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COUNTRIES REVISING THEIR CONSTITUTIONS

This report concerns revisions currently being formally considered in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma [Myanmar], Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

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This chart contains information on proposed revisions of the constitutions of thirty-five countries in the Americas, Asia, and Europe. Where the information was available, a description of the expected timeline for adoption of the revisions in question is included.

COUNTRY	REVISIONS CONSIDERED	TIMELINE
Australia	Proposal to amend the Constitution in order to recognize the special place of Australia's indigenous people and to prohibit racial discrimination.	In Jan. 2012, an Expert Panel completed a report that recommended particular amendments. ¹ Changes to the Constitution require passage by both Houses of Parliament and approval by a majority of voters in a referendum. ² The government has previously indicated that a referendum would be held before the end of the current term or at the time of the next federal election, which is to take place in 2013. ³
Austria	<p>1) Proposal to change constitutional provisions to allow parties in pending litigation to request judicial review of the constitutionality of the legislation at issue.</p> <p>2) Proposal to enact constitutional law to expand powers of Accounting Court over trust funds owned by the government.</p> <p>3) Constitutional law on transparency in dealings between the government and the media.</p> <p>4) Constitutional law on compensation of officials.</p>	<p>1) No time frame. Introduced by several representatives in Apr. 2011; not yet deliberated in Committee.⁴</p> <p>2) No time frame. Introduced by several members in April 2011; not yet deliberated in Committee.⁵</p> <p>3) Approved by the second chamber of Parliament on Dec. 18, 2011.⁶ Expected to be signed into law by the Federal President by Jan. 15, 2012.⁷</p> <p>4) Approved by the second chamber of Parliament on Dec. 18, 2011.⁸ Expected to be signed into law by the Federal President by Jan. 15, 2012.⁹</p>
Belgium	Revisions of many articles of the Belgian Constitution have been proposed. Some of them are only minor. The major ones	Proposed changes to the Constitution have been pending since Mar. 2011 and are currently being examined

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	<p>are: introduction of the right of the citizen to have sufficient quantities of energy and water (art. 23) and the right of the Chambers of Parliament to be informed by the King of military interventions abroad in the context of international military operations (the King determines their length and objective, but the length cannot be extended without the authorization of the Chambers) (art. 167.1-2). The following are also proposed: an increase the length of the legislature of both the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate from four to five years (arts. 65, 70); ending the institution of Senators by right (art. 72); stating that censorship can never be established (art. 25); permitting removal or suspension of a judge only by a court's decision (a judge may be appointed to a new place only after giving consent) (art. 152); changing the law that sets forth those matters relating to the election, composition, and functioning of the Parliament of the German community, which are governed by a decree of this Parliament (art. 118.2); revising the right of pardon (art. 110); for the Royal Family, allowances only to be accorded to the heir to the throne, a surviving spouse of the King, a surviving spouse of the heir to the throne, a King who leaves his functions prematurely, and his surviving spouse (art. 89); repealing the article providing that the King cannot grant a pardon to a Minister or a member of the Government who has been condemned by the Cassation Court unless one of the Chambers of Parliament asked him to do so (art. 111); introducing binding referendums (arts. 33, 36, 41, 134); and establishing that an arrest warrant must be issued within at most forty-eight hours, unless the law provides for a</p>	<p>by Parliament.</p>

