

Constitution of Denmark

Comparative text in Danish and English



Danmarks Riges Grundlov
Lov nr. 169 af 5. juni 1953

The Constitution of Denmark
Act no. 169 of 5 June 1953



Kapitel I

Chapter I



Denne grundlov gælder for alle dele af Danmarks rige.

This Constitutional Act shall apply to all parts of the Kingdom of Denmark.



Regeringsformen er indskrænket-monarkisk.
Kongemagten nedarves til mænd og kvinder efter de i tronfølge-loven af 27. marts 1953 fastsatte regler.

The form of government shall be that of a constitutional monarchy. Royal authority shall be inherited by men and women in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Succession to the Throne of March 27, 1953.



Den lovgivende magt er hos kongen og folketinget i forening.
Den udøvende magt er hos kongen.
Den dømmende magt er hos domstolene.

Legislative authority shall be vested in the King and the Folketing conjointly.
Executive authority shall be vested in the King.
Judicial authority shall be vested in the courts of justice.



Den evangelisk-lutherske kirke er den danske folkekirke og understøttes som sådan af staten.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and as such shall be supported by the State.

II

Kapitel II

Chapter II

§ 5

Kongen kan ikke uden folketingets samtykke være regent i andre lande.

The King shall not reign in other countries except with the consent of the Folketing.

§ 6

Kongen skal høre til den evangelisk-lutherske kirke.

The King shall be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

§ 7

Kongen er myndig, når han har fyldt sit 18. år.
Det samme gælder tronfølgeren.

The King shall be of age when he has completed his eighteenth year. The same provision shall apply for the Heir to the Throne.

§ 8

Forinden kongen tiltræder regeringen, afgiver han skriftligt i statsrådet en højtidelig forsikring om ubrødeligt at ville holde grundloven.
Af forsikringsakten udstedes tvende ligelydende originaler, af hvilke den ene overgives folketinget for at opbevares i sammes arkiv, den anden nedlægges i rigsarkivet.
Kan kongen som følge af fraværelse eller af andre grunde ikke umiddelbart ved tronskiftet afgive denne forsikring, føres regeringen, indtil dette sker, af statsrådet, medmindre anderledes ved lov bestemmes.
Har kongen allerede som tronfølger afgivet denne forsikring, tiltræder han umiddelbart ved tronskiftet regeringen.

The King shall, prior to his accession to the throne, make a solemn declaration in writing before the Council of State that he will faithfully adhere to the Constitutional Act.
Two identical originals of the declaration shall be executed, one of which shall be delivered to the Folketing for preserving in its archives, while the other shall be filed in the Public Record Office.
When, because of absence or for other reasons, the King is unable to sign the aforesaid declaration immediately on his accession to the throne, government shall, unless otherwise provided by statute, be conducted by the Council of State until such declaration has been signed.
When the King has already, as Heir to the Throne, signed the aforesaid declaration, he shall accede to the throne immediately it becomes vacant.

§ 9

Bestemmelser angående regeringens førelse i tilfælde af kongens umyndighed, sygdom eller fraværelse fastsættes ved lov.

Provisions relating to the exercising of sovereign power in the event of the minority, illness, or absence of the King shall be

Er der ved tronledighed ingen tronfølger, vælger folketinget en konge og fastsætter den fremtidige arvefølge.

laid down by statute.
Should the throne become vacant and there be no Heir to the Throne, the Folketing shall elect a King and establish the future order of succession to the throne.

§ 10

Stk. 1. Statens ydelse til kongen bestemmes for hans regeringstid ved lov.

Ved denne fastsættes tillige, hvilke slotte og andre statsegendele der skal overlades kongen til brug.

Stk. 2. Statsydelsen kan ikke behæftes med gæld.

(1) The King's Civil List shall be granted for the duration of his reign by statute.
Such statute shall also provide for the castles, palaces, and other State property which shall be placed at the disposal of the King for his use.
(2) The Civil List shall not be chargeable with any debt.

§ 11

For medlemmer af det kongelige hus kan der bestemmes årpenge ved lov.

Årpengene kan ikke uden folketingets samtykke nydes udenfor riget.

Members of the Royal House may be granted annuities by statute. Such annuities shall not be enjoyed outside the Realm except with the consent of the Folketing.

III

Kapitel III

Chapter III

§ 12

Kongen har med de i denne grundlov fastsatte indskrænkninger den højeste myndighed over alle rigets anliggender og udøver den gennem ministrene.

Subject to the limitations laid down in this Constitutional Act, the King shall have supreme authority in all the affairs of the Realm, and shall exercise such supreme authority through the Ministers.

§ 13

Kongen er ansvarsfri, hans person er fredhellig.
Ministrene er ansvarlige for regeringens førelse; deres ansvarlighed bestemmes nærmere ved lov.

The King shall not be answerable for his actions; his person shall be sacrosanct.
The Ministers shall be responsible for the conduct of government; their responsibility shall be defined by statute.

§ 14

Kongen udnævner og afskediger statsministeren og de øvrige ministre.
Han bestemmer deres antal og forretningernes fordeling imellem dem.
Kongens underskrift under de lovgivningen og regeringen vedkommende beslutninger giver disse gyldighed når den er ledsaget af en eller flere ministres underskrift.
Enhver minister, som har underskrevet, er ansvarlig for beslutningen.

The King shall appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and the other Ministers.
He shall decide upon the number of Ministers and upon the distribution of the duties of government among them.
The signature of the King to resolutions relating to legislation and government shall make such resolutions valid, provided that the signature of the King is accompanied by the signature or signatures of one or more Ministers.
A Minister who has signed a resolution shall be responsible for the resolution.

§ 15

Stk. 1. Ingen minister kan forblive i sit embede, efter at folketinget har udtalt sin mistillid til ham.
Stk. 2. Udtaler folketinget sin mistillid til statsministeren, skal denne begære ministeriets afsked, medmindre nyvalg udskrives.
Et ministerium, som har fået et

(1) A Minister shall not remain in office after the Folketing has approved a vote of no confidence in him.
(2) When the Folketing passes a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister, he shall ask for the dismissal of the Ministry unless

mistillidsvotum, eller som har begæret sin afsked, fungerer, indtil et nyt ministerium er udnævnt. Fungerende ministre kan i deres embede kun foretage sig, hvad der er fornødent til embedsforretningernes uforstyrrede førelse.

writs are to be issued for a general election.

Where a vote of censure has been passed on a Ministry, or it has asked for its dismissal, it shall continue in office until a new Ministry has been appointed. Ministers who remain in office as aforesaid shall perform only what may be necessary to ensure the uninterrupted conduct of official business.

§ 16

Ministrene kan af kongen eller folketinget tiltales for deres embedsførelse. Rigsretten påkender de mod ministrene for deres embedsførelse anlagte sager.

Ministers may be impeached by the King or the Folketing for maladministration of office. The High Court of the Realm shall try cases of impeachment brought against Ministers for maladministration of office.

§ 17

Stk. 1. Ministrene i forening udgør statsrådet, hvori tronfølgeren, når han er myndig, tager sæde. Kongen fører forsædet undtagen i det i §8 nævnte tilfælde og i de tilfælde, hvor lovgivningsmagten i henhold til bestemmelsen i §9 måtte have tillagt statsrådet myndigheden til at føre regeringen.

