

**FULL TEXT OF ALL PRESENT AND PAST  
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT  
TO RESIST PROVISIONS (IN ENGLISH AND CHINSE)**

Adopted	Lasted Until	Full Text of the Relevant Provision(s)
Algeria 1976	Current	<i>Article 27:</i> Algeria associates itself with all the peoples fighting for their political and economic liberation, for the right of self- determination and against any racial discrimination. <i>Article 33:</i> Individual or associative defense of the fundamental human rights and individual and collective liberties is guaranteed.
阿尔及利亚 1976	现行	第 27 条：阿尔及利亚支持全体人民为追求政治和经济解放及自决权的斗争。国家反对任何形式的种族歧视。 第 33 条：国家保障个人或集体为捍卫基本人权和自由的行动。
Argentina 1956	Current	<i>Article 36:</i> This Constitution shall remain in force even if its observance is interrupted by acts of force against the institu- tional order and the democratic system. Such acts shall be ir- revocably void. ..... Those who, as a consequence of these acts, were to assume the powers foreseen for the authorities of this Constitution or for those of the provinces shall be punished with the same pen- alties and shall be civil and criminally liable for their acts. The respective actions shall not be subject to prescription. All citizens have the right to oppose resistance to those committing the acts of force described in this section.
阿根廷 1956	现行	第 36 条：即使在宪法的施行因反社会秩序和民主制度的武力行动中中断，宪法的法律效力依旧不变。破坏宪法秩序的行动必须被废止。 ..... 对于实施上述行动并从国家或省宪法窃取权力者，应予以同等惩罚，并为其行为承担民事及刑事责任。诉讼时效在追究上述行为时不适用。  全体公民均有权反对和抵抗如本条所述以武力破坏宪政制度者。
Armenia 2005	Current	<i>Article 18:</i> Everyone shall have a right to protect his/her rights and freedoms by any means not prohibited by the law.
亚美尼亚 2005	现行	第 18 条：所有人均有权使用不受法律禁止的手段来捍卫其权利和自由。
Azerbaijan 1995	Current	<i>Article 54 (2):</i> Every citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic has the right to independently show resistance to the attempt of a mu- tiny against the State or forced change of the constitutional order.
阿塞拜疆 1995	现行	第 54 条，第 2 款：每个阿塞拜疆共和国公民均独立享有抵抗政变企图或强制改变宪法秩序的权利。
Benin 1990	Current	<i>Article 66:</i> In case of a coup d'état, of a putsch, of aggression by mercenaries or of any action by force whatsoever, any member of a constitutional agency shall have the right and the duty to make an appeal by any means in order to re-establish the con- stitutional legitimacy, including recourse to existing agree- ments of military or defense co-operation. In these circum- stances for any Beninese to

		disobey and organize himself to put a check to the illegitimate authority shall constitute the most sacred of rights and the most imperative of duties.
贝宁 1990	现行	第 66 条：在发生政变，暴动，雇佣军入侵或任何形式的武力行动时，宪政机构内的全体成员均有权利和义务以任何形式恢复宪法效力，包括诉诸于现有之军事或防务合作协约。在上述情况下，任何贝宁人均有不服从和组织反抗非法政权的最神圣权利和义务。
Burkina Faso 1991	Current	<i>Article 167:</i> The source of all legitimacy arises from the present Constitution. All power which does not take its source from this Constitution, notably those stemming from a coup d'état or from a putsch, shall be illegal. In this case, the right to civil disobedience shall be recognized to all the citizens.
布基纳法索 1991	现行	第 167 条：所有权力的合法性均源于现行宪法。  所有并非来源于本法的权力，特别是通过政变或暴动获得的权力，均为非法。在此情况下，全体公民的抗命权应当被认可。
Cape Verde 1996	Current	<i>Article 18:</i> Any citizen shall have the right not to obey any order that offends his right, liberties and guarantees and to resist by force any illegal aggression, when the recourse to the public authority is not possible.
佛得角 1996	现行	第 18 条：任何公民应享有不服从侵犯其权利，自由和其他保障的命令的权利；当无法求助于公共当局时，公民有权使用武力抵御任何非法侵害。
Chad 1996	Current	<i>Preamble:</i> We the Chadian people: . . . . . . . —Proclaim solemnly our right and duty to resist and disobey any individual or group of individuals, any corps of State that would assume power by force or would exercise it in violation of the present Constitution; —Affirm our total opposition to any regime whose policy would be founded on the arbitrariness, dictatorship, injustice, corruption, extortion, nepotism, clanism, tribalism, confessionalism, or confiscation of power; . . . . . . Adopt solemnly the present Constitution as the supreme law of the State. This Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
乍得 1996	现行	前言：我们乍得人民：…… …… 谨此宣告，当任何个人，团体或国家机构武力夺权或违反现行宪法滥用权力，我等享有抵抗和不服从上述个人、团体或国家机构的权利和义务；  当任何政权以专断，独裁，不公，腐败，诛求，裙带，帮派，部落，教派为基础制定政策或强夺权力时，我等将完全反对该政权； …… ……谨此采用现行宪法为国家最高法。 该前言为宪法不可分割之一部
		<i>Preamble:</i> [Proclaim] The right and obligation of every citizen to resist by civil