COUNTRY	REVISIONS CONSIDERED	TIMELINE
	shorter time frame (art. 12.3). ¹⁰	
Brazil	Changes to judicial appellate procedures; ¹¹ extending the Manaus free trade zone for fifty more years; ¹² extending a specific tax regime until 2015. ¹³	Unspecified.
Burma (Myanmar)	Amend the 2008 Constitution to allow Members of Parliament to simultaneously hold certain offices in the executive branch of government. The draft amendment is being circulated by MPs of the ruling Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). ¹⁴ Such an amendment would reduce the number of seats available in a by-election, originally scheduled for Nov. 2011, but now reportedly delayed until 2012. ¹⁵ The draft amendment is said to state that the country's President, two Vice Presidents, Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers, as well as the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, the Auditor General and Deputy Auditor General, and members of the Napyidaw Council (a body that administers the Napyidaw Union Territory, in which Burma's capital city of Napyidaw is located), would not have to resign from their parliamentary posts while holding executive branch positions. By contrast, under the 2008 Constitution, all such officers must resign as MPs upon accepting government posts. ¹⁶	The USDP would like to see the amendment adopted before the by-election is held in the first half of 2012.
Chile	There are 220 pending constitutional amendments, which were introduced between Mar. 1993 and Dec. 2011. The topics of these proposals vary widely. ¹⁷	Unspecified.
Colombia	Pending constitutional amendment on administration of justice. ¹⁸	Unspecified.
Costa Rica	Draft amendment No. 18331 proposes amendments to arts. 106, 107, 108, 113 and 117 of the Constitution to achieve the following: change the election process for members of the Legislative	The draft was submitted to the Assembly on Nov. 30, 2011. No timeline for the revision process is specified. ¹⁹

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	<p>Assembly; allow the reelection of members of the Assembly; and allow their removal. The proposed amendment also requires the allocation of salaries of members of the Assembly to be made by the Comptroller General of the Republic. The proposal changes the quorum that the Assembly needs in order to hold its sessions.</p>	
Fiji	<p>The Fiji Constitution of 1997 was abrogated by the President in Apr. 2009. This followed a military coup and establishment of an interim government in 2006. A new constitution is to be drafted, which will include changing the electoral system so that it is not based on ethnicity. Other changes may include reducing the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen and reducing the number of seats in parliament.²⁰</p>	<p>The interim government has announced that a new constitution will be completed by 2013, with elections to be held in 2014. According to news reports, the government is seeking international assistance to provide expertise and resources for the final public consultation process that is to begin in Sept. 2012.²¹</p>
France	<p>1) Draft provisions would amend the 1958 Constitution to balance the budget through three types of measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) adopting “framework laws for the balancing of public finances” for longer-term fiscal planning, b) legally insuring that finance laws and laws on the financing of social security have a monopoly over the regulation of the fiscal policy and social security domains, and c) systematically transmitting stability programs to the French Parliament before their submission to the European Commission under the EU’s stability and growth plan.²² <p>2) A second revision being considered would permit non-EU citizens to vote in local elections.</p>	<p>1) Budget amendment: an identical text was adopted by both Assemblies (National Assembly and Senate) on July 13, 2011.²³ No date set for presentation to Parliament convened in a Congress. The Socialist Party opposes the amendment, and the government may not have the necessary votes. President Sarkozy recently said that he would wait until after the presidential elections that are taking place in May 2012.²⁴ The constitutional change would have to be approved either by a referendum or by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast by Members of Parliament convened in a congress, as provided by art. 89 of the Constitution.²⁵</p> <p>2) On voting in local elections, draft provisions were originally proposed on Oct. 21, 1999. A first text was adopted by the National Assembly in May 2000. This text was recently</p>