Stk. 2. I statsrådet forhandles alle love og vigtige regeringsforanstaltninger.

(1) The body of Ministers shall form the Council of State, in which the Heir to the Throne shall have a seat when of age. The Council of State shall be presided over by the King except in the instance mentioned in section 8, and in instances where the legislature in pursuance of section 9 may have delegated the conduct of government to the Council of State.

(2) All Bills and important government measures shall be discussed in the Council of State.

§ 18

Er kongen forhindret i at holde statsråd, kan han lade sagen forhandle i et ministerråd. Dette består af samtlige ministre under forsæde af statsministeren. Enhver minister skal da afgive sit votum til protokollen, og beslutning tages efter stemmeflerhed. Statsministeren forelægger den over forhandlingerne førte, af de

Should the King be prevented from holding a Council of State he may entrust the discussion of any matter to a Council of Ministers. Such Council of Ministers shall consist of all the Ministers, and shall be presided over by the Prime Minister.

The vote of each Minister shall be entered in a minute book, and any question shall be decided by a

§ 19

tilstedeværende ministre underskrevne protokol for kongen, der bestemmer, om han umiddelbart vil bifalde ministerrådets indstilling eller lade sig sagen foredrage i statsrådet.

Stk. 1. Kongen handler på rigets vegne i mellemfolkelige anliggender.

Uden folketingets samtykke kan han dog ikke foretage nogen handling, der forøger eller indskrænker rigets område, eller indgå nogen forpligtelse, til hvis opfyldelse folketingets medvirken er nødvendig, eller som i øvrigt er af større betydning.

Ejheller kan kongen uden folketingets samtykke opsige nogen mellemfolkelig overenskomst, som er indgået med folketingets samtykke.

Stk. 2. Bortset fra forsvar mod væbnet angreb på riget eller danske styrker kan kongen ikke uden folketingets samtykke anvende militære magtmidler mod nogen fremmed stat.

Foranstaltninger, som kongen måtte træffe i medfør af denne bestemmelse, skal straks forelægges folketinget.

Er folketinget ikke samlet, skal det uopholdeligt kaldes til møde.

Stk. 3. Folketinget vælger af sin midte et udenrigspolitisk nævn, med hvilket regeringen rådfører sig forud for enhver beslutning af større udenrigspolitisk rækkevidde.

Nærmere regler om det udenrigspolitiske nævn fastsættes ved lov.

majority of votes.

The Prime Minister shall submit the minutes, signed by the Ministers present, to the King, who shall decide whether he will immediately consent to the recommendations of the Council of Ministers, or have the matter brought before him in a Council of State.

(1) The King shall act on behalf of the Realm in international affairs, but, except with the consent of the Folketing, the King shall not undertake any act whereby the territory of the Realm shall be increased or reduced, nor shall he enter into any obligation which for fulfilment requires the concurrence of the Folketing or which is otherwise of major importance; nor shall the King, except with the consent of the Folketing, terminate any international treaty entered into with the consent of the Folketing.

(2) Except for purposes of defence against an armed attack upon the Realm or Danish forces the King shall not use military force against any foreign state without the consent of the Folketing.

Any measure which the King may take in pursuance of this provision shall forthwith be submitted to the Folketing.

If the Folketing is not in session it shall be convened immediately.

(3) The Folketing shall appoint from among its members a Foreign Affairs Committee, which the government shall consult before making any decision of major importance to foreign policy.

Rules applying to the Foreign Affairs Committee shall be laid down by statute.

§ 20

Stk. 1. Beføjelser, som efter denne grundlov tilkommer rigets myndigheder, kan ved lov i nærmere bestemt omfang overlades til mellemfolkelige myndigheder, der er oprettet ved gensidig overenskomst med andre stater til fremme af mellemfolkelig retsorden og samarbejde.

Stk. 2. Til vedtagelse af lovforslag herom kræves et flertal på fem sjettedele af folketingets medlemmer.

Opnås et sådant flertal ikke, men dog det til vedtagelse af almindelige lovforslag nødvendige flertal, og opretholder regeringen forslaget, forelægges det folketingsvælgerne til godkendelse eller forkastelse efter de for folkeafstemninger i §42 fastsatte regler.

(1) Powers vested in the authorities of the Realm under this Constitutional Act may, to such extent as shall be provided by statute, be delegated to international authorities set up by mutual agreement with other states for the promotion of international rules of law and co-operation.

(2) For the enactment of a Bill dealing with the above, a majority of five-sixths of the members of the Folketing shall be required. If this majority is not obtained, whereas the majority required for the passing of ordinary Bills is obtained, and if the Government maintains it, the Bill shall be submitted to the electorate for approval or rejection in accordance with the rules for referenda laid down in section 42.

§ 21

Kongen kan for folketinget lade fremsætte forslag til love og andre beslutninger.

The King may cause Bills and other measures to be introduced in the Folketing.

§ 22

Et af folketinget vedtaget lovforslag får lovskraft, når det senest 30 dage efter den endelige vedtagelse stadfæstes af kongen. Kongen befaler lovens kundgørelse og drager omsorg for dens fuldbyrdelse.

A Bill passed by the Folketing shall become law if it receives the Royal Assent not later than thirty days after it was finally passed. The King shall order the promulgation of statutes and shall ensure that they are carried into effect.

§ 23

I særdeles påtrængende tilfælde kan kongen, når folketinget ikke kan samles, udstede foreløbige love, der dog ikke må stride mod grundloven og altid straks efter folketingets sammentræden skal forelægges dette til godkendelse eller forkastelse.

In an emergency the King may, when the Folketing cannot assemble, issue provisional laws, provided that they shall not be at variance with the Constitutional Act, and that they shall always, immediately on the assembling of the Folketing, be submitted to it for approval or rejection.

§ 24

Kongen kan benåde og give amnesti.
Ministre kan han kun med folketingets samtykke benåde for de dem af rigsretten idømte straffe.

The King shall have the prerogative of clemency and of granting amnesty.
The King may grant Ministers a pardon for sentences passed upon them by the High Court of the Realm, subject to the consent of the Folketing.

§ 25

Kongen meddeler dels umiddelbart, dels gennem vedkommende regeringsmyndigheder sådanne bevillinger og undtagelser fra lovene, som enten ifølge de før 5. juni 1849 gældende regler er i brug, eller hvortil hjemmel indeholdes i en siden den tid udgiven lov.

The King may, either directly or through the relevant government authorities, make such grants and grant such exemptions from the statutes as are either warranted under the rules existing before June 5, 1849, or have been warranted by a statute passed since that date.

§ 26

Kongen har ret til at lade slå mønt i henhold til loven.

The King may cause money to be minted as provided by statute.

§ 27

Stk. 1. Regler om ansættelse af tjenestemænd fastsættes ved lov. Ingen kan ansættes som tjenestemand uden at have indfødsret.
Tjenestemænd, som udnævnes af kongen, afgiver en højtidelig forsikring om at ville holde grundloven.
Stk. 2. Om afskedigelse, forflyttelse og pensionering af tjenestemænd fastsættes regler ved lov, jævnfør dog herved §64.
Stk. 3. Uden deres samtykke kan de af kongen udnævnte tjenestemænd kun forflyttes, når de ikke derved lider tab i de med tjenestemandsstillingen forbundne indtægter, og der gives dem valget mellem sådan forflyttelse og afsked med pension efter de almindelige regler.

