**[Article 5](http://www.codices.coe.int/NXT/gateway.dll?f=jumplink$jumplink_x=Advanced$jumplink_vpc=first$jumplink_xsl=querylink.xsl$jumplink_sel=title;path;content-type;home-title;item-bookmark$jumplink_d={Codices}$jumplink_q=[field%20IDEcross:%22const-eng-cze-a-005%22]" \t "main)**

The political system is founded on the free and voluntary formation of and free competition among those political parties which respect the fundamental democratic principles and which renounce force as a means of promoting their interests.

**Article 87**

(1) The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction:  
a) to annul statutes or individual provisions thereof if they are in conflicts with the constitutional order;  
b) to annul other legal enactments or individual provisions thereof if they are in conflict with the constitutional order, a statute;  
c) over constitutional complaints by the representative body of a self-governing region against an unlawful encroachment by the state;  
d) over constitutional complaints against final decisions or other actions by public authorities infringing constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights and basic freedoms;  
e) over remedial actions from decisions concerning the certification of the election of a Deputy or Senator;  
f) to resolve doubts concerning a Deputy or Senator’s loss of eligibility to hold office or the incompatibility under Article 25 of some other position or activity with holding the office of Deputy or Senator;  
g) over a constitutional charge brought by the Senate against the President of the Republic pursuant to Article 65, paragraph 2;  
h) to decide on a petition by the President of the Republic seeking the revocation of a joint resolution of the Assembly of Deputies and the Senate pursuant to Article 66;  
i) to decide on the measures necessary to implement a decision of an international tribunal which is binding on the Czech Republic, in the event that it cannot be otherwise implemented;  
j) to determine whether a decision to dissolve a political party or other decisions relating to the activities of a political party is in conformity with constitutional acts or other laws;  
k) to decide jurisdictional disputes between state bodies and bodies of self-governing regions,unless that power is given by statute to another body.

l) appeals against a decision of the President of the Republic that a referendum on the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union shall not be called,   
m) whether the execution of a referendum on the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union is in conformity with the Constitutional law regarding the referendum on the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union and with the implementing law.   
  
(2) Prior to the ratification of a treaty under Article 10a or Article 49, the Constitutional Court shall further have jurisdiction to decide concerning the treaty's conformity with the constitutional order.  A treaty may not be ratified prior to the Constitutional Court giving judgment.  
(3) An statute may provide that,in place of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Administrative Court shall have jurisdiction:  
a) to annul legal enactments other than statutes or individual provisions thereof if they are inconsistent with a statute;  
b) to decide jurisdictional disputes between state bodies and bodies of self-governing regions, unless that power is given by statute to an other body.

**Article 10**

If during a period of a state of emergency, a condition of threat to the State, or a state of war, the conditions in the Czech Republic do not permit the holding of elections by the deadline prescribed for regular electoral terms, the deadline may be extended by statute, however for no longer than six months.

[**Article 20**](http://www.codices.coe.int/NXT/gateway.dll?f=jumplink$jumplink_x=Advanced$jumplink_vpc=first$jumplink_xsl=querylink.xsl$jumplink_sel=title;path;content-type;home-title;item-bookmark$jumplink_d=%7bCodices%7d$jumplink_q=%5bfield%20IDEcross:%22const-eng-cze-b-020%22%5d)

(1) The right of association is guaranteed. Everybody has the right to associate together with others in clubs, societies, and other associations.

(2) Citizens also have the right to form political parties and political movements and to associate therein.

(3) The exercise of these rights may be limited only in cases specified by law, if it involves measures that are necessary in a democratic society for the security of the state, the protection of public security and public order, the prevention of crime, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

(4) Political parties and political movements, as well as other associations, are separate from the state.

**[Article 21](http://www.codices.coe.int/NXT/gateway.dll?f=jumplink$jumplink_x=Advanced$jumplink_vpc=first$jumplink_xsl=querylink.xsl$jumplink_sel=title;path;content-type;home-title;item-bookmark$jumplink_d={Codices}$jumplink_q=[field%20IDEcross:%22const-eng-cze-b-021%22]" \t "main)**

(1) Citizens have the right to participate in the administration of public affairs either directly or through the free election of their representatives.

(2) Elections must be held within terms not exceeding the regular electoral terms provided for by law.

(3) The right to vote is universal and equal, and shall be exercised by secret ballot. The conditions for exercising the right to vote shall be provided for by law.

(4) Citizens shall have access, on an equal basis, to any elective and other public office.