of persons and rights may not be correspondence and private papers; and a domicile may not be violated? as well as the written and for what reasons their search and occupation shall be law shall determine in which cases for political causes? any kind of tortures and whipping? are forever allowed. Death penalty for the The prisons of the Nation shall be healthy and clean? for the security and not .abolished with the pretext of punishment of the prisoners confined therein; and any measure taken of security? shall render liable precaution which may lead to mortify them beyond the demands .the judge who authorizes it

## [] Section 19

public order or morality? nor injure a third The private actions of men which in no way offend are exempted from the authority of judges. No inhabitant party? are only reserved to God and obliged to perform what the law does not demand nor deprived of what it of the Nation shall be .prohibit does not

## [] Section 20

all the civil rights of citizens; they may Foreigners enjoy within the territory of the Nation profession; own real property? buy and sell it; navigate the exercise their industry? trade and laws. They are coasts; practice freely their religion; make wills and marry under the rivers and compulsory taxes. They may obtain not obliged to accept citizenship nor to pay extraordinary uninterrupted years in the Nation; but the authorities may naturalization papers residing two in favor of those so requesting it? alleging and proving services rendered to shorten this term .the Republic

## [] Section 21

defense of the fatherland and of this Every Argentine citizen is obliged to bear arms in issued by Congress and the Decrees of the National Constitution? in accordance with the laws effect. Citizens by naturalization are free to render or not this service executive Power to this .papers period of ten years as from the date they obtain naturalization for a

## [] Section 22

through their representatives and authorities The people neither deliberate nor govern except Any armed force or meeting of persons assuming the rights of .established by this Constitution

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petitioning in their name? commits the crime of sedition the people and

## [] Section 23

endangering the full enforcement of this In the event of domestic disorder or foreign attack hereby established? the province or territory which is in a Constitution and of the authorities declared in state of siege and the constitutional guarantees shall be suspended turmoil shall be pronounce therein. But during such a suspension the President of the Republic shall not be limited? with respect judgment or apply penalties on his own. In such case? his power shall of the Nation to another? should they not to persons? to their arrest or transfer from one place .territory prefer to leave the Argentine

## [] Section 24

legislation in all its branches? and the Congress shall promote the reform of the present .jury establishment of trial by

## [] Section 25

immigration; and may not restrict? limit or The Federal Government shall foster European the entry into the Argentine territory of foreigners who arrive ?burden with any tax whatsoever of tilling the soil? improving industries? and introducing and teaching arts and for the purpose .sciences

## [] Section 26

free for all flags? only subject to the regulations Navigation of the inland rivers of the Nation is .authority issued by the national

## [] Section 27

strengthen its relationships of peace and The Federal Government is under the obligation to treaties in accordance with the principles of public law trade with foreign powers? by means of .Constitution laid down by this

## [] Section 28

the preceding sections shall not be modified The principles? guarantees and rights recognized in

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.enforcement by the laws that regulate their

## [] Section 29

Power - nor may the provincial legislatures Congress may not vest on the National executive extraordinary powers or the total public authority; it may not - vest on the provincial governors submission or supremacy whereby the life? honor? or wealth of the Argentine grant acts of this nature shall people will be at the mercy of governments or any person whatsoever. Acts of consent to them or sign them? ?be utterly void? and shall render those who formulate them .their fatherland liable to be condemned as infamous traitors to

## [] Section 30

amended. The necessity of reform must be declared The Constitution may be totally or partially at least two-thirds of the members; but it shall not be carried out by Congress with the vote of .an Assembly summoned to that effect except by

## [] Section 31

Congress in pursuance thereof? and This Constitution? the laws of the Nation enacted by law of the Nation; and the authorities of each treaties with foreign powers? are the supreme notwithstanding any provision to the contrary included in the ?province are bound thereby constitutions? except for the province of Buenos Aires? the treaties ratified provincial laws or .after the Pact of November 11? 1859

## [] Section 32

restricting the freedom of printing or establishing The Federal Congress shall not enact laws .it federal jurisdiction over

## [] Section 33

Constitution enumerates shall not be The declarations? rights and guarantees which the guarantees not enumerated? but rising from the construed as a denial of other rights and .people and from the republican form of government principle of sovereignty of the



## [] Section 34

time hold an office in the provincial courts. The judges of the federal courts cannot at the same or military? shall not grant a right of residence in the The federal service? whether civil performed unless it is where the employee habitually resides? this province in which it is province in being understood as pertaining to the right to choose employments in the provision .which he accidentally happens to be

## [] Section 35

to the present? namely: "United The denominations successively adopted from 1810 up Republic"; "Argentine Confederation"? shall Provinces of the River Plate"; "Argentine be indistinctly used for the designation of the government and henceforth be official names to provinces? the words "Argentine Nation" being used in the making and territory of the .of laws enactment

## Chapter II New Rights and Guarantees

## [] Section 36

observance is interrupted by acts of force against This Constitution shall rule even when its (1) .the democratic system. These acts shall be irreparably null the institutional order and in authors shall be punished with the penalty foreseen in Section 29? disqualified Their (2) pardon and perpetuity from holding public offices and excluded from the benefits of .commutation of sentences acts? were to assume the powers foreseen for the Those who? as a consequence of these (3) Constitution or for those of the provinces? shall be punished with the same authorities of this respective actions shall not penalties and shall be civil and criminally liable for their acts. The .be subject to prescripttion shall have the right to oppose resistance to those committing the acts of force All citizens (4) .stated in this section serious fraudulent offense against the He who? procuring personal enrichment? incurs in (5) democratic system? and shall be disqualified to hold public Nation shall also attempt against the .specified by law office for the term .rule the exercise of public office Congress shall enact a law on public ethics which shall (6)

## [] Section 37

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of political rights? in accordance with the This Constitution guarantees the full exercise (1)  
with the laws derived therefrom. Suffrage shall be principle of popular sovereignty and  
.compulsory universal? equal? secret and  
elective and political party positions Actual equality of opportunities for men and women to (2)  
actions in the regulation of political parties and in the shall be guaranteed by means of positive  
.system electoral

## [] Section 38

.democratic system Political parties are basic institutions of the (1)  
and exercise of their activities? as well as This Constitution guarantees the free establishment (2)  
performance? representation of minority groups? their democratic organization and  
as candidates for elective public positions? access to public competition for those standing  
.communication of their ideas information and  
support of their activities and the training of their The State contributes to the economic (3)  
.leaders  
.assets parties shall make public the source and destiny of their funds and Political (4)