COUNTRY	REVISIONS CONSIDERED	TIMELINE
		modified by the Senate on Dec. 8, 2011. Both Assemblies must agree on an identical text before the procedure can go forward. There is no specific timeline at present. ²⁶
Germany	Changes to the executive powers of the federation and the states to allow for cooperation in labor matters.	No timeline. Was introduced in the Federal Council on Dec. 10, 2009, and assigned to the Committees on Dec. 18, 2009. No action since. ²⁷
Guatemala	Draft amendment No. 4387 proposes amendments to arts. 205, 208, 209, 217, 214, 215, 222“A,” 250“A,” and 251 of the Constitution and adds two transitional provisions to it. The proposed amendments deal with judicial careers, functions of the Supreme Court; the right to free legal assistance on legal matters; the careers of public defenders; and the national civil police.	The draft was submitted to Congress on Aug. 8, 2011. No timeline for the revision process is specified. ²⁸
Honduras	An unnumbered draft amendment, proposes revisions to arts. 313 and 317 of the Constitution. The proposed changes deal with the power of the Supreme Court, with the Council of the Judiciary (<i>Consejo de la Judicatura</i>), and with judicial careers.	The document has a date of Oct. 18, 2011, but it is not clear what that date means, and the future timeline is unspecified. ²⁹
Hungary	Amendments establish national debt limits, expand the Constitutional Court, introduce mandatory retirement age for judges, provide for preservation of national currency, and establish an Office of Ombudsman for minority rights.	Amendments were adopted in Apr. 2011, but will enter into force on Jan. 1, 2012. ³⁰
Iceland	Changes to make government more transparent and to adopt checks and balances designed to avoid future problems like the 2008 banking collapse.	Using “crowd-sourced” approach and social media, twenty-five-member council had one draft posted online in Apr. 2011, with July as the deadline for submissions from the public. Draft sent to the legislature in late July. ³¹
India	1) The Constitution (115 th Amendment) Bill, 2011 ³² (now in India’s lower house of Parliament), would introduce a Goods and Services Tax, to give concurrent taxing powers to both the Union and	1) The Bill was scheduled to be passed before Apr. 1, 2012; that is unlikely to occur, however, since it is still being scrutinized by the Standing Committee on Finance. ³⁹

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	<p>States and calls for the creation of a “Goods and Services Tax Council and a Goods and Services Tax Dispute Settlement Authority.”³³</p> <p>2) The Constitution (110th Amendment) Bill, 2009 seeks to increase the total seats in the Panchayats (local government bodies) reserved for women from one-third to one-half of the total seats; similar reservations would be provided for the total number of offices of the Chairpersons, the heads of the Panchayats.³⁴</p> <p>3) The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008 (Women’s Reservation Bill) seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha, India’s lower house of Parliament, and the state legislative assemblies.³⁵</p> <p>4) The Constitution (112th Amendment) Bill, 2009 seeks to increase the total reserved seats for women from one-third to one-half of the total seats in a municipality; this is also applicable to offices of chairpersons and seats reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.³⁶</p> <p>5) The Constitution (114th Amendment) Bill, 2010 would allow all High Court judges to hold office until the age of 65; the current limit is 62.³⁷</p> <p>6) The Constitution (111th Amendment) Bill, 2009 seeks to democratize the functioning of cooperative societies.³⁸</p>	<p>2) This amendment is pending.</p> <p>3) The Women’s Reservation bill passed in the Rajya Sabha, India’s upper house of Parliament, in Mar. 2010, but has yet to be taken up in the lower house of Parliament.</p> <p>4-6) The remaining amendment bills are pending.</p>
Ireland	<p>Amendment to the Constitution to acknowledge and affirm the rights of children, protect the rights of citizens to communicate in confidence with public representatives, reduce the Presidential term of office from seven years to five</p>	<p>Publication expected in 2012 for amendments relating to children and communications.⁴⁰ The Presidential amendment is currently before the House.⁴¹ The amendment relating to the inquiries by the Houses of the</p>