(1) Rules governing the appointment of civil servants shall be laid down by statute.
No person shall be appointed a civil servant unless he be a Danish subject.
Civil servants who are appointed by the King shall make a solemn declaration of loyalty to the Constitutional Act.
(2) Rules governing the dismissal, transfer, and pensioning of civil servants shall be laid down by statute - see section 64.
(3) Civil servants appointed by the King shall be transferred without their consent only provided that they do not suffer loss of income in respect of their posts or offices, and that they have been offered the choice of such transfer or retirement on pension under the general rules and regulations.

IV

Kapitel IV

Chapter IV

§ 28

Folketinget udgør een forsamling bestående af højst 179 medlemmer, hvoraf 2 medlemmer vælges på Færøerne og 2 i Grønland.

The Folketing shall consist of one assembly of not more than one hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom two members shall be elected in the Faeroe Islands and two members in Greenland.

§ 29

Stk. 1. Valgret til folketinget har enhver, som har dansk indfødsret, fast bopæl i riget og har nået den i stk. 2 omhandlede valgrets alder, medmindre vedkommende er umyndiggjort.

Det bestemmes ved lov, i hvilket omfang straf og understøttelse, der i lovgivningen betragtes som fattighjælp, medfører tab af valgret.

Stk. 2. Valgrets alderen er den, som har opnået flertal ved folkeafstemning i overensstemmelse med lov af 25. marts 1953.

Ændring af den til enhver tid gældende valgrets alder kan ske ved lov.

Et af folketinget vedtaget forslag til en sådan lov kan først stadfæstes af kongen, når bestemmelsen om ændring af valgrets alderen i overensstemmelse med §42, stk. 5, har været undergivet en folkeafstemning, der ikke har medført bestemmelsens bortfald.

(1) Any Danish subject who is permanently domiciled in the Realm, and who has the age qualification for suffrage as provided for in sub-section (2) of this section shall have the right to vote at Folketing elections, provided that he has not been declared incapable of conducting his own affairs.

It shall be laid down by statute to what extent conviction and public assistance amounting to poor relief within the meaning of the law shall entail disfranchisement.

(2) The age qualification for suffrage shall be as determined by the referendum held under the Act dated March 25, 1953.

Such age qualification for suffrage may be altered at any time by statute.

A Bill passed by the Folketing for the purpose of such enactment shall receive the Royal Assent only when the provision for altering the age qualification for suffrage has been submitted to a referendum in accordance with sub-section (5) of section 42, and which has not resulted in the rejection of the provision.

§ 30

Stk. 1. Valgbar til folketinget er enhver, som har valgret til dette, medmindre vedkommende er straffet for en handling, der i

(1) Any person who is entitled to vote at Folketing elections shall be eligible for membership of the Folketing, unless he has been

§ 31

almindeligt omdømme gør ham uværdig til at være medlem af folketinget.

Stk. 2. Tjenestemænd, som vælges til medlemmer af folketinget, behøver ikke regeringens tilladelse til at modtage valget.

Stk. 1. Folketingets medlemmer vælges ved almindelige, direkte og hemmelige valg.

Stk. 2. De nærmere regler for valgrettens udøvelse gives ved valgloven, der til sikring af ligelig repræsentation af de forskellige anskuelser blandt vælgerne fastsætter valgmåden, herunder hvorvidt forholdstalsmåden skal føres igennem i eller uden forbindelse med valg i enkeltmandskredse.

Stk. 3. Ved den stedlige mandatfordeling skal der tages hensyn til indbyggertal, vælgertal og befolkningstæthed.

Stk. 4. Ved valgloven gives nærmere regler vedrørende valg af stedfortrædere og disses indtræden i folketinget samt angående fremgangsmåden i tilfælde, hvor omvalg måtte blive nødvendigt.

Stk. 5. Særlige regler om Grønlands repræsentation i folketinget kan gives ved lov.

convicted of an act which in the eyes of the public makes him unworthy to be a member of the Folketing.

(2) Civil servants who are elected members of the Folketing shall not require permission from the Government to accept election.

(1) The members of the Folketing shall be elected by general and direct ballot.

(2) Rules for the exercise of the suffrage shall be laid down by the Election Act, which, to secure equal representation of the various opinions of the electorate, shall prescribe the manner of election and decide whether proportional representation shall be adopted with or without elections in single-member constituencies.

(3) In determining the number of seats to be allotted to each area account shall be taken of the number of inhabitants, the number of electors, and the density of population.

(4) The Election Act shall provide rules governing the election of substitutes and their admission to the Folketing, as well as rules for the procedure to be adopted where a new election is required.

(5) Special rules for the representation of Greenland in the Folketing may be laid down by statute.

§ 32

Stk. 1. Folketingets medlemmer vælges for fire år.

Stk. 2. Kongen kan til enhver tid udskrive nyvalg med den virkning, at de bestående folketingsmandater bortfalder, når nyvalg har fundet sted.

Efter udnævnelse af et nyt ministerium kan valg dog ikke

(1) The members of the Folketing shall be elected for a period of four years.

(2) The King may at any time issue writs for a new election, with the effect that the existing seats shall be vacated upon a new election, except that writs for an election shall not be issued after

udskrives, forinden statsministeren har fremstillet sig for folketinget.

Stk. 3. Det påhviler statsministeren at foranledige, at nyvalg afholdes inden valgperiodens udløb.

Stk. 4. Mandaterne bortfalder i intet tilfælde, før nyvalg har fundet sted.

Stk. 5. Der kan ved lov gives særlige regler om færøske og grønlandske folketingsmandaters ikrafttræden og ophør.

Stk. 6. Mister et medlem af folketinget sin valgbarhed, bortfalder hans mandat.

Stk. 7. Ethvert nyt medlem afgiver, når hans valg er godkendt, en højtidelig forsikring om at ville holde grundloven.

the appointment of a new Ministry until the Prime Minister has appeared before the Folketing.

(3) The Prime Minister shall cause a general election to be held before the expiration of the period for which the Folketing has been elected.

(4) No seats shall be vacated until a new election has been held.

(5) Special rules may be provided by statute for the commencement and termination of Faroes and Greenland representation in the Folketing.

(6) If a member of the Folketing becomes ineligible his seat in the Folketing shall become vacant.

(7) On approval of his election each new member shall make a solemn declaration of loyalty to the Constitutional Act.

§ 33

Folketinget afgør selv gyldigheden af sine medlemmers valg samt spørgsmål om, hvorvidt et medlem har mistet sin valgbarhed.

The Folketing shall itself determine the validity of the election of any member and decide whether a member has lost his eligibility or not.

§ 34

Folketinget er ukrænkeligt. Enhver, der antaster dets sikkerhed eller frihed, enhver der udsteder eller adlyder nogen dertil sigtende befaling, gør sig skyldig i højforræderi.

The Folketing shall be inviolable. Any person who attacks its security or freedom, or any person who issues or obeys any command aimed thereat, shall be deemed guilty of high treason.