Congo (Brazzaville) 1992	2002	disobedience upon the default of other re- courses, no matter what enterprise to overthrow the consti- tutional regime, to take power by a coup d'état or exercise in a tyrannical manner.
Congo (DR) 2005	Current	<i>Article 64:</i> All Congolese have the duty to oppose any indivi- dual or group of individuals who seize power by force or who exercise it in violation of the provisions of this Constitution.
民主刚果 2005	现行	第 64 条：全体刚果人均有义务反对任何组织或个人以武力夺取政权或以违反本宪法条款的形式行使权力
Cuba 1940	1959	<i>Article 40:</i> Legal or administrative provisions, or those of any other kind, which regulate the exercise of the rights which this Constitution guarantees, shall be null if they diminish, restrict, or impair them. Adequate resistance for the protec- tion of the individual rights above guaranteed is legitimate.  The right of action to prosecute infractions of this Title is public, without surety or formality of any kind, and by a simple denunciation.  The enumeration of the rights guaranteed in this Title does not exclude the others that this Constitution establishes, or others of analogous nature or that are derived from the principle of the sovereignty of the people and from the repub- lican form of government.
Cuba 1972	Current	<i>Article 3:</i> In the Republic of Cuba sovereignty lies in the people, from whom originates all the power of the state. That power is exercised directly or through the assemblies of People's Power and other state bodies which derive their authority from these assemblies, in the form and according to the norms es- tablished in the Constitution and by law.  When no other recourse is possible, all citizens have the right to resist through all means, including armed struggle, anyone who tries to overthrow the political, social and eco- nomic order established in this Constitution.  Socialism, as well as the revolutionary political and social system established by this Constitution, has been forged dur- ing years of heroic resistance to the aggression of every kind and economic war waged by the governments of the most powerful imperialist states that have ever existed; it has dem- onstrated its ability to transform the nation and create an entirely new and just society, and is irrevocable: Cuba will never revert to capitalism. <i>Article 12:</i> The Republic of Cuba espouses the principles of anti-imperialism and internationalism, and (a) ratifies its aspirations to a valid, true and dignified peace for all states, big or small, weak or powerful, based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of the peoples and the right to self-determination; .... (g) categorizes the war of aggression and conquest as an international crime, recognizes the legitimacy of strug- gles for national liberation, as well as armed resistance to aggression, and considers its internationalist obligation to support those attacked and [stand] with the peoples who fight for their liberation and self-determination . . . .
古巴 1972	现行	第 3 条：古巴共和国之主权及全部国家权力均源于人民。在宪法和法律的框架内，人民通过人民政权代表大会和由其授权组成的其他国家机关行使权力或者直接行使。

		<p>当无法诉诸于其他解决途径时，全体公民有权以任何形式，包括武装斗争，反抗任何企图推翻经本宪法确立的政治，社会和经济秩序者。</p> <p>多年以来，英雄般的古巴人民抵抗了来自世上最强大的帝国主义国家的各种侵犯和经济战争，社会主义和由本宪法确立的革命的政体和社会制度因此得以建立。在此过程中，古巴人民展示了其改造国家和创建一个全新的，公正的社会的能力。历史潮流不可逆转：古巴绝不会倒退回资本主义社会。</p> <p>第 12 条：古巴共和国支持国际主义和反帝国主义原则，并且：  (a) 与所有国家，无论大小强弱，在互相尊重其独立地位，主权和人民自决权的基础上缔结真诚且有尊严的和平关系；  .....  (g) 认定侵略和掠夺战争为国际罪行；认同民族解放战争以及武装反抗侵略和占领的合理性，重视自己的国际主义义务，援助被侵略者，且与为争取解放和自决而斗争的民族站在一起；.....</p>
Czech Republic 1993	Current	<p><i>Article 23: Citizens have the right to put up resistance to any person who would do away with the democratic order of human rights and fundamental freedoms established by this Charter, if the actions of constitutional institutions or the effective use of legal means have been frustrated.</i></p>
捷克共和国 1993	现行	<p>第 23 条：当宪政机构的行动或其他法律手段无法有效制止破坏经本章所确立的保护人权和基本自由的民主秩序的行为，公民有权组织反抗上述行为。</p>
Dominican Republic 1963	1966	<p><i>Article 81: Declared legitimate is resistance directed toward the protection of human rights detailed above, which do not exclude such others as this Constitution establishes, nor others of—the same nature or that may result from the sovereignty of the—people and of the democratic regime.</i></p>
Dominican Republic 1966	Current	<p><i>Article 8(5): No person is obligated to comply with what is not required by law; nor can they legitimately be impeded from actions not prohibited by law.</i>  <i>Article 46: All laws, decrees, resolutions, regulations or acts are null and void if contrary to the rights in this constitution.</i>  <i>Article 99: All usurped State Authority is null.</i></p>
多米尼加共和国 1966	现行	<p>第 8 条第 5 款：任何人均有权不服从非法命令，也不得被禁止从事不被法律禁止的行为。  第 46 条：任何与本宪法所确认的权利相悖的法律、法令、决议、规定或法案均为无效。  第 99 条：任何篡夺而来的国家权力均为无效。</p>
Ecuador 1978	1998	<p><i>Article 4: The Ecuadoran State condemns all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination or segregation. It recognizes the right of peoples to liberate themselves from these oppressive systems.</i></p>
Ecuador 1998	2008	<p><i>Article 4(6): [Ecuador] rejects all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, and discrimination and recognizes the right of the people for self-determination and</i></p>