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	<p>years, change the required age for a person to be eligible for elective office from thirty-five years to eighteen years, reduce the number of Oireachtas (National Parliament) members required to nominate a Presidential candidate from twenty to ten, allow the President to enter into office without making religious references, and allow both Houses of the Oireachtas to conduct full inquiries.</p>	<p>Oireachtas has been passed by both Houses and is awaiting enactment.⁴²</p>
Italy	<p>Institutional changes to make Italy more efficient, in particular, reducing the number of Parliament members, defining different tasks for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, abandoning the current “perfect bicameralism,” strengthening the role of the government, giving Parliament more power to control its actions, and reforming the judiciary (introducing a firm distinction between judges and public prosecutors). Other revisions aim at stimulating economic activity and making public administration more transparent, simple, and efficient. Finally, there is a proposal to introduce the principle of a balanced budget in the Constitution to respect EU commitments; it would affect art. 81 of the Constitution and prevent governments from using debt to finance the deficit, as part of a variety of planned measures to calm market instability.</p>	<p>Since June 10, 2008, the Senate has been examining the revision of bicameralism, but Parliament has not yet adopted any law modifying the current system.⁴³ On Apr. 18, 2011, the Chamber of Deputies started analyzing the revision of the public administration.⁴⁴ Since May 3, 2011, following a proposal made by the government, the legislature is also examining the possible revision of the judiciary.⁴⁵ The proposal to introduce the principle of a balanced budget into the Constitution⁴⁶ was initially approved by the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 30, 2011; it has gone on to the Senate as Senate Act 3047 and as of Dec. 12, 2011, is being considered in committee. Due to be approved in 2012.⁴⁷</p>
Latvia	<p>Amendment to add Russian as the second official language.</p>	<p>On Nov. 30, 2011, the required number of signatures was submitted to the National Election Commission. After review of signatures at the end of Dec. 2011, the bill will be introduced in Parliament and a national referendum may be announced for Spring-Summer 2012.⁴⁸</p>
Mexico	<p>As of Dec. 2011, the Mexican Constitution had been amended 199 times since its enactment in 1917.⁴⁹</p>	<p>The timelines for the various proposed revisions vary widely.</p>

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	<p>From Sept. to Dec. 2011, seventy-nine proposals to amend the constitution were introduced in the Mexican House of Representatives, most of which are still pending.⁵⁰ In the Mexican Senate, over one hundred proposals to amend the Constitution were introduced from Sept. 2010 to July 2011. The topics of these proposals vary widely.⁵¹</p>	
Moldova	<p>Two versions of a new Constitution were registered in Parliament as a legislative initiative in Oct. 2010. The proposed version of the Constitution creates a presidential form of government and direct presidential elections, and declares Romanian the state language of Moldova.</p>	<p>Introduced amendments are under review by foreign consultants, then they will be discussed with civic organizations. After the amendments are approved by the legislature twice, they will be forwarded for a national referendum. A new Constitution will not be passed before the end of 2012.⁵²</p>
Mozambique	<p>Improve and consolidate the current Constitution.⁵³</p>	<p>Unspecified.</p>
Nepal	<p>Revision being considered by the government of Nepal: On Nov. 30, 2011, Nepal’s Constituent Assembly (CA) passed a constitutional amendment to the interim Constitution (which was adopted in Jan. 2007) to extend by six months the current CA’s life. The CA is tasked with formally replacing the 1990 Constitution, which had retained the monarchy, with a new statute. Reportedly, in the three-and-a-half year period in which the CA has been considering amendments, it “has not been able to produce even a first, consolidated draft.”⁵⁴</p>	<p>Delivery of a new Constitution by May 2012.⁵⁵</p>
Netherlands	<p>Amend art. 13, on the inviolability of the right to privacy of correspondence by mail, telephone, and telegraph, to make it better adapted to the digital age.</p>	<p>The Cabinet is to prepare a draft bill for consultation for the summer recess of 2012, according to a letter written by the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, on behalf of the Minister of Security and Justice, to the Speaker of the Dutch House of Representatives, dated Nov. 29, 2011.⁵⁶ The State Secretary for Security and Justice, Fred Teveen,</p>