V

Kapitel V

Chapter V

§ 35

Stk. 1. Nyvalgt folketing træder sammen kl. 12 den tolvte søgnedag efter valget, dersom kongen ikke har indkaldt det til møde forinden.

Stk. 2. Straks efter prøvelsen af mandaterne sættes folketinget ved valg af formand og næstformand.

(1) A newly elected Folketing shall assemble at twelve o'clock noon on the twelfth weekday after the day of election, unless the King has previously summoned a meeting of its members.

(2) Immediately after the proving of the mandates the Folketing shall constitute itself by the election of a President and vice-presidents.

§ 36

Stk. 1. Folketingsåret begynder den første tirsdag i oktober og varer til samme tirsdag det følgende år.

Stk. 2. På folketingets første dag kl. 12 sammentræder medlemmerne til møde, hvor folketinget sættes påny.

(1) The sessional year of the Folketing shall begin on the first Tuesday of October, and shall continue until the first Tuesday of October of the following year.

(2) On the first day of the sessional year at twelve o'clock noon the members shall assemble for a new session of the Folketing.

§ 37

Folketinget træder sammen på det sted, hvor regeringen har sit sæde. I overordentlige tilfælde kan folketinget dog samles andetsteds i riget.

The Folketing shall meet in the place where the Government has its seat, except that in extraordinary circumstances the Folketing may assemble elsewhere in the Realm.

§ 38

Stk. 1. På det første møde i folketingsåret afgiver statsministeren en redegørelse for rigets almindelige stilling og de af regeringen påtænkte foranstaltninger.

Stk. 2. På grundlag af redegørelsen finder en almindelig forhandling sted.

(1) At the first meeting in the sessional year the Prime Minister shall render an account of the general state of the country and of the measures proposed by the Government.

(2) Such account shall be made the subject of a general debate.

§ 39

Folketingets formand indkalder folketinget til møde med angivelse af dagsorden. Der påhviler formanden at

The President of the Folketing shall convene the meetings of the Folketing, stating the Order of the Day.

indkalde til møde, når mindst to femtedele af folketingets medlemmer eller statsministeren skriftligt fremsætter begæring herom med angivelse af dagsorden.

The President shall convene a meeting of the Folketing upon a request being made in writing by at least two-fifths of the members of the Folketing or the Prime Minister, stating the Order of the Day.

§ 40

Ministrene har i embeds medfør adgang til folketinget og er berettiget til under forhandlingerne at forlange ordet, så ofte de vil, idet de iøvrigt iagttager forretningsordenen. Stemmeret udøver de kun, når de tillige er medlemmer af folketinget.

Ministers shall be entitled to attend the sittings of the Folketing ex officio and to address the Folketing during the debates as often as they may desire, provided that they abide by the rules of procedure of the Folketing. They shall be entitled to vote only when they are members of the Folketing.

§ 41

Stk. 1. Ethvert medlem af folketinget er berettiget til at fremsætte forslag til love og andre beslutninger.

Stk. 2. Et lovforslag kan ikke endeligt vedtages, forinden det tre gange har været behandlet i folketinget.

Stk. 3. To femtedele af folketingets medlemmer kan overfor formanden begære, at tredie behandling tidligst finder sted tolv søgnedage efter forslaget vedtagelse ved anden behandling.

Begæringen skal være skriftlig og underskrevet af de deltagende medlemmer.

Udsættelse kan dog ikke finde sted, forsåvidt angår forslag til finanslove, tillægsbevillingslove, midlertidige bevillingslove, statslånslove, love om meddelelse af indfødsret, love om ekspropriation, love om indirekte skatter samt i påtrængende tilfælde forslag til love, hvis ikrafttræden ikke kan udsættes af hensyn til lovens formål.

(1) Any member of the Folketing shall be entitled to introduce Bills and other measures.

(2) No Bill shall be finally passed until it has been read three times in the Folketing.

(3) Two-fifths of the members of the Folketing may request of the President that the third reading of a Bill shall not take place until twelve weekdays after it has passed the second reading.

The request shall be made in writing and signed by the members making it. There shall be no such postponement in connection with Finance Bills, Supplementary Appropriation Bills, Provisional Appropriation Bills, Government Loan Bills, Naturalization Bills, Expropriation Bills, Indirect Taxation Bills, and, in emergencies, Bills the enactment of which cannot be postponed because of the intent of the Act.

(4) In the case of a new election, and at the end of the sessional year, all Bills and other measures

§ 42

Stk. 4. Ved nyvalg og ved folketingsårets udgang bortfalder alle forslag til love og andre beslutninger, der ikke forinden er endeligt vedtaget.

Stk. 1. Når et lovforslag er vedtaget af folketinget, kan en trediedel af folketingets medlemmer indenfor en frist af tre søgnedage fra forslagens endelige vedtagelse overfor formanden begære folkeafstemning om lovforslaget.

Begæringen skal være skriftlig og underskrevet af de deltagende medlemmer.

Stk. 2. Et lovforslag som kan undergives folkeafstemning, jævnfør Stk. 6, kan kun i det i stk. 7 omhandlede tilfælde stadfæstes af kongen inden udløbet af den i stk. 1 nævnte frist, eller inden begæret folkeafstemning har fundet sted.

Stk. 3. Når der er begæret folkeafstemning om et lovforslag, kan folketinget indenfor en frist af fem søgnedage for forslagens endelige vedtagelse beslutte, at forslaget skal bortfalde.

Stk. 4. Træffer folketinget ikke beslutning i henhold til stk. 3, skal meddelelse om, at lovforslaget skal prøves ved folkeafstemning, snarest tilstiles statsministeren, der derefter lader lovforslaget bekendtgøre med meddelelse om, at folkeafstemning vil finde sted. Folkeafstemningen iværksættes efter statsministerens nærmere bestemmelse tidligst tolv og senest atten søgnedage efter bekendtgørelsen.

Stk. 5. Ved folkeafstemningen stemmes for og mod lovforslaget. Til lovforslagets bortfald kræves, at et flertal af de i afstemningen deltagende folketingsvælgere, dog

which have not been finally passed shall be void.

(1) Where a Bill has been passed by the Folketing, one-third of the members of the Folketing may, within three weekdays from the final passing of the Bill, request of the President that the Bill be submitted to a referendum.

Such request shall be made in writing and signed by the members making the request.

(2) Except in the instance mentioned in sub-section 7, no Bill which may be submitted to a referendum (see sub-section (6)), shall receive the Royal Assent before the expiration of the time limit stated in sub-section (1), or before a referendum requested as aforesaid has taken place.

(3) Where a referendum on a Bill has been requested the Folketing may, within a period of five weekdays from the final passing of the Bill, resolve that the Bill shall be withdrawn.

(4) Where the Folketing has made no resolution in accordance with sub-section (3), notice that the Bill is to be submitted to a referendum shall be given without delay to the Prime Minister, who shall then cause the Bill to be published together with a statement that a referendum is to be held.

The referendum shall be held, in accordance with the decision of the Prime Minister, not less than twelve and not more than eighteen weekdays after the publication of the Bill.

(5) At the referendum votes shall be cast for or against the Bill.

For the Bill to be rejected, a

mindst 30 procent af samtlige stemmeberettigede, har stemt imod lovforslaget.

