

Table 1: Codebook Questions

1. General Associational Rights						
1a.	Does the constitution provide citizens the right to freely associate?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL, WMD, NGOSI	
1b.	In law, all citizens have a right to form political parties.	YES	NO	Year	GI 16a	
2. Barriers to Entry for NGOs						
2a.	Are NGOs required to register with the government?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL, NGOSI, WMD, GI 2a	
2b.	How burdensome is registration?	0: Registration is a well-defined and timely process; 1: Registration is characterized by vague or onerous procedures and/or often subject to delays.			Year	ICNL, NGOSI, WMD
2c.	In law, can an NGO appeal if denied registration?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL reports, WMD, NGOSI reports	
2d.	Are barriers to entry different for NGOs receiving foreign funds?	-1: Less burdensome; 0: Same; 1: More burdensome.			Year	Select ICNL reports, WMD
3. Barriers to Funding for NGOs						
3a.	Are NGOs required to disclose their funding sources to the government?	YES, NGOs are required to reveal the identity of their funding sources.			Year	WMD, GI 1c
3b.	Do NGOs need prior approval from the government to receive foreign funding?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL Reports	
3c.	Are NGOs required to channel foreign funding through state-owned banks or government ministries?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL Reports	
3d.	Are any additional restrictions on foreign support in place (beyond prior approval for and the channeling of foreign funding)?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL, WMD, NGOSI, GI 1b	
3e.	Are all NGOs prohibited from receiving foreign funds?	0: NO; 1: NO up to a certain threshold; 2: YES			Year	ICNL, NGOSI, WMD, GI 1b
3f.	Are a category of NGOs prohibited from receiving foreign funds?	0: NO; 1: NO up to a certain threshold; 2: YES (if YES, note the subset)			Year	ICNL, NGOSI, WMD, GI 1b
4. Barriers to Advocacy for NGOs						
4a.	Does the law restrict NGOs from engaging in political activities?	0: No; 1: The government regulates the topics that NGOs may address and/or their ability to publicly express political views; 2: Political activities are prohibited			Year	ICNL, WMD, NGOSI, GI 2a/b, USIG
4b.	Has the government used intimidation or dissolution to deter NGOs from engaging in political activities?	YES	NO	Year	ICNL, WMD, NGOSI, GI 2a/b/c, USIG	
4c.	Are restrictions on political activities different for NGOs receiving foreign funds?	-1: Less restrictive; 0: Same; 1: More restrictive.			Year	ICNL, WMD, GI

Additional Coding Rules:

1. Year: a) When the restriction can be attributed to a specific statute, I include the year from that statute. b) When the restriction is attributed to multiple statutes, I include the year from the most recent statute.
2. 2a: If it is illegal for an NGO to operate without registering with the government, then this question is coded YES.
3. 2d & 4c: Where multiple sources exist and neither mentions an additional restriction for foreign-funded NGOs, the questions are coded NO.
4. 2d: If the only additional requirement is that an international NGO provide evidence of incorporation in their host country, this question is coded NO.
5. 2d: If the law requires that all founders of the association be citizens of the country (e.g., Saudi Arabia and UAE both require 20 founders all of whom must be citizens), then this question is coded YES.
6. 3d: “Support” is not limited to monetary support but can also include restrictions advice, equipment, or personnel.
7. 3e: This implies a prohibition or threshold limit on foreign funding that applies to all NGOs, regardless of their activities.
8. 3f: This does NOT imply a blanket prohibition on foreign funds. If the law prohibits the receipt of foreign funds to a class of NGOs that are not exclusively political parties or terrorist organizations (e.g., political societies in Singapore, or NGOs dedicated to the defense of political rights in Venezuela), then this is coded 2; if the law prohibits a certain class of organizations (e.g., political societies in Ethiopia) from receiving more than a set threshold of foreign funds, this is coded a 1.
9. 4a: This question does not consider restrictions on the use of NGO resources to directly support political parties or candidates for office, which are nearly universal.
10. 4b: If intimidation is not explicitly mentioned, but GI reports contain reports of government-sponsored violence toward corruption and good governance NGOs, the question is coded YES.
11. 4c: If intimidation and harassment are targeted at NGOs because they receive foreign funds, this is coded as YES. Examples include Egypt and Nicaragua, where the government’s targeted investigations and raids at foreign funded NGOs.