

Table B.1 Self-Rule

Self-rule	The authority exercised by a regional government over those who live in the region		
Institutional depth	The extent to which a regional government is autonomous rather than deconcentrated.	0-3	<p>0 no functioning general-purpose administration at regional level</p> <p>1 deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration</p> <p>2 non-deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration subject to central government veto</p> <p>3 non-deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration not subject to central government veto</p>
Policy scope	The range of policies for which a regional government is responsible.	0-4	<p>0 no authoritative competencies over economic policy, cultural-educational policy, welfare policy</p> <p>1 authoritative competencies in one area: economic policy, cultural-educational policy, welfare policy</p> <p>2 authoritative competencies in at least two areas: economic policy, cultural-educational policy, welfare policy</p> <p>3 authoritative competencies in at least two areas above, and in at least two of the following: residual powers, police, authority over own institutional set-up, local government</p> <p>4 the regional government meets the criteria for 3, and has authority over immigration or citizenship</p>
Fiscal autonomy	The extent to which a regional government can independently tax its population.	0-4	<p>0 central government sets base and rate of all regional taxes</p> <p>1 regional government sets the rate of minor taxes</p> <p>2 regional government sets base and rate of minor taxes</p> <p>3 regional government sets the rate of at least one major tax: personal income, corporate, value added, or sales tax</p> <p>4 regional government sets base and rate of at least one major tax: personal income, corporate, value added, or sales tax</p>
Representation	The extent to which a region is endowed with an independent legislature and executive.	0-4	<p>Assembly:</p> <p>0 no regional assembly</p> <p>1 indirectly elected regional assembly</p> <p>2 directly elected assembly</p> <p>Executive:</p> <p>0 regional executive appointed by central government;</p> <p>1 dual executives appointed by central government and regional assembly</p> <p>2 regional executive is appointed by a regional assembly or directly elected</p>

Table B.2 Shared Rule^a

Shared rule	The authority exercised by a regional government or its representatives in the country as a whole.		
Law making	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine national legislation.	0-2	0.5 regions are the unit of representation in the legislature 0.5 regional governments designate representatives in the legislature 0.5 regions have majority representation in the legislature 0.5 the legislature with regional representation has extensive legislative authority
Executive control	The extent to which a regional government co-determines national policy in intergovernmental meetings.	0-2	0 no routine meetings between central and regional governments to negotiate policy 1 routine meetings between central and regional governments <i>without</i> legally binding authority. 2 routine meetings between central and regional governments <i>with</i> authority to reach legally binding decisions
Fiscal control	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine the distribution of national tax revenues.	0-2	0 regional governments or their representatives in the legislature are not consulted over the distribution of tax revenues 1 regional governments or their representatives in the legislature negotiate over the distribution of tax revenues, but do not have a veto 2 regional governments or their representatives in the legislature have a veto over the distribution of tax revenues
Constitutional reform	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine constitutional change.	0-3	0 the central government and/or national electorate can unilaterally change the constitution 1 a legislature based on the principle of regional representation must approve constitutional change; or constitutional change requires a referendum based on the principle of equal regional representation 2 regional governments are a directly represented majority in a legislature which can do one or more of the following: postpone constitutional reform, introduce amendments, raise the decision hurdle in the other chamber, require a second vote in the other chamber, require a popular referendum 3 a majority of regional governments can veto constitutional change.

^a Shared rule criteria are adjusted for special autonomous regions, as detailed in Appendix A.