Stk. 6. Forslag til finanslove, tillægsbevillingslove, midlertidige bevillingslove, statslånslove, normeringslove, lønnings- og pensionslove, love om meddelelse af indfødsret, love om ekspropriation, love om direkte og indirekte skatter samt love til gennemførelse af bestående traktatmæssige forpligtelser kan ikke undergives folkeafstemning. Det samme gælder forslag til de i §8, §9, §10 og §11 omhandlede love såvel som de i §19 nævnte beslutninger, der måtte være i lovs form, medmindre det for disse sidste ved særlig lov bestemmes, at sådan afstemning skal finde sted.

For grundlovsændringer gælder reglerne i §88.

Stk. 7. I særdeles påtrængende tilfælde kan et lovforslag, som kan undergives folkeafstemning, stadfæstes af kongen straks efter dets vedtagelse, når forslaget indeholder bestemmelse herom. Såfremt en trediedel af folketingets medlemmer efter de i stk. 1 omhandlede regler begærer folkeafstemning om lovforslaget eller den stadfæstede lov, afholdes sådan folkeafstemning efter foranstående regler.

Forkastes loven ved folkeafstemningen, kundgøres dette af statsministeren uden unødigt ophold og senest fjorten dage efter folkeafstemningens afholdelse.

Fra kundgørelsesdagen er loven bortfaldet.

Stk. 8. Nærmere regler om folkeafstemning, herunder i hvilket omfang folkeafstemning skal finde sted på Færøerne og i

majority of the electors who vote and not less than thirty per cent of all persons who are entitled to vote, shall have voted against the Bill.

(6) Finance Bills, Supplementary Appropriation Bills, Provisional Appropriation Bills, Government Loan Bills, Civil Servants (Amendment) Bills, Salaries and Pensions Bills, Naturalization Bills, Expropriation Bills, Taxation (Direct and Indirect) Bills, as well as Bills introduced for the purpose of discharging existing treaty obligations shall not be submitted to decision by referendum.

This provision shall also apply to the Bills referred to in sections 9, 8, 10, and 11, and to such resolutions as are provided for in section 19, if existing in the form of a law, unless it has been prescribed by a special Act that such resolutions shall be submitted to referendum.

Amendments to the Constitutional Act shall be governed by the rules laid down in section 88.

(7) In an emergency a Bill which may be submitted to a referendum may receive the Royal Assent immediately after it has been passed, provided that the Bill contains a provision to this effect. Where, under the rules of subsection (1), one-third of the members of the Folketing request a referendum on the Bill or on the Act to which the Royal Assent has been given, such referendum shall be held in accordance with the above rules.

Where the Act is rejected by the referendum an announcement to that effect shall be made by the Prime Minister without undue delay, and not later than fourteen

Grønland, fastsættes ved lov.

days after the referendum was held.

From the date of such announcement the Act shall become ineffective.

(8) Rules for referenda, including the extent to which referenda shall be held in the Faroe Islands and in Greenland, shall be laid down by statute.

§ 43

Ingen skat kan pålægges, forandres eller ophæves uden ved lov; ej heller kan noget mandskab udskrives eller noget statslån optages uden ifølge lov.

No taxes shall be imposed, altered, or repealed except by statute; nor shall any man be conscripted or any public loan be raised except by statute.

§ 44

Stk. 1. Ingen udlænding kan få indfødsret uden ved lov.
Stk. 2. Om udlændinges adgang til at blive ejere af fast ejendom fastsættes regler ved lov.

(1) No alien shall be naturalized except by statute.

(2) The extent of the right of aliens to become owners of real property shall be laid down by statute.

§ 45

Stk. 1. Forslag til finanslov for det kommende finansår skal fremsættes for folketinget senest fire måneder før finansårets begyndelse.

(1) A Finance Bill for the next fiscal year shall be submitted to the Folketing not later than four months before the beginning of such fiscal year.

Stk. 2. Kan behandlingen af finanslovforslaget for det kommende finansår ikke ventes tilendebragt inden finansårets begyndelse, skal forslag til en midlertidig bevillingslov fremsættes for folketinget.

(2) Where it is expected that the reading of the Finance Bill for the next fiscal year will not be completed before the commencement of that fiscal year, a Provisional Appropriation Bill shall be laid before the Folketing.

§ 46

Stk. 1. Forinden finansloven eller en midlertidig bevillingslov er vedtaget af folketinget, må skatterne ikke opkræves.

(1) Taxes shall not be levied before the Finance Act or a Provisional Appropriation Act has been passed by the Folketing.

Stk. 2. Ingen udgift må afholdes uden hjemmel i den af folketinget vedtagne finanslov eller i en af folketinget vedtaget tillægsbevillingslov eller midlertidig bevillingslov.

(2) No expenditure shall be defrayed unless provided for by the Finance Act passed by the Folketing, or by a Supplementary Appropriation Act, or by a Provisional Appropriation Act passed by the Folketing.

§ 47

Stk. 1. Statsregnskabet skal fremsættes for folketinget senest seks måneder efter finansårets udløb.

Stk. 2. Folketinget vælger et antal revisorer.

Disse gennemgår det årlige statsregnskab og påser, at samtlige statens indtægter er opført deri, og at ingen udgift er afholdt uden hjemmel i finansloven eller anden bevillingslov.

De kan fordre sig alle fornødne oplysninger og aktstykker meddelt.

De nærmere regler for revisorerens antal og virksomhed fastsættes ved lov.

Stk. 3. Statsregnskabet med revisorerens bemærkninger forelægges folketinget til beslutning.

(1) The Public Accounts shall be submitted to the Folketing not later than six months after the expiration of the fiscal year.

(2) The Folketing shall elect a number of auditors.

Such auditors shall examine the annual Public Accounts and ensure that all the revenues of the State have been duly entered therein, and that no expenditure has been defrayed unless provided for by the Finance Act or some other Appropriation Act.

The auditors shall be entitled to demand all necessary information, and shall have right of access to all necessary documents.

Rules providing for the number of auditors and their duties shall be laid down by statute.

(3) The Public Accounts, together with the Auditors' Report, shall be submitted to the Folketing for its decision.

§ 48

Folketinget fastsætter selv sin forretningsorden, der indeholder de nærmere bestemmelser vedrørende forretningsgang og ordens opretholdelse.

The Folketing shall lay down its own rules of procedure, including rules governing its conduct of business and the maintenance of order.

§ 49

Folketings møder er offentlige. Formanden eller det i forretningsordenen bestemte antal medlemmer eller en minister kan dog forlange, at alle uvedkommende fjernes, hvorpå det uden forhandling afgøres, om sagen skal forhandles i et offentligt eller lukket møde.

The sittings of the Folketing shall be public, except that the President, or such number of members as may be provided for by the rules of procedure, or a Minister, shall be entitled to demand the removal of all unauthorized persons, whereupon it shall be decided without debate whether the matter shall be debated at a public or a secret session.