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		<p>will reportedly oversee preparation of the document.⁵⁷ Proposals for amending arts. 7, 10, and 13 of the Constitution were made in a report submitted to the government in Nov. 2010 by the State Commission on the Constitution;⁵⁸ the government rejected the Commission’s advice to amend arts. 7 and 10 but accepted the suggestion to change art. 13.</p>
New Zealand	<p>A review of the electoral system is to be conducted by the Electoral Commission following a referendum held in Nov. 2011, in which the majority of voters opted to maintain the existing mixed member proportional system.⁵⁹ The Electoral Commission will consider how the system can be improved. A wide-ranging review of constitutional arrangements (New Zealand currently has an “unwritten” constitution) is also being undertaken following a government announcement in Dec. 2010.⁶⁰ Issues to be considered include the size of Parliament, the length of the electoral term, Māori representation, the role of the Treaty of Waitangi, and whether New Zealand needs a written Constitution.</p>	<p>The review of the electoral system is to be completed in Oct. 2012. The process will involve public submissions and hearings.⁶¹ A Constitutional Advisory Panel was announced in Aug. 2011. The panel will lead public discussion on the constitutional issues under review and will report back to the government in Sept. 2013.⁶² This is the start of a review process that is expected to take three years.</p>
Panama	<p>In Apr. 2011, the President of Panama created a Commission to conduct public consultations with the Panamanian people in order to receive proposals to amend the Panamanian Constitution.⁶³ The Panamanian press reported in Sept. 2011 that the Commission received hundreds of proposals during public consultations, some of which would be selected by the Commission to be presented to the President.⁶⁴ No information could be located on the specifics of the final proposal that will be presented to the Panamanian President.</p>	<p>On Dec. 11, 2011, it was reported that the Commission is preparing a final proposal that will be delivered to the President of Panama before the end of the year.⁶⁵</p>
Philippines	1) House Bill No. 2264, an Act Calling	All pending with the Committee on

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	<p>for a Constitutional Convention to Propose Amendments to, or Revision of, the 1987 Constitution and Appropriating Funds Therefor. The Bill does not provide details concerning the specific amendments proposed.⁶⁶</p> <p>The following are listed on the Committee on Constitutional Amendments website, without texts (titles per source):</p> <p>2) House Concurrent Resolution No. 9 Proposing to Amend Section 8 and Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution (Judicial Department) Transferring the Power to Appoint Members of the Judicial and Bar Council and the Members of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Lower Courts from the President to the Supreme Court Action En Banc and Reorganizing and Bar Council;</p> <p>3) Resolution Calling for a Investigation in Aid of Legislation by the Appropriate House Committee on the Need to Amend the 1987 Constitution, Particularly to Make Uniform the Term of Office of All Elective Officials to Five (5) Years;</p> <p>4) House Resolution No. 915 Proposing Amendments to Article XII, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution Through People’s Initiative, to Allow the Acquisition by Foreign Corporations and Associations, and the Transfer or Conveyance Thereto, of Alienable Public Lands and Private Lands.⁶⁷</p>	<p>Constitutional Amendments, since the following dates:</p> <p>1) Aug. 16, 2010;</p> <p>2) Jan. 18, 2011;</p> <p>3) Aug. 17, 2010; and</p> <p>4) Feb. 9, 2011, respectively.</p>
Portugal	Comprehensive review of the Constitution. ⁶⁸	Unspecified. Currently being discussed in Parliament. No prediction as to passage.
Switzerland	Revise Federal Constitution to allow for judicial review of federal law.	No time frame. Proposal was introduced in 2005. After extensive study it was approved by the