		freedom from oppressive systems.
Ecuador 2008	Current	<p><i>Article 98:</i> Individuals and groups may exercise the right of resistance against acts or omissions of public authorities, persons or legal entities that may violate or infringe their constitutional rights, and demand the recognition of new rights.</p> <p><i>Article 416(8):</i> The Ecuadoran State condemns all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination or segregation. It recognizes the right of peoples to liberate themselves from these oppressive systems.</p>
厄瓜多尔 2008	现行	<p>第 98 条：当个人或团体的宪法权利受到公共当局，个人或法人实体之行为或不作为侵害时，个人或团体有权抵抗上述侵害并要求侵害方认可其新权利。</p> <p>第 416 条第 8 款：厄瓜多尔政府谴责任何形式的殖民主义，新殖民主义，种族歧视和种族隔离。政府认可人民从上述压迫性体制下自我解放的权利。</p>
El Salvador 1886	1945	<p><i>Article 8:</i> Salvador recognizes rights and obligations anterior and superior to the positive laws, derived from the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity; and as fundamental bases, family ties, labor, property, and public order.</p> <p><i>Article 9:</i> Every inhabitant of Salvador holds the incontestable right to preserve and defend his life, liberty, and property, and to freely dispose of his belongings in conformity with law.</p>
El Salvador 1945	1950	<p><i>Article 36:</i> The right of insurrection shall produce in no case the abrogation of the laws, and its effects shall be limited to removing, as may prove necessary, the government officials who exercise authority, and appointing pro tempore those who shall fill their places until the regular appointments are made in the manner established by the Constitution.</p>
El Salvador 1950	1983	<p><i>Article 5:</i> The succession of the presidency is essential to the maintenance of the form of the established government. The violation of this standard shall oblige an insurrection.</p> <p><i>Article 175:</i> The right to insurrection, which the Constitution recognizes, in no case may produce the abrogation of laws; it is limited in its separatory effects, when necessary, to officials, while it may be substituted in the legal method.</p>
El Salvador 1996	Current	<p><i>Article 87:</i> The right of the people to insurrection is recognized, for the sole object of reestablishing constitutional order altered by the transgression of the norms relative to the form of government or to the established political system, or for serious violations of the rights consecrated in this Constitution.</p> <p>The exercise of this right shall not produce the abrogation nor the reform of this Constitution, and shall be limited to the removal insofar as necessary of transgressing officials, replacing them in a transitory manner until they are substituted in the form established by this Constitution.</p> <p>Under no circumstances shall the powers and jurisdictions which correspond to the fundamental organs established by this Constitution be exercised by the same person or by a sole institution.</p> <p><i>Article 88:</i> The principle that a President cannot succeed himself [alternabilidad] is indispensable for the maintenance of the established form of government and political system. Violation of this norm makes insurrection an obligation.</p>