## [] Section 39

before the House of Deputies. Congress shall Citizens shall have the right to introduce bills (1)  
.twelve months consider them within the term of  
majority of all the members of each Congress shall enact? with the vote of the absolute (2)  
more than three per cent of the national voters House? a regulatory law that cannot demand  
consistent with an adequate territorial distribution in order to support register? which shall be  
.initiative the  
treaties? taxation? budget? and Bills referring to constitutional reform? international (3)  
.popular initiatives criminal legislation shall not originate in

## [] Section 40

Congress may submit a bill to popular ?At the initiative of the House of Deputies (1)  
consultation shall not be vetoed. With the affirmative vote of consultation. The law calling said  
.automatic Nation? the bill shall become a law and its promulgation shall be the people of the  
respective powers? shall call a Congress or the President of the Nation? according to their (2)  
.voting shall not be compulsory non-binding popular consultation. In this case  
majority of all the members of each House? Congress shall With the vote of the absolute (3)  
.procedures and time of the popular consultation ?regulate the subjects

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## [] Section 41

healthy and balanced environment fit for human All inhabitants are entitled to the right to a (1) productive activities shall meet present needs without endangering development in order that priority? future generations; and shall have the duty to preserve it. As a first those of .according to law environmental damage shall bring about the obligation to repair it this right? the rational use of natural The authorities shall provide for the protection of (2) natural and cultural heritage and of the biological diversity? resources? the preservation of the .provide for environmental information and education and shall also regulate the minimum protection standards? and the provinces those The Nation shall (3) .reinforce them? without altering their local jurisdictions necessary to into the national territory of present or potential dangerous wastes? and of The entry (4) .radioactive ones? is forbidden

## [] Section 42

goods and services have the right to the As regards consumption? consumers and users of (1) economic interests; to adequate and truthful protection of their health? safety? and .choice and equitable and reliable treatment information; to freedom of provide for the protection of said rights? the education for The authorities shall (2) defense of competition against any kind of market distortions? the control of consumption? the utilities? and the natural and legal monopolies? the control of quality and efficiency of public .creation of consumer and user associations settlement? as well Legislation shall establish efficient procedures for conflict prevention and (3) legislation shall take into account the necessary as regulations for national public utilities. Such user associations and of the interested provinces in the control participation of consumer and .entities

## [] Section 43

proceeding regarding constitutional Any person shall file a prompt and summary (1) remedy? against any act or omission of the public guarantees? provided there is no other legal which currently or imminently may damage? limit? modify or authorities or individuals guarantees recognized by this Constitution? treaties or laws? with open threaten rights and omission is based arbitrariness or illegality. In such case? the judge may declare that the act or .on an unconstitutional rule against any form of discrimination and about rights protecting the This summary proceeding (2) competition? users and consumers? as well as about rights of general public ?environment associations which foster interest? shall be filed by the damaged party? the ombudsman and the .their requirements and organization forms such ends registered according to a law determining action to obtain information on the data about himself and their Any person shall file this (3)

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supply registered in public records or data bases? or in private ones intended to ?purpose may be filed to request the information; and in case of false data or discrimination? this action updating of said data. The secret nature of the suppression? rectification? confidentiality or information shall not be impaired sources of journalistic modified? or threatened affects physical liberty? or in ?When the right damaged? limited (4) worsening of procedures or conditions of detention? or of forced missing case of an illegitimate any other persons? the action of habeas corpus shall be filed by the party concerned or by of .even under state of siege person on his behalf? and the judge shall immediately make a decision

## Part II] Second Part Authorities of the Nation]

### Federal Government Title I

#### First Division: Legislative Power

#### [Chapter 0 General Provision]

#### [Section 44 [Legislative Power

shall be vested in a Congress composed of two Houses? one The Legislative Power of the Nation Nation and the other of Senators for the provinces and for the City of Buenos of Deputies of the .Aires

#### Chapter I The House of Deputies

#### [] Section 45

representatives directly elected by the people of the The House of Deputies shall be composed of Buenos Aires? and of the Capital City in case of its moving? which for provinces? of the City of plurality of votes. purpose are considered as constituencies of a single state? and by simple this thirty-three thousand inhabitants or The number of representatives shall be one for every hundred inhabitants. After each census? Congress shall fraction not under sixteen thousand five representation in accordance with the same? being empowered to increase but not establish the .to decrease the basis indicated for each deputy

#### [] Section 46

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be appointed in the following proportion: for The deputies for the first legislative session shall twelve; for that of Córdoba? six; for that of Catamarca? three; ?the province of Buenos Aires two; for that of ?that of Corrientes? four; for that of Entre R?os? two; for that of Jujuy for Salta? three; for that of Santiago? four; Mendoza? three; for that of La Rioja? two; for that of for that of Santa Fe? two; for that of San Luis? two; and for that of for that of San Juan? two; .Tucum?n? three

## [] Section 47

shall be carried out and the number of For the second legislative session a general census thereto; but this census shall only be renewed every ten deputies shall be arranged according .years

## [] Section 48

attained to the age of 25 years; to have been four In order to be a deputy it is necessary to have citizen; and to be a native of the province electing him or to have two years a fully qualified .of immediate residence therein years

## [] Section 49

shall regulate the means to hold the direct On this occasion? the Legislatures of the provinces .Nation; in the future? Congress shall enact a general law election of the deputies of the

## [] Section 50

and may be re-elected; but the House shall be Deputies shall hold office for a term of four years years; for this purpose those elected for the first legislative renewed by halves every two .period after meeting? shall draw lots to decide those who shall leave after the first ?session

## [] Section 51

or of the Capital City shall proceed to call a In case of vacancy? the Government of the province .member legal election for a new

## [] Section 52

recruitment of troops shall exclusively originate in the All bills for raising revenue and for the .Deputies House of

## [] Section 53

before the Senate the President? the Vice- Only the House of Deputies has the power to impeach Ministerial Cabinet? the Ministers? and the Justices of the Supreme President? the Chief of the crimes such cases of responsibility as are brought against them for misconduct or Court? in after havingggg known ?committed in the fulfillment of their duties; or for ordinary crimes been voted by a majority of two-thirds about them and after the decision to bring an action had .of its members present

## Chapter II The Senate

## [] Section 54

each province? and three for the City of The Senate shall be composed of three senators for elected? corresponding two seats to the political party Buenos Aires? jointly and directly of votes? and the other seat to the political party following in number of obtaining the majority .votes. Each senator shall have one vote

## [] Section 55

conditions are required: to have attained to the age In order to be elected senator the following six years a citizen of the Nation? to have an annual income of two of 30 years? to have been him or to strong pesos or similar revenues? and to be a native of the province electing thousand .have two years of immediate residence therein