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		National Council in Dec. 2011. ⁶⁹ In order to become enacted, the draft must be approved by the second parliamentary chamber and then be submitted to a referendum. ⁷⁰
Tajikistan	Reportedly, constitutional amendments changing “government structure” and eliminating age requirements for presidential candidates were drafted by the Administration of the President and submitted to the government for consideration in Feb. 2011.	Despite the fact that the government approved the proposed changes and an announcement of a constitutional referendum was expected at the end of 2011, no formal steps to revise the country’s Constitution have yet been taken. ⁷¹
Turkey	All four political parties represented in the Grand National Assembly (<i>Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi</i> , Turkey’s unicameral Parliament) (GNA) have agreed on a fifteen-point roadmap for writing a new Constitution. The GNA’s Constitutional Reconciliation Commission, chaired by the GNA’s Speaker Cemil Cicek, has been assigned the task of drafting the text. The GNA has also opened a Parliament webpage for public contributions to the process. ⁷² One group that has already submitted a proposal is the Independent Industrialists and Businessmen’s Association (MÜSİAD); it made its suggestions in the form of an actual text, comprising seventy-eight articles. ⁷³ The current Turkish Constitution of 1982 was drafted under military domination of the country; although amendments have been made, several articles supporting the military’s influence over the political system have remained in place. Therefore, Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan pledged before and during the June elections that his ruling party would replace the 1982 Constitution with a civilian Constitution. ⁷⁴	The Constitution Reconciliation Commission aims to present a new Constitution by the end of 2012. In the meantime, the deadline for written contributions is Dec. 31, 2011; for contributions made by means of special meetings and conferences, it is the end of Apr. 2012. ⁷⁵
Ukraine	Changes the process for amending the Constitution.	A Constitutional Assembly (a body initiating and drafting amendments) will be created in Jan. 2012. This was ordered by a Presidential Decree

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		in Feb. 2011, and the first amendments will be introduced in the legislature at the end of 2012. ⁷⁶
United Kingdom	Unwritten Constitution. Current Constitution-related laws under consideration are: power to recall Members of Parliament and hold a by-election in cases of serious wrongdoing and reform of the House of Lords to a smaller and wholly or mainly elected body.	Power to recall MP introduced as a draft bill in Dec. 2012; House of Lords reform currently undergoing pre-legislative scrutiny. ⁷⁷
Uzbekistan	Law on amending art. 89 of the Constitution, which provides for shortening of presidential term from current seven to five years, was passed by the Legislature on Dec. 5, 2011, but has not yet been signed by the President or entered into force.	Law on amendments to the Constitution must be signed by the President within forty days after adoption. ⁷⁸
Vietnam	Reviewing the 1992 Constitution after twenty years of implementation.	<p>Apr. 2012: A report on the 1992 Constitution will be submitted to the Party.</p> <p>Oct. 2012: The first draft will be submitted to the National Assembly for discussion.</p> <p>Early 2013: The draft constitutional amendments will be made public for comments.</p> <p>Oct. or Nov. 2013: The draft will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.⁷⁹</p>

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¹ *Recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Constitution – Report of the Expert Panel xi* (Jan. 2012), available at <http://www.youmeunity.org.au/final-report>; Press Release, Prime Minister & Minister for Indigenous Affairs, *Towards Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians* (Jan. 19, 2012), <http://www.pm.gov.au/press-office/towards-constitutional-recognition-indigenous-australians>.

² Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, s 128, <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2004C00469>.

³ Press Release, Prime Minister, Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Attorney-General, Expert Panel on Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians Appointed (Dec. 23, 2010), <http://www.pm.gov.au/press-office/expert-panel-constitutional-recognition-indigenous-australians-appointed>.

⁴ Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz (B-VG), Änderung (337/A), REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, PARLAMENT http://www.parlinkom.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXIV/A/A_00337/index.shtml (last visited Dec. 15, 2011).

⁵ Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz (B-VG), (1491/A), REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, PARLAMENT, http://www.parlinkom.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXIV/A/A_01491/index.shtml (last visited Dec. 15, 2011).

⁶ Bundesverfassungsgesetz (1276 d.B.), http://www.parlinkom.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXIV/I/I_01276/index.shtml (last visited Dec. 19, 2011).

⁷ BUNDES-VERFASSUNGSGESETZ [B-VG] [CONSTITUTION] art. 47.

⁸ Bundesverfassungsgesetz (1604 d./B), http://www.parlinkom.at/PAKT/VHG/XXIV/I/I_01604/index.shtml (last visited Dec. 19, 2011).

⁹ CONSTITUTION art. 47.