萨尔瓦多 1996	现行	<p>第 87 条：人民有权在下列情况下起义：当有关政府组成或现行政治体制的宪法秩序被破坏，以重新恢复宪法秩序为唯一目标时；当严重侵害本宪法列明之权利出现时。</p> <p>在行使该权利时不得废止或变更本宪法，起义行动应仅限于移除破坏宪法秩序的官员，建立过渡性机构并最终与本宪法列明之形式选出替代者。</p> <p>由本宪法建立的基本机构所行使之权力及司法权，在任何情况下均不得被同一人或机构独揽。</p> <p>第 88 条：总统不得连任，是对维护现行政府组成和政治制度而言不可或缺之原则。对违反此原则之行为，人民有义务以起义抗之。</p>
Estonia 1992	Current	<p><i>Article 54 (2): Where no other means are available, every Estonian citizen shall have the right to initiate spontaneous action against any forcible change of the constitutional system.</i></p>
爱沙尼亚 1992	现行	<p>第 54 条第 2 款：当无其他手段可选时，每个爱沙尼亚公民均有权自发组织起来反抗任何以武力改变宪政秩序的行为。</p>
France 1791	1795; Reinstated 1958– (Current)	<p><i>Article 2: The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.</i></p>
法国 1791	现行 (1958 年恢复 施行)	<p>第 2 条：所有政治机构之目标均为捍卫人与生俱来且不可侵犯之自然权利。这些权利为自由权，财产权，安全权及反抗压迫权。</p>
Germany 1968	Current	<p><i>Article 20 (4): All Germans shall have the right to resist any persons seeking to abolish this constitutional order, if no other remedy is available.</i></p>
德国 1968	现行	<p>第 20 条第 4 款：在无其他救济的情况下，全体德国人均有权抵抗任何试图推翻宪法制度者。</p>
Ghana 1979	1992	<p><i>Article 1(3): All citizens of Ghana shall have the right to resist any person or persons seeking to abolish the constitutional order as established by this Constitution should no other remedy be possible.</i></p>
Ghana 1992	Current	<p><i>Article 3(4): All citizens of Ghana shall have the right and duty at all times—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to defend this Constitution, and in particular, to resist any person or group of persons seeking to commit any of the acts referred to in clause (3) of this article; and</li> <li>(b) to do all in their power to restore this Constitution after it has been suspended, overthrown, or abrogated as referred to in clause (3) of this article.</li> </ul> <p><i>Article 3(5): Any person or group of persons who suppresses or resists the suspension, overthrow or abrogation of this Constitution as referred to in clause (3) of this article, commits no offence.</i></p> <p><i>Article 3(6): Where a person referred to in clause (5) of this article is punished for any act done under that clause, the punishment shall, on the restoration of this Constitution, be taken to be void from the time it was imposed and he shall, from that time, be taken to be absolved from all liabilities</i></p>

		<p>arising out of the punishment.</p> <p><i>Article 3(7):</i> The Supreme Court shall, on application by or on behalf of a person who has suffered any punishment or loss to which clause (6) of this article relates, award him adequate compensation, which shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund, in respect of any suffering or loss incurred as a result of the punishment.</p>
加纳 1992	现行	<p>第 3 条第 4 款：全体加纳公民随时均有以下权利和义务——</p> <p>(a) 捍卫本宪法，特别是抵抗任何试图从事本条第 3 款所述行为之个人或团体；和</p> <p>(b) 当本条第 3 款所述之行为将本宪法之实施遭暂停，推翻或废除时，尽其所能帮助恢复本宪法之实施。</p> <p>第 5 款：任何个人或团体在镇压或抵抗本条第 3 款所述暂停、推翻或废除本宪法之行动，其镇压或抵抗行为不构成犯罪。</p> <p>第 6 款：当某人因从事本条第 5 款所述之行为而受到刑罚，在本宪法的实施恢复之后，对该人之刑罚应被视为无效，其先前所承担之刑事责任应被免除。</p> <p>第 7 款：在某人或其代理人依本条第 6 款提起诉讼时，最高法院应当按其所受刑罚及损失给予其足够赔偿，赔款应由政府账户支付。</p>
Greece 1975	Current	<p><i>Article 120.4:</i> Observance of the constitution is entrusted to the patriotism of the Greeks who shall have the right and the duty to resist by all possible means whoever attempts the violent abolition of the Constitution.</p>
希腊 1975	现行	<p>第 120.4 条：监督宪法实施之责任属于每个希腊爱国者，希腊人有权利和义务以任何手段反抗试图以暴力废除本宪法者。</p>
Guatemala 1945	1965	<p><i>Article 50:</i> Legal, governmental, or other provisions which regulate the exercise of the rights guaranteed by this Constitution shall be null <i>ipso jure</i> if they diminish, restrain, or alter them. Acts and contracts which violate constitutional standards shall also be null <i>ipso jure</i>.</p> <p>Adequate resistance for the protection of the individual rights above guaranteed is legitimate. The action to prosecute infractions of the principles of this Title is public and may be brought without bond or formality of any kind by a simple denunciation.</p> <p>The enumeration of the rights guaranteed in this Title does not exclude others established by this Constitution or others or [sic] an analogous nature or which derive from the principle of the sovereignty of the people, the republican and democratic form of government, and the dignity of man.</p>
Guatemala 1965	1982	<p><i>Article 77:</i> The rights and guarantees granted by the Constitution do not exclude others which, although not expressly indicated therein, are inherent in the human person.</p> <p>Laws and governmental orders or those of any other kind that regulate the exercise of rights guaranteed by the Constitution shall be null and void <i>ipso jure</i> if they diminish, restrict, or distort such rights.</p>