§

Folketinget kan kun tage beslutning, når over halvdelen af medlemmerne er tilstede og

In order that a decision may be made, more than one-half of the members of the Folketing shall be

50	deltager i afstemningen.	present and take part in the voting.
§ 51	Folketinget kan nedsætte kommissioner af sine medlemmer til at undersøge almen vigtige sager. Kommissionerne er berettigede til at forlange skriftlige eller mundtlige oplysninger såvel af private borgere som af offentlige myndigheder.	The Folketing may appoint committees from among its members to investigate matters of general importance. Such committees shall be entitled to demand written or oral information both from private citizens and from public authorities.
§ 52	Folketingets valg af medlemmer til kommissioner og hverv sker efter forholdstal.	The election by the Folketing of members to sit on committees and of members to perform special duties shall be according to proportional representation.
§ 53	Ethvert medlem af folketinget kan med dettes samtykke bringe ethvert offentligt anliggende under forhandling og derom æske ministrenes forklaring.	With the consent of the Folketing, any member thereof may submit for discussion any matter of public interest and request a statement thereon from the Ministers.
§ 54	Andragender kan kun overgives til folketinget ved et af dettes medlemmer.	Petitions may be submitted to the Folketing only through one of its members.
§ 55	Ved lov bestemmes, at folketinget vælger en eller to personer, der ikke er medlemmer af folketinget, til at have indseende med statens civile og militære forvaltning.	Statutory provision shall be made for the appointment by the Folketing of one or two persons, who shall not be members of the Folketing, to supervise the civil and military administration of the State.
§ 56	Folketingsmedlemmerne er ene bundet ved deres overbevisning og ikke ved nogen forskrift af deres vælgere.	The members of the Folketing shall be bound solely by their own consciences and not by any directions given by their electors.
§ 57	Intet medlem af folketinget kan uden dettes samtykke tiltales eller underkastes fængsling af nogen art, medmindre han er grebet på	No member of the Folketing shall be prosecuted or imprisoned in any manner whatsoever without the consent of the Folketing,

fersk gerning.
For sine ytringer i folketinget kan
intet af dets medlemmer uden
folketingets samtykke drages til
ansvar udenfor samme.

unless he is taken in flagrante
delicto.
Outside the Folketing no member
shall be held liable for his
utterances in the Folketing save by
the consent of the Folketing.

§
58

Folketingets medlemmer
oppebærer et vederlag, hvis
størrelse fastsættes ved valgloven.

The members of the Folketing
shall be paid such remuneration as
may be provided for in the
Electoral Act.

VI

§ 59

Kapitel VI

Stk. 1. Rigsretten består af indtil 15 af de efter embedsalder ældste ordentlige medlemmer af rigets øverste domstol og et tilsvarende antal af folketinget efter forholdstal for 6 år valgte medlemmer.

For hver af de valgte vælges en eller flere stedfortrædere.

Folketingets medlemmer kan ikke vælges til eller virke som medlemmer af rigsretten.

Kan i et enkelt tilfælde nogle af den øverste domstols medlemmer ikke deltage i sagens behandling og påkendelse, fratræder et tilsvarende antal af de af folketinget sidst valgte rigsretsmedlemmer.

Stk. 2. Retten vælger selv sin formand af sin midte.

Stk. 3. Er sag rejst ved rigsretten, beholder de af folketinget valgte medlemmer deres sæde i retten for denne sags vedkommende, selvom det tidsrum, for hvilket de er valgt, udløber.

Stk. 4. Nærmere regler om rigsretten fastsættes ved lov.

Chapter VI

(1) The High Court of the Realm shall consist of up to fifteen of the senior ordinary members of the highest court of justice in the Realm (according to length of office) and an equal number of members elected for six years by the Folketing according to proportional representation.

One or more substitutes shall be elected for each elected member. No member of the Folketing shall be elected a member of the High Court of the Realm, nor shall a member of the Folketing act as a member of the High Court of the Realm.

Where, in a particular instance, some of the members of the highest court of justice in the Realm are prevented from taking part in the trial of a case, an equal number of the members of the High Court of the Realm last elected by the Folketing shall retire from their seats.

(2) The High Court of the Realm shall elect a president from among its members.

(3) Where a case has been brought before the High Court of the Realm, the members elected by the Folketing shall retain their seats in the High Court of the Realm for the duration of such case, even if the period for which they were elected has expired.

(4) Rules for the High Court of the Realm shall be provided by statute.

§
60

Stk. 1. Rigsretten påkender de af kongen eller folketinget mod ministrene anlagte sager.

Stk. 2. For rigsretten kan kongen med folketingets samtykke lade også andre tiltale for forbrydelser, som han finder særdeles farlige for staten.

(1) The High Court of the Realm shall try such actions as may be brought by the King or the Folketing against Ministers.
(2) With the consent of the Folketing, the King may also cause other persons to be tried before the High Court of the Realm for crimes which he may deem to be particularly dangerous to the State.

§
61

Den dømmende magts udøvelse kan kun ordnes ved lov. Særdomstole med dømmende myndighed kan ikke nedsættes.

The exercise of judicial authority shall be governed only by statute. Extraordinary courts of justice with judicial authority shall not be established.

§
62

Retsplejen skal stedse holdes adskilt fra forvaltningen. Regler herom fastsættes ved lov.

The administration of justice shall always remain independent of executive authority. Rules to this effect shall be laid down by statute.

§
63

Stk. 1. Domstolene er berettigede til at påkende ethvert spørgsmål om øvrighedsmyndighedens grænser.

Den, der vil rejse sådant spørgsmål, kan dog ikke ved at bringe sagen for domstolene unddrage sig fra foreløbig at efterkomme øvrighedens befaling.

Stk. 2. Påkendelse af spørgsmål om øvrighedsmyndighedens grænser kan ved lov henlægges til en eller flere forvaltningsdomstole, hvis afgørelser dog skal kunne prøves ved rigets øverste domstol. De nærmere regler herom fastsættes ved lov.

(1) The courts of justice shall be empowered to decide any question relating to the scope of the executive's authority; though any person wishing to question such authority shall not, by taking the case to the courts of justice, avoid temporary compliance with orders given by the executive authority.
(2) Questions relating to the scope of the executive's authority may by statute be referred for decision to one or more administrative courts, except that an appeal against the decision of the administrative courts shall be referred to the highest court of the Realm.
Rules governing this procedure shall be laid down by statute.

§ 64

Dommerne har i deres kald alene at rette sig efter loven.

De kan ikke afsættes uden ved dom, ejheller forflyttes mod deres ønske, uden for de tilfælde, hvor en omordning af domstolene finder sted.

Dog kan den dommer, der har fyldt sit 65. år, afskediges, men uden tab af indtægter indtil det tidspunkt, til hvilket han skulle være afskediget på grund af alder.

In the performance of their duties the judges shall be governed solely by the law.

Judges shall not be dismissed except by judgement, nor shall they be transferred against their will, except in such cases where a rearrangement of the courts of justice is made.

A judge who has completed his sixty-fifth year may, however, be retired, but without loss of income up to the time when he is due for retirement on account of age.

§ 65

Stk. 1. I retsplejen gennemføres offentlighed og mundtlighed i videst muligt omfang.

Stk. 2. I strafferetsplejen skal lægmænd medvirke.

Det fastsættes ved lov, i hvilke sager og under hvilke former denne medvirken skal finde sted, herunder i hvilke sager nævninger skal medvirke.

(1) In the administration of justice all proceedings shall to the widest possible extent be public and oral.

(2) Laymen shall participate in criminal proceedings.