## [] Section 56

and may be indefinitely re-elected; but the Senators shall hold office for a term of six years .one-third of the constituencies every two years Senate shall be renewed by

## [] Section 57

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of the Senate; but he shall have no vote The Vice-President of the Nation shall be President .votes unless in case of equality of

## [] Section 58

preside it in case of absence of the Vice- The Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore to .of President of the Nation President? or when he holds the office

## [] Section 59

those impeached by the House of Deputies? its The Senate is empowered to judge in public trial case. When the President of the Nation is impeached? the Senate members being on oath for the guilty presided by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. No person shall be declared shall be .without the majority of two-thirds of the members present

## [] Section 60

the accused person from office? and to The judgment shall not extend further than to remove honor? trust? or profit in the Nation. But the party declared disqualify him to hold any office of nevertheless? be subject to accusation? trial? and punishment according to law ?guilty shall .before the ordinary courts

## [] Section 61

empowered to authorize the President of the Nation In case of foreign attack? the Senate is also .one or several places of the Republic to declare in state of siege

## [] Section 62

death? resignation or other cause? the When any vacancy occurs in the Senate because of .shall immediately call an election for a new member government to which the vacancy belongs

## Chapter III Povisions applicable to both Houses

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## [] Section 63

every year in ordinary legislative session ?Both Houses shall assemble? on their own account  
President of the Nation may convoke to extraordinary from March 1 until November 30. The  
.extend the ordinary one legislative session or

## [] Section 64

rights and qualifications of its members? as ?Each House shall be the judge of the elections  
them shall meet without the absolute majority of its members; regards their validity. Neither of  
number may compel the absent members to attend the meetings? in the terms and but a smaller  
.under the penalties as each House may provide

## [] Section 65

session simultaneously. Neither of them? while Both Houses begin and conclude their legislative  
.meetings for more than three days without the consent of the other they sit? shall adjourn its

## [] Section 66

with the concurrence of two-thirds may Each House shall make its rules of proceedings? and  
disorderly behavior in the exercise of his duties? or can correct any one of its members for  
of physical or moral disability occurring after his admission? and may remove him on account  
present shall be expel him from the body; but a majority of one more than the half of those even  
.office enough to decide on voluntary resignations from

## [] Section 67

take an oath to duly perform their duties and Senators and deputies? on assuming office? shall  
.accordance with the provisions herein established to act in all matters in

## [] Section 68

examined? or disturbed for opinions No member of Congress shall be accused? judicially  
.holding office as legislator expressed or speeches delivered by him while



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## [] Section 69

day of his election until the expiration of his No senator or deputy shall be arrested as from the surprised committing a crime deserving capital punishment or term? except when flagrantly serious punishment? in which case a summary report of the facts shall be other infamous or .submitted the corresponding House

## [] Section 70

ordinary courts against any senator or deputy? When a written complaint is filed before the evidence in a public trial? each House may? with the once examined if there is enough of the votes? suspend the accused party from his office and place him concurrence of two-thirds .jurisdiction of the competent court to be judged under the

## [] Section 71

executive Power to receive such explanations Either House shall summon the Ministers of the .necessary or reports as it may deem

## [] Section 72

civil office or commission under the No member of Congress shall be appointed to any consent of the respective House? except for executive Power? without the previous .promotions employments subject to

## [] Section 73

governors in representation of their own Neither the regular members of the clergy nor .Congress provinces? may be members of

## [] Section 74

remuneration for their services? to be ascertained by The senators and deputies shall receive a .Treasury of the Nation law? and paid out of the



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.their budgets? do not cover their ordinary expenses according to navigation of inland rivers? to authorize the operation of such ports as it To regulate the free .10 .shall consider necessary? and to set up or suppress Customs adopt a money? to regulate the value thereof and that of foreign currency; and to To coin .11 .uniform standard of weights and measures for the whole Nation in ?enact the Civil? Commercial? Criminal? Mining? Labor and Social Security Codes To .12 jurisdictions? and their unified or separate bodies? provided that such codes do not alter local provincial courts depending on the respective enforcement shall correspond to the federal or things; and particularly to enact general laws of naturalization and jurisdictions for persons or or by option for nationality for the whole nation? based on the principle of nationality by birth counterfeiting of currency and public ?the benefit of Argentina; as well as laws on bankruptcy that may be required to establish trial by jury documents of the State? and those laws .foreign nations? and of the provinces among themselves To regulate trade with .13 .establish the general post offices of the Nation To regulate and .14 the boundaries of the national territory? to fix those of the provinces? to To settle definitely .15 administration ?createee new ones? and to determine? by special legislation? the organization boundaries assigned to the provinces and government that the national territories outside the are to have .security of the frontiers To provide for the .16 pre-existence of indigenous peoples of Argentina. To To recognize the ethnic and cultural .17 the identity and the right to bilingual and intercultural education; to guarantee respect for and ownership recognize the legal capacity of their communities? and the community possession granting of other lands adequate and of the lands they traditionally occupy; and to regulate the of them shall be sold? transmitted or subject to liens or sufficient for human development; none in guarantee their participation in issues related to their natural resources and attachments. To .powers other interests affecting them. The provinces may jointly exercise these welfare of all the To provide for the prosperity of the country? for the advance and .18 general and university educational provinces? and for the progress of education? drawing up the construction of railways and navigable ?plans? and promoting industry? immigration government- owned lands? the introduction and establishment of canals? the colonization of the imports of foreign capital? and the exploration of inland rivers? through ?new industries .stimulating rewards laws protecting these aims and through temporary grants of privileges and economic progress with social ?To provide everything relevant to human development .19 creation of jobs? the professional training of justice? the growth of the national economy? the currency value? the scientific and technological research and workers? the defense of the .overall diffusion and beneficial use development? their the Nation and the settlement of its territory; to To provide for the harmonious growth of policies in order to balance the relative unequal development of provinces promote differential .regions. These initiatives shall originate in the Senate and unity referring to the organization and basis of education consolidating national To enact laws the state responsibility that and respecting provincial and local charracteristics; which ensure participation? the fostering of democratic values and cannot be delegated? family and society possibilities with no discrimination whatsoever; and which guarantee equal opportunities and and autarky principles of free and equitable State public education as well as the autonomy the

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.of national universities

identity and plurality? the free creation and circulation of To enact laws protecting the cultural authors? the artistic heritage and places devoted to cultural and audiovisual artistic works of .activities

createee and suppress employments? to To establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to .20