Guatemala 1982	1985	<i>Preamble:</i> . . . the Army of Guatemala, in fulfillment of its obligations to the Nation, echoing the feelings of the people and seeking to safeguard the national honor, deposed the ruling regime, the outgrowth of a system completely oblivious of legality that brought the country into a state of anarchy and international isolation which with disregard of human life, of honesty in the management of public affairs, and of the rights of citizens, culminated in an election vitiated by fraud.
Guatemala 1985	Current	<i>Article 5:</i> Any person has the right to do whatever the law does not prohibit; he is not obligated to obey orders not based on the law or issued according to it. Neither can he be harassed or persecuted for his opinions or for acts that do not involve violation of same.  <i>Article 45:</i> Action to prosecute the violators of human rights is public and can be exercised through a simple denunciation, without any guarantee or formality whatever. The opposition of the people to protect and defend the rights and guarantees granted in the Constitution is legitimate.
危地马拉 1985	现行	第 5 条： 任何人均有权从事任何法律不禁止之行为， 也无义务服从无法律依据的命令。 在表达意见或从事法律不禁止之行为时， 任何人均不得被骚扰或起诉。  第 45 条： 对违反人权者的起诉属于公共案件且只需通过简单控诉来启动， 无需担保或其他手续。 人民为保护和捍卫宪法列明之权利及保障而进行抵抗是合法的。
Guinea 1990	2010	<i>Article 19:</i> The people of Guinea shall freely and sovereignly determine its institutions and the economic and social organization of the Nation. They shall have an inalienable right to its resources. These shall benefit all the citizens in an equitable fashion. They shall have the right to the preservation of their heritage, culture and environment. <b>They shall have the right to resist oppression.</b>
Guinea 2010	Current	<i>Article 21:</i> The people of Guinea shall freely and sovereignly determine its institutions and the economic and social organization of the Nation. They shall have an inalienable right to its resources. These shall benefit all the citizens in an equitable fashion. They shall have the right to the preservation of their heritage, culture and environment. <b>They shall have the right to resist oppression.</b>
几内亚 2010	现行	第 21 条： 几内亚人民均有权自由、 独立地决定国家的机构、 经济和社会制度。  人民对国内的自然资源具有不可剥夺的所有权。 运用自然资源时应当平等惠及全体公民。  人民有权捍卫其遗产、 文化和环境。  人民有权反抗压迫。

		人民有权反抗压迫。
Honduras 1957	1982	<i>Article 4: No immediate reelection (alternabilidad) in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic is compulsory. Violation of this rule gives the right to popular insurrection.</i>
Honduras 1982	Current	<i>Article 3: No one owes obedience to a usurping government nor to those who assume office or public service by force of arms or by using means or procedures which violate or ignore the provisions established by this Constitution and other laws. The acts adopted by such authorities are null. The people have the right to resort to insurrection in defense of the constitutional order.</i>
洪都拉斯 1982	现行	第 3 条：任何人均无需服从篡权而来的政府，或通过武力或其他违反或无视宪法及法律之手段夺取官职者。上述非法政权通过的法案一律无效。人民有权通过起义来保卫宪法秩序。
Hungary 2011	Current	<i>Article C: (1) The functioning of the Hungarian state is based on the principle of the separation of powers. (2) Nobody may direct their activity at the acquisition or exercise of public authority by force, or seek its exclusive possession. Everyone shall have the right and obligation to resist by lawful means such attempts. (3) Only state authorities shall have the exclusive right to use force in order to enforce the Constitution and laws.</i>
匈牙利 2011	现行	第 C 条：（1）匈牙利政府依照分权原则运作。（2）任何人不得通过武力试图夺取、行使或独占公共权力。所有人均有权利和义务以合法手段反抗上述企图。（3）只有国家机关享有依照宪法和法律使用武力的排他权利。
Lithuania 1992	Current	<i>Article 3: No one may limit or restrict the sovereignty of the People or make claims to the sovereign powers of the People. The People and each citizen shall have the right to oppose anyone who encroaches on the independence, territorial integrity, or constitutional order of the State of Lithuania by force.</i>
立陶宛 1992	现行	第 3 条：任何人不得限定或限制人民的主权或声称拥有人民的最高权力。全体人民和每个公民均有权反抗任何试图以武力破坏立陶宛国家独立，领土完整或宪法秩序者。
Maldives 2008	Current	<i>Article 64: No employee of the State shall impose any orders on a person except under authority of a law. Everyone has the right not to obey an unlawful order.</i> <i>Article 245: No person shall give an illegal order to a member of the security services. Members of the security services shall not obey a manifestly illegal order.</i>
马尔代夫 2008	现行	第 64 条：除经法律授权外，国家雇员不得向任何人发布命令。所有人均有权不服从非法命令。  第 245 条：任何人不得向安全机关成员发布非法命令。安全机关成员不应服从明显的非法命令。
Mali 1992	Current	<i>Article 121: The foundation for every power of the Republic of Mali resides in the Constitution. The republican form of the State may not be revised. The people have the right to civil disobedience in order to preserve the republican form of the State. Any coup d'Etat or putsch is a crime against the Malian People.</i>