The cases and the form in which such participation shall take place, including which cases shall be tried by jury, shall be provided for by statute.

VII

Kapitel VII

Chapter VII

§ 66

Folkekirkenes forfatning ordnes ved lov.

The constitution of the Established Church shall be laid down by statute.

§ 67

Borgerne har ret til at forene sig i samfund for at dyrke Gud på den måde, der stemmer med deres overbevisning, dog at intet læres eller foretages, som strider mod sædeligheden eller den offentlige orden.

Citizens shall be at liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner according with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done.

§ 68

Ingen er pligtig at yde personlige bidrag til nogen anden gudsdyrkelse end den, som er hans egen.

No one shall be liable to make personal contributions to an denomination other than the one to which he adheres.

§ 69

De fra folkekirken afvigende trossamfunds forhold ordnes nærmere ved lov.

Rules for religious bodies dissenting from the Established Church shall be laid down by statute.

§ 70

Ingen kan på grund af sin trosbekendelse eller afstamning berøves adgang til den fulde nydelse af borgerlige og politiske rettigheder eller unddrage sig opfyldelsen af nogen almindelig borgerpligt.

No person shall by reason of his creed or descent be deprived of access to the full enjoyment of civic and political rights, nor shall he escape compliance with any common civic duty for such reasons.

Stk. 1. Den personlige frihed er ukrænkelig.

Ingen dansk borger kan på grund af sin politiske eller religiøse overbevisning eller sin afstamning underkastes nogen form for frihedsberøvelse.

Stk. 2. Frihedsberøvelse kan kun finde sted med hjemmel i loven.

Stk. 3. Enhver, der anholdes, skal inden 24 timer stilles for en dommer.

Hvis den anholdte ikke straks kan sættes på fri fod, skal dommeren ved en af grunde ledsaget kendelse, der afsiges snarest muligt og senest inden tre dage, afgøre, om han skal fængsles, og, hvis han kan løslades mod sikkerhed, bestemme dennes art og størrelse.

Denne bestemmelse kan for Grønlands vedkommende fraviges ved lov, forsåvidt dette efter de stedlige forhold må anses for påkrævet.

Stk. 4. Den kendelse, som dommeren afsiger, kan af vedkommende straks særskilt indbringes for højere ret.

Stk. 5. Ingen kan underkastes varetægtsfængsel for en forseelse, som kun kan medføre straf af bøde eller hæfte.

Stk. 6. Udenfor strafferetsplejen skal lovligheden af en frihedsberøvelse, der ikke er besluttet af en dømmende myndighed, og som ikke har hjemmel i lovgivningen om udlændinge, på begæring af den, der er berøvet sin frihed, eller den, der handler på hans vegne, forlægges de almindelige

(1) Personal liberty shall be inviolable.

No Danish subject shall, in any manner whatsoever, be deprived of his liberty because of his political or religious convictions or because of his descent.

(2) A person shall be deprived of his liberty only where this is warranted by law.

(3) Any person who is taken into custody shall be brought before a judge within twenty-four hours.

Where the person taken into custody cannot be immediately released, the judge shall decide, in an order to be given as soon as possible and at the latest within three days, stating the grounds, whether the person taken into custody shall be committed to prison; and in cases where he can be released on bail, shall also determine the nature and amount of such bail.

This provision may be departed from by statute as far as Greenland is concerned, if for local considerations such departure may be deemed necessary.

(4) The pronouncement of the judge may be separately appealed against at once to a higher court of justice by the person concerned.

(5) No person shall be remanded in custody for an offence which can involve only punishment by fine or mitigated imprisonment (*hæfte*).

(6) Outside criminal procedure, the legality of deprivation of liberty not executed by order of a judicial authority, and not warranted by legislation relating to

domstole eller anden dømmende myndighed til prøvelse.

Nærmere regler herom fastsættes ved lov.

Stk. 7. Behandlingen af de i stk. 6 nævnte personer undergives et af folketinget valgt tilsyn, hvortil de pågældende skal have adgang til at rette henvendelse.

aliens, shall at the request of the person so deprived of his liberty, or the request of any person acting on his behalf, be brought before the ordinary courts of justice or other judicial authority for decision.

Rules governing this procedure shall be provided by statute.

(7) The persons referred to in subsection (6) shall be under supervision by a board set up by the Folketing, to which board the persons concerned shall be permitted to apply.

§ 72

Boligen er ukrænkelig. Husundersøgelse, beslaglæggelse og undersøgelse af breve og andre papirer samt brud på post-, telegraf- og telefonhemmeligheden må, hvor ingen lov hjemler en særegen undtagelse, alene ske efter en retskendelse.

The dwelling shall be inviolable. House search, seizure, and examination of letters and other papers, or any breach of the secrecy that shall be observed in postal, telegraph, and telephone matters, shall not take place except under a judicial order, unless particular exception is warranted by statute.

§ 73

Stk. 1. Ejendomsretten er ukrænkelig.

Ingen kan tilpligtes at afstå sin ejendom, uden hvor almenvellet kræver det.

Det kan kun ske ifølge lov og mod fuldstændig erstatning.

Stk. 2. Når et lovforslag vedrørende ekspropriation af ejendom er vedtaget, kan en trediedel af folketingets medlemmer indenfor en frist på tre søgnedage fra forslaget endelige vedtagelse kræve, at det først indstilles til kongelig stadfæstelse, når nyvalg til folketinget har fundet sted, og forslaget påny er vedtaget af det derefter sammentrædende folketing.

Stk. 3. Ethvert spørgsmål om ekspropriationsaktens lovlighed og

(1) The right of property shall be inviolable.

No person shall be ordered to surrender his property except where required in the public interest.

It shall be done only as provided by statute and against full compensation.

(2) Where a Bill has been passed relating to the expropriation of property, one-third of the members of the Folketing may, within three weekdays from the final passing of such Bill, demand that it shall not be presented for the Royal Assent until new elections to the Folketing have been held and the Bill has again been passed by the Folketing assembling thereafter.

erstatningens størrelse kan indbringes for domstolene. Prøvelsen af erstatningens størrelse kan ved lov henlægges til domstole oprettet i dette øjemed.

(3) Any question of the legality of an act of expropriation, and the amount of compensation, may be brought before the courts of justice.

The hearing of issues relating to the amount of the compensation may by statute be referred to courts of justice established for such purpose.

§ 74

Alle indskrænkninger i den frie og lige adgang til erhverv, som ikke er begrundede i det almene vel, skal hæves ved lov.

Any restraint on the free and equal access to trade, which is not based on the public interest, shall be abolished by statute.

§ 75

Stk. 1. Til fremme af almenvellet bør det tilstræbes, at enhver arbejdsduelig borger har mulighed for at arbejde på vilkår, der betrykker hans tilværelse.

Stk. 2. Den, der ikke selv kan ernære sig eller sine, og hvis forsørgelse ikke påhviler nogen anden, er berettiget til hjælp af det offentlige, dog mod at underkaste sig de forpligtelser, som loven herom påbyder.

(1) In order to advance the public interest, efforts shall be made to guarantee work for every able-bodied citizen on terms that will secure his existence.

(2) Any person unable to support himself or his dependants shall, where no other person is responsible for his or their maintenance, be entitled to receive public assistance, provided that he shall comply with the obligations imposed by statute in such respect.

