Characteristics of National Constitutions

Data from the Comparative Constitutions Project

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Overview and Files

This codebook describes the data released in the *Comparative Constitutions Project's* (CCP) coding of constitutional texts. The data are available as comma-delimited text files (ccpcnc_v4.csv and ccpcnc_v4_small.csv) and as Stata 16 data files (ccpcnc_v4.dta and ccpcnc_v4_small.dta). The narrow version of the data (ccpcnc_v4_small.csv and ccpcnc_v4_small.dta) excludes the article number and comments fields, and is easier to load into programs that restrict the width of data files (e.g. Intercooled Stata). If you use these data in your own work, please cite as follows:

> Elkins, Zachary and Tom Ginsburg. 2022 "Characteristics of National Constitutions, Version 4.0." *Comparative Constitutions Project*. Last modified: October 24, 2022. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org.

The primary objective of the CCP is to record the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. This is the fourth public release of data on the content of constitutions (related data sets, such as the chronology of constitutional events and publication replication files, are available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org). The authors intend to release updated data as they produce them, with future releases denoted by updated version numbers. This document describes the variables included in this data release, the sample of constitutions included, the coding procedures used to produce the data, and the structure of the data. More information on each of these topics is available at the project's website, comparativeconstitutionsproject.org.

Constitutional Systems and Events

We utilize two concepts to characterize changes to a country's constitutional text. A constitutional system encompasses the period in which a constitution is in force before it is replaced or suspended. A constitutional event is any formal change to a country's constitution, including adoption, amendment, suspension, or reinstatement. Therefore, within constitutional systems, there can be (and often are) multiple events. The United States, for example, has had two constitutional systems: 1781-89, and 1789-present. The present US constitutional system includes multiple events, including one for each year in which an amendment entered into force.

Unit of Observation

We release the data as country-year units. For years in which there are multiple events, we code the constitution as it stood in force at the end of the year. For example, if a constitution is amended the same year it was adopted, we code the content of the constitution as amended rather than as originally adopted. The binary variable MULTIPLE indicates that more than

one distinct event has occurred in one country-year. Note that this does not apply to multiple amendments in a single year, since all amendments from a year are already grouped as a single event.

In order to construct a country-year file, we extend the data recorded for an earlier event to subsequent years within that constitutional system unless or until another event eclipses the earlier event. So, our coding of Brazil's 1946 constitution carries forward over three intervening years until the constitutional amendment of 1950.

Some constitutional systems include years of amendment whose changes we have not yet coded, typically because we have not located the document representing the change. In these cases, we carry forward data from the prior year (or the subsequent year if prior data is not available). This approach to missing amendments facilitates longitudinal analysis at the expense of introducing acceptable errors (for some analyses, at least) within some systems. These imputations are increasingly uncommon in our data as our coding becomes more comprehensive with each release. Most amendments make only minor changes to our variables, though analysts should be aware of the possibility of such omissions. Analysts who prefer a more conservative approach can treat these imputed years as missing by using the variable CODING_IMPUTED, which indicates whether at least one prior amendment in a system is not reflected in a country-year's coding. Additional variables provide further information about the imputation: IMPUTED_EVNTID and IMPUTED_EVNTYEAR list the details of the constitutional event used in imputation, and IMPUTATION_TYPE notes whether information is carried forward or backward in time.

While the previous version of the data (v.3) is structured similarly, note that earlier versions of the data (v.1 and v.2) did not impute data for these missing events. Also, compared to original versions of the data, this version (as well as v.3) includes country-year observations within the Ward and Gleditsch universe (see below) when a constitutional system is not in force. For example, many sovereign states in Europe do not have a constitution in force in the early 1800s, but these country-years are included in the data. We note these observations with the variable C_INFORCE. Dropping all observations when WG equals 0 or C_INFORCE equals 0, and treating imputed observations as missing (e.g. when CODING_IMPUTED equals 1) will approximate previous data releases (v.1 and v.2).

Sample

This release includes all of the reconciled[1] data collected by the project to date. Our universe of cases includes the constitutions of all independent states from 1789 to 2021. We rely principally on Ward and Gleditsch's (2013; updated 2021) census to identify independent countries in a given year.[2] Ward and Gleditsch begin their observation in 1816; for earlier years (1789 to 1816) we use the sovereignty dates from Hensel and Mitchell's ICOW.[3] We detail a small number of exceptions and extensions to the Ward and Gleditsch/Hensel and Mitchell sample below. In total, we have identified 17,969 country-years in which constitutions were in force in independent states from 1789 to 2021. The current release includes data for 10,417 (58%) of those country-years. When imputing within a constitutional system, the current release includes data for 14,229 (79%) of those country-year observations. As we reconcile more constitutional events, we will expand the data coverage set in future releases.

Sampling Deviations from Ward and Gleditsch

In some cases, our sample deviates from that of Ward and Gleditsch. Each of these cases is indicated by a variable that allows the analyst to default to the Ward and Gleditsch sample. We include two variables to note these observations: (1) a binary variable (WG) to indicate whether the observation is in the Ward and Gledistch sample (0/1), and (2) a categorical variable (SAMPLE_DEVIATION_TYPE) that codes the reason for including the specific observation. These reasons, summarized:

1. Anticipatory (the constitutional system precedes sovereignty)

   Source of Mismatch. In some cases a constitution is written and enacted shortly before the entry year recorded in the Ward and Gleditsch census, but is inherited as the constitution in the year of sovereignty. For example, the Cuban constitution of 1901 was enacted one year before the 1902 "birth year" of the country recorded by Ward and Gleditsch.

   Decision Rule. In such cases we stretch the sample to include the enacting year (and any intervening years if the enacting year is within three years of the birth year). We also include a binary variable (WG) that indicates whether or not the year is included in the Ward and Gleditsch census, which allows analysts to exclude these cases.

[1] Reconciliation is described in the section on coding procedures below.
[2] Available at: http://www.ksgleditsch.com/statelist.html
[3] Paul R. Hensel; Sara M. Mitchell, 2007, "The Issue Correlates of War (ICOW) Project Issue Data Set: Territorial Claims Data", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/E6PSGZ, Harvard Dataverse, V2, UNF:3:AT9Kx7uv+vzYYTZA9Fo35Q== [fileUNF]

2. Contested sovereignty

   Source of Mismatch. There are some periods in a state's history during which Ward and Gleditsch identify the state as not entirely sovereign, but in which we observe an active constitutional system. These may be periods of interrupted sovereignty (e.g., Haiti under U.S. occupation in the early 20th century) or extensive periods prior to statehood (e.g., Norway in the 19th century). Note that this category is related to category 1. The first category might be one of start-time mismatches. This one reflects more significant differences in sovereignty determination.

   Decision Rule. We include some of these cases in our data, mostly because their constitutional history during these periods is potentially interesting to analysts (or at least us). As noted, we also include a binary variable (WG) that indicates whether or not the year is included in the Ward and Gleditsch census, which allows analysts to exclude these cases.

3. Pre-statehood/inherited (the inherited constitutional system precedes the period of observation)

   Source of Mismatch. We record constitutional events from 1789 to 2021 (version 4.0). Some states during this period (e.g., the United Kingdom) are governed by documents that date before 1789, but are inherited in 1789 (or whenever the state gains sovereignty). Another example is the Iraqi constitution of 1925, which is in force in 1932 when the country enters our data as a sovereign state. Note that these cases are related to those in category 1 and 2. In category 3, the status of the preceding country-years may or may not be recognized as sovereign.

   Decision Rule. Such documents are incorporated in the data starting in 1789. The system year variable indicates the beginning of the system, based on the enacting date of the first included document. Thus the system year for Iraq in the year 1932 is 1925.

Coding Procedures

Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders who work independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual – a reconciler. Reconcilers are either one of the principal investigators or one of a group of carefully selected analysts. A full list of coders and reconcilers is available on the Comparative Constitutions Project website. The researchers have analyzed the extent and sources of error in the data, and report these findings in a 2013 article.[4]

[4] Melton, James, Zachary Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, and Kalev Leetaru. "On the Interpretability of Law: Lessons from the Decoding of National Constitutions." *British Journal of Political Science* 43: 399-243 (2013).

To further improve the reliability of the data and to ensure that survey questions are interpreted consistently across coders as well as over time, we have established a number of resources for our coders. The primary resource used by our coders is a message board system, which has been active since 2006, especially in the early years of the project. Both coders and reconcilers are encouraged to ask questions to the message board if they encounter an interpretative issue. The principal investigators' answers to these questions are archived on the message board and serve as "precedents" for future decision-making. In addition, we have established a glossary of constitutional terms (comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/glossary-2/) and a page of Frequently Asked Questions (comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/frequently-asked-questions/). These resources are principally used as reference materials for coders, but the information therein may also be of use to those who use the data.

Structure of the Data

The CCP survey instrument is organized as a series of single, multiple, and open-ended response questions. Each question (and, in the case of multiple response questions, each answer choice) is assigned a unique variable name – the capitalized names in the list of questions below. Coders' answers to single and open-ended response questions are recorded as a single variable in the data. For single-response questions, the data will usually be in the form of a numeric code and, for open-ended response questions, as the full textual response. Coders' answers to multiple-response questions are recorded in the data as one variable for each answer choice, and each variable from a multiple response question can take values of 0 (not selected), 1 (selected), or 99 (not applicable).

In addition to answering each content question, coders record the article (or section) number from the constitutional text that informs a particular coding and leave comments if their answer requires qualification or if the answer choices do not fully capture the details of a particular provision. In the wide version of the data (ccpcnc_v4.csv), the article number and comment fields are included as two additional variables for each question in this data release. Article number variables are identified by adding the suffix "_article" to the variable name, and comment variables by the suffix "_comments". We expect the article number field will be particularly useful to those who want to view the precise constitutional provision(s) our coders used when answering a given question. Note also that since the first release of the data, the researchers, in collaboration with Google, have released an indexed version of contemporary constitutional texts as the website "Constitute" (online at constituteproject.org). We encourage users to take a look at that website.

Several answer choices are employed for ambiguous or missing data. These answer choices are common across all questions. Topics that are explicitly left to ordinary legislation are coded 90. Topics for which the answer does not fit into the predetermined set of answer choices (i.e. the best response is "other") are coded 96. When a coder chooses "other" as the answer choice, they are asked to leave a comment describing the answer in more detail. In prior releases, we included an "unable to determine" code (code 97), in which coders would indicate a high level of uncertainty. Coders who choose this answer typically leave comments detailing the reasons they were unable to determine the correct answer. This answer choice is rarely used, as coders typically consult the message board if they cannot determine the correct answer, and, moreover, reconcilers will often solve any interpretation issue. Now that a substantial degree of "caselaw" has evolved on the message board, code 97s are no longer in use and we have retired them as of the previous release (version 3.0); any pre-existing 97s have been recoded to 98.

Topics that are not mentioned in any provision of the constitution are coded 98 (i.e. "not specified"). Some questions are worded in such a way that "no" and "not specified" have the same meaning; in these cases, "not specified" is not given as an answer choice. For other questions, both "no" and "not specified" are offered as answer choices. In these situations, "no" means that the topic is explicitly mentioned but denied by the constitution and "not specified" means that the topic was not mentioned in the constitution. For example, for a question about whether deportation of citizens is allowed, a constitution would be coded "no" if it stated that citizens cannot be deported and coded "not specified" if it were silent on the issue. Lastly, when an earlier question renders the present question not applicable, the survey software disables the question and a code of 99 is entered in the data.

Errors and Omissions

Although we have done our best to ensure that the data included in this release are reliable, data from a project of this magnitude will inevitably suffer from some errors and omissions. Moreover, constitutions often lend themselves to various interpretations. Again, we urge users to read our 2013 article that analyzes the sources and extent of coding errors. We kindly ask users of these data to help improve the data's reliability by reporting such mistakes and/or differences in interpretation to us at comparativeconstitutions@gmail.com. This will ensure the data contained in future releases are as reliable as possible.

List of Variables

The identification and coding and sampling variables listed below provide details about the relevant country, constitutional event, and coding(s). The questions from the CCP coding

survey that are included in this data release are also listed below, starting in the General Characteristics section. Nearly two-thirds of the questions from the survey instrument are included in the present data (the full survey instrument is available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/files/surveyinstrument.pdf). To help practitioners identify which questions from the full survey instrument are included, the question numbers below match the question numbers from the full survey instrument. Questions not included in this release are omitted because of either lack of variation or concerns about the quality of the data generated from those questions.

Identification Variables

[COWCODE] – Correlates of War country code (correlatesofwar.org).

[COUNTRY] – Country name.

[YEAR] – Year.

[SYST] – Identifies new constitutional systems.

0. No new constitutional system
1. New constitutional system

[SYSTID] – Unique identification number for the constitutional system.

[SYSTYEAR] – Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

[EVNT] – Identifies constitutional events.

0. No constitutional event
1. Constitutional event

[EVNTID] – Unique identification number for the constitutional event.

[EVNTYEAR] – Year of promulgation of the most recent constitutional event.

[EVNTTYPE] – Type of constitutional event (if any)

1. Amendment – constitution revised according to specified amendment procedure
2. Interim – explicitly temporary constitution
3. New – replacement of constitution with another
4. Non-event – no formal constitutional event
5. Reinstated – re-enactment of constitution from prior year

6. Suspension amendment – amendment of a suspended constitution
7. Suspension – constitution officially suspended

Coding and Sampling Variables

[WG] – Indicates whether the observation is part of the Ward and Gleditsch sample.

0. Not in WG sample
1. In WG sample

[SAMPLE_DEVIATION_TYPE] – Details the reason for deviating from the Ward and Gleditsch sample when relevant.

1. Anticipatory
2. Contested sovereignty
3. Pre-statehood/inherited

[MULTIPLE] – Identifies country-year observations in which multiple events occur (does not apply to multiple amendments in a single year).

0. No multiple country-year observations
1. Multiple country-year observations

[C_INFORCE] – Indicates whether a constitutional system is in force. Note: SYSTID is non-missing in such cases.

0. No constitutional system in force
1. Constitutional system in force

[CODING_AVAILABLE] – Values associated with a constitutional event are coded by the CCP team (and not affected by imputation in the system).

0. No coding available for the most recent constitutional event
1. Coding available for the most recent constitutional event

[CODING_IMPUTED] – Values associated with a constitutional event are imputed from an adjacent event.

0. No imputation used to generate coded values
1. Imputation used to generate coded values

[IMPUTED_EVNTID] – Lists the constitutional event used for imputation.

[IMPUTED_EVNTYEAR] – Indicates the year of the constitutional event used for imputation.

[IMPUTATION_TYPE] – Notes whether forward or backward imputation is employed.

1. Forward
2. Backward

General Characteristics

Case Identification and Sources

v2. [SOURCE] – What is the source for the text of the constitution?

1. Constitutions of the Countries of the World (online)
2. Constitutions of the Countries of the World (hard copy)
3. Peaslee Volumes (please put the edition and volume in the comments section)

96. other, please specify in the comments section

Instructions: If the source document you used is not listed, please select "Other" and include the full citation (including author/editor, name of the source, copyright year, and if online, the URL) in the comments box.

v4. [LANGSRCE] – In what language is the source document written (not the original, but the one used for coding)?