马里 1992	现行	第 121 条：宪法是马里共和国全部权力的来源。国家的共和制度不得改变。人民有权通过抗命来捍卫国家的共和制度。任何政变或暴动均为针对马里人民的犯罪。
Mexico 1814	1917	<i>Article 14: . . . undeniable popular right . . . establish . . . alter, modify, or completely abolish the government, whenever necessary for the people's happiness.</i>
Mexico 1917	Current	<i>Article 136: This Constitution shall not lose its force and effect, even it [sic] its observance is interrupted by rebellion. In the event that a government whose principles are contrary to those that are sanctioned herein should become established through any public disturbance, as soon as the people recover their liberty, its observance shall be reestablished, and those who have taken part in the government emanating from the rebellion, as well as those who have cooperated with such persons, shall be judged in accordance with this Constitution and the laws that have been enacted by virtue thereof.</i>
墨西哥 1917	现行	第 136 条：即使宪法的施行因暴乱而中断，宪法本身的权威及效力依旧不变。在暴乱当中成立的政权，若其管治原则与本宪法相悖，当人民重获自由时，本宪法之施行应立即恢复，对暴乱当中成立政权之参与者及共谋者之审判将依照本宪法及合宪法律进行。
Mozambique 1990	Current	<i>Article 80: All citizens shall have the right not to comply with orders that are unlawful or that infringe on their rights, freedoms and guarantees.</i>
莫桑比克 1990	现行	第 80 条：所有公民均有权不服从非法，损害其权利、自由或其他法律保障的命令。
Niger 1992	1996	<i>Article 6: The people shall have the right and duty to resist an oppressive regime through civil disobedience. Any regime that deliberately violates the carrying out of this present Constitution shall be considered an oppressive regime. The people shall have the right to defend the established democratic regime against a coup d'etat through civil disobedience. Civil disobedience shall be exercised peacefully and only as a last resort.</i>
Paraguay 1992	Current	<i>Article 138: (1) Citizens are hereby authorized to resist usurpers through every means available to them. If a person or a group of persons, acting in the name of any principle or representation contrary to this Constitution, was to seize public power, their action will be null, nonbinding, and of no value, and therefore, exercising their right to resist oppression, the people will be excused from having to comply with such actions. (2) Those foreign states that, under any circumstance, cooperate with such usurpers will not be able to demand compliance with any pact, treaty, or agreement signed with or authorized by an usurping government as if these were obligations or commitments of the Republic of Paraguay.</i>
巴拉圭 1992	现行	第 138 条：（1）公民在此被授权以任何可行方式抵抗篡权者。若有个人或团体以违背宪法原则之行为窃取公共权力，该行为将被视为无效，无约束力及徒劳的，人民在行使反抗压迫权时无须服从上述行为。（2）外国政府与篡权者在任何情况下签署或认可之所有条约、协议或共识，巴拉圭共和国对其一概不予承认。
Peru 1979	1993	<i>Article 82: No one owes obedience to a usurping government nor to anyone who may assume public functions or positions in violation of the procedures which the Constitution and the laws establish. The</i>

		decrees of any usurped authority are void. The people have the right to rise in insurrection in defense of the constitutional order.
Peru 1993	Current	<i>Article 46:</i> No one owes obedience to a usurper government or to anyone who assumes public office in violation of the Constitution and the law. The civil population has the right to rise up in defense of the constitutional order. The acts of those who usurp public office are null and void.
秘鲁 1993	现行	第 46 条：任何人无须服从篡权者或以违反宪法和法律手段获得官职者。普通民众有权通过起义捍卫宪法秩序。篡权者颁布的法案一律无效。
Portugal 1933	1976	<i>Article 8:</i> The following constitute the rights and individual guarantees of Portuguese citizens: (19) The right of resistance to any order which may infringe individual guarantees, unless they have been legally suspended, and of repelling by force private aggression when recourse to public authority is impossible.
Portugal 1976	1982	<i>Article 7:</i> (3) Portugal recognizes the right of all peoples to revolt against all forms of oppression . . . . <i>Article 20:</i> (1) Everyone shall have access to the courts for the defense of his rights. Justice shall not be withheld from a person for lack of financial means. (2) Everyone shall have the right to resist any order that infringes his rights, freedoms or safeguards and to repel by force any form of aggression when recourse to public authority is impossible.
Portugal 1989	Current	<i>Article 7:</i> (3) Portugal recognizes the right of peoples to revolt against all forms of oppression. <i>Article 21:</i> Everyone shall have the right to resist any order that infringes his rights, freedoms or safeguards and to repel by force any form of aggression when recourse to public authority is impossible.
葡萄牙 1989	现行	第 7 条第 3 款：葡萄牙确认人民有权反抗各种形式的压迫。 第 21 条：所有人均有权抵抗对其权利、自由和安全的侵犯，在无法提供公共机构获得救济时，可以使用武力驱逐任何侵害。
Rwanda 2003	Current	<i>Article 48:</i> In all circumstances, every citizen, whether civilian or military, has the duty to respect the Constitution, other laws and regulations of the country. Every citizen has the right to defy orders received from his or her superior authority if the orders constitute a serious and manifest violation of human rights and public freedoms.
卢旺达 2003	现行	第 48 条：全体公民，无论平民或军人，在任何情况下均有责任尊重国家宪法和其他法律法规。当得到来自上级严重且明显违反人权和公众自由的命令时，每个公民均有权违抗此命令。
Slovakia 1992	Current	<i>Article 32:</i> Citizens have the right to put up resistance to anyone who would eliminate the democratic order of human rights and basic liberties listed in this Constitution, if the activity of constitutional bodies and the effective use of legal means are rendered impossible.
斯洛伐克 1992	现行	第 32 条：当宪政机构的行动和法律途径无法有效救济时，当有任何人试图破坏本宪法所列明之用于捍卫人权与基本自由的民主制度时，公民有权组织抵抗。
Thailand 2007	Current	<i>Section 69:</i> A person shall have the right to resist peacefully any act committed for the acquisition of the power to rule the country by a means which is not in accordance with the modes provided in this Constitution.