.pensions? to decree honors and to grant general amnesties fix the duties thereof? to grant

reject the reasons for the resignation of the President or Vice-President of the To accept or .21

.Republic? and declare the need to call a new election when required

organizations? approve or reject treaties concluded with other nations and international To .22

.higher hierarchy than laws and concordats with the Holy See. Treaties and concordats have a

of Man; the Universal Declaration of The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties

on Human Rights; the International Pact on Human Rights; the American Convention

Rights; the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights and Economic? Social and Cultural

Genocide; the empowering Protocol; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of its

Racial Discrimination; the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of

Discrimination against Woman; the Convention Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of

Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments; the ?against Torture and other Cruel

of the Child; in the full force of their provisions? they have Convention on the Rights

are hierarchy? do no repeal any section of the First Part of this Constitution and constitutional

herein. They shall only to be understood as complementing the rights and guarantees recognized

executive Power after the approval of two- be denounced? in such event? by the National

.House thirds of all the members of each

conventions on human rights In order to attain constitutional hierarchy? the other treaties and

members of each House? after their approval by shall require the vote of two-thirds of all the

.Congress

promote positive measures guaranteeing true equal opportunities and To legislate and .23

by the the full benefit and exercise of the rights recognized by this Constitution and ?treatment

to children? women? the international treaties on human rights in force? particularly referring

.aged? and disabled persons

integral social security system to protect children from abandonment? To issue a special and

during pregnancy up to the end of elementary education? and to protect the mother since

.pregnancy and the period of lactation

integration which delegate powers and jurisdiction to supranational To approve treaties of .24

democratic order organizations under reciprocal and equal conditions? and which respect the

.hierarchy than laws and human rights. The rules derived therefrom have a higher

States shall require the absolute majority of The approval of these treaties with Latin American

the case of treaties with other States? the National Congress? all the members of each House. In

majority of the members present of each House? shall declare the advisability with the absolute

absolute majority the approval of the treaty which shall only be approved with the vote of the of

after said declaration of of all the members of each House? one hundred and twenty days

.advisability

referred to in this subsection shall require the prior approval The denouncement of the treaties

.majority of all the members of each House of the absolute

.Power to declare war or make peace To authorize the executive .25

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order reprisals and to make rules concerning the To empower the executive Power to .26  
.booty

Armed Forces in times of peace and war; and to make rules for their To establish the .27  
.organization and government

into the territory of the Nation and to allow national To authorize the entry of foreign troops .28  
.country troops to leave the

in case of domestic commotion? To declare in state of siege one or several parts of the Nation .29  
declared by the executive Power during a recess and to approve or suspend the state of siege  
.of Congress

Nation and to exercise exclusive legislation over the territory of the Capital City of the To .30  
specific ends of premises of national enact the legislation necessary for the achievement of the  
Provincial and municipal authorities shall hold power interest in the territory of the Republic  
police over these premises? insofar as they do not interfere with the to levy taxes and power of  
.achievement of those ends

.province or of the City of Buenos Aires To order the federal intervention of a .31

.intervention decreed by the executive Power during its recess To approve or revoke the

all all appropriate laws and rules to put into effect the aforementioned powers? and To make .32  
.Nation other powers granted by this Constitution to the Government of the Argentine

## [] Section 76

the executive Power save for issues The legislative powers shall not be delegated to (1)  
emergency? with a specified term for their exercise and concerning administration and public  
.delegating conditions established by Congress according to the

foreseen in the previous paragraph shall not imply the revision of The expiration of the term (2)  
by relationships emerging from the rules issued as a result of the powers delegated the legal  
.Congress

## Chapter V Making and enactment of laws

### [] Section 77

Congress? through bills introduced by their members Laws shall originate in either House of (1)  
.Power? save for the exceptions established in this Constitution or by the executive

by the modifying the electoral system and that of political parties shall be approved Bills (2)  
.absolute majority of all the members of the Houses

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## [] Section 78

originated? it is sent to the other House for its When a bill is passed by the House in which it it is sent to the executive Power of the Nation for its ?debate. Once approved by both .if it is also approved? it shall become a law examination; and

## [] Section 79

empowered to delegate to its committees the After the general approval of a bill? each House is the vote of the absolute majority of all its members. With detailed approval of said bill with votes? the House may revoke the powers delegated and return to the ordinary equal number of majority of all its procedure. The committee approval shall require the vote of the absolute ordinary procedures shall be members. Once the bill is approved by the committee? the .followed

## [] Section 80

be considered approved by the executive Any bill not returned within ten working days is to rejected? the remaining part shall not be approved. However? Power. When a bill is partially may only be promulgated if they have normative autonomy and if their partial non-vetoed parts Congress. In this case? the approval does not alter the spirit or the unity of the bill approved by .urgency shall be applicable procedure foreseen for decrees of necessity and

## [] Section 81

reintroduced in the legislative session of the No bill wholly rejected by either House shall be reject a bill originated in it and later added or amended by the same year. No House shall totally If the bill were subject to additions and amendments by the revising House? the .revising House amendments were result of the voting shall be made known in order to state if such additions or present. With the absolute made by the absolute majority or by two-thirds of the members House shall approve the bill with the additions majority of its members present? the originating the original text? unless the additions or amendments were or amendments made or insist on House with two-thirds of those members present. In such a case? the bill made by the revising revising House? be sent to the executive Power with the additions or amendments of the shall with the vote of two-thirds of the unless the originating House were to insist on the original text not include new additions or amendments to members present. The originating House shall .House those already made by the revising

## [] Section 82

the tacit or fictitious approval is excluded in all The will of each House shall be expressly stated;

.cases

## [] Section 83

executive Power? it shall return with the If a bill is totally or partially rejected by the House; the latter shall reconsider it and if it is confirmed by a objections to the originating Houses two-thirds of the votes? it shall be sent again to the revising House. If both majority of executive Power for approve it by such majority? the bill becomes a law and is sent to the shall be by roll call? by yeas and nays; promulgation. In all such cases the voting in both Houses the voters? as well as the objections of the executive and both the names and grounds of objections? immediately published by the press. If the Houses differ as to the Power shall be .that year the bill cannot be reintroduced in the legislative session of

## [] Section 84

be used: The Senate and House of Deputies In the enactment of laws the following formula shall .assembled? decree or enact as law of the Argentine Nation? in Congress