§ 76

Alle børn i den undervisningspligtige alder har ret til fri undervisning i folkeskolen. Forældre eller værger, der selv sørger for, at børnene får en undervisning, der kan stå mål med, hvad der almindeligvis kræves i folkeskolen, er ikke pligtige at lade børnene undervise i folkeskolen.

All children of school age shall be entitled to free instruction in primary schools.

Parents or guardians making their own arrangements for their children or wards to receive instruction equivalent to the general primary school standard shall not be obliged to have their children or wards taught in a publicly provided school.

§ 77

Enhver er berettiget til på tryk, i skrift og tale at offentliggøre sine tanker, dog under ansvar for domstolene.

Censur og andre forebyggende forholdsregler kan ingensinde

Any person shall be at liberty to publish his ideas in print, in writing, and in speech, subject to his being held responsible in a court of law.

Censorship and other preventive

§ 78

påny indføres.

measures shall never again be introduced.

Stk. 1. Borgerne har ret til uden forudgående tilladelse at danne foreninger i ethvert lovligt øjemed.

(1) Citizens shall, without previous permission, be free to form associations for any lawful purpose.

Stk. 2. Foreninger, der virker ved eller søger at nå deres mål ved vold, anstiftelse af vold eller lignende strafbar påvirkning af anderledes tænkende, bliver at opløse ved dom.

(2) Associations employing violence, or aiming at the attainment of their object by violence, or by instigation to violence, or by similar punishable influence on persons holding other views, shall be dissolved by court judgement.

Stk. 3. Ingen forening kan opløses ved en regeringsforanstaltning. Dog kan en forening foreløbig forbydes, men der skal da straks anlægges sag imod den til dens opløsning.

(3) No association shall be dissolved by any government measure; but an association may be temporarily prohibited, provided that immediate proceedings be taken for its dissolution.

Stk. 4. Sager om opløsning af politiske foreninger skal uden særlig tilladelse kunne indbringes for rigets øverste domstol.

(4) Cases relating to the dissolution of political associations may, without special permission, be brought before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Realm.

Stk. 5. Opløsningens retsvirkninger fastsættes nærmere ved lov.

(5) The legal effects of the dissolution shall be determined by statute.

§ 79

Borgerne har ret til uden forudgående tilladelse at samle sig ubevæbnede.

Citizens shall, without previous permission, be at liberty to assemble unarmed.

Offentlige forsamlinger har politiet ret til at overvære.

The police shall be entitled to be present at public meetings.

Forsamlinger under åben himmel kan forbydes, når der af dem kan befrygtes fare for den offentlige fred.

Open-air meetings may be prohibited when it is feared that they may constitute a danger to the public peace.

§ 80

Ved opløb må den væbnede magt, når den ikke angribes, kun skride ind, efter at mængden tre gange i kongens og lovens navn forgæves er opfordret til at skilles.

In the event of riots the armed forces may not take action, unless attacked, until after the crowd has three times been called upon to disperse in the name of the King and the law and such warning has

§ 81	Enhver våbenfør mand er forpligtet til med sin person at bidrage til fædrelandets forsvar efter de nærmere bestemmelser, som loven foreskriver.	gone unheeded. Every male person able to bear arms shall be liable with his person to contribute to the defence of his country under such rules as are laid down by statute.
§ 82	Kommunernes ret til under statens tilsyn selvstændigt at styre deres anliggender ordnes ved lov.	The right of municipalities to manage their own affairs independently, under State supervision, shall be laid down by statute.
§ 83	Enhver i lovgivningen til adel, titel og rang knyttes forret er afskaffet.	All legislative privileges attaching to nobility, title, and rank shall be abolished.
§ 84	Intet len, stamhus, fideikommissgods eller andet familiefideikommis kan for fremtiden oprettes.	No fiefs, estates tail in land, or estates tail in personal property shall in future be created.
§ 85	For forsvarsmagten er de i paragrafferne 71, 78 og 79 givne bestemmelser kun anvendelige med de indskrænkninger, der følger af de militære loves forskrifter.	The provisions of sections 71, 78, and 79 shall be applicable only to the defence forces, subject to such limitations as are consequential to the provisions of military laws.

IX

Kapitel IX

Chapter IX

§ 86

Valgretsaldere til de kommunale råd og menighedsrådene er den for valg til folketinget til enhver tid gældende.

For Færøerne og Grønlands vedkommende fastsættes valgretsaldere til de kommunale råd og menighedsrådene ved lov eller i henhold til lov.

The age qualification for local government electors and congregational council electors shall be that applying at any time to Folketing electors.

In respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland, the age qualification for local government electors and congregational council electors shall be as may be provided for by statute, or determined in accordance with statute.

§ 87

Udenlandske statsborgere, der i medfør af loven om ophævelse af dansk-islandsk forbundslov m.m. nyder lige ret med danske statsborgere, bevarer de i grundloven hjemlede rettigheder, der er knyttede til dansk indfødsret.

Citizens of Iceland who enjoy equal rights with citizens of Denmark under the Danish-Icelandic Union (Abolition), etc., Act, shall continue to enjoy the rights of Danish citizenship under the provisions of the Constitutional Act.

X

Kapitel X

§ 88

Vedtager folketinget et forslag til en ny grundlovsbestemmelse, og regeringen vil fremme sagen, udskrives nyvalg til folketinget. Vedtages forslaget i uændret skikkelse af det efter valget følgende folketing, bliver det inden en halvt år efter den endelige vedtagelse at forelægge folketingsvælgerne til godkendelse eller forkastelse ved direkte afstemning. De nærmere regler for denne afstemning fastsættes ved lov. Har et flertal af de i afstemningen deltagende og mindst 40 procent af samtlige stemmeberettigede afgivet deres stemme for folketingets beslutning, og stadfæstes denne af kongen, er den grundlov.

Chapter X

Should the Folketing pass a Bill for the purposes of a new constitutional provision, and the Government wish to proceed with the matter, writs shall be issued for the election of members of a new Folketing.

If the Bill is passed unamended by the Folketing assembling after the election, the Bill shall, within six months after its final passage, be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection by direct voting.

Rules for this voting shall be laid down by statute.

If a majority of the persons taking part in the voting, and at least 40 per cent of the electorate, have voted in favour of the Bill as passed by the Folketing, and if the Bill receives the Royal Assent, it shall form an integral part of the Constitutional Act.

XI

Kapitel XI

§ 89

Denne grundlov træder i kraft straks.
Dog vedbliver den i henhold til Danmarks Riges Grundlov af 5. juni 1915 med ændringer af 10. september 1920 senest valgte rigsdag at bestå, indtil nyvalg har fundet sted i overensstemmelse med reglerne i kapitel IV.
Indtil nyvalg har fundet sted, forbliver de i Danmarks Riges Grundlov af 5. juni 1915 med ændringer af 10. september 1920 for rigsdagen fastsatte bestemmelser i kraft.

Chapter XI

This Constitutional Act shall come into operation at once, except that the Rigsdag last elected under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920, shall remain in existence until a general election has been held in accordance with the rules laid down in part IV.
Until a general election has been held, the provisions laid down for the Rigsdag in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920, shall remain in force.