¹⁰ SÉNAT DE BELGIQUE, http://www.senate.be/www/?MIval=/index_senate&LANG=fr (last visited Dec. 14, 2011).

¹¹ Cezar Peluso, *Em Defesa de Uma Justiça Eficiente*, SUPREMO TRIBUNAL FEDERAL [Brazilian Federal Supreme Court website] (June 6, 2011), <http://www.stf.jus.br/portal/cms/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=181248>; Mr. Peluso is President of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.

¹² PEC 103/2011, PLANALTO.GOV.BR [Brazilian Presidency website], http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Projetos/PEC/2011/msg489-24OUT2011.htm (last visited Dec. 15, 2011).

¹³ PEC 61/2011, PLANALTO.GOV.BR [Brazilian Presidency website], http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Projetos/PEC/2011/msg296-1%C2%BAAGO2011.htm (last visited Dec. 15, 2011).

¹⁴ Wai Moe, *USDP MPs Push Constitutional Amendment to Allow Dual Posts*, THE IRRAWADDY (Nov. 4, 2011), http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=22392.

¹⁵ *Id.*; Shwe Aung, *Burma By-Elections 'Not Until 2012'*, DEMOCRATIC VOICE OF BURMA (Nov. 25, 2011), <http://www.dvb.no/news/burma-by-elections-%E2%80%98not-until-2012%E2%80%99/18928>.

¹⁶ Wai Moe, *supra* note 14.

¹⁷ *See Las Cifras del Senado [Numbers from the Senate]*, REPUBLICA DE CHILE SENADO, <http://www.senado.cl/appsenado/templates/tramitacion/index.php#> (last visited Dec. 19, 2011).

¹⁸ CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA, <http://www.mij.gov.co/Ministerio/Library/Resource/Documents/ProyectosAgendaLegistativa/ReformaJusticia422.pdf> (last visited Nov. 19, 2011).

¹⁹ Item No. 18331, ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA, http://www.asamblea.go.cr/Centro_de_informacion/Consultas_SIL/Pginas/Proyectos%20de%20ley.aspx.

²⁰ *Fiji Constitution Plan Unveiled*, BBC (July 1, 2009), <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/8128211.stm>; Press Release, Ministry of Information, Ethnic Voting to be Eliminated (Dec. 6, 2011), http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5290:ethnic-voting-to-be-eliminated&catid=71:press-releases&Itemid=155; Press Release, Ministry of Information, Need for an Accountable Electoral System (Dec. 6, 2011), http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5288:need-for-an-accountable-electoral-system&catid=71:press-releases&Itemid=155.

²¹ Frederica Elbourne, *Constitution in 2013*, THE FIJI TIMES ONLINE (Nov. 7, 2011), <http://www.fiji-times.com/story.aspx?id=185224>

²² *Projet de loi constitutionnelle relatif à l'équilibre des finances publiques*, LEGIFRANCE, http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichLoiPreparation.do?sessionId=D83EC99088C89125B8292FFB8187603C.tpdjo02v_1?idDocument=JO_RFDOLE000023722354&type=general (last visited Dec. 12, 2011).

²³ Projet de loi constitutionnelle relatif à l'équilibre des finances publiques (Texte voté par les deux assemblées du Parlement en termes identiques), ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE, <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/ta/ta0722.asp> (last visited Dec. 12, 2011).

²⁴ La “règle d'or” budgétaire attendra la présidentielle, annonce Sarkozy, LE MONDE.FR (Dec. 9, 2011), http://www.lemonde.fr/election-presidentielle-2012/article/2011/12/09/la-regle-d-or-budgetaire-attendra-la-presidentielle-annonce-sarkozy_1615909_1471069.html.

²⁵ 1958 CONSTITUTION, art. 89, LEGIFRANCE, <http://legifrance.gouv.fr/Droit-francais/Constitution> (last visited Dec. 12, 2011).

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