泰国 2007	现行	第 69 章：当遇到与本宪法规定不符之篡夺政权行为时，个人有权通过和平方式反抗上述行为。
Timor L'este 2002	Current	<i>Article 2:</i> (3) The validity of the laws and other actions of the State depend upon their compliance with the Constitution. <i>Section 28:</i> (1) All citizens have the right to disobey and to resist illegal orders or orders that affect their fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees. (2) The right to self-defense is guaranteed to all, in accordance with the law.
东帝汶 2002	现行	第 2 条第 3 款：与宪法相符的法律和其他国家行为才能被视为有效。 第 28 章：（1）当遇到侵害其基本权利、自由和保障的非法命令时，所有公民均有权不服从和反抗该命令。（2）所有人均享有依法自卫的权利。
Togo 1992	Current	<i>Article 45:</i> All citizens have the duty to combat any person or group of persons who would try to change by force the democratic order established by this Constitution. <i>Article 150:</i> In case of a coup d'etat or other forcible coup, all members of the government and of the National Assembly shall have the right and the duty to take any and all means to reestablish constitutional legitimacy. As a recourse, they may call upon any existing agreements of military or defense cooperation. Under these circumstances, the duty of all Togolese to disobey and to organize themselves to check any illegitimate power shall be their most sacred right and their most imperative duty. Any overturning of the constitutional regime shall be considered an infeasible crime against the nation, to be penalized according to laws of the Republic.
多哥 1992	现行	第 45 条：若有个人或团体试图以武力改变经本宪法确立之民主制度，每个公民均有义务与其展开战斗。  第 150 条：当发生政变时，所有政府及国民议会成员均有权利和义务以任何方式恢复宪法之效力。上述成员可求助于任何现有军事或防务合作协议。在政变时，不服从非法政权并组织反抗是全体多哥人最神圣之权利和最迫切之义务。任何推翻宪政体制之行为应被视作针对国家且不可推翻之罪行，对行为人之惩处将依照多哥共和国法律处理。
Turkey 1961	1982	<i>Preamble:</i> Having enjoyed freedom, and fought for her rights and liberties throughout her history, and having achieved the Revolution of May 27, 1960 by exercising her right to resist the oppression of a political power which had deteriorated into a state of illegitimacy through behavior and actions contrary to the rule of law and the Constitution, the Turkish Nation, prompted and inspired by the spirit of Turkish nationalism, which unites all individuals, be it in fate, pride or distress, in a common bond as an indivisible whole around national consciousness and aspirations, and which has as its aim always to exalt our nation in a spirit of national unity as a respected member of the community of the world of nations enjoying equal rights and privileges; With full dedication to the principle of "peace at home, peace in the world" and with full dedication to the spirit of national independence, and sovereignty and to the reforms of Atatürk; Guided by the desire to establish a democratic rule of law based on juridical and social foundations, which will ensure and guarantee human rights and liberties, national solidarity, social justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual and society; Now therefore, the Turkish