1. English

96. other, please specify in the comments section

v5. [TRANSLAT] – Who translated this constitution into English?

1. Official Translation (or Government Translation)

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If no translator is specified or the constitution was originally written in English, please answer "Not Specified." For Constitutions of the Countries of the World online documents, the information will be located in the "document details" section.

v6. [DOCTIT] – What is the document entitled?

1. Constitution
2. Fundamental Law
3. Basic Law

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

98. Not Specified

Constitutional Form and Structure

v14. [MODEL] – Does the constitution (most likely in the preamble) identify any models on which the constitution was based?

1. Yes, examples from foreign governments
2. Yes, former constitutions from the same country
3. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v15. [LENGTH] – How long in words is the constitution?

1. [open-ended response]

Instructions: Make sure you select only the text of the constitution, any information added by the editors should not be included. Therefore, you should include the body of the constitution, preambles, schedules, appendices, etc., and not table of contents, source information, etc.

v16. [DOCS] – How many documents does the constitution consist of?

1. [open-ended response]

Instructions: Make sure you count how many documents there are! "Documents" are defined as anything that has been drafted independently and given a different name.

v17. [TRANPROV] – Does the constitution contain any transitional provisions?

1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Transitional provisions are those which have only temporary effect as part of the constitutional transition. These are typically found in a separate section of the constitution, but do not have to be.

v29. [PREAMBLE] – Does the constitution have an introduction or preamble?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Preambles may not be formally designated as such, but consists of introductory language to the constitution before the main text begins.

v30. [PREAMBW] – What is the length in words of the introduction or preamble? (Asked only if PREAMBLE is answered 1)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: Please use the word count feature in word to count these words. Make sure you get the entire preamble/introduction.

v31. [RIGHTSW] – In what form are "rights" included in the constitution?
1. incorporated into various parts of the constitution
2. included as a separate heading in the constitution
3. attached as a separate document
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v32. [RGHTWRDS] – How many words is the "rights" section of the constitution? (Asked only if RIGHTSW is answered 2, or if RIGHTSW is answered 3)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Basic Principles

v41. [COLONY] – How does the constitution treat the status of colonies, protectorates, and territories?
1. Occupied territories should be abandoned
2. Occupied territories should be maintained
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v43. [COLRULE] – What political status does the constitution assign to the residents of colonies, protectorates, or territories?
1. Colonies and colonists treated as full citizens
2. Colonies and inhabitants not given citizenship status but still ruled by the central government
3. Colonies ruled by emissaries of the central government

4. Colonies ruled more or less autonomously by inhabitants
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v45. [INDCON] – Does constitution refer to decolonization or the process by which the state became independent?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: The constitution must explicitly mention the country's independence or decolonization for you to answer yes here.

v46. [REGION] – Does the constitution mention a broader regional group of which the nation is a part?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: This includes intergovernmental organizations as well as regional groups (i.e. Arab Nation, European Union, etc.).

v47. [REGIONS] – What broader regional group is this country a part of? (Asked only if REGION is answered 1)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

v48. [PREVCOND] – Does the constitution refer to social, political, or economic conditions in the time before the birth of the state or in the time of a former constitution?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v49. [TRUTHCOM] – Does the constitution provide for a commission for truth and reconciliation?
1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please note in the comments if you find a similar body with a different name.

v50. [PREVLEAD] – Does the constitution mention anything about crimes committed by the previous regime?

1. Yes, these crimes will be pardoned
2. Yes, these crimes are punishable
3. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: By "Yes, these crimes will be pardoned", we are referring to language that specifies amnesty or forgiveness of crimes committed by the previous regime.

v51. [DEMOC] – Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v52. [DEMONUM] – How many times does the constitution mention the words "democracy" or "democratic"? (Asked only if DEMOC is answered 1)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Warning! If democratic or democracy is included in the title of the country (i.e. Democratic People's Republic of Korea), make sure you do not include these references to democracy in your count! You should be able to use the find function in word to get this number. An easy way is to search for the phrase "democra" and simply count the number of uses. No need to break down by version of the word in the comments section.

v53. [OATH] – Does the constitution stipulate that some public office holders take an oath to support or abide by the constitution?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Specify which offices, if any, have such provisions.

v54. [SOCIALSM] – Does the constitution refer to "socialism" or "socialist"?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v55. [MARKET] – Does the constitution refer to the "free market," "capitalism," or an analogous term?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v56. [FORINVES] – Does the constitution mention "foreign investment" or "foreign capital"?
1. Yes, protection of foreign investment
2. Yes, promotion of foreign investment
3. Yes, both
4. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: Please write the provisions for foreign investment or capital in the comments section.

v57. [FORTRAD] – Does the constitution mention foreign or international trade?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
Instructions: If so, then specify how it refers to foreign or international trade in the comments section.

v58. [DIGNITY] – Does the constitution refer to the "dignity of man" or human "dignity"?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This phrase must be mentioned explicitly, not simply implied.

v59. [GOD] – Does the constitution mention "God" or any other Deities?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v60. [FIGURES] – Are there any political figures/theorists/philosophers mentioned in the constitution?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: If you answer yes, please put the name of the person in the comments section (i.e. Mao, Lenin, Stalin, Locke, etc.).

v61. [SOLID] – Does the constitution refer to "fraternity" or "solidarity"?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: Fraternity or Solidarity need to be explicitly mentioned, not just implied in the constitution.

v63. [OVERTHRW] – Does the constitution suggest that citizens should have the right to overthrow their government under certain circumstances?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

State Definition and Symbols

v65. [TERR] – Does the constitution define the geographic borders/territory of the state?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This question should be answered yes only if the specific geographic position of the country is named in the constitution. General references to the borders or territories are not enough.

v66. [CAPITAL] – Does the constitution contain provisions specifying the location of the capital (if so, please specify the location in the comments section)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If more than one capital is specified (e.g., the Netherlands), please specify the "division of labor" between the two.

v67. [ANTHEM] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning the national anthem?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v68. [FLAG] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning the national flag?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v69. [MOTTO] – Does the constitution contain a national motto?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please copy the motto in the comments section.

Amending

Form and Structure

v70. [AMEND] – Does the constitution provide for at least one procedure for amending the constitution?

1. Yes

2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Limits

v72. [UNAMEND] – Are any parts of the constitution unamendable? (Asked only if AMEND is answered 1)
1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Procedure

v74. Who is allowed to propose amendments to the constitution (check all that apply)? (Asked only if AMEND is answered 1)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [AMNDPROP_1]
2. Head of Government – [AMNDPROP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [AMNDPROP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [AMNDPROP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [AMNDPROP_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [AMNDPROP_6]
7. Subsidiary Units – [AMNDPROP_7]
8. Public (e.g. initiatives/referendum) – [AMNDPROP_8]
9. Members of the Judiciary – [AMNDPROP_9]
10. Ombudsman – [AMNDPROP_10]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [AMNDPROP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [AMNDPROP_97]
98. Not Specified – [AMNDPROP_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v76. Who approves amendments to the constitution? (Asked only if AMEND is answered 1)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [AMNDAPPR_1]
2. Head of Government – [AMNDAPPR_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [AMNDAPPR_3]

4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [AMNDAPPR_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [AMNDAPPR_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [AMNDAPPR_6]
7. Subsidiary Units – [AMNDAPPR_7]
8. Public (e.g. initiatives/referendum) – [AMNDAPPR_8]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [AMNDAPPR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [AMNDAPPR_97]
98. Not Specified – [AMNDAPPR_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v78. [AMNDAMAJ] – Do constitutional amendments require more than a simple majority by the legislature to be approved? (Asked only if AMNDAPPR is answered 4, or if AMNDAPPR is answered 5, or if AMNDAPPR is answered 6)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v79. [AMNDAPCT] – What proportion of the vote is needed to approve a constitutional amendment? (Asked only if AMNDAMAJ is answered 1)

1. Absolute Majority of Members
2. 3/5 Majority
3. 2/3 Majority
4. 3/4 Majority
5. Unspecified supermajority
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Executive

Form and Structure

v83. [EXECINDP] – Does the constitution contain an explicit declaration regarding the INDEPENDENCE of the central executive organ(s)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This must be explicitly stated in the constitution to answer "Yes." If the constitution simply refers to the division of powers please answer "No."

v84. [EXECNUM] – How many executives are specified in the constitution?

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v85. [HOSHOG] – Is the executive identified explicitly as the Head of State or Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 2)

1. Head of State
2. Head of Government
3. Neither
4. Both
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Only answer Head of State or Head of Government if the constitution explicitly refers to the executive with these terms.

v86. [HOSID] – Is one of the executives explicitly referred to as the "Head of State"? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v87. [HOGID] – Is one of the executives explicitly referred to as the "Head of Government"? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Head of State

v88. [HOSNAME] – What name does the constitution assign the office of the the Head of State? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: E.g., "King," "President," etc.

v89. [HOSELECT] – How is the Head of State selected? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)
1. Heredity/Royal Selection
2. Elected by Citizens
3. Elected by Elite Group
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: If the Head of State is selected by the legislature, please select "Elected by Elite Group."

v90. [HOSELSYS] – Which of these best categorizes the electoral system for the Head of State? (Asked only if HOSELECT is answered 2)
1. Plurality
2. Plurality, plus distribution
3. Qualified Plurality
4. Majority, by an unspecified method

5. Majority, by an alternative vote method
6. Majority, by two round method with popular run-off
7. Majority, by two round method with assembly run-off
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Plurality, plus distribution refers to systems like Nigeria where officials need to win a plurality of the vote AND must have a certain level of support throughout the district to be elected. Qualified plurality refers to systems where the individual with the most votes is also required to obtain a certain percentage of the votes in order to be declared the winner. If a majority is specified, but the method of ensuring a majority is not, please code "Majority, by an unspecified method."

v92. [HOSTERM] – What is the maximum term length of the Head of State? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder. For constitutional monarchies, please type "100".

v93. [HOSTERML] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms the Head of State may serve? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. Explicitly no term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v94. [HOSAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for becoming the Head of State? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60

65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v95. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on becoming the Head of State? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. must be from a particular party – [HOSREST_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [HOSREST_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [HOSREST_3]
4. must have a particular ethnic identity – [HOSREST_4]
5. must be citizen – [HOSREST_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [HOSREST_6]
7. must have certain education – [HOSREST_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [HOSREST_8]
9. must have been a resident in the country for a specified time period (please put the length of time in the comments) – [HOSREST_9]
10. must not be married to a non-citizen – [HOSREST_10]
11. must be a national – [HOSREST_11]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOSREST_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOSREST_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOSREST_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOSREST_98]

v96. [HOSDISS] – Are there provisions for dismissing the Head of State? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: When referring to dismissal, we mean the active removal of a public official, so do not answer yes to this question if the constitution only refers to death/incapacitation or expiration of term of office.

v97. Under what grounds can the Head of State be dismissed? (Asked only if HOSDISS is answered 1)

1. general dissatisfaction with the leadership (i.e., dismissal is fairly unrestricted) – [HOSDCOND_1]
2. crimes and other issues of conduct – [HOSDCOND_2]
3. treason – [HOSDCOND_3]
4. violations of the constitution – [HOSDCOND_4]
5. incapacitated – [HOSDCOND_5]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOSDCOND_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOSDCOND_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOSDCOND_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOSDCOND_98]

Instructions: You should select the "general dissatisfaction" option if the constitution refers to a loss of confidence or support for the Head of State.

v98. Who can propose a dismissal of the Head of State? (Asked only if HOSDISS is answered 1)

1. Head of Government – [HOSPDISS_1]
2. First (or only) chamber of the Legislature – [HOSPDISS_2]
3. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [HOSPDISS_3]
4. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [HOSPDISS_4]
5. Public (e.g., recall) – [HOSPDISS_5]
6. Public Prosecutor – [HOSPDISS_6]
7. Court – [HOSPDISS_7]
8. Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court – [HOSPDISS_8]
9. the Government/Cabinet – [HOSPDISS_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOSPDISS_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOSPDISS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOSPDISS_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOSPDISS_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select

both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v104. Who can approve a dismissal of the Head of State? (Asked only if HOSDISS is answered 1)

1. Head of Government – [HOSADISS_1]
2. First (or only) chamber of the Legislature – [HOSADISS_2]
3. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [HOSADISS_3]
4. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [HOSADISS_4]
5. Public (e.g., recall) – [HOSADISS_5]
6. Public Prosecutor – [HOSADISS_6]
7. Court – [HOSADISS_7]
8. Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court – [HOSADISS_8]
9. the Government/Cabinet – [HOSADISS_9]
10. no approval needed – [HOSADISS_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOSADISS_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOSADISS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOSADISS_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOSADISS_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v111. [HOSSUCC] – Should the head of state need to be replaced before the normally scheduled replacement process, what is the process of replacement? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. The normal selection process (whether it be election or appointment) is implemented
2. The legislature appoints a successor
3. The judiciary appoints a successor
4. A predetermined line of succession is followed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If line of succession, then list the succeeding offices if stated.

v112. [HOSIMM] – Is the Head of State provided with immunity from prosecution? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Yes, absolute immunity
2. Yes, limited immunity
3. No, specifically denied immunity
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Absolute immunity means immunity from all types of legal process. Limited immunity means immunity only for certain types of actions. Please note in the comments section if there are any time restrictions for immunity or if immunity can be waived.

v113. [HOSSTAFF] – Does the constitution specify a council or advisory group (other than the cabinet)? If so, what name is given to this body (enter name in comments)? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Yes
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v114. [HOSDEC] – Does the Head of State have decree power? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v115. [HOSDECIM] – Which arrangement describes the implementation procedure for Head of State decrees? (Asked only if HOSDEC is answered 1)

1. Effective immediately upon decree
2. Effective following a specified period during which an approving body can repeal it
3. Effective only after approval from the approving body
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v116. [HOSDECEX] – Once implemented, what arrangement describes the expiration procedures for Head of State decrees? (Asked only if HOSDEC is answered 1)

1. They are permanent, unless repealed
2. They naturally expire unless extended
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v119. [HOSPARD] – Does the Head of State have the power to pardon? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution explicitly denies the Head of State the power to pardon, please make a note in the comments section.