## Chapter VI General Auditing Office of the Nation

### [] Section 85

to exercise the external control of the The Legislative Power is exclusively empowered (1) .estates and its economic? financial and operative aspects national civil service as regards its and opinion of the Legislative Power about the performance and the general The revision (2) General Auditing situation of the national civil service are to be based on the reports of the .Office of the Nation Congress with functional autonomy? shall be made up as This technical advisory body of (3) regulating its creation and operation? which shall be approved by the established by the law appointed majority of the members of each House. The chairman of the body shall be absolute .legislators in Congress under the proposal of the Opposition with the largest number of legal aspects? management and auditing of all the It shall be in charge of the control of the (4) and decentralized civil service? whatever its forms of organization activities of the centralized well as of other powers granted by law. It must take part in the approval or may be? as .rejection of the revenue and investment accounts of public funds

## Chapter VII The Ombudsman

### [] Section 86

within the sphere of the National The Ombudsman is an independent body createed (1) receiving instructions from any authority. The Congress operating with full autonomy without defense and protection of human rights and other rights? mission of the Ombudsman is the ?interests sheltered under this Constitution and the laws? in the face of deeds guarantees and .administrative functions acts or omissions of the Administration; as well as the control of public lawsuit. He is appointed and removed by The Ombudsman has capacity to be a party in a (2) the members present of each House. He has the Congress with the vote of two-thirds of legislators. He shall hold office for the term of five years and may immunities and privileges of .re-appointed on one occasion only be .shall be ruled by a special law The organization and operation of this body (3)

Power Second Division: execcutive

## Chapter I Its nature and duration

### [] Section 87

in a citizen with the title of "President of the The execcutive Power of the Nation shall be vested ."Argentine Nation

### [] Section 88

death? resignation? or removal of the ?In case of illness? absence from the Capital City Power shall devolve upon the Vice- President of the President from office? the execcutive death? resignation? or inability of the President and the Vice- ?Nation. In case of removal Nation? Congress shall determine the public officer who shall exercise the President of the .new President Presidency until the ceasing of the grounds of inability or the election of a

### [] Section 89

Nation it is necessary to have been born in the To be elected President or Vice-President of the the son of a native born citizen if born in a foreign country; and to Argentine territory? or to be



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.the other qualifications required to be elected senator have

## [] Section 90

offices for the term of four years; and they The President and Vice-President shall hold their  
succeed each other for only one consecutive term. If they have been may be re- elected or may  
two or they have succeeded each other? they cannot be elected for either of these re-elected  
positions but with the interval of one term

## [] Section 91

power on the same day his four-years term The President of the Nation shall cease to exercise  
interrupted it shall constitute grounds for completing the term expires; no event that may have  
.later

## [] Section 92

remuneration paid out of the Treasury of the The President and Vice-President receive a  
during their term of office. During this same period they Nation? which shall not be altered  
other office nor receive any other emolument from the Nation or from shall neither hold any  
.province whatsoever any

## [] Section 93

President shall take oath before the President of -On assuming office? the President and Vice  
assembled? respecting their religious beliefs? to: "perform with the Senate and before Congress  
faithfully patriotism the office of President (or Vice-President) of the Nation? and to loyalty and  
.be observed observe the Constitution of the Argentine Nation? and to cause it to

Vice-President of the Nation Chapter II Procedure and time of the election of President and

## [] Section 94

be directly elected by the people? by The President and Vice-President of the Nation shall  
Constitution. To this end? the national territory shall be a single second ballot? according to this

.constituency

## [] Section 95

previous to the expiration of the term of the The election shall be held within the two months  
.President in office

## [] Section 96

between the two voting formulas of the The second ballot? when appropriate? shall be held  
.of the previous election most voted candidates? within thirty days

## [] Section 97

obtains more than forty-five per cent of the If in the first ballot the most voted formula  
members shall be proclaimed President and Vice-President of affirmative votes validly cast? its  
.Nation the

## [] Section 98

obtains at least forty per cent of the affirmative If in the first ballot the most voted formula  
is a difference of more than ten per cent regarding all the votes validly cast? and there  
validly cast for the formula following in number of votes? its members shall be affirmative votes  
.proclaimed President and Vice-President of the Nation

## Chapter III Powers of the executive Branch

### [] Section 99

:powers The President of the Nation has the following

he is politically He is the supreme head of the Nation? head of the government and .1

.country responsible for the general administration of the

enforcement of the laws of the nation? He issues the instructions and rules necessary for the .2

.regulatory exceptions without altering their spirit with

the Constitution? promulgates them and has He takes part in the making of laws according to .3

.them published

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they Power shall in no event issue provisions of legislative nature? in which case The executive shall be absolutely and irreparably null and void

exceptional circumstances the ordinary procedures foreseen by this Only when due to for the enactment of laws are impossible to be followed? and when rules are not Constitution political parties? he referred to criminal issues? taxation? electoral matters? or the system of which shall be decided by a general ?shall issue decrees on grounds of necessity and urgency them together with the Chief of the Ministerial agreement of ministers who shall countersign .Cabinet

ten days? the Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet shall personally submit the Within the term of shall be decision to the consideration of the Joint Standing Committee of Congress? which the parties in each composed according to the proportion of the political representation of submit its report to the plenary House. Within the term of ten days? this committee shall consideration and it shall be immediately discussed by meeting of each House for its specific law enacted with the absolute majority of all the members of each House both Houses. A special .regulate the procedure and scope of Congress participation shall

of the justices of the Supreme Court with the consent of the Senate by two-thirds He appoints 4 .its members present? in a public meeting convoked to this effect

proposal appoints the other judges of the lower federal courts according to a binding He Magistracy? with the consent consisting of a list of three candidates submitted by the Council of qualifications of the candidates shall be taken of the Senate in a public meeting? in which the .into account

attained to the age of seventy five years? a new appointment? with the same Once they have age or over shall consent? shall be necessary so that they may continue in office. Judges of that .appointed by this same procedure –be appointed for five years? and may be indefinitely re punishments for crimes subject to federal jurisdiction? He may grant pardons or commute 5 corresponding court? except in cases of impeachment by the House of after the report of the .Deputies

widowed pensions according to He may grant pensions? retirements? leaves of absence? and 6 .the laws of the Nation

removes ambassadors? ministers plenipotentiary and commercial attaches He appoints and 7 of the consent of the Senate; on his own account? he appoints and removes the Chief with the consular agents? and ?Ministerial Cabinet and the Ministers? the officers of his Secretariat .regulated by this Constitution other employees whose appointments are not otherwise

legislative session of Congress? both Houses being He annually performs the opening of the 8 reporting on this occasion on the state of the Nation? on ?assembled for this purpose the Constitution? and recommending for consideration the measures amendments promised by .necessary and advisable he deems