		Nation hereby enacts and proclaims this Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic, and entrusts it to the vigilance of her sons and daughters who are devoted to the concepts of freedom, justice and integrity, with the conviction that its basic guarantee lies in the hearts and minds of her citizens.
Uganda 1995	Current	<p><i>Article 3: . . . (3) This Constitution shall not lose its force and effect even where its observance is interrupted by a government established by the force of arms; and in any case, as soon as the people recover their liberty, its observance shall be reestablished and all persons who have taken part in any rebellion or other activity which resulted in the interruption of the observance, shall be tried in accordance with this Constitution and other laws consistent with it. (4) All citizens of Uganda shall have the right and duty at all times—(a) to defend this Constitution and, in particular, to resist any person or group of persons seeking to overthrow the established constitutional order; and (b) to do all in their power to restore this Constitution after it has been suspended, overthrown, abrogated or amended contrary to its provisions. (5) Any person or group of persons who, as required by clause (4) of this article, resists the suspension, overthrow, abrogation or amendment of this Constitution commits no offense. (6) Where a person referred to in clause</i></p> <p><i>(5) of this article is punished for any act done under that clause, the punishment shall, on the restoration of this Constitution, be considered void from the time it was imposed and that person shall be taken to be absolved from all liabilities arising out of the punishment.</i></p>
乌干达 1995	现行	<p>第 3 条：……（3）即使宪法的施行因武装篡权而中断，宪法本身的合法性及效力依旧不变。当人民重获自由时，本宪法之施行应立即恢复，任何参与暴乱或其他活动导致宪法施行中断者，将依照本宪法及其他合宪法律予以审判。</p> <p>（4）所有乌干达公民在任何时候均有以下权利和义务——（a）保卫宪法并在某些个人或团体试图推翻宪法秩序时进行抵抗；（b）在宪法被终止实施、推翻、废止或篡改时尽己所能恢复宪法。</p> <p>（5）任何个人或群体在依照本条第 4 款要求进行对终止实施、推翻、废止或篡改宪法的行为进行的抵抗不构成犯罪。</p> <p>当个人因从事本条第 5 款所述之行为而受到刑罚，在本宪法的实施恢复之后，对该人之刑罚应被视为无效，其先前所承担之全部法律责任应被免除。</p>
United Provinces of Rio de Plata 1828 (Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia)	Current	<i>Article 1: As all men are born free and equal, they possess certain natural rights, essential and inviolable, among them the right to enjoy and defend their lives and freedom; to acquire, possess and protect their property and, finally, to seek and obtain their security and happiness . . . for which it is a responsibility of the state to secure those rights . . . and should the state fail to do so the people have a right to alter the government and take any actions necessary for restoring their security, prosperity and happiness.</i>
拉普拉塔联合省 1828 (乌拉圭, 阿根廷, 玻利维亚)	现行	<p>第 1 条：人人生而自由平等且拥有根本和不可侵犯之自然权利，这些权利包括享受和捍卫其生命和自由之权利；获取，拥有和保护其财产之权利，及追求和获得安全和幸福之权利……政府有责任保障这些权利……当政府未能保障这些权利，人民有权改变政府并通过各种必要途径来恢复其安全、繁荣和幸福。</p>

Uruguay 1830	Current	<p><i>Article 130:</i> The inhabitants of the State are entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of their life, honor, freedom, security and property. No one can be deprived of these rights, but according to law.</p> <p><i>Article 134:</i> No inhabitant of the state will be forced to do what the law does not require, nor prevented from doing what it is [sic] not prohibited.</p>
乌拉圭 1830	现行	<p>第 130 条：国家保障本国居民享受其生命、荣誉、自由、安全和财产之权利。未经法律许可，任何人不得剥夺上述权利。</p> <p>第 134 条：本国居民不得被强迫从事法律无要求之行为，也不得被阻止从事法律不禁止之行为。</p>
Venezuela 1961	1999	<p><i>Article 250:</i> This Constitution shall not lose its effect even if its observance is interrupted by force or it is repealed by means other than those provided herein. In such eventuality, every citizen, whether or not vested with authority, has the duty to collaborate in the reestablishment of its effective validity. Those who are found responsible for the acts indicated in the first part of the preceding paragraph and also the principal officials of governments subsequently organized shall be judged in accordance with this Constitution itself and laws enacted in conformity therewith, if they have not contributed to the reestablishment of its force and effect. Congress may decree, by resolution approved by an absolute majority of its member, the confiscation of all or a part of the property of such persons and of those who have been unlawfully enriched under the protection of usurpation, in order to reimburse the Republic for damages incurred by it.</p>
Venezuela 1999	Current	<p><i>Article 333:</i> This Constitution shall not cease to be in effect if it ceases to be observed due to acts of force or because or [sic] repeal in any manner other than as provided for herein. In such eventuality, every citizen, whether or not vested with official authority, has a duty to assist in bringing it back into actual effect.</p> <p><i>Article 350:</i> The people of Venezuela, true to their republican tradition and their struggle for independence, peace and freedom, shall disown any regime, legislation or authority that violates democratic values, principles and guarantees or encroaches upon human rights.</p>
委内瑞拉 1999	现行	<p>第 333 条：若本宪法因武力行动而终止施行或被其他未由本法列明方式废止，本法效力不受影响。在此情况下，每个公民，无论是否具有官职，均有义务协助恢复本法之施行。</p> <p>第 350 条：委内瑞拉人民始终坚守共和制及为独立、和平和自由而斗争的传统，绝不承认任何违反民主价值、原则和保障或侵害人权的国家、法律或政府。</p>