Head of Government

v121. [HOGNAME] – What name does the constitution assign the Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. President
2. Prime Minister

3. Chancellor
4. Premier
5. Chief Minister
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: In Ireland, the Head of Government is called the Taoiseach. Please respond other and put Taoiseach in the comments section for Ireland. IF THE CONSTITUTION MENTIONS A PRIME MINISTER, the Prime Minister is ALWAYS the Head of Government, no matter how strong or weak this office may appear.

v122. [HOGELECT] – How is the Head of Government selected? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Heredity/Royal Selection
2. Elected by Citizens
3. Elected by Elite Group
4. Appointed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the Head of Government is selected by the legislature alone, please select "Elected by Elite Group." If there is more than one body who is involved in the selection process for the Head of Government and one of them happens to be the legislature, please select "Appointed."

v126. [HOGTERM] – What is the maximum term length of the Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if the term length is explicitly unlimited or is the life of the office holder.

v127. [HOGTERML] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms the Head of Government may serve? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v128. [HOGAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for becoming the Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34

35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v129. [HOGLEGR] – What restrictions does the constitution place on the Head of Government's role in the Legislature? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Must be a member of the legislature
2. Cannot be a member of the legislature
3. May or may not be a member of the legislature
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the Prime Minister must be a member of the "majority party" in the legislature please code "Other." If he/she has the right to participate and speak in the legislature (Estonia 2005) or presides over the chamber (Germany 1918) code as "Other." If the Prime Minister is appointed from among the members of the legislature but cannot be a member once appointed please code "cannot be a member."

v130. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on becoming the Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. must be from a particular party – [HOGREST_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [HOGREST_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [HOGREST_3]
4. must have a particular ethnic identity – [HOGREST_4]
5. must be citizen – [HOGREST_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [HOGREST_6]
7. must have certain education – [HOGREST_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [HOGREST_8]
9. must have been a resident in the country for a specified time period (please put the length of time in the comments) – [HOGREST_9]
10. must not be married to a non-citizen – [HOGREST_10]
11. must be a national – [HOGREST_11]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOGREST_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOGREST_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOGREST_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOGREST_98]

v131. [HOGDISS] – Are there provisions for dismissing the Head of Government? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For all questions referring to the dismissal of the Head of Government, we are referring to normal dismissal procedures as well as vote of confidence procedures. We are not referring to events such as death, incapacitation, or expiration of term.

v132. Under what grounds can the Head of Government be dismissed? (Asked only if HOGDISS is answered 1)

1. general dissatisfaction or no confidence with the leadership (I.e., dismissal is fairly unrestricted) – [HOGDCOND_1]
2. crimes and other issues of conduct, only – [HOGDCOND_2]
3. treason – [HOGDCOND_3]
4. violations of the constitution – [HOGDCOND_4]
5. incapacitated – [HOGDCOND_5]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOGDCOND_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOGDCOND_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOGDCOND_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOGDCOND_98]

Instructions: You should select the "general dissatisfaction" option if the constitution refers to a loss of confidence or support for the Head of Government.

v133. Who can propose a dismissal of the Head of Government? (Asked only if HOGDISS is answered 1)

1. Head of State – [HOGPDISS_1]
2. Head of Government – [HOGPDISS_2]
3. First (or only) chamber of the Legislature – [HOGPDISS_3]
4. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [HOGPDISS_4]
5. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [HOGPDISS_5]
6. Public Recall – [HOGPDISS_6]
7. Public Prosecutor – [HOGPDISS_7]
8. Court – [HOGPDISS_8]
9. Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court – [HOGPDISS_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOGPDISS_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOGPDISS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOGPDISS_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOGPDISS_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v139. Who can approve a dismissal of the Head of Government? (Asked only if HOGDISS is answered 1)

1. Head of State – [HOGADISS_1]
2. First (or only) chamber of the Legislature – [HOGADISS_2]
3. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [HOGADISS_3]
4. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [HOGADISS_4]
5. Public (e.g., recall) – [HOGADISS_5]
6. Public Prosecutor – [HOGADISS_6]
7. Court – [HOGADISS_7]
8. Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court – [HOGADISS_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [HOGADISS_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOGADISS_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [HOGADISS_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOGADISS_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v147. [HOGSUCC] – Should the head of government need to be replaced before the normally scheduled replacement process, what is the process of replacement? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. The normal selection process (whether it be election or appointment) is implemented
2. The legislature appoints a successor
3. The judiciary appoints a successor
4. A predetermined line of succession is followed

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If line of succession, then list the order of offices separated by semi-colons.

v148. [HOGIMM] – Is the Head of Government provided with immunity from prosecution? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Yes, absolute immunity
2. Yes, limited immunity
3. No, specifically denied immunity

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Absolute immunity means immunity from all types of legal process. Limited immunity means immunity only for certain types of actions. Please note in the comments section if there are any time restrictions for immunity or if immunity can be waived.

v149. [HOGDEC] – Does the Head of Government have decree power? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v150. [HOGDECIM] – Which arrangement describes the implementation procedure for Head of Government decrees? (Asked only if HOGDEC is answered 1)

1. Effective immediately upon decree
2. Effective following a specified period during which an approving body can repeal it
3. Effective only after approval from the approving body
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v151. [HOGDECEX] – Once implemented, what arrangement describes the expiration procedures for Head of Government decrees? (Asked only if HOGDEC is answered 1)

1. They are permanent, unless repealed
2. They naturally expire unless extended
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v154. [HOGPARD] – Does the Head of Government have the power to pardon? (Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the Head of Government is explicitly denied the power to pardon, please make a note in the comments section.

Deputy Executive

v157. [DEPEXEC] – Does the constitution specify a deputy executive of any kind (e.g., deputy prime minister, vice president)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v158. [DEPNAME] – What is the name of the office of the deputy executive? (Asked only if DEPEXEC is answered 1)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

v159. [DEPSEL] – How is the deputy executive selected? (Asked only if DEPEXEC is answered 1)

1. Appointed
2. General Election, same ticket
3. General Election, different ticket
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If there is a special dismissal procedure for the Deputy Executive, please make a note in the comments section.

v160. Who is involved in the nomination of the deputy executive? (Asked only if DEPSEL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [DEPNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [DEPNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [DEPNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [DEPNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [DEPNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [DEPNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [DEPNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [DEPNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [DEPNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [DEPNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [DEPNOM_98]

v161. Who approves the nomination of the deputy executive? (Asked only if DEPSEL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [DEPAPP_1]
2. Head of Government – [DEPAPP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [DEPAPP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [DEPAPP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [DEPAPP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [DEPAPP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [DEPAPP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [DEPAPP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [DEPAPP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [DEPAPP_97]
98. Not Specified – [DEPAPP_98]

Cabinet

v163. [CABINET] – Does the constitution mention the executive cabinet/ministers?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: By cabinet, we are referring to the government's ministers who are responsible for particular substantive areas.

v164. Who nominates/appoints the cabinet/ministers? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CABAPPT_1]
2. Head of Government – [CABAPPT_2]
3. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CABAPPT_3]
4. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CABAPPT_4]
5. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [CABAPPT_5]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CABAPPT_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CABAPPT_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CABAPPT_97]
98. Not Specified – [CABAPPT_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select

both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v165. Who approves the cabinet/ministers? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CABAPPR_1]
2. Head of Government – [CABAPPR_2]
3. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CABAPPR_3]
4. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CABAPPR_4]
5. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [CABAPPR_5]
6. Appointer is directed to act on the advice of majority party, legislature, or executive – [CABAPPR_6]
7. Appointer is directed to act on the basis of election results – [CABAPPR_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CABAPPR_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CABAPPR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CABAPPR_97]
98. Not Specified – [CABAPPR_98]

Instructions: If the person or group who is responsible for appointing the cabinet/ministers must consult or be advised by another group in their selection, please select one of the "Appointer is directed..." options, rather than choosing that group as the approving body. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v166. [CABCOLL] – Is the cabinet/ministers collectively responsible for their actions, or can they be dismissed individually? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. Only Individually Responsible
2. Only Collectively responsible
3. Either individually or collectively
4. Collectively responsible, except for the Head of Government who is individually responsible

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v167. Who has the authority to dismiss the cabinet/ministers? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CABDISS_1]
2. Head of Government – [CABDISS_2]
3. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CABDISS_3]
4. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CABDISS_4]
5. Both Chambers of the Legislature acting separately – [CABDISS_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature in a joint session – [CABDISS_6]
7. by Public Recall – [CABDISS_7]
8. Public Prosecutor – [CABDISS_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CABDISS_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CABDISS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CABDISS_97]
98. Not Specified – [CABDISS_98]

v169. [CABAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the cabinet? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36

37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments

v170. [CABRESTL] – What restrictions does the constitution place on members of the cabinet/ministers ability to serve in the Legislature? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. Must be a member of the legislature
2. Cannot be a member of the legislature
3. May or may not be a member of the legislature
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v171. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the cabinet? (Asked only if CABINET is answered 1)

1. must be from a particular party – [CABRESTM_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [CABRESTM_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [CABRESTM_3]
4. must have a particular ethnic identity – [CABRESTM_4]
5. must be citizen – [CABRESTM_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [CABRESTM_6]

7. must have certain education – [CABRESTM_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [CABRESTM_8]
9. must be a national – [CABRESTM_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CABRESTM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CABRESTM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CABRESTM_97]
98. Not Specified – [CABRESTM_98]

Attorney General

v174. [ATGEN] – Does the constitution provide for an attorney general or public prosecutor responsible for representing the government in criminal or civil cases?

1. Yes, for criminal cases
2. Yes, for civil cases
3. Yes, same for criminal and civil
4. Yes, different for civil and criminal
5. Yes, but does not differentiate between criminal and civil
6. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Some constitutions will call this office the procurator or procurator-general. Please note in comments if this office has the general power of "supervision" of legality of government offices.

v175. Who is involved in the nomination of the attorney general? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [AGNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [AGNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [AGNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [AGNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [AGNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [AGNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [AGNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [AGNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [AGNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [AGNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [AGNOM_98]

v176. Who is involved in the approval of the attorney general? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [AGAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [AGAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [AGAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [AGAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [AGAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [AGAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [AGAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [AGAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [AGAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [AGAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [AGAP_98]

v178. [AGTERM] – What is the maximum term length for the attorney general? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v179. [AGTERML] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms the attorney general may serve? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v180. [AGAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as attorney general? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments

v181. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on becoming the attorney general? (Asked only if ATGEN is answered 1, or if ATGEN is answered 2, or if ATGEN is answered 3, or if ATGEN is answered 4, or if ATGEN is answered 5)

1. must be from a particular party – [AGRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [AGRES_2]
3. membership or position as minister of particular religious denomination – [AGRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [AGRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [AGRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [AGRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [AGRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [AGRES_8]
9. must be a national – [AGRES_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [AGRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [AGRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [AGRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [AGRES_98]

Emergency

v182. [EM] – Does the constitution have provisions for calling a state of emergency?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: State of emergency includes other exceptional states, such as siege, martial law and defense. Any mention of one of these states, even if not explicitly about calling them, is sufficient to answer "Yes". Please mention the type of exceptional state in the comments for anything other than state of emergency.

v183. [EMDECL] – Who can declare a state of emergency? (Asked only if EM is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government

3. Either Head of State or Head of Government
4. the Government/Cabinet
5. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature
6. Second Chamber of the Legislature
7. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v184. Who approves a state of emergency? (Asked only if EM is answered 1)

1. Does not need approval – [EMAPPR_1]
2. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [EMAPPR_2]
3. Head of Government – [EMAPPR_3]
4. the Government/Cabinet – [EMAPPR_4]
5. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [EMAPPR_5]
6. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [EMAPPR_6]
7. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [EMAPPR_7]
8. Constitutional Council – [EMAPPR_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EMAPPR_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EMAPPR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EMAPPR_97]
98. Not Specified – [EMAPPR_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v186. Under which of the following circumstances can a state of emergency be called? (Asked only if EM is answered 1)

1. war/aggression – [EMCOND_1]
2. internal security – [EMCOND_2]
3. national disaster – [EMCOND_3]
4. general danger – [EMCOND_4]
5. economic emergency – [EMCOND_5]
6. threat to constitutional system – [EMCOND_6]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EMCOND_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EMCOND_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [EMCOND_97]
98. Not Specified – [EMCOND_98]

Instructions: War/aggression includes threat to independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, impeding invasion by outside forces, insurrection of foreign armed forces, threat to the defense, general mobilization. Internal security includes rebellion, internal war, revolution, civil unrest, civil strife, any disturbance during which army can be called to restore order, general insurrection or disorder. National disaster includes natural catastrophe, public calamity, ecological disaster, epidemics. General danger includes serious disturbance, extraordinary danger, imminent danger, all situations, compelling circumstance, public security, threat to public order, public emergency, mass disorder accompanied by violence and menace to human life, imminent peril resulting in grave results to public order. Threat to constitutional system includes threat to institutions, when functioning of constitutional power is interrupted.

v187. [EMRIGHTS] – Does the constitution provide for suspension or restriction of rights during states of emergency? (Asked only if EM is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v189. Other than rights, what (if any) operations of government are affected by a state of emergency? (Asked only if EM is answered 1)

1. Legislature cannot be dissolved/term extended – [EMOTHER_1]
2. Constitution cannot be amended – [EMOTHER_2]
3. All necessary measures can be taken – [EMOTHER_3]
4. Head of State can issue emergency decrees – [EMOTHER_4]
5. All operations as needed – [EMOTHER_5]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EMOTHER_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EMOTHER_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EMOTHER_97]
98. Not Specified – [EMOTHER_98]

Instructions: Answer choice on the assembly includes not only prolongation of term but also automatic summoning if not in session. All operations as needed include such provisions as "king can adopt measure as needed" or "any necessary measures can be undertaken" etc.

Legislature

Form and Structure

v190. [LEGISL] – Does the constitution provide for a central representative body (a legislature)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v191. [HOUSENUM] – How many chambers or houses does the Legislature contain? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)
1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v196. [LEGJOINT] – Does the constitution specify that the chambers should meet jointly for any reason? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)
1. Yes; there is even a special body composed of members of both chambers
2. Yes, but only to coordinate parallel legislation
3. Yes, under certain circumstances (please specify in comments)
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

First Chamber

v197. [LHNAME] – What name is given to the first (or only) chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

v198. [LHLEAD] – Who presides over the first (or only) chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Head of Government
2. Member of the First (or only) chamber of the Legislature
3. The Deputy Executive
4. A member of the judiciary
5. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v199. [LHSEATS] – How many members compose the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If this is not specified in the constitution, please type "0" in the blank.

v200. [LHLEGIS] – Is the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature given the power to legislate? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v202. How are members of the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature selected? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Appointed – [LHSELECT_1]
2. Elected by Elite Group – [LHSELECT_2]
3. Elected by Citizens – [LHSELECT_3]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [LHSELECT_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [LHSELECT_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [LHSELECT_97]
98. Not Specified – [LHSELECT_98]

Instructions: If the First Chamber of the Legislature is selected by some group or body within the legislature, please select "Elected by Elite Group."

v203. [LHCOHORT] – Are members of the first (or only) chamber elected in the same cohort, or in staggered cohorts? (Asked only if LHSELECT is answered 2, or if LHSELECT is answered 3, or if LHSELECT is answered 96)

1. Same Cohort
2. Staggered Cohorts
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v204. [LHELSYS] – Does the constitution specify the electoral system for the first (or only) chamber? (Asked only if LHSELECT is answered 2, or if LHSELECT is answered 3, or if LHSELECT is answered 96)

1. Yes, one method
2. Yes, two methods (a mixed system)
3. Yes, but without providing any specific details
4. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v220. [LHAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22

23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Code age limit only for national legislatures. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v221. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. must be from a particular party – [LHREST_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [LHREST_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [LHREST_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [LHREST_4]

5. must be citizen – [LHREST_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [LHREST_6]
7. must have certain education – [LHREST_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [LHREST_8]
9. must be a national – [LHREST_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [LHREST_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [LHREST_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [LHREST_97]
98. Not Specified – [LHREST_98]

v222. [LHTERM] – What is the maximum term length for members of the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If it states that parliament last for X years if not dissolved earlier code X. Here we are not interested in provincial deputies, just national. In case of different term limits specified for deputies elected under different electoral formulas, please code "Other with a comment."

v223. [LHTRMLIM] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms members of the first (or only) chamber may serve? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit. "Eligible for re-election" should be coded as "No term limits."

v224. [LHQUOTA] – Does the constitution stipulate a quota for representation of certain groups in the first (or only) chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v225. Which groups does the constitution stipulate a quota for in the first (or only) chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if LHQUOTA is answered 1)

1. women – [LHQUOTAD_1]
2. ethnic groups – [LHQUOTAD_2]
3. parties – [LHQUOTAD_3]
4. religions – [LHQUOTAD_4]
5. social class or similar – [LHQUOTAD_5]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [LHQUOTAD_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [LHQUOTAD_97]
98. Not Specified – [LHQUOTAD_98]

Instructions: We have chosen to define ethnic groups broadly; therefore, any of the following could be included in the category ethnic groups: casts, nationalities, linguistic groups, racial groups, etc.