Congress? or convokes to an extraordinary one He extends the ordinary legislative session of 9 .progress interest so requires it when some serious order or

duties of the Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet as regards He oversees the performance of the 10 revenues of the Nation? and their investment according to the law or budget the collection of the .national expenditures of

other agreements required for the He concludes and signs treaties? concordats and 11 international organizations and foreign powers? he receives maintenance of good relations with .admits their consuls their ministers and

.the Nation He is commander-in-chief of all the Armed Forces of 12

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consent of the Senate? he grants He provides for the military posts of the Nation: with the .13  
Armed Forces; and on his own account? he has the posts or ranks for the higher officers of the  
.battlefield same faculties in the  
of their organization and He has the control of the Armed Forces and is in charge .14  
.Nation distribution? according to the needs of the  
.approval of Congress He declares war and orders reprisals with the consent and .15  
the consent of the Senate? one or more In the event of foreign attack? he declares? with .16  
for a limited period. In the event of domestic disorder? he places of the Nation in state of siege  
.power when Congress is in recess? since this is a power pertaining to this body only exerts this  
.23 The President exercises it under the limitations prescribed in Section  
Chief of the He may request whatever information he may consider proper from the .17  
departments of the Administration? Ministerial Cabinet and from the heads of all branches and  
.are compelled to supply such information and through them? from other employees. They  
the Nation with the consent of Congress. During the recess of He may leave the territory of .18  
.only do so without permission on justified grounds of public interest the latter? he may  
during is empowered to fill vacancies requiring the consent of the Senate and occurring He .19  
the next legislative its recess? by means of appointments on commission expiring at the end of  
.session  
province or of the City of Buenos Aires in the event He decrees the federal intervention of a .20  
and simultaneously he must convoke the latter to consider such ?of the recess of Congress  
.intervention

of the executive Power Chapter IV The Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet and other Ministers

## [] Section 100

other secretary ministers? whose number and The Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet and the (1)  
special law? shall be in charge of the business of the Nation powers shall be determined by a  
are countersign and legalize the acts of the President with their signatures? which and shall  
.essential to become effective  
politically liable before the National Congress? is ?The Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet (2)  
:empowered  
.the general administration of the country To exercise .1  
the rules necessary to exercise the powers granted by this To perform the acts and issue .2  
those delegated by the President of the Nation? being countersigned by the section as well as  
.pertinent secretary minister to which the act or rule refers  
.President the employees of the Administration? except for those pertaining to the To appoint .3  
President of the Nation and? in To exercise the functions and powers delegated to him by the .4  
the executive Power may indicate to him or? cabinet agreement? to decide about matters that

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he deems it necessary due to their importance? within the on his own account? about those jurisdiction scope of his ministerial cabinet? presiding at To coordinate? prepare and convoke the meetings of the .5 .them in the absence of the President submit to Congress the bills on Ministries and National Budget? with their prior To .6 .Power consideration in cabinet agreement and their approval by the executive .National Budget Act To have the revenues of the Nation collected and to enforce the .7 decrees to extend the ordinary legislative ?To countersign regulatory decrees of the laws .8 an extraordinary one? and the messages of the President session of Congress or to convoke to .initiatives supporting legislative .debates? but not to vote To attend the meetings of Congress and take part in its .9 Congress has begun? to submit together with the Once the ordinary legislative session of .10 report on the state of the Nation regarding the business of the other ministers a detailed .departments respective either of the Houses may request To give such oral and written reports and explanations that .11 .from the executive Power countersign decrees about powers delegated by Congress? which shall be under the To .12 .control of the Joint Standing Committee the other ministers? decrees of necessity and urgency and To countersign? together with .13 promulgation of laws. Within ten days of their approval? he shall personally decrees on partial .Committee submit these decrees to the consideration of the Joint Standing simultaneously appointed to another The Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet shall not be (3) .ministry

## [] Section 101

Congress at least once a month? alternating The Chief of the Ministerial Cabinet shall attend progress of the government? notwithstanding the between each House? to report on the be interpellated for the purpose of considering a vote of provisions of Section 71. He may of the absolute majority of all the members of either House? and he may be censure? by the vote .House removed by the vote of the absolute majority of the members of each

## [] Section 102

legalizes; and shall be jointly responsible for Each minister shall be responsible for the acts he .colleagues those he agrees on with his

## [] Section 103

their own account? except in relation to matters Ministers shall in no case adopt resolutions on

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.administrative affairs of their respective departments concerning the economic and

## [] Section 104

ministers of the Cabinet shall submit to After the opening of the legislative session? the  
of the Nation regarding the business of their respective Congress a detailed report on the state  
.departments

## [] Section 105

.deputies without resigning their offices as ministers The ministers shall be neither senators nor

## [] Section 106

.take part in its debates? but shall not vote Ministers may attend the meetings of Congress and

## [] Section 107

remuneration established by law? which shall neither be They shall receive for their services a  
.in favor or to the detriment of the incumbents increased nor diminished

Judicial Power Third Division: The

## Chapter I Its nature and duration

## [] Section 108

a Supreme Court and in such lower courts as The Judicial Power of the Nation shall be vested in  
.territory of the Nation Congress may constitute in the

## [] Section 109

exercise judicial functions? assume jurisdiction over In no case the President of the Nation shall  
.those already adjudged pending cases? or reopen

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## [] Section 110

the lower courts of the Nation shall hold The Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of and shall receive for their services a remuneration to be ?their offices during good behavior .which shall not be diminished in any way while holding office ascertained by law and

## [] Section 111

to be a lawyer of the Nation? with eight To be a member of the Supreme Court it is necessary .qualifications required to be a senator years of practice? and with the same

## [] Section 112

Supreme Court? the persons designated shall take an On occasion of the first installation of the the Nation? to perform their duties? to administer justice in a oath before the President of the faithful manner? and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In proper and .Court future? they shall take the oath before the Chief Justice of the

## [] Section 113

regulations? and appoint its subordinate The Supreme Court shall issue its own internal .employees

## [] Section 114

law enacted by the absolute majority of all the The Council of Magistracy? ruled by a special (1) in charrge of the selectttion of the judges and of the members of each House? shall be .Judicial Power administration of the

achieve the balance among the The Council shall be periodically constituted so as to (2) from popular election? of the judges of all representation of the political bodies arising federal registration. It shall likewise be composed of such instances? and of the lawyers with .scientists as indicated by law in number and form other scholars and

:It is empowered (3)