Second Chamber

v226. [UHNAME] – What name is given to the Second Chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

v227. [UHLEAD] – Who presides over the Second Chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Head of Government
2. Member of the Second Chamber of the Legislature
3. The Deputy Executive
4. A member of the judiciary
5. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v228. [UHSEATS] – How many members compose the Second Chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If this is not specified in the constitution, please type "0" in the blank.

v229. [UHLEGISL] – Is the Second Chamber of the Legislature given the power to legislate? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v231. How are members of the Second Chamber selected? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. Appointed – [UHSELECT_1]
2. Elected by Elite Group – [UHSELECT_2]
3. Elected by Citizens – [UHSELECT_3]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [UHSELECT_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [UHSELECT_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [UHSELECT_97]

98. Not Specified – [UHSELECT_98]

Instructions: If the Second Chamber of the Legislature is selected by some group or body within the legislature, please select "Elected by Elite Group."

v232. [UHCOHORT] – Are members of the Second Chamber elected in the same cohort, or in staggered cohorts? (Asked only if UHSELECT is answered 2, or if UHSELECT is answered 3, or if UHSELECT is answered 96)

1. Same Cohort
2. Staggered Cohorts
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v233. [UHELSYS] – Does the constitution specify the electoral system for the Second Chamber? (Asked only if UHSELECT is answered 2, or if UHSELECT is answered 3, or if UHSELECT is answered 96)

1. Yes, one method
2. Yes, two methods (a mixed system)
3. Yes, but without providing any specific details
4. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v249. [UHAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the Second Chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24

25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Code age limit only for national legislatures. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v250. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the Second Chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)

1. must be from a particular party – [UHREST_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [UHREST_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [UHREST_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [UHREST_4]
5. must be citizen – [UHREST_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [UHREST_6]

7. must have certain education – [UHREST_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [UHREST_8]
9. must be a national – [UHREST_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [UHREST_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [UHREST_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [UHREST_97]
98. Not Specified – [UHREST_98]

v251. [UHTERM] – What is the maximum term length for members of the Second Chamber of the Legislature? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v252. [UHTRMLIM] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms members of the second chamber may serve? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)
1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v253. [UHQUOTA] – Does the constitution stipulate a quota for representation of certain groups in the Second Chamber? (Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v254. Which groups does the constitution stipulate a quota for in the Second Chamber? (Asked only if UHQUOTA is answered 1)

1. women – [UHQUOTAD_1]
2. ethnic groups – [UHQUOTAD_2]
3. parties – [UHQUOTAD_3]
4. religions – [UHQUOTAD_4]
5. social class or similar – [UHQUOTAD_5]

96. other, please specify in the comments section – [UHQUOTAD_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [UHQUOTAD_97]
98. Not Specified – [UHQUOTAD_98]

Instructions: We have chosen to define ethnic groups broadly; therefore, any of the following could be included in the category ethnic groups: casts, nationalities, linguistic groups, racial groups, etc.

Removal and Replacement

v255. [LEGDISS] – Who, if anybody, can dismiss the legislature? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government
3. Either Head of State or Head of Government
4. the Government/Cabinet
5. the Legislature itself

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If constitution expressly prohibits any actor from dissolving or adjourning the legislature, please answer "Other with comment".

v257. [REMLEG] – Are there provisions for removing individual legislators? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v258. Who is involved in the process for removing individual legislators? (Asked only if REMLEG is answered 1)

1. public – [REMPRO_1]
2. executive – [REMPRO_2]
3. courts – [REMPRO_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [REMPRO_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [REMPRO_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [REMPRO_6]
7. constitutional court – [REMPRO_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [REMPRO_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [REMPRO_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [REMPRO_97]
98. Not Specified – [REMPRO_98]

Instructions: If there are any details mentioned about this process, please include those in the comments section. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v259. [LEGREP] – What provisions are there for replacing individual legislators who have been removed, resign, or die? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Appointed by the Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Appointed by the Head of Government
3. Appointed by the Government/Cabinet
4. Elected by the respective chamber
5. Elected by Both Chambers of the Legislature (or chamber unspecified)
6. Elected by the people in a special election
7. Promotion of the supplementary member
8. Next person on the list is selected

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v260. [IMMUNITY] – Does the constitution provide for immunity for the members of the Legislature under some conditions? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Absolute Immunity
2. Limited Immunity

3. No Immunity
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Absolute immunity means immunity from all types of legal process. Limited immunity means immunity only for certain types of actions. Please note in the comments section if there are any time restrictions for immunity or if immunity can be waived.

Oversight Powers

v261. [INTEXEC] – Does the legislature have the power to interpellate members of the executive branch, or similarly, is the executive responsible for reporting its activities to the legislature on a regular basis? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Legislature can call executive to report as it sees fit
2. Executive must report to legislature at regular intervals
3. Both
4. Neither
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v262. [INVEXE] – Does the legislature have the power to investigate the activities of the executive branch? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

Legislation

v263. Who does the constitution specify can initiate general legislation? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [LEG_IN_1]
2. Head of Government – [LEG_IN_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [LEG_IN_3]
4. Political Party – [LEG_IN_4]
5. Member of First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [LEG_IN_5]
6. Member of Second Chamber of the Legislature – [LEG_IN_6]
7. Public – [LEG_IN_7]

96. other, please specify in the comments section – [LEG_IN_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [LEG_IN_97]
98. Not Specified – [LEG_IN_98]

Instructions: Note any restrictions on how the particular offices can initiate legislation.

v264. [LEGSUPR] – Is a supermajority needed for passing any legislation? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Yes

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Here you should mark "Yes" if there are any types of legislation that require a supermajority, but this does not include economic legislation or any legislatural approval powers (i.e. impeachment, declaration of war, etc.).

v270. [LEGAPP] – Who has the power to approve/reject legislation once it has been passed by the legislature (not including reviews for constitutionality)? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government
3. Both Head of State and Head of Government
4. the Government/Cabinet
5. Legislation does not require approval

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution allows a body to ask for reconsideration or request a second reading, please make a note in the comments, but do not select that body below.

v271. [LEGAPPDF] – Which of the following describes the default mode for the approval of legislation? (Asked only if LEGAPP is answered 1, or if LEGAPP is answered 2, or if LEGAPP is answered 3, or if LEGAPP is answered 4, or if LEGAPP is answered 96, or if LEGAPP is answered 97)

1. If no action is taken, the bill becomes law (the officer charged with approving legislation must act)
2. If no action is taken, the bill is considered rejected
3. If no action is taken, the bill is returned to the legislature for reconsideration
4. Executive is required to take action: either sign/promulgate or return to the legislature

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v272. [LEGAPPPT] – Does the approving/vetoing actor have the power to approve/reject parts of the bill, the bill in its entirety, or both? (Asked only if LEGAPP is answered 1, or if LEGAPP is answered 2, or if LEGAPP is answered 3, or if LEGAPP is answered 4, or if LEGAPP is answered 96, or if LEGAPP is answered 97)

1. Can only veto parts of the bill (line-item veto)
2. Can only veto the bill in its entirety
3. Can veto either specific parts or the bill in its entirety

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v273. [OVERRIDE] – Can vetoes of legislation be overridden? (Asked only if LEGAPP is answered 1, or if LEGAPP is answered 2, or if LEGAPP is answered 3, or if LEGAPP is answered 4, or if LEGAPP is answered 96, or if LEGAPP is answered 97)

1. Yes

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v274. [OVERWHO] – Who can override vetoes of legislation? (Asked only if OVERRIDE is answered 1)

1. First (or only) chamber of the Legislature only
2. Second Chamber of the Legislature only
3. Either Chamber of the Legislature can override
4. Both Chambers of the Legislature MUST override
5. Both chambers, voting jointly
6. the Public
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v275. [OVERPCT] – What proportion of the vote is needed to override a veto? (Asked only if OVERRIDE is answered 1)

1. Plurality
2. Majority
3. 3/5 Majority
4. 2/3 Majority
5. 3/4 Majority
6. Unspecified supermajority
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Special Legislation

v276. Does the constitution provide for any of the following special legislative processes? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Organic Law – [SPECLEG_1]
2. Budget Bills – [SPECLEG_2]

3. Tax Bills – [SPECLEG_3]
4. Finance Bills – [SPECLEG_4]
5. Spending Bills – [SPECLEG_5]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [SPECLEG_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [SPECLEG_97]
98. Not Specified – [SPECLEG_98]

Rules and Restrictions

v295. [ATTEND] – What provisions does the constitution make regarding attendance by legislators? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. No provisions
2. attendance is mandatory
3. absenteeism is penalized after a certain point
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v297. Who, if anybody, can convene an extraordinary session of the legislature or extend an ongoing session? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [EXSESS_1]
2. Head of Government – [EXSESS_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [EXSESS_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [EXSESS_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [EXSESS_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [EXSESS_6]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EXSESS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EXSESS_97]
98. Not Specified – [EXSESS_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v298. [PROFLEG] – Does the constitution require that legislators give up any other profession (i.e. work exclusively as legislators)? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. no other work at all
2. all other public offices

3. certain other public offices only (please specify which ones in the comments section)
4. private/or professional positions
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v299. [ASSETS] – Does the constitution require that legislators disclose their earnings and/or assets? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v300. Who is involved in the determination of legislator's compensation? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [INCOME_1]
2. Head of Government – [INCOME_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [INCOME_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [INCOME_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [INCOME_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [INCOME_6]
7. Counter Corruption Commission – [INCOME_7]
8. An Administrative Agency – [INCOME_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [INCOME_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INCOME_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INCOME_97]
98. Not Specified – [INCOME_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v301. [PUBMEET] – Does the constitution prescribe whether or not the meetings of the Legislature are (generally) held in public? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)
1. Public
2. Private

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If constitution refers to public sessions but allows secret sessions under special circumstances (e.g. at the request of Executive, majority of legislators, due to an urgent and important matter to decide, etc), please answer "public" with comment, specifying those circumstances.

v302. [PUBMIN] – Is a record of the deliberations of the Legislature published? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If constitution says that deliberations are recorded but not specified if they are published, please answer "Other with comment."

v303. [RECVOTE] – Are votes in the legislature a matter of public record, secret, or both (depending on the topic)? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Public Record
2. Secret
3. Both (depending on the topic)
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v304. [QUORUM] – Is a quorum required for a session of the legislature to be official? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)

1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v305. [QUORUMW] – What is the quorum needed (% of membership)? (Asked only if QUORUM is answered 1)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: If this is not specified in the constitution, please type "0" in the blank.

v307. [COMMIT] – Are legislative committees mentioned in the constitution? (Asked only if LEGISL is answered 1)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: By legislative committees, we mean any legislative committees, including a standing committee.

Judiciary

Form and Structure

v308. [LEVJUD] – Does the court system provide for any of the following?
1. supreme or top court only
2. supreme court and other courts to be determined by law
3. supreme court and specific other courts, such as provincial or city courts
4. other courts mentioned, but no supreme court
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
Instructions: By ordinary courts, we mean non-specialized courts. For example, the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and District Courts in the United States By contrast, specialized courts include the constitutional court, military courts, and administrative courts.

v309. For which of the following specialized courts does the constitution contain provisions?
1. administrative courts – [JUDCRTS_1]
2. constitutional court – [JUDCRTS_2]
3. courts of amparo – [JUDCRTS_3]
4. military courts – [JUDCRTS_4]
5. courts charged with hearing cases against holders of public offices – [JUDCRTS_5]

6. tax courts – [JUDCRTS_6]
7. labor courts – [JUDCRTS_7]
8. religious courts – [JUDCRTS_8]
9. special court – [JUDCRTS_9]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [JUDCRTS_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [JUDCRTS_97]
98. Not Specified – [JUDCRTS_98]

Instructions: If religious courts, labor courts, tax courts, military courts, courts charged with hearing cases against public officials, or courts of amparo are mentioned, please list any special provisions for these courts in the comments section.

v310. [JUDIND] – Does the constitution contain an explicit declaration regarding the independence of the central judicial organ(s)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v311. [JUDPREC] – Does the constitution stipulate that courts have to take into account decisions of higher courts?

1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v312. [JUDFIN] – Are judicial decisions by the highest ordinary court final? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 1, or if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Supreme Court

v313. [SUPNAME] – What name is given to the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 1, or if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]

99. Not Applicable

v315. [HOCOP] – Does the constitution provide for judicial opinions of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 1, or if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: By judicial opinions, we are referring to justices' statements of the reasons for judicial decisions.

v316. Which of the following is mentioned about opinions for the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCOP is answered 1)
1. reasons are required in court decisions – [HOCOPW_1]
2. separate or concurring opinions are allowed – [HOCOPW_2]
3. separate or concurring opinions are explicitly prohibited – [HOCOPW_3]
4. dissenting opinions are allowed – [HOCOPW_4]
5. dissenting opinions are explicitly prohibited – [HOCOPW_5]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [HOCOPW_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [HOCOPW_97]
98. Not Specified – [HOCOPW_98]

v318. Who is involved in the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CHIEFNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [CHIEFNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [CHIEFNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CHIEFNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CHIEFNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [CHIEFNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [CHIEFNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CHIEFNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CHIEFNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CHIEFNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [CHIEFNOM_98]

v319. Who is involved in the approval of nominations for the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CHIEFAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [CHIEFAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [CHIEFAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CHIEFAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CHIEFAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [CHIEFAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [CHIEFAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CHIEFAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CHIEFAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CHIEFAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [CHIEFAP_98]

v321. [CHFTERM] – What is the maximum term length for the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v322. [CHFTRMNM] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms for the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)
1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v323. [CHFAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)
1. adult/age of majority

16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v324. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. must be from a particular party – [CHFRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [CHFRES_2]
3. membership or position as minister of particular religious denomination – [CHFRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [CHFRES_4]
5. must be a citizen – [CHFRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [CHFRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [CHFRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [CHFRES_8]
9. must be a lawyer – [CHFRES_9]
10. must be a national – [CHFRES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CHFRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CHFRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CHFRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [CHFRES_98]

Instructions: The answer choice lawyer includes jurists, advocates and other terms for legally trained persons.

v326. Who is involved in the nomination of judges to the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [SUPNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [SUPNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [SUPNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [SUPNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [SUPNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [SUPNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [SUPNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [SUPNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [SUPNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [SUPNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [SUPNOM_98]

Instructions: By judicial council/commission, we are referring to an independent body that is composed of experts in law who are important in the selection process for judges.

v327. Who is involved in the approval of nominations to the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [SUPAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [SUPAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [SUPAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [SUPAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [SUPAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [SUPAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [SUPAP_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [SUPAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [SUPAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [SUPAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [SUPAP_98]

v329. [SUPTERM] – What is the maximum term length for judges for the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. 1 year
2. 2 years
3. 3 years
4. 4 years
5. 5 years
6. 6 years
7. 7 years
8. 8 years
9. 9 years
10. 10 years
11. 11 years
12. 12 years
13. 13 years
14. 14 years
15. 15 years

88. Life term with mandatory retirement at a certain age
89. Life term
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies mandatory requirement age but does not explicitly specify term length, please code "life term with mandatory retirement age". Please answer "life term" if judges hold office "during their good behavior". If a review period before life appointment is specified, please code "life term" and comment.

v330. [SUPTERMN] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms of members of the highest ordinary court may serve? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v331. [SUPAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27

28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v332. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the highest ordinary court? (Asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4)

1. must be from a particular party – [SUPRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [SUPRES_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [SUPRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [SUPRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [SUPRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [SUPRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [SUPRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [SUPRES_8]

9. must be a lawyer – [SUPRES_9]
10. must be a national – [SUPRES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [SUPRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [SUPRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [SUPRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [SUPRES_98]

Instructions: The answer choice lawyer includes jurists, advocates and other terms for legally trained persons.

Ordinary Court

v333. [ORDNAME] – What name is given to the ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]

Instructions: Please list the name in the order given in the constitution.

v334. Who is involved in the nomination of judges to ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ORDNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [ORDNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ORDNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ORDNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ORDNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ORDNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ORDNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ORDNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ORDNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ORDNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [ORDNOM_98]

v335. Who is involved in the approval of nominations to ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ORDAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [ORDAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ORDAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ORDAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ORDAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ORDAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ORDAP_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ORDAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ORDAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ORDAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [ORDAP_98]

v337. [ORDTERM] – What is the maximum term length for judges for ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]

Instructions: Please answer 0 if the term length is not specified, and answer 100 if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v338. [ORDTERML] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms members of the ordinary court may serve? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v339. [ORDAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27

28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v340. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of ordinary courts? (Asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3)

1. must be from a particular party – [ORDRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [ORDRES_2]
3. must be a member of a particular religious denomination – [ORDRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [ORDRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [ORDRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [ORDRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [ORDRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [ORDRES_8]
9. must be a lawyer – [ORDRES_9]

10. must be a national – [ORDRES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ORDRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ORDRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ORDRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [ORDRES_98]

Instructions: The answer choice lawyer includes jurists, advocates and other terms for legally trained persons.

Administrative

v342. Who is involved in the nomination of judges to administrative courts? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ADNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [ADNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ADNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ADNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ADNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ADNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ADNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ADNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ADNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ADNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [ADNOM_98]

v343. Who is involved in the approval of judges to administrative courts? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ADAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [ADAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ADAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ADAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ADAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ADAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ADAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ADAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ADAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ADAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [ADAP_98]

v345. [ADTERM] – What is the maximum term length for judges for administrative courts? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. [open-ended response]

99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer 0 if the term length is not specified, and answer 100 if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v346. [ADTERMN] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms judges on the administrative court may serve? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

98. Not Specified

99. Not Applicable

Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v347. [ADAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of administrative courts? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. adult/age of majority

16. 16 or younger

17. 17

18. 18

19. 19

20. 20

21. 21

22. 22

23. 23

24. 24

25. 25

26. 26

27. 27

28. 28

29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v348. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of administrative courts? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 1)

1. must be from a particular party – [ADRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [ADRES_2]
3. membership or position as minister of particular religious denomination – [ADRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [ADRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [ADRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [ADRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [ADRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [ADRES_8]
9. must be a lawyer – [ADRES_9]

10. must be a national – [ADRES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ADRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ADRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ADRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [ADRES_98]

Instructions: The answer choice lawyer includes jurists, advocates and other terms for legally trained persons.

v349. [ILLADMIN] – Does the constitution contain provisions protecting the individual against illegal or ultra-vires administrative actions?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Constitutional Court

v350. Who is involved in the nomination of judges to the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CONNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [CONNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [CONNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CONNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CONNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [CONNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [CONNOM_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CONNOM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CONNOM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CONNOM_97]
98. Not Specified – [CONNOM_98]

v351. Who is involved in the approval of judges to the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CONAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [CONAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [CONAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CONAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CONAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [CONAP_6]

7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [CONAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CONAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CONAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CONAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [CONAP_98]

v353. [CONREM] – Does the constitution mention any special procedures for removing members of the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v355. [CONTERM] – What is the maximum term length for judges for the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: Please answer 0 if the term length is not specified, and answer 100 if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v356. [CONLIM] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms judges on the Constitutional Court may serve? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)
1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

v357. [CONAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v358. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the constitutional court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)

1. must be from a particular party – [CONRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [CONRES_2]
3. membership or position as minister of particular religious denomination – [CONRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [CONRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [CONRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [CONRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [CONRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [CONRES_8]
9. must be a lawyer – [CONRES_9]
10. must be a national – [CONRES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CONRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CONRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CONRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [CONRES_98]

Instructions: The answer choice lawyer includes jurists, advocates and other terms for legally trained persons.

v359. What additional powers does the constitutional court have besides reviewing legislation? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)

1. supervise elections – [CONPOW_1]
2. impeachment of executive – [CONPOW_2]
3. counter corruption – [CONPOW_3]
4. constitutionality of political parties – [CONPOW_4]
5. review states of emergency – [CONPOW_5]
6. review treaties – [CONPOW_6]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CONPOW_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CONPOW_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CONPOW_97]
98. Not Specified – [CONPOW_98]

Instructions: If any of these additional powers are described in detail, please put these details in the comments section.

v360. [CONCOP] – Does the constitution mention judicial opinions of the Constitutional Court? (Asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: By judicial opinions, we are referring to statements of the reasons for judicial decisions.

v361. Which of the following describes the provisions for opinions for the Constitutional Court? (Asked only if CONCOP is answered 1)

1. reasons are required in court decisions – [CONCOPW_1]
2. separate or concurring opinions are allowed – [CONCOPW_2]
3. separate or concurring opinions are explicitly prohibited – [CONCOPW_3]
4. dissenting opinions are allowed – [CONCOPW_4]
5. dissenting opinions are explicitly prohibited – [CONCOPW_5]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CONCOPW_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CONCOPW_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CONCOPW_97]
98. Not Specified – [CONCOPW_98]

Judicial Review

v362. To whom does the constitution assign the responsibility for the interpretation of the constitution?

1. Any Ordinary Court – [INTERP_1]
2. Constitutional Court/Council – [INTERP_2]
3. Supreme Court Only – [INTERP_3]
4. Special chamber of the Supreme Court – [INTERP_4]
5. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [INTERP_5]
6. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [INTERP_6]
7. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [INTERP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [INTERP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INTERP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INTERP_97]
98. Not Specified – [INTERP_98]

Instructions: If the constitutional court is mentioned in the constituton, you need to check it here regardless if they are explicitly given the power of interpretation. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v363. [UNCONPER] – What proportion of the vote of the court is required to find legislation unconstitutional?

1. Plurality
2. Majority
3. 3/5 Majority
4. 2/3 Majority
5. 3/4 Majority
6. Unspecified supermajority
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v364. Who has standing to initiate challenge to the constitutionality of legislation?

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [CHALLEG_1]
2. Head of Government – [CHALLEG_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [CHALLEG_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [CHALLEG_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [CHALLEG_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [CHALLEG_6]
7. Lawyers – [CHALLEG_7]
8. Public (by complaint) – [CHALLEG_8]
9. the Courts – [CHALLEG_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CHALLEG_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CHALLEG_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CHALLEG_97]
98. Not Specified – [CHALLEG_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v368. [CHALSTAG] – At what stage of the legislative process can bills be reviewed for constitutionality?

1. Pre-promulgation
2. Post-promulgation
3. either
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v370. [AMPARO] – Does the constitution provide for a right to petition for "amparo"?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Removal

v371. [JREM] – Are there provisions for dismissing judges?

1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v372. Under what conditions can judges be dismissed? (Asked only if JREM is answered 1)

1. general dissatisfaction (i.e. dismissal is fairly unrestricted) – [JREMCON_1]
2. crimes and other issues of conduct – [JREMCON_2]
3. treason – [JREMCON_3]
4. violations of the constitution – [JREMCON_4]
5. incapacitated – [JREMCON_5]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [JREMCON_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [JREMCON_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [JREMCON_97]
98. Not Specified – [JREMCON_98]

v373. Who can propose the dismissal of judges? (Asked only if JREM is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [JREMPRO_1]
2. Head of Government – [JREMPRO_2]

3. the Government/Cabinet – [JREMPRO_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [JREMPRO_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [JREMPRO_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [JREMPRO_6]
7. Public Prosecutor – [JREMPRO_7]
8. Judicial Council – [JREMPRO_8]
9. Public – [JREMPRO_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [JREMPRO_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [JREMPRO_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [JREMPRO_97]
98. Not Specified – [JREMPRO_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v377. Who can approve the dismissal of judges? (Asked only if JREM is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [JREMAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [JREMAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [JREMAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [JREMAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [JREMAP_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [JREMAP_6]
7. Public Prosecutor – [JREMAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [JREMAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [JREMAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [JREMAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [JREMAP_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Membership

v382. [JUDSAL] – Does the constitution explicitly state that judicial salaries are protected from governmental intervention?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v383. [JUDRETIR] – Is there a mandatory retirement age for judges?
1. Yes, for supreme court judges
2. Yes, for ordinary court judges
3. Both
4. Neither
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Federalism

General Structure

v384. [FEDUNIT] – Is the state described as either federal, confederal, or unitary?
1. Federal
2. Confederal
3. Unitary
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v385. Does the constitution recognize any of the following subnational governments?
1. Local/Municipal Government – [FEDERAL_1]
2. Subsidiary units (regions, states, or provinces) – [FEDERAL_2]
3. Autonomous Indigenous Groups – [FEDERAL_3]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [FEDERAL_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [FEDERAL_97]
98. Not Specified – [FEDERAL_98]

Instructions: By subsidiary units, we mean any of the following: states, provinces, districts, departments, etc.

v387. [FEDSEP] – Which level of government has superior legal status in the case of conflict? (Asked only if FEDERAL is answered 1, or if FEDERAL is answered 2, or if FEDERAL is answered 3)
1. Laws of the federal or national government are superior
2. Laws of sub national government are superior

3. Depends on topic
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v388. [FEDREV] – Does the constitution contain provisions allowing review of the legislation of the constituent units in federations by federal judicial or other central government organs? (Asked only if FEDERAL is answered 1, or if FEDERAL is answered 2, or if FEDERAL is answered 3)
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Secession and Accession

v389. [SECCESS] – Are there provisions for the secession or withdrawal of parts of the state?
1. Yes, subsidiary units only
2. Yes, but unspecified about who may do so
3. No, secession is not allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v391. [ACCESS] – Does the constitution provide for accession or adoption of territory outside of the country into the constitutional regime?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Autonomy of Indigenous Groups

v411. Are any of the following political rights or benefits specifically granted to indigenous groups? (Asked only if FEDERAL is answered 3)
1. right to vote – [INDPOLGR_1]

2. right to representation in the central government – [INDPOLGR_2]
3. right to establish political parties – [INDPOLGR_3]
4. right to not pay taxes (at least for certain activities) – [INDPOLGR_4]
5. right to participate in some activities illegal for non-indigenous groups – [INDPOLGR_5]
6. right to internal governance – [INDPOLGR_6]
7. cultural rights – [INDPOLGR_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [INDPOLGR_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INDPOLGR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INDPOLGR_97]
98. Not Specified – [INDPOLGR_98]

v412. [INDCIT] – Are indigenous groups explicitly granted full citizenship? (Asked only if FEDERAL is answered 3)
1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Elections

Political Parties

v413. [PART] – Does the constitution refer to political parties?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: In this question we are looking for a mere mention of political parties in any context. This may include reference to a particular party, i.e. Communist Party, an explicit banning of political parties, or a regulation of some types of parties. We treat references to political organizations as an equivalent term.

v414. [PARTRGHT] – Does the constitution provide for a right to form political parties? (Asked only if PART is answered 1)
1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: This one cannot be implied by the right to association; it must be explicitly stated. A right to join/associate into political parties/organizations or a guarantee of freedom to form parties or organizations is sufficient to answer yes. Formation left to non-constitutional law should be coded as other with the comment "left explicitly to non-constitutional law".

v415. [PARTPRF] – Does the constitution express a preference for one or more political parties? (Asked only if PART is answered 1)

1. Yes, all
2. Yes, certain parties
3. Yes, certain types of parties
4. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please follow the language in the constitution in regards to whether or not there is a preference versus a prohibition of certain parties.

v417. [PARTPRH] – Does the constitution prohibit one or more political parties? (Asked only if PART is answered 1)

1. Yes, ALL
2. Yes, certain parties
3. Yes, certain types of parties
4. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please follow the language in the constitution in regards to whether or not there is a preference versus a prohibition of certain parties.

v419. Who is given the power to make determinations of unconstitutional political parties? (Asked only if PARTPRH is answered 2, or if PARTPRH is answered 3)

1. Executive – [PARTUNCO_1]
2. Legislature – [PARTUNCO_2]

3. Judicial – [PARTUNCO_3]
4. Constitutional Court – [PARTUNCO_4]
5. Central Election Commission – [PARTUNCO_5]
6. Electoral Court – [PARTUNCO_6]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [PARTUNCO_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [PARTUNCO_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [PARTUNCO_97]
98. Not Specified – [PARTUNCO_98]

Referenda and Initiatives

v421. [INITIAT] – Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives (referenda from below)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v422. What are the prerequisites for an initiative to be considered (please check all that apply)? (Asked only if INITIAT is answered 1)
1. certain number of signatures – [INITIATP_1]
2. sponsorship of legislature – [INITIATP_2]
3. political party support – [INITIATP_3]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [INITIATP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INITIATP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INITIATP_97]
98. Not Specified – [INITIATP_98]

v423. [REFEREN] – Does the constitution provide for the ability to propose a referendum (or plebiscite)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v424. Who can propose a referendum? (Asked only if REFEREN is answered 1)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [REFERENP_1]
2. Head of Government – [REFERENP_2]
3. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [REFERENP_3]

4. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [REFERENP_4]
5. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [REFERENP_5]
6. the Government/Cabinet – [REFERENP_6]
7. Judiciary – [REFERENP_7]
8. Ombudsman – [REFERENP_8]
9. Triggered automatically by veto of legislation – [REFERENP_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [REFERENP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [REFERENP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [REFERENP_97]
98. Not Specified – [REFERENP_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Suffrage

v426. [VOTERES] – Does the constitution place any restrictions on the right to vote?