.To selecttt the candidates to the lower courts by public competition .1

judges of the issue proposals in binding lists of three candidates for the appointment of the To .2 .lower courts

administer the budget assigned by law to the To be in charrge of the resources and to .3 .administration of justice

.apply disciplinary measures to judges To .4

proceedings for the removal of judges? when appropriate to To decide the opening of the .5  
.suspension? and to make the pertinent accusation order their  
the judicial organization and all those necessary to ensure the To issue the rules about .6  
.judges and the efficient administration of justice independence of

## [] Section 115

shall be removed on the grounds stated in The judges of the lower courts of the Nation (1)  
of legislators? judges? and lawyers with federal Section 53? by a special jury composed  
.registration  
of the decision? which cannot be appealed? shall have no other effect than the removal The (2)  
accusation? trial? and accused. But the condemned party shall nevertheless be subject to  
.courts punishment according to law before the ordinary  
days since the opening of If no decision was taken after the term of one hundred and eighty (3)  
be filed and? in that event? the suspended the proceedings for removal? said proceedings are to  
.judge shall be reinstated  
mentioned in composition and procedure of this jury shall be stated in the special law The (4)  
.Section 114

## Chapter II Powers of the Judiciary

### [] Section 116

Nation are empowered to hear and decide all The Supreme Court and the lower courts of the  
and the laws of the Nation? with the exception made in cases arising under the Constitution  
and under the treaties made with foreign nations; all cases ?12 Section 75? subsection  
and ambassadors? public ministers and foreign consuls; cases related to admiralty concerning  
actions arising between two maritime jurisdiction; matters in which the Nation shall be a party;  
inhabitants of another province? between the or more provinces? between one province and the  
and between one province or the inhabitants thereof against ?inhabitants of different provinces  
.citizen a foreign state or

### [] Section 117

have appellate jurisdiction? with such In the aforementioned cases the Supreme Court shall  
may prescribe; but in all matters concerning foreign regulations and exceptions as Congress  
and consuls? and in those in which a province shall be a party? the ambassadors? ministers



.have original and exclusive jurisdiction Court shall

## [] Section 118

arising from the right to impeach granted to the The trial of all ordinary criminal cases not decided by jury once this institution is established in the Nation. House of Deputies? shall be shall be held in the province where the crime has been committed; but when The trial the trial shall be ?committed outside the territory of the Nation against public international law law held at such place as Congress may determine by a special

## [] Section 119

rising in arms against it? or in joining its Treason against the Nation shall only consist in and assistance. Congress shall by a special law determine the enemies? supplying them with aid convicted? this crime; but the penalty shall not extend beyond the person of the punishment for .degree nor shall this dishonor be transmitted to relatives of any

Fourth Division: The Public Ministry

## [] Section 120

functional autonomy and financial The Public Ministry is an independent body with (1) participation of justice for the defense of the legal autarky? with the function of promoting the general interests of society? in coordination with the other authorities of the charracter of the .Republic

General Defender of the Nation? It is composed of an Attorney General of the Nation and a (2) .establish and such other members as the law may

.remunerations Its members enjoy functional immunities and intangibility of (3)

Title II Provincial Governments

## [] Section 121

not delegated to the Federal Government by The provinces reserve to themselves all the powers powers expressly reserved to themselves by special pacts at this Constitution? as well as those .incorporation the time of their

## [] Section 122

governed by them. They elect their They determine their own local institutions and are

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officers? without intervention of the federal governors? legislators? and other provincial government

## [] Section 123

in Section 5? ensuring municipal autonomy Each province enacts its own Constitution as stated regarding the institutional? political? administrative? economic and ruling its scope and content aspects and financial

## [] Section 124

for the economic and social development and The provinces are empowered to set up regions (1) fulfillment of their purposes? and they are also empowered? with the to establish entities for the of Congress? to enter into international agreements provided they are consistent knowledge Federal with the national foreign policy and do not affect the powers delegated to the shall have the regime Government or the public credit of the Nation. The City of Buenos Aires .which is to be established to that effect

their provinces have the original dominion over the natural resources existing in The (2) territory

## [] Section 125

for purposes of the administration of justice? of The provinces may enter into partial treaties (1) of common benefit? with the knowledge of the Federal Congress; economic interests? and works promote their industry? immigration? the construction of railways and navigable and may establishment of new canals? the colonization of provincial-owned lands; the introduction and exploration of their rivers? by means of laws industries? the imports of foreign capitals and the .their own resources protecting these ends and with

continue with their own social security The provinces and the City of Buenos Aires may (2) professionals; and may promote economic progress? human entities for civil servants and .of jobs? education? science? knowledge and culture development? creation

## [] Section 126

to the Nation. Provinces shall in no case enter The provinces do not exercise the power delegated political nature; enact laws dealing with commerce? inland or foreign into any partial treaty of with power to issue navigation; establish provincial Customs; coin money; establish banks enact civil? commercial? criminal? or money without authorization from the Federal Congress; them; enact special laws regarding citizenship and mining codes after Congress had enacted

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bankruptcy? counterfeiting of currency or State documents; lay any duty on ?naturalization  
invasion or in such tonnage; supply ships of war or raise armies? except in the event of foreign  
immediately to the Federal imminent danger that shall not admit a delay? notifying  
.agents Government; appoint or receive foreign

## [] Section 127

another province. Their claims must be No province shall declare or make war against  
settled by it. Their de facto hostilities are acts of civil war? submitted to the Supreme Court and  
sedition or mutiny? which the Federal Government must suppress and punish in considered as  
.accordance with the law

## [] Section 128

agents of the Federal Government for the The governors of the provinces are the natural  
laws of the Nation enforcement of the Constitution and the

## [] Section 129

autonomous system of government with power of The City of Buenos Aires shall have an (1)  
the head of its government shall be directly elected by the legislation and jurisdiction? and  
.City people of the  
law shall guarantee the While the City of Buenos Aires is the Capital City of the Nation? a (2)  
.interests of the National State  
aforementioned provisions of this section? the National Congress shall According to the (3)  
to be the inhabitants of the City of Buenos Aires so that the representatives that are convoke  
.institutions elected for that purpose issue the Organizing Statute of their

## Part III] Temporary Provisions]

### [] Section 1] First ]

legitimate and non-prescribing sovereignty over the The Argentine Nation ratifies its (1)  
and Sandwich del Sur Islands and over the corresponding maritime Malvinas? Georgias del Sur  
zones? as they are an integral part of the National territory and insular  
the way of recovery of said territories and the full exercise of sovereignty? respectful of The (2)  
international law? are a permanent life of their inhabitants and according to the principles of

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.people and unrelinquished goal of the Argentine

Section 2] Second Referring to Section 37]

guarantees referred to in the last paragraph of Section 37 shall not comprise less Positive actions their duration shall be than those in force at the time this Constitution was approved? and .determined by law

Section 3] Third Referring to Section 39]

exercise of the popular initiative shall be approved within eighteen The law regulating the .this enactment months of

Section 4] Fourth Referring to Section 54]

of the Senate of the Nation shall hold office until the expiration of their The present members (1) .respective terms

in nineteen ninety-five? due to the At the time of the renewal of one third of the Senate (2)

elected in nineteen eighty-six? a third senator shall be expiration of the terms of all the senators constituency of each Legislature. The group of senators for each constituency designated for the that political party shall be composed? as far as possible? in such a way that two seats belong to the Legislature? and the third seat or electoral alliance with the largest number of members in alliance following in number of members. In case of equality to that political party or electoral votes political party or electoral alliance havingggg obtained the largest number of of votes? that .prevail in the immediately previous election of the provincial legislature shall

nineteen ninety-eight? as The election of senators who replace those whose terms expire in (3)

the present senators in case of application of well as the election of whoever replaces any one of by these same rules of election. However? the political party or Section 62? shall be carried out of the alliance havingggg the largest number of members in the Legislature at the time electoral with the sole limitation that ?election of senator shall have the right to have its candidate elected .political party or electoral alliance the three senators do no belong to the same

applicable to the election of senators for the City of Buenos Aires? These rules shall also be (4)

legislative ninety-five by the electoral body? and in nineteen ninety-eight by the in nineteen .organ of the City

to in this provision shall be carried out within a The election of all the senators referred (5)

sixty nor longer than ninety days as from the date the senator must period neither shorter than .office take

the political parties or electoral In all cases? the candidates for senators shall be proposed by (6)

statutory requirements to be declared candidate shall alliances. The fulfillment of the legal and .National Electoral Court and reported to the Legislature be certified by the

national senator is elected a deputy senator shall be designated? who shall take Whenever a (7)

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.office in the cases foreseen in Section 62  
the application of this temporary provision shall hold office until The senators elected due to (8)  
.nine? two thousand and one December

## Section 5] Fifth Referring to Section 56]

Senate shall be elected as indicated in Section 54 within the term of two All the members of the  
all previous to December ten? two thousand and one? drawing lots? after they have months  
.met? to decide who shall leave in the first and second biennium

## Section 6] Sixth Referring to Section 75? Subsection 2]

regulations of system of joint participation according to Section 75? Subsection 2? and the A (1)  
year 1996; the distribution of the Federal Fiscal entity? shall be stated before the end of the  
at the time of the enactment of this amendment? jurisdiction? services and functions in force  
the approval of the interested province; nor shall the distribution shall not be modified without  
the resources in force at the time of the enactment of this amendment be modified to of  
system of joint detriment of the provinces? and in both cases until the aforementioned  
.participation is stated

pending administrative or judicial claims originated in This provision shall not affect (2)  
distribution of jurisdiction? services? functions or resources between the differences about the  
.Nation and the provinces

## 30 Section 7] Seventh Referring to Section 75? Subsection]

Capital of the Nation? Congress shall exercise in the City of Buenos Aires? insofar as it is the  
.Section 129 the legislative powers which it holds according to

## Section 8] Eighth Referring to Section 76]

after delegated legislation with no specified term for its application shall expire The preexisting  
legislation expressly ratified by this provision had been in force for five years? except for that  
.law the National Congress through a new

## Section 9] Ninth Referring to Section 90]

president holding office at the time of the enactment of this reform shall be The tenure of the

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.considered the first term

**Section 10] Tenth Referring to Section 90]**

**the President of the Nation who shall be inaugurated on July 8? 1995 The tenure of office of .expire on December 10? 1999 shall**

**Section 11] Eleventh Referring to Section 99? Subsection 4]**

**Subsection ?expiration of the appointments and the limited duration foreseen in Section 99 The .constitutional reform 4? shall become effective five years after the enactment of this**

**and 101 Section 12] Twelfth Referring to Section 99? Subsection 7; 100]**

**Second Division? Second ?The provisions established in Section 100 and 101? Chapter IV (1) Ministerial Cabinet shall become effective on Part of this Constitution about the Chief of the .July 8? 1995**

**;1995 ?the Ministerial Cabinet shall be appointed for the first time on July 8 The Chief of (2) .Republic until then his powers shall be exercised by the President of the**

**Section 13] Thirteenth Referring to Section 114]**

**sixty days after this reform becomes effective the judges of the lower courts Three hundred and system shall be shall only be appointed according to this Constitution. Until then the previous .applied**

**Section 14] Fourteenth Referring to Section 115]**

**before the House of Deputies at the time of the creation of the Council of Causes pending Subsection 5. Those ?Magistracy shall be referred to the latter for the purposes of Section 114 .their conclusion introduced before the Senate shall continue therein until**

**Section 15] Fifteenth Referring to Section 129]**

**to powers arising from the new regime of autonomy of the City of Buenos Aires are Until the (1) territory? in the same terms be established? Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over its .Constitution applied until the enactment of this**

# موسسه حقوقی آوازی عدالت سروش

.nineteen ninety-five The head of the government shall be elected during the year (2)  
and Third? shall be enacted within the The law foreseen in Section 129? Paragraphs Second (3)  
.from the approval of this Constitution term of two hundred and seventy days as  
Statute? the appointment and removal of the judges of the Until the issue of the Organizing (4)  
.Constitution shall be ruled according to Sections 114 and 115 of this City of Buenos Aires

## [ Section 16] Sixteenth ]

the day after its publication. The members of the This reform shall become effective (1)  
President of the Argentine Nation? the Presidents of the Legislative Constituent Assembly? the  
the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall take oath in a single act on August Houses? and  
.R?os at the Palacio San Jos"? Concepcion del Uruguay? province of Entre ?1994 ?24  
authorities shall provide the Each power of the State and of the provincial and municipal (2)  
.officers swear this Constitution necessary measures so that their members and

## [ Section 17] Seventeenth ]

which has been enacted by this Constituent Assembly? replaces ?The final constitutional text (1)  
.heretofore enforced the text  
Constituent Assembly? in the city of Santa Approved in the Hall of Sessions of the National (2)  
.August of the year nineteen ninety-four Fe? on the twenty-second day of

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.Feb. 2004 / For corrections please contact A. Tschentscher .17 - 1994 ©

متن کامل قانون اساسی آرژانتین (انگلیسی)

Argentina Constitution