1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the conditions for voting are left to non-constitutional law, please code "Yes" and check "left explicitly to non-constitutional law" in question 429. In general, this question should be checked "Yes" if you can answer any of the follow-up questions.

v427. [VOTEMIN] – What is the minimum age limit for voting? (Asked only if VOTERES is answered 1)

1. 18
2. 20
3. 21
4. adult/majority/age of majority
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution provides for different ages for those who are single and married, provide the answer for the single persons, with a comment about

the age for those who are married. If persons over 18 (for example) are citizens and citizens can vote, please code "18" and make comment.

v429. Besides age limits, which additional restrictions does the constitution place on voting? (Asked only if VOTERES is answered 1)

1. must not be incapacitated (mentally or physically) – [VOTELIM_1]
2. must not have been convicted of a crime – [VOTELIM_2]
3. must be a man – [VOTELIM_3]
4. must have a particular ethnic/national/racial/religious identity – [VOTELIM_4]
5. must be a citizen – [VOTELIM_5]
6. must be literate – [VOTELIM_6]
7. some property or monetary restriction – [VOTELIM_7]
8. must speak official language – [VOTELIM_8]
9. must reside in district (or country) for certain period of time – [VOTELIM_9]
10. must not be absent on election day – [VOTELIM_10]
11. must be registered – [VOTELIM_11]
12. must be a national – [VOTELIM_12]
13. must be married – [VOTELIM_13]
14. cannot be in the military – [VOTELIM_14]
15. cannot be part of the clergy – [VOTELIM_15]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [VOTELIM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [VOTELIM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [VOTELIM_97]
98. Not Specified – [VOTELIM_98]

Instructions: Please write in the comments how many years of residence are required. If being an "adult" is a condition, please code it in the question on minimum age for voting. If the text specifies, for example, that "Haitians" can vote, please code "must be citizen." If the text specified that citizens who "fulfill legal requirements" can vote, please code "left to non-constitutional law." Please code "must be a citizen" if citizens must enjoy, or not be deprived of, their civil and political rights to vote. Please code "must not have been convicted of a crime" if any of the following result in the loss of voting rights: conviction of election crimes, death sentence, life imprisonment, detention or in custody for a crime, etc. Please code "some property or monetary restriction" if any of the following results in the loss of voting rights: bankruptcy, must have a lawful occupation, cannot be a beggar, have certain income or level of wealth, etc.

v430. [VOTEUN] – Does the constitution make a claim to universal adult suffrage?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This must be explicitly stated, not simply implied. Please code "Yes" and make a comment if the constitution mentions any of the following, or analogous language: voting is universal; all citizens/persons can vote; every citizen/person can vote; adult suffrage; equal suffrage. If the constitution only mentions that elections are "general," please code "No".

Oversight

v431. [OVERSGHT] – Does the constitution provide for an electoral commission or electoral court to oversee the election process?

1. Electoral Commission
2. Electoral Court
3. Both
4. Neither

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: By electoral commission or court, we mean a special body tasked only with elections oversight, not a constitutional court, Supreme Court or any other already established body that plays the same function. If there is a mention of a single supervisor of elections of some kind, code as a Commission with a comment "One person."

v432. Who is involved in the nomination of judges to the electoral court? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ECNOM_1]
2. Head of Government – [ECNOM_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ECNOM_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ECNOM_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ECNOM_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ECNOM_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ECNOM_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ECNOM_90]

96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ECNOM_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [ECNOM_97]

98. Not Specified – [ECNOM_98]

v433. Who is involved in the approval of judges nominated to the electoral court? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)
1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [ECAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [ECAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [ECAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [ECAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [ECAP_5]
6. Judicial Council/Commission – [ECAP_6]
7. Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) – [ECAP_7]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ECAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ECAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ECAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [ECAP_98]

v435. [ECTERM] – What is the maximum term length for judges for the electoral court? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)
1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable
Instructions: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

v436. [ECTERML] – What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms judges on the electoral court may serve? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)
1. Only one term permitted, total
2. Only two terms permitted, total
3. No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
4. Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
5. No term limits
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v437. [ECAGE] – What is the minimum age limit for eligibility to serve as a member of the electoral court? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)

1. adult/age of majority
16. 16 or younger
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
26. 26
27. 27
28. 28
29. 29
30. 30
31. 31
32. 32
33. 33
34. 34
35. 35
36. 36
37. 37
38. 38
39. 39
40. 40
45. 45
50. 50
55. 55
60. 60
65. 65
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a maximum age limit, in addition or instead of a minimum, please make a note in the comments. If there are any exceptions, such as for married people, please code the main age limit and note exceptions in comments.

v438. What additional restrictions does the constitution place on the eligibility to serve as a member of the electoral court? (Asked only if OVERSGHT is answered 2, or if OVERSGHT is answered 3)

1. must be from a particular party – [ECRES_1]
2. must be a particular gender – [ECRES_2]
3. membership or position as minister of particular religious denomination – [ECRES_3]
4. must have a particular linguistic/national/racial identity – [ECRES_4]
5. must be citizen – [ECRES_5]
6. must be a native citizen – [ECRES_6]
7. must have certain education – [ECRES_7]
8. must be a non-felon – [ECRES_8]
9. must be a national – [ECRES_9]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ECRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ECRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ECRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [ECRES_98]

Characteristics

v444. [COMPVOTE] – Does the constitution make voting mandatory, at least for some elections?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This includes explicit references to compulsory voting as well as penalties for non-voting, like forfeiture of privileges or fines. If the constitution specified that citizens have a civic duty to vote or to register as a voter, please code "No." If voting is mandatory for certain categories of people(e.g. men) and optional for other (e.g. women), please code "Yes" and make a comment. If voting becomes optional after a certain age, please code "Yes" and make a comment.

v445. [FREEELEC] – Does the constitution prescribe that electoral ballots be secret?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v446. [ELECTSCH] – What are the arrangements for the scheduling of elections?

1. Election days are designated national holidays
2. Elections held on weekends
3. Elections held on weekdays
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If elections take place on a Sunday, please code "elections held on weekends." If elections take place on "Sunday or on a public holiday," please code "election days are designated national holidays" and make comment. If the constitution mentions the scheduling of elections, but not the day of the week (for example, 60 days before the expiration of the term of the incumbent), please code "Other" and make a comment. If the exact date of the elections is specified (e.g. May 1st), please code "Other" and make a comment.

v447. [CAMPPUBF] – Are there any provisions for the public financing of campaigns?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Provide details if "Yes". If the text specifies that the law shall establish the provision of public funds to political parties, please code "Yes" and make comment.

v448. [ELECTFIN] – Are there any provisions for limits on money used for campaigns?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Provide details if "Yes". If the text specifies that the law shall establish regulations on the limits of financing, please code "Yes" and make comment.

v449. [ELECTSAM] – Are elections for the executive and the legislature held on the same day?

1. Same Day
2. Different Days
3. Executive not elected
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If the executive is appointed/elected by elite group (e.g. legislature), please code "executive not elected".

v450. [CENSUS] – Does the constitution specify a census? If so, provide any details in the comments section.?

1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Census should not be confused with referenda or plebiscite. Census is an official count or survey of the population.

Regulatory and Oversight Bodies

Ombudsman

v451. [OMBUDS] – Does the constitution provide for an Ombudsman?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Central Bank

v457. [BANK] – Does the constitution contain provisions for a central bank?

1. Yes

2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v464. [BANKGOAL] – What are the policy goals of the central bank? (Asked only if BANK is answered 1)
1. Price stability alone
2. Price stability along with other compatible objectives, like bank system stability
3. Price stability along with other potentially conflicting objectives, like full employment
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Media

v466. [MEDCOM] – Does the constitution mention a special regulatory body/institution to oversee the media market?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Judicial Council

v469. [JC] – Does the constitution contain provisions for a Judicial Council/Commission?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Corruption

v472. [CC] – Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v475. [CIVIL] – Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please interpret the terms meritocratic and civil servants broadly. This means that all references to public, civil, or state employees or employment can be included in this question. In addition, this question should be answered "Yes" if the constitution contains provisions related to anti-discrimination or equal opportunity for public employment.

Human Rights

v476. [HR] – Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Additional Independent Agencies

v479. [EXINST] – Does the constitution contain provisions with regard to any additional central independent regulatory agencies (not including a counter corruption commission, human rights commission, central bank commission, or central election commission)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v480. [EXINST1] – What additional regulatory institutions are mentioned in the constitution besides those already mentioned? (Asked only if EXINST is answered 1)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

International

General

v483. [INTLAW] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning the relationship between the constitution and international law?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: For purposes of this question, any mention of international law is sufficient (including such formulations as general principles, treaties, custom, international obligations, norms, commitments, etc).

v484. [CUSTLAW] – Does the constitution refer to "customary" international law or the "law of nations"?

1. Yes
2. No
97. Unable to Determine

v485. [CUSTLAW2] – What is the status of customary international law in the constitution? (Asked only if CUSTLAW is answered 1)

1. directly binding
2. directly binding and superior to ordinary law
3. requires incorporation
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please note other provisions. There are many formulations which bind the country by customary international law. If you are uncertain, please ask using the message board.

v486. [INTORGS] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning international organizations?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

War and Foreign Policy

v487. [HEADFORN] – Who is the representative of the state for foreign affairs?

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government
3. the Government/Cabinet
4. minister of foreign affairs
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: We are looking for a fairly explicit reference for the constitution naming a representative of the state.

v488. Who has the power to declare war?

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [WAR_1]
2. Head of Government – [WAR_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [WAR_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [WAR_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [WAR_5]
6. Either Chamber of the Legislature – [WAR_6]
7. Both Chambers, acting jointly – [WAR_7]
8. National security council or equivalent – [WAR_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [WAR_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [WAR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [WAR_97]
98. Not Specified – [WAR_98]

v489. [WARAP] – Who has the power to approve declarations of war?

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government
3. the Government/Cabinet
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required
7. National security council or equivalent
8. No Approval Needed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

98. Not Specified

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Treaties

v490. [TREAT] – Does the constitution mention international treaties?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Note that some constitutions might refer to agreements rather than treaties.

v491. Who has the power to initiate treaties? (Asked only if TREAT is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [TREATINI_1]
2. Head of Government – [TREATINI_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [TREATINI_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [TREATINI_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [TREATINI_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [TREATINI_6]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [TREATINI_90]

96. other, please specify in the comments section – [TREATINI_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [TREATINI_97]

98. Not Specified – [TREATINI_98]

Instructions: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v492. Who has the power to approve treaties? (Asked only if TREAT is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) – [TREATAP_1]
2. Head of Government – [TREATAP_2]
3. the Government/Cabinet – [TREATAP_3]
4. First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature – [TREATAP_4]
5. Second Chamber of the Legislature – [TREATAP_5]
6. Both Chambers of the Legislature are required – [TREATAP_6]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [TREATAP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [TREATAP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [TREATAP_97]
98. Not Specified – [TREATAP_98]

Instructions: If other than a majority vote is needed, please provide details in the comments. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

v496. [TREATRVW] – Are treaties reviewable for their constitutionality? (Asked only if TREAT is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v497. [TREATST] – What is the status of treaties vis a vis ordinary legislation? (Asked only if TREAT is answered 1)

1. treaties are superior
2. treaties are inferior
3. Equal status
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Equal means that the more recent document is superior.

Duties

State

v500. [PROVWORK] – Does the constitution mention a state duty to provide work/employment?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please code mentions of the right, freedom, or liberty to work as "Other" with the comment "right to work". Note that the right to work is distinct from the right to choose one's employment and the right to safe/healthy working conditions. Provisions related to the latter two issues should be coded using the appropriate questions in the rights section (questions 590 and 591, respectively). Similarly, provisions related to anti-discrimination or equal opportunity for public, civil, or state employment should be coded in question 475.

v501. [PROVHLTH] – Does the constitution mention a state duty to provide health care?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v502. [CULTRGHT] – Does the constitution refer to a state duty to protect or promote culture or cultural rights?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: To answer yes to this question, the constitution must specifically mention the word(s) culture or cultural rights.

Citizens

v503. [BUILDSOC] – Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v504. [TAXES] – Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v505. [MILSERV] – Does the constitution refer to a duty of military service?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v506. [WORK] – Does the constitution refer to a duty to work?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v507. [PRTYDUTY] – Does the constitution refer to a duty to join a political party?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v508. [TRADEUN] – Does the constitution refer to a duty to join trade unions?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Criminal Procedures

v509. [JURY] – Does the constitution require a jury or any form of citizen participation in decision making in criminal trials?
1. Yes

2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Forms of citizen participation include "people's assessors," "court assessors," "elected assessors," "jurymen," "jurors," "judges-jurors" and analogous terms. If the constitution mentions jury service without distinguishing between civil and criminal, code as "Yes" with comment. If the constitution mentions that non-constitutional law will determine the cases that will be tried by jury, code as "Yes" with the comment "left explicitly to non-constitutional law."

v510. [GRJURY] – Is there citizen involvement in the indicting process (such as a grand jury)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: The indicting process is the formal process for bringing charges against a suspect. If the text states that the issue will be determined by law, code as other with comment "left explicitly to non-constitutional law."

v511. [VICRIGHT] – Is there a special mention of victims rights in the constitution?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please make a comment on the specific provision relevant to victim's rights. Situations in which the "state/law/attorney-general ensures protection of victims" should be coded "Yes" and commented upon appropriately. Provisions specifying that the state will help victims of genocide, war crimes, etc. should be coded "Other", and please record them in the Database Administration question on unique and weird provisions (q. 667).

v512. [EXCRIM] – Does the constitution provide for the extradition of suspected or convicted criminals to other countries?

1. Specifically allows
2. Specifically prohibits
3. Conditional upon status of person, type of crime or other circumstances
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If the constitution prohibits extradition for a certain type of person only (e.g. political refugees), choose "conditional upon status of person, type of crime or other circumstances" and note the condition in comments. For example, if extradition is only prohibited for nationals, please note in comments.

v513. [EVIDENCE] – Does the constitution regulate the collection of evidence?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This might include regulation of search and seizure as well as other evidence collection procedures. Please note in the comments section if there are any provisions for exclusion of evidence from court proceedings, along with the type of evidence to be excluded (E.g.: exclusion of involuntary confessions). If the text specifies only that the domicile is inviolable (with no additional details regarding entry and searches) please code "Other" and make comment. If collection of evidence is left to non-constitutional law, please code "Other" and make comment.

v514. [PREREL] – Does the constitution provide for the right/possibility of pre-trial release?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Pre-trial release includes provisions on bail. If "excessive bail is prohibited," or "bail can be refused for certain offences," or "bail cannot be denied without just cause" please code "Yes" and comment on the provision.

v515. [HABCORP] – Does the constitution provide for the right to protection from unjustified restraint (habeas corpus)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please code "Yes" if arbitrary detention is prohibited. This includes protection from arbitrary arrest, requirements of formal accusation or arrest based on a warrant or court order. If arrests can be made only in the manner prescribed by the law, please code "Other".

v516. [WOLAW] – Does the constitution mention nulla poena sine lege or the principle that no person should be punished without law?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This is distinct from ex post facto provisions. This includes arrest and detention as well as punishment. If criminal offenses can be established only by law, please code "Yes".

v517. [RGHTAPP] – Do defendants have the right to appeal judicial decisions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: Please code "Yes" only when "right to appeal" is explicitly specified. Any other mention of appeal (e.g. court of appeals mentioned, procedure in appeal specified, supreme court handles appeals. court decisions are subject to appeal) should be coded "Other".

v518. [PRISONRG] – Does the constitution require that the names of those imprisoned be entered in a public registry?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Any mention of a register of prisoners should be coded "Yes"; if the register is not explicitly public, please code "Yes" and make comment. If the requirement only exists during states of emergency, please code "Other".

v519. [CAPPUN] – How does the constitution treat the use of capital punishment?

1. Universally Prohibited
2. Prohibited Except in the Case of War

3. Explicitly Allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: For any conditions besides war, pleases include those in the comments.

v520. [CORPPUN] – How does the constitution treat the use of corporal punishment?

1. Universally Prohibited
2. Prohibited Except in the Case of War
3. Explicitly Allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: Corporal punishment is the deliberate infliction of pain intended as correction or punishment. Please code "Not Specified" if constitution prohibits only the use of force, inhuman/cruel/degrading/humiliating procedures, or guarantees the right to physical/corporal integrity. If the text prohibits physical abuse that imposes additional punishment, please code "Other". For any conditions besides war, pleases include those in the comments.

v521. [DUEPROC] – Does the constitution explicitly mention due process?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Due process (or synonym) needs to be explicitly mentioned, not just implied. If the constitution specifies that "No one shall be tried except by competent authority and in conformity with legal proceedings" please code "No".

v522. [EXAMWIT] – Does the constitution provide for the right to examine evidence or confront all witnesses?

1. evidence
2. witnesses
3. both
4. neither

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the constitution merely states that the judicial system is adversarial please code "Neither". Also code "Neither" if the constitution stipulates that "No one shall be condemned without proof, nor deprived of the right to defense".

v523. [EXPOST] – Does the constitution prohibit punishment by laws enacted ex post facto ?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v524. [FALSEIMP] – Does the constitution provide for the right of some redress in the case of false imprisonment, arrest, or judicial error??

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Note that this question is easily confused with q349 on ultra vires action. A general reference to ultra vires state action should not be coded "Yes" here. Rather, this question captures specific references to an error by legal or judicial officials.

v525. [FAIRTRI] – Does the constitution provide the right to a fair trial?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: A fair trial includes such formulations as "honest trial" or a right to "impartial justice." If the constitution mentions only specific aspects of a fair trial, such as the right to mount a defense or right to trial by a competent court, please code "Other" and make a comment.

v526. [SPEEDTRI] – Does the constitution provide for the right to a speedy trial?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the text specifies that trials must take place within "reasonable time", please code "Yes".

v527. [PUBTRI] – Does the constitution generally require public trials?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the text specifies "Openness" as one of the principles governing judicial proceedings, please code "Yes" and make a comment.

v528. [PRESINOC] – Is there a presumption of innocence in trials?

1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v529. [TRILANG] – Does the constitution specify the trial has to be in a language the accused understands or the right to an interpreter if the accused cannot understand the language?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the text specifies that an arrested must be informed in a language he understands of the reasons for his arrest, please code "Other".

v530. [JUVENILE] – Does the constitution give juveniles special rights/status in the criminal justice process??

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please code "Yes" and make a comment if minors are detained separately from adults or if certain punishments cannot be applied to minors.

v532. [DOUBJEP] – Does the constitution provide for the prohibition of double jeopardy (i.e., being tried for the same crime twice)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v533. [MIRANDA] – Does the constitution give the accused a right to silence or protection from self incrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v534. [COUNS] – Does the constitution provide the right to counsel if one is indicted or arrested?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the constitution specifies a distinction between indictment or arrest, please make a note in the comments section. If the constitution refers to a right to defense, please answer "Yes".

v535. [COUNSCOS] – If counsel is provided, is it provided at the state's expense? (Asked only if COUNS is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

Debt

v536. [DEBTORS] – Does the constitution forbid the detention of debtors?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the constitution has a general prohibition regarding detention of debtors but with some exceptions (such as fraud, criminal law), answer "Yes" and make a note in the comment section.

v537. [BANKRUPT] – Does the constitution mention bankruptcy law?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Rights

Citizenship

v538. [NAT] – Does the constitution refer to nationals, subjects, or citizens?

1. Nationals
2. Citizens
3. Subjects
4. Both Citizens and Nationals
5. None of the above
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Nationals are distinguished from citizens, because nationals generally have the right of abode and may not have the right to participate in political life. For the purposes of the survey, the constitution must explicitly use the term "Nationals" or "Nationality" instead of citizens to answer "Nationals" or "Both" to this question.

v543. [NATCIT] – Does the constitution provide for naturalized citizens or naturalization?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the reference is only a general reference to acquisition of citizenship, use the answer choice "Other." "provides for" includes any mention, including leaving the regulation to the legislative branch.

v546. Under what conditions can citizenship be revoked?

1. Upon acquisition of citizenship in another country – [CITREV_1]
2. Upon conviction of a crime – [CITREV_2]
3. Upon entering the employment or commission of another government – [CITREV_3]
4. Citizenship is expressly guaranteed and irrevocable – [CITREV_4]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [CITREV_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [CITREV_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [CITREV_97]
98. Not Specified – [CITREV_98]

v547. [CITREN] – Do citizens have the right to renounce their citizenship?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v548. [CITDEP] – Does the constitution grant the government the right to deport citizens or residents?

1. Yes
2. No, explicitly denied

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v549. [RESENEX] – Does the constitution restrict entry or exit of the states borders?

1. Yes, entry
2. Yes, exit
3. Both

4. Neither
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Rule of Law Principles

v551. [RULELAW] – Does the constitution contain a general statement regarding rule of law, legality, or Rechtsstaat (the German equivalent)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Rule of Law, Legality, or reichstadt needs to be specifically metioned, not simply implied Please make a note in the comments section if the constitution mentions "socialist legality" or some such variant of the rule of law.

v552. [EQUAL] – Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v553. Which of the following groups does the constitution protect from discrimination/provide for equality for (check all that apply)?
1. Gender – [EQUALGR_1]
2. Nationality – [EQUALGR_2]
3. Country of Origin – [EQUALGR_3]
4. Race – [EQUALGR_4]
5. Language – [EQUALGR_5]
6. Religion – [EQUALGR_6]
7. Sexual Orientation – [EQUALGR_7]
8. Age – [EQUALGR_8]
9. Mentally or Physically Disabled – [EQUALGR_9]
10. Color – [EQUALGR_10]
11. Creed/Beliefs – [EQUALGR_11]
12. Social Status – [EQUALGR_12]

13. Financial/Property Ownership – [EQUALGR_13]
14. Tribe/Clan – [EQUALGR_14]
15. Political Party – [EQUALGR_15]
16. Parentage – [EQUALGR_16]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EQUALGR_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EQUALGR_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EQUALGR_97]
98. Not Specified – [EQUALGR_98]

Instructions: If none of these groups are mentioned, please select not specified.

v556. Does the constitution specifically restrict the rights of any of the following groups?
1. Property Owners – [RIGHTRES_1]
2. Racial/Ethnic/Religious/Linguistic/National Minorities – [RIGHTRES_2]
3. Women – [RIGHTRES_3]
4. Non-Property Owners – [RIGHTRES_4]
5. Peasants – [RIGHTRES_5]
6. Immigrants – [RIGHTRES_6]
7. Elderly Individuals – [RIGHTRES_7]
8. Disabled Persons – [RIGHTRES_8]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [RIGHTRES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [RIGHTRES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [RIGHTRES_97]
98. Not Specified – [RIGHTRES_98]

v558. [BINDING] – Are rights provisions binding on private parties as well as the state?
1. Yes
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: This must be explicitly stated, not just implied.

Information

v559. [INFOACC] – Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Right to information should be coded as "Yes."

v560. [INFOACCW] – To which kinds of documents does the constitution direct that individuals should have access? (Asked only if INFOACC is answered 1)
1. documents about oneself or family
2. general public information
3. both
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v561. [LIBEL] – Does the constitution provide for the right of protection of one's reputation from libelous actions?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Religion

v562. [OFFREL] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning a national or official religion or a national or official church?
1. Yes, national religion specified
2. Certain Religion(s) enjoys special treatment
3. National religion specifically forbidden
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If the constitution provides that the state will have a secular nature, or requires the separation of church and state, code as "National Religion is Specifically Forbidden."

v563. [OFFRELW] – What religion does the constitution name as national or official or grant special treatment to? (Asked only if OFFREL is answered 1, or if OFFREL is answered 2)
1. Islam

2. Catholic
3. Protestant
4. Orthodox
5. Buddhism
6. Hindu
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Protestant includes: Evangelical Lutheran, Lutheran, Methodist, etc.. Please note the specific religion or sect in the comments including denomination if mentioned. If there are multiple religions granted national, official, or special treatment, please code the first one mentioned and put all others in the comments.

v564. [FREEREL] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If only certain religions are granted freedom, code as other.

v565. What is the status of religious law?

1. default law if no other law applies – [RELLAW_1]
2. a source of law – [RELLAW_2]
3. basis, main, major, or supreme source of law – [RELLAW_3]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [RELLAW_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [RELLAW_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [RELLAW_97]
98. Not Specified – [RELLAW_98]

Instructions: If the Koran, for example, is referred to as the actual constitution, religious law should be coded as the source of law. Mention of religious courts should be coded as "a source of law" with a comment.

v566. [RELLAWV] – Is law contrary to religion void (repugnancy clause)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v567. [SEPREL] – Does the constitution contain an explicit decree of separation of church and state?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Reference to a secular state is sufficient to answer yes. If the only reference is to separation of church and education, code as other.

v568. [RELTAX] – Are religious organizations granted tax free status?

1. Yes
2. No, specifically denied such status
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Economic Rights

v569. [EXPROP] – Can the government expropriate private property under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: Please answer "No" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "Not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the constitution.

v570. [EXPRCOMP] – What is the specified level of compensation for expropriation of private property? (Asked only if EXPROP is answered 1)

1. fair/just
2. full
3. appropriate
4. adequate
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: If the constitution refers to actual value, market value, or the current price, code as full compensation. If the constitution refers to "reasonable" compensation, code as appropriate. Comment on any terms other than those listed in the answer choices.

v571. Under what conditions or for what purposes can the state expropriate private property? (Asked only if EXPROP is answered 1)

1. Infrastructure, public works – [EXPCOND_1]
2. Redistribution to other citizens – [EXPCOND_2]
3. National Defense – [EXPCOND_3]
4. Land, natural resource preservation – [EXPCOND_4]
5. Exploitation of natural resources – [EXPCOND_5]
6. Land Reform – [EXPCOND_6]
7. General Public Purpose – [EXPCOND_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EXPCOND_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EXPCOND_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EXPCOND_97]
98. Not Specified – [EXPCOND_98]

Instructions: General public purpose includes such formulations as: public utility ,interest, or necessity; state-approved usefulness; state or social needs; social interest, purpose, or benefit; common good or interest; and interest of all. Please code "interest of defense" as "National defense."

v572. What limits/conditions are placed on the ability of the government to expropriate private property? (Asked only if EXPROP is answered 1)

1. certain types of property (e.g. immovable property) – [EXPLIM_1]
2. payment must be made within specified time limits – [EXPLIM_2]
3. allowed without compensation in times of war/emergency/urgent public need – [EXPLIM_3]
4. only allowed through legal process or court decision – [EXPLIM_4]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [EXPLIM_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [EXPLIM_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [EXPLIM_97]
98. Not Specified – [EXPLIM_98]

Instructions: Please code "Other" and make comment if, for example, expropriation can be made only with the owner's consent or if the owner can appeal the expropriation decision. The answer choice "Only allowed through legal

process or court decision" includes instances in which expropriation can be made only in accordance with the law, requires a court order/judicial decree or if the public purpose must be legally approved.

v573. [SOCECON] – Does the constitution use the words (socio-) economic rights or similar?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v574. [REMUNER] – Does the constitution provide the right to just remuneration, fair or equal payment for work?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v575. [JOINTRDE] – Does the constitution provide for the right to form or to join trade unions?
1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: This must be explicitly stated in the constitution, not simply implied by the freedom of association. Occupational associations, professional associations, social organizations of workers are equivalent to trade unions.

v576. [STRIKE] – Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?
1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: If you answer "Yes, but with limitations", please put a comment on to note the limitations.

v577. [LEISURE] – Does the constitution provide for a right of rest and leisure?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Provisions indicating that state shall direct its policy at ensuring condition for rest or shall enact laws regulating working hours and holidays should be coded as "Other, please specify in the comments section" with a comment. Right to vacations, weekly holidays, and leaves with pay should be coded as "Yes".

v578. [STANDLIV] – Does the constitution provide for a right to an adequate or reasonable standard of living?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Synonyms might include "adequate well-being," "suitable existence," or "life worthy of a human being". If the only mention is to a duty/goal/objective of the state to raise the standard of living, please code other" with a comment. A minimum wage provision should be coded as "Other". If the right is granted only to certain subgroup (i.e. workers, teachers), please code "Other with a comment."

v579. [TRANSFER] – Does the constitution mention the right to transfer property freely?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v580. [TESTATE] – Does the constitution provide for a right of testate, or the right to transfer property freely after death?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Testate or testacy refers to the right to give property. It is NOT the right to inherit, which is the right to receive property and asked about below.

v581. [INHERIT] – Does the constitution provide for inheritance rights?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Inheritance refers to the right to receive property.

v582. Does the constitution mention any of the following intellectual property rights?

1. Patents – [INTPROP_1]
2. Copyrights – [INTPROP_2]
3. Trademark – [INTPROP_3]
4. general reference to intellectual property – [INTPROP_4]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [INTPROP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INTPROP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INTPROP_97]
98. Not Specified – [INTPROP_98]

Instructions: copyright protects intellectual or artistic creations; patent protects inventions.

v583. [BUSINES] – Does the constitution provide a right to conduct/establish a business?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v584. [CONRIGHT] – Does the constitution mention consumer rights or consumer protection?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v585. [SOCSEC] – Does the constitution refer to the social security of the society or nation?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Here, social security/well-being if referring to the general security of the society, not a pension scheme as in the United States.

v586. Does the constitution provide for either general or financial support by the government for any of the following groups?
1. Elderly – [FINSUP_1]
2. Unemployed – [FINSUP_2]
3. Disabled – [FINSUP_3]
4. Children, orphans – [FINSUP_4]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [FINSUP_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [FINSUP_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [FINSUP_97]
98. Not Specified – [FINSUP_98]

v587. [PROPRGHT] – Does the constitution provide for a right to own property?
1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v588. [FREECOMP] – Does the constitution provide the right to a free and/or competitive market?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: Please make a note in the comments section if there are qualifications on the marketplace.

v589. [SCIFREE] – Does the constitution provide for a right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: The benefits from scientific process must be explicitly stated, not just implied

v590. [OCCUPATE] – Does the constitution provide for the right to choose ones occupation?
1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v591. [SAFEWORK] – Does the constitution mention the right to safe/healthy working conditions?
1. Yes
2. No
3. State duty to provide safe working conditions
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: "State duty to provide safe working conditions" should only be selected if the constitution explicitly states there is such a duty and safe working conditions is not a right of the citizens. If both a duty and right are specified, please answer "Yes" with a comment.

v592. [CHILDWRK] – Does the constitution place limits on child employment?
1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: Protections against exploitation or protections for "minor workers" are coded "Yes."

v593. [SHELTER] – Does the constitution provide for the right to shelter or housing?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: If no right to housing is mentioned but the text does place some obligation or duty on the state with regard to housing please code "Other with comment."

Social and Family

v594. [MARRIAGE] – Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?
1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and woman

3. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the constitution provides for a state duty to protect marriage, answer "Other." Any other mentions of marriage that do not seem to imply a right should be coded as "No" but mention the provision in comments.

v595. [SAMESEXM] – Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v596. [FNDFAM] – Does the constitution provide the right to found a family?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If there are any specific rights mentioned in this regard (i.e. abortion, contraception, number of children, etc.), please make a note in the comments section. If the constitution provides only for a state duty to protect the family, answer "Other." If the constitution only has other mentions of the family that do not imply a right (such as "the family of the basis of the society"), answer "No" but mention the relevant provision in comments.

v598. [MATEQUAL] – Does the constitution provide for matrimonial equality?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Matrimonial equality is NOT gender equality. Please, answer "Other, please specify in the comments section" with a comment gender equality is mentioned.

v599. [CHILDPRO] – Does the constitution guarantee the rights of children?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Provide any details given about these rights in the comments section. If the constitution says children are protected by State, please answer "Other, please specify in the comments section" with a comment. Answer "Yes" with a comment if the constitution refers to equal rights of children born in or out of wedlock.

v600. [CIVMAR] – Is there a constitutional provision for civil marriage?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: By civil marriage we mean the administrative procedure conducted by state organs. If constitution refers only to de facto union or common-law marriage, please answer "Other, please specify in the comments section" with a comment. If a constitution mentions both civil and de-facto/common law marriage, check "Yes" with a comment.

v601. [SELFDET] – Does the constitution provide for a people's right of self-determination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This question is referring to a group right to self determination, or the right of groups to choose their own form and structure without outside intervention. Provisions recognizing the right of peoples in other countries or providing some measure of autonomy for domestic groups in socio-cultural affairs should be coded other. Statements of a national right to self-determination, most commonly expressed in preambles, should be coded "Other".

v602. [HEALTHR] – Does the constitution mention the right to health care?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v603. [HEALTHF] – Does the constitution specify that healthcare should be provided by government free of charge? (Asked only if HEALTHR is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Civil and Political

v604. [LIFE] – Does the constitution provide for a right to life?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v605. [SLAVE] – Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally Prohibited
2. Prohibited Except in the Case of War
3. Prohibited with Other Exception(s) Noted
4. Explicitly Allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

Instructions: If slavery is generally prohibited but exceptions are made for compulsory labor resulting from an order of a court, cases provided by law, or for exceptional purposes, please code "prohibited, with other exception(s) noted". If labor performed as a member of a "disciplined force" (an expression for military and police forces in some constitutions) is the sole exception, please code "universally prohibited" but include a comment. Provisions excluding states of emergency or martial law, natural disasters, epidemics, or other calamities from a general prohibition should be coded under the war exception.

v606. [TORTURE] – Does the constitution prohibit torture?

1. Universally Prohibited
2. Prohibited Except in the Case of War
3. Prohibited for the Purpose of Extracting Confessions

4. Explicitly Allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v607. [CRUELTY] – Does the constitution prohibit cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment?
1. Universally Prohibited
2. Prohibited Except in the Case of War
3. Explicitly Allowed
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v608. [PRIVACY] – Does the constitution provide for a right of privacy?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: If the constitution provides for privacy in a particular domain such as privacy of domicile/home/dwelling, correspondence, communications. etc., code "Yes" and make a comment. If the constitution states that the "domicile is inviolable", or provides for the "secrecy of correspondence", "inviolability of mail", or the "right of defense against illegal infringement into personal or family life", code "Yes" and make comment. If the "state shall endeavor to protect telephonic, postal communications of all persons from unlawful interception", code "Other" with a comment.

v609. [FREEMOVE] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of movement?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
Instructions: If the freedom can be restricted for reasons of public order, defense, health, etc., please code "Yes" and provide details in comments. If the constitution provides for freedom to choose their residence, please code "Other" and make a comment. If the constitution provides for "freedom of travel" please code "Yes" (and code "Yes" in 549 too). If the constitution

provides for the "right to leave the country" please code "Yes" and comment.

v610. [OPINION] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of opinion, thought, and/or conscience?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: This is distinct from freedom of religion. If the right is provided but can be restricted for reasons of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, religion, etc., please code "Yes" and note the restrictions in comments. We are specifically looking for the freedom of thought/opinion/conscience and not for the freedom to express ones opinions, thoughts, etc. If freedom of conscience is explicitly conjoined with freedom of religion, please code "Yes" and make comment.

v611. [EXPRESS] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of expression or speech?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Freedom of the press is not sufficient to code yes. Freedom of speech and/or expression must be explicitly mentioned. If the right is to be provided by law, please code "Yes" and make comment in that respect.

v612. [PETITION] – Does the constitution provide for a right of petition?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: By right to petition, we mean the right to submit individual or group level grievances to government. Complaints to state organs regarding the transgression of the law by state officials should be coded "Yes".

v614. [CENSOR] – Does the constitution prohibit censorship?

1. Yes
2. Censorship allowed in exceptional cases (i.e. war, state of emergency, or in the interest of public safety, etc)

3. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Prohibition of censorship must be explicitly stated, not just implied. If answering "Censorship allowed in exceptional cases" please note the conditions in comments.

v615. [PRESS] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of the press?

1. Yes
2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Freedom to communicate ideas and information without interference (whether to the public generally or to any person or class of persons) should be coded as "Other" with comments.

v616. Does the constitution refer to any of the following international treaties or instruments?

1. UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) – [INTRGHT_1]
2. 1789 French Declaration of Rights – [INTRGHT_2]
3. Article 45, UN Charter (1945) – [INTRGHT_3]
4. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) – [INTRGHT_4]
5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) – [INTRGHT_5]
6. International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights (1966) – [INTRGHT_6]
7. American Convention on Human Rights (1969) – [INTRGHT_7]
8. Helsinki Accords (1966) – [INTRGHT_8]
9. African Charter on Human People's Rights (1981) – [INTRGHT_9]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [INTRGHT_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [INTRGHT_97]
98. Not Specified – [INTRGHT_98]

v618. [ASSEM] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of assembly?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Code "Yes" and include a comment if the right is to be provided for or regulated by the law; if the right is subject to some exceptional restrictions,

such as reasons of public order; or if the right is generally restricted to peaceful or unarmed assembly.

v619. [ASSOC] – Does the constitution provide for freedom of association?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the constitution provides for freedom to form organizations (but not of political nature), code "Yes" with comment. If the freedom to form associations can be restricted for the purpose of defense, public order, etc., please code "Yes" with comment. If the freedom of association will be provided by law, please code "Yes" with comment.

v620. [INALRGHT] – Does the constitution stipulate that certain rights are inalienable or inviolable?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If some rights are singled out for this status, please note them. If the text specifies that certain/all rights are inalienable except in cases specified by law, please make a note in comments.

v621. [DEVLPERS] – Does the constitution provide for an individual's right to self determination or the right to free development of personality?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the only mention is that development of personality is a goal of education, or a general reference such as that the state will create or guarantee conditions for free development of personality, please code "Other". If the constitution provides for the collective right to self-determination or for the right to develop own culture, please code "No".

v622. [NOMIL] – Is there a right to exemption from military service for conscientous objectors to war or other groups?

1. Yes

2. No
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Please provide any conditions for exemption in the comments section. If the constitution mentions conscientious objection in the context of alternative service, please code "Yes" and make a comment. For example, Botswana's 1997 Constitution states that forced labor arising from conscientious objections military service is allowed. This implies individuals do have the ability to conscientiously object to military service, so you should answer "Yes" with a comment.

v623. [ASYLUM] – Does the constitution contain provisions for the protection of stateless individuals, refugees from other states, or the right to asylum?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the text prohibits the extradition of political refugees, please code "Yes" and make comment.

v624. [ARMS] – Does the constitution provide for the right to bear arms?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If the parliament or another body will regulate the possession and use of arms, please code "No" and comment. If the possession of arms requires "permission from competent authorities," please code "Other, please specify in the comments section" and put a comment. If the text provides for the "right to protect one's family" or the obligation for defense for every "man capable of bearing arms," please code "No".

Special Issue Domains

Environment

v626. [ENV] – Does the constitution refer to protection or preservation of the environment?

1. Yes

2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v627. How does the constitution refer to the environment? (Asked only if ENV is answered 1)
1. Duty of the State to Protect – [ENVREF_1]
2. Duty of the People to Protect – [ENVREF_2]
3. Right of the People to Enjoy – [ENVREF_3]
4. General Reference – [ENVREF_4]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ENVREF_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ENVREF_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ENVREF_97]
98. Not Specified – [ENVREF_98]

v628. Which specific parts of the environment does the constitution refer? (Asked only if ENV is answered 1)
1. explicit reference to natural resources – [ENVPART_1]
2. nature – [ENVPART_2]
3. air – [ENVPART_3]
4. mountains – [ENVPART_4]
5. forests – [ENVPART_5]
6. waters – [ENVPART_6]
7. soil – [ENVPART_7]
8. fauna – [ENVPART_8]
9. flora – [ENVPART_9]
10. land – [ENVPART_10]
11. biodiversity or ecosystem – [ENVPART_11]
12. minerals or mines – [ENVPART_12]
13. energy resources – [ENVPART_13]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ENVPART_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ENVPART_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [ENVPART_97]
98. Not Specified – [ENVPART_98]

Instructions: A general reference to the environment or natural environment should be coded "Not Specified" if there is no other reference to the environment in the text. References to coasts, seashores or the continental shelf should be coded "Waters" with a comment. References to hunting, fishing or fisheries as "Fauna" with a comment. Comment on all qualifiers such as sub-soil, undeveloped land, type of energy resource mentioned, etc.

v629. [RESRCE] – Does the constitution refer to ownership or possession of natural resources (such as minerals, oil, etc.)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v630. Which specific natural resources does the constitution refer to? (Asked only if RESRCE is answered 1)

1. energy resources – [RESRCES_1]
2. mineral resources – [RESRCES_2]
3. farmland – [RESRCES_3]
4. waterways – [RESRCES_4]
5. forests – [RESRCES_5]
6. fauna – [RESRCES_6]
7. flora – [RESRCES_7]
8. air/airways – [RESRCES_8]
9. general reference to natural resources – [RESRCES_9]
10. undeveloped land – [RESRCES_10]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [RESRCES_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [RESRCES_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [RESRCES_97]
98. Not Specified – [RESRCES_98]

Arts and Sciences

v631. [ARTISTS] – Does the constitution refer to artists or the arts?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v632. How does the constitution refer to artists? (Asked only if ARTISTS is answered 1)

1. rights of artists – [ARTSPEC_1]
2. work of artists – [ARTSPEC_2]
3. state duty to promote art – [ARTSPEC_3]
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [ARTSPEC_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [ARTSPEC_96]

97. Unable to Determine – [ARTSPEC_97]
98. Not Specified – [ARTSPEC_98]

v633. [SCIENCE] – Does the constitution refer to science or the sciences?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Media and Communications

v634. [TELECOM] – Is there a mention of telecommunications?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v635. [RADIO] – Does the constitution refer to radio?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v636. [TV] – Does the constitution refer to television?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v637. [GOVMED] – How does the constitution address the state operation of print or electronic media?
1. State must operate all media outlets
2. State can operate media outlets
3. State cannot operate media outlets
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified

v638. Does the constitution mention any of the following general principles about the operation of the media market?

1. no monopoly or oligopoly – [MEDMARK_1]
2. competitive – [MEDMARK_2]
3. pluralism – [MEDMARK_3]
4. balanced – [MEDMARK_4]
5. fair – [MEDMARK_5]
6. only monopoly – [MEDMARK_6]
7. oligopoly – [MEDMARK_7]

90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law – [MEDMARK_90]
96. other, please specify in the comments section – [MEDMARK_96]
97. Unable to Determine – [MEDMARK_97]
98. Not Specified – [MEDMARK_98]

Military

v639. [MILITARY] – Is the military or armed forces mentioned in the constitution?

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If there are any details given about the military (i.e. its permanency, functions, structure, etc.) that are not covered in the questions to follow, please make a note in the comments section.

v640. [COMCHIEF] – Who is the commander in chief of the armed forces? (Asked only if MILITARY is answered 1)

1. Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems)
2. Head of Government

96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v646. [TERROR] – Is there special mention of terrorism and public security provisions regarding terrorism? (Asked only if MILITARY is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

Economic Legislation

v647. [ECONPLAN] – Does the constitution mention the adoption of national economic plans?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Race, Ethnicity, and Language

v652. [ETHINCL] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning national integration of ethnic communities?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v654. [OPGROUP] – Does the constitution provide for positive obligations to transfer wealth to, or provide opportunity for, particular groups?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v655. [LANG] – Does the constitution specify either an official or national language?
1. Official only
2. National only
3. Both
4. No official or national language, but language specified for government business
5. No languages mentioned
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: If certain state bodies such as courts, parliaments, or schools conduct business in a specific language or if laws are printed/published in a specific

language, please code "No official or national language, but language specified for government business" and comment the specified language.

v656. [LANGOFFW] – What languages does the constitution list as official? (Asked only if LANG is answered 1, or if LANG is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please use the text of the constitution when classifying mentioned languages as either official or national. If languages are mentioned but not classified as official or national, the default option is official.

v657. [LANGNATW] – What languages does the constitution list as national? (Asked only if LANG is answered 2, or if LANG is answered 3)

1. [open-ended response]
99. Not Applicable

Instructions: Please use the text of the constitution when classifying mentioned languages as either official or national. If languages are mentioned but not classified as official or national, the default option is official.

v658. [LANGPROT] – Does the constitution refer to the protection of different languages?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Constitution explicitly requires neutrality towards languages
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Education

v659. [EDUCATE] – Does the constitution contain provisions concerning education?

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v660. [EDCOMP] – Does the constitution stipulate that education be compulsory until at least some level? (Asked only if EDUCATE is answered 1)

1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine
99. Not Applicable

v661. [EDCOMPL] – To what level (or year of age) does the constitution make education compulsory? (Asked only if EDCOMP is answered 1)
1. basic/elementary/primary
2. secondary/intermediate
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v662. [EDFREE] – Does the constitution stipulate that education be free, at least up to some level?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: A statement of public education is not enough to answer "Yes" but should be answered "Other." In order to answer "Yes", there must be some reference to education at no cost (e.g. "free public education").

v663. [EDFREEL] – To what level (or year of age) does the constitution stipulate that education should be free? (Asked only if EDFREE is answered 1)
1. basic/elementary/primary
2. secondary/intermediate
3. all levels
90. left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine
98. Not Specified
99. Not Applicable

v664. [ACFREE] – Does the constitution guarantee academic freedom?
1. Yes
2. No
96. other, please specify in the comments section
97. Unable to Determine

v665. [ACHIGHED] – Does the constitution guarantee equal access to higher education?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but qualified
3. No

96. other, please specify in the comments section

97. Unable to Determine

Instructions: Yes, but qualified means that access to higher education is limited by either ability or on a competitive basis. If you choose this answer, please make a note of the limits in